

Since 1916



More Than Just the
Best Hot Dog!



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

| (In thousands, except per share amounts) | Fiscal Year ⁽¹⁾ | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Selected Consolidated Financial Data: | | | | |
| Revenues from continuing operations | \$50,876 | \$49,221 | \$47,225 | \$42,803 |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ 5,569 | \$ 4,958 | \$ 4,781 | \$ 4,272 |
| Income from discontinued operations ⁽²⁾ | \$ — | \$ 2,524 | \$ 1,774 | \$ 1,271 |
| Net income ⁽²⁾ | \$ 5,569 | \$ 7,482 | \$ 6,555 | \$ 5,543 |
| Basic income per share | | | | |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ 1.00 | \$ 0.84 | \$ 0.79 | \$ 0.73 |
| Income from discontinued operations ⁽²⁾ | \$ — | \$ 0.43 | \$ 0.29 | \$ 0.22 |
| Net income per share ⁽²⁾ | \$ 1.00 | \$ 1.27 | \$ 1.08 | \$ 0.95 |
| Diluted income per share | | | | |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ 0.97 | \$ 0.80 | \$ 0.74 | \$ 0.67 |
| Income from discontinued operations ⁽²⁾ | \$ — | \$ 0.41 | \$ 0.27 | \$ 0.20 |
| Net income per share ⁽²⁾ | \$ 0.97 | \$ 1.21 | \$ 1.01 | \$ 0.87 |
| Weighted average shares used in computing income per share | | | | |
| Basic | 5,563 | 5,898 | 6,085 | 5,836 |
| Diluted | 5,716 | 6,180 | 6,502 | 6,341 |
| Total assets | \$53,374 | \$49,824 | \$51,202 | \$46,575 |
| Stockholders' equity | \$44,312 | \$41,849 | \$42,608 | \$35,879 |

(1) Our fiscal year ends on the last Sunday in March which results in a 52- or 53-week year. The fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 25, 2007 consisted of 52 weeks. The fiscal year ended March 30, 2008 consisted of 53 weeks.

(2) The fiscal years ended March 29, 2009, March 30, 2008 and March 25, 2007 include gains of \$3,906, \$2,489 and \$400, respectively, before income taxes, from the sale of NF Roasters Corp. in April 2008, the sale of Miami Subs Corporation, including a leasehold interest in May 2007 and the sale of a vacant piece of land in Coney Island, NY, and an adjacent leasehold interest in July 2005.

Corporate Profile

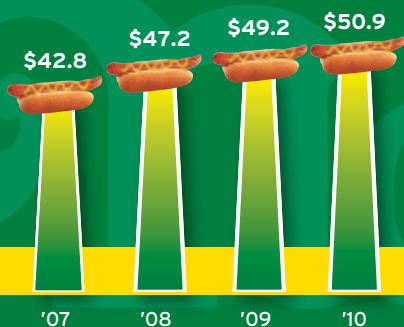
Nathan's began as a nickel hot dog stand in Coney Island in 1916 and has become a much-loved "New York institution" now available throughout the United States and overseas.

Through our innovative points-of-distribution strategies, Nathan's products are marketed within our restaurant system and throughout a broad spectrum of other food-service and retail environments. Our Programs provide for the sale of Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs, crinkle-cut French fries and other famous favorites to food-service locations nationwide. Nathan's products are also featured in supermarkets and club stores throughout the United States and are being marketed on television by QVC. In total, Nathan's products are marketed for sale in over 40,000 locations.

Successful market penetration of our highly recognized valued brand and products, through a wide variety of distribution channels, continues to provide new and exciting growth opportunities for our Company.

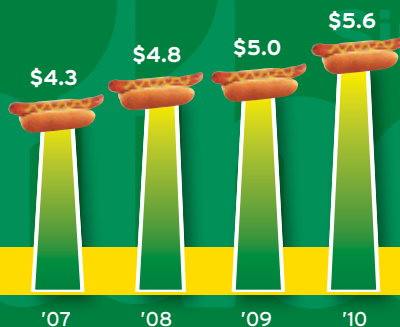
Revenues from Continuing Operations

(\$ in millions)



Income from Continuing Operations

(\$ in millions)



Stockholders' Equity

(\$ in millions)



Since 1916

SHAREHOLDER'S LETTER

Fiscal 2010 was another successful and exciting year for Nathan's Famous.

We achieved our seventh consecutive year of increased revenues and profits from continuing operations. Our success in the face of continuing economic difficulty reaffirms the strength of the Nathan's Famous brand, the soundness of our business model, and the dedication of all of our employees, franchisees and licensees.

As has been the case for a number of years, our strategic focus has been to increase the number and types of points of distribution for Nathan's Famous products. This strategy continues to drive our success and its application has transformed Nathan's Famous from a regional quick service restaurant concept to an internationally-recognized brand with a variety of unique products sold through several different channels of distribution. The success of this strategy is seen not only in our financial results, but in the breadth of our product distribution. At fiscal year end, Nathan's Famous products were marketed for sale at over 40,000 food service and retail locations throughout all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands and four foreign countries. Through all channels of distribution, over 400 million Nathan's Famous hot dogs were sold during fiscal 2010, and at retail, Nathan's Famous was the #1 selling premium beef hot dog in the United States.

From a marketing perspective, we continue to be overwhelmed by the success of our annual Nathan's Famous July 4th International Hot Dog Eating Contest. The contest has become a truly singular event, providing global visibility for the Nathan's Famous brand. This past year, we were joined by an estimated 40,000 spectators in Coney Island, as well as millions more tuning in to watch live on ESPN. The great Joey Chestnut won yet again, completing a three-peat by downing 68 hot dogs and buns in 10 minutes!



We believe the contest is now woven into the very fabric of our Independence Day celebrations and we look forward to continuing the event well into the future.

Fiscal 2010 also saw both the New York Yankees and New York Mets open their new, state-of-the-art stadiums, each of which feature an enhanced marketing presence for the Nathan's Famous brand, along with increased opportunities for the sale and exposure of a number of Nathan's Famous menu items, including our World Famous Beef Hot Dogs and crinkle-cut French fries. We continue to view our partnerships with both teams as core to our consumer marketing efforts.

FINANCIAL RESULTS:

For fiscal 2010, earnings from continuing operations increased by 12.3% to \$5,569,000. On a per share basis, earnings from continuing operations increased by 21.3% to \$0.97 per share. Revenues from continuing operations increased by 3.4% to \$50,876,000. (Net income and total earnings per share decreased from fiscal 2009 by \$1,913,000 and \$0.24 per share, respectively, due to the fact that during fiscal year 2009, we sold our Kenny Rogers Roasters subsidiary, leading to an after tax gain of \$2,519,000 or \$0.41/share.)



FAMOUS

RESTAURANT OPERATIONS:

Revenues derived from our franchise system increased by 3.1% during fiscal 2010 to \$4,758,000. During the year, we opened 33 new Nathan's Famous franchised units.

In our five company-owned restaurants, profits before depreciation and tax increased by 9.1% to \$1,703,000.

Internationally, we concluded Master Franchise Agreements for Canada and certain territories in China and are looking forward to the opening of our first franchised restaurants under those deals during fiscal 2011.

THE BRANDED PRODUCT PROGRAM:

Sales in the Branded Product Program, which features the sale of our World Famous Beef Hot Dogs to the food service industry, increased by 6.7% to \$24,738,000 during fiscal 2010. Pursuant to our Branded Products Program, Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs are sold in thousands of food service locations throughout the United States, including approximately seven hundred Auntie Anne's pretzel outlets, approximately five hundred and seventy Sam's Club stores and approximately five hundred RaceTrac gas and convenience stores. Our hot dogs are now available for sale by many of the largest food service distributors in the United States (including SYSCO, U.S. Foodservice, Vistar and McClane) and may be found in many movie theaters, convenience stores, amusement venues and sports stadiums, including Yankee Stadium and Citi Field.

PRODUCT LICENSING:

During fiscal 2010, license royalties increased by 7.4% to \$6,452,000. Leveraging the Nathan's Famous brand through licensing arrangements continues to provide increased revenues. Today, a sample of the most popular licensed products sold include a wide variety of Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs, as well as Nathan's Famous crinkle-cut French fries, mustards, pickles, potato pancakes, onion rings, franks 'n blankets and mini bagel dogs.

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENTS:

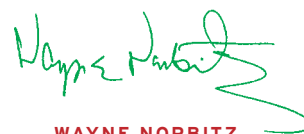
During fiscal 2010, we continued to execute our brand marketing and points-of-distribution strategy. As a result, we believe that the prominence of the Nathan's Famous brand and the presentation of Nathan's Famous products are greater today than ever before. We intend to devote our energies and resources to the continuation of this successful strategy.

IN CONCLUSION:

We expect our focused strategies to afford us with the ability to continue to expose the Nathan's Famous brand and advance the sale of Nathan's Famous products through a broad variety of environments and distribution channels. As we seek to continue to expand and pursue profitable, new opportunities, we will retain our steadfast commitment to quality and endeavor to serve our shareholders responsibly. We remain extremely appreciative of your continued support.



ERIC GATOFF
Chief Executive Officer



WAYNE NORBITZ
President and Chief Operating Officer



Since 1916

Since 1916
Nathan's[®]
FAMOUS

2010 FORM 10-K



UNITED STATES
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 March 28, 2010

or



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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File No. 0-3189

NATHAN'S FAMOUS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

11-3166443

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

One Jericho Plaza, Jericho, New York

(Address of principal executive offices)

11753

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 516-338-8500

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

Common Stock — par value \$.01

Nasdaq Stock Market

(Title of class)

Name of each exchange on which registered

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check One):

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-accelerated Filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter — September 27, 2009 — was approximately \$65,057,000.

As of June 4, 2010, there were outstanding 5,594,448 shares of Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE — The information required by Part III, Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 is incorporated by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

PART I

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements in this Form 10-K annual report may be “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements that express our intentions, beliefs, expectations, strategies, predictions or any other statements relating to our future activities or other future events or conditions. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our business based, in part, on assumptions made by management. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. These risks and uncertainties, many of which are not within our control, include but are not limited to: economic, weather, legislative and business conditions; the collectibility of receivables; changes in consumer tastes; the ability to continue to attract franchisees; no material increases in the minimum wage; our ability to attract competent restaurant and managerial personnel; and the future effects of bovine spongiform encephalopathy, BSE, first identified in the United States on December 23, 2003; as well as those risks discussed from time to time in this Form 10-K annual report for the year ended March 28, 2010, and in other documents which we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in the forward-looking statements. We generally identify forward-looking statements with the words “believe,” “intend,” “plan,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “will,” “should” and similar expressions. Any forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made, and we do not undertake any obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Form 10-K.

Item 1. Business.

As used herein, unless we otherwise specify, the terms “we,” “us,” “our,” “Nathan’s,” “Nathan’s Famous” and the “Company” mean Nathan’s Famous, Inc. and its subsidiaries, including NF Treachers Corp., owner of the Arthur Treacher’s brand since February 28, 2006, and its former subsidiaries, Miami Subs Corporation, owner of the Miami Subs brand through May 30, 2007 and NF Roasters Corp., owner of the Kenny Rogers Roasters brand, through April 23, 2008.

We are engaged primarily in the marketing of the “Nathan’s Famous” brand and the sale of products bearing the “Nathan’s Famous” trademarks through several different channels of distribution:

- The operation and franchising of quick-service restaurants featuring Nathan’s World Famous Beef Hot Dogs, crinkle-cut French-fries, and a variety of other menu offerings, which operate under the name “Nathan’s Famous,” the name first used at our original Coney Island restaurant which opened in 1916.
- The expansion of our Franchise program with the introduction of the Branded Menu Program, previously known as our Limited-menu Frank and Fry Franchise Program, in fiscal 2007. Pursuant to this program, qualified foodservice operators are provided with the ability to offer a menu of Nathan’s World Famous Beef Hot Dogs, crinkle-cut French fries, proprietary toppings and other Nathan’s Famous menu offerings.
- The Branded Product Program, introduced in fiscal 1998, which allows foodservice operators to prepare and sell Nathan’s World Famous Beef Hot Dogs and certain other proprietary products outside of the realm of a traditional franchise relationship while making limited use of the Nathan’s Famous trademark.
- A licensing program which began in 1978, which authorizes various third parties to manufacture, market and distribute various bulk and packaged products bearing the Nathan’s Famous trademarks to food service customers and retail customers through supermarkets, club stores and other grocery-type outlets.

We also own the Arthur Treacher's brand and trademarks, which our NF Treachers Corp. subsidiary acquired on February 28, 2006. Before the acquisition, we were party to a licensing arrangement with the prior owners of Arthur Treacher's that permitted us to include limited menu Arthur Treacher's operations within our restaurant system. Today, we continue to use the Arthur Treacher's brand, products and trademarks as a branded seafood menu-line extension for inclusion in certain Nathan's Famous restaurants and are planning to introduce an Arthur Treacher's Branded Menu program during fiscal 2011.

We previously operated in two other branded restaurant systems which we sold during the past three years. On June 7, 2007, we completed the sale of our wholly-owned subsidiary, Miami Subs Corporation, to Miami Subs Capital Partners I, Inc., effective as of May 31, 2007. Pursuant to the stock purchase agreement, we sold all of the stock of Miami Subs Corporation in exchange for \$3,250,000, consisting of \$850,000 in cash and the Purchaser's promissory note in the principal amount of \$2,400,000, as amended. We had acquired Miami Subs Corporation in September 1999.

Similarly, on April 23, 2008, we completed the sale of our wholly-owned subsidiary, NF Roasters Corp., to Roasters Asia Pacific (Cayman) Limited. Pursuant to the stock purchase agreement, we sold all of our stock in NF Roasters Corp. in exchange for approximately \$4,000,000 in cash. We formed NF Roasters Corp. in 1999 to become the franchisor of the Kenny Rogers Roasters restaurant system through the acquisition of the intellectual property rights, including trademarks, recipes and franchise agreements, of Roasters Corp. and Roasters Franchise Corp., both of which were then involved in bankruptcy proceedings. During our period of ownership, we used the Kenny Rogers Roasters trademarks and products primarily as a branded chicken menu-line extension for inclusion in certain Nathan's Famous and Miami Subs restaurants.

Since fiscal 2003, our primary focus has been to expand the market penetration of the Nathan's Famous brand. Specifically, we have sought to increase the number of points of brand representation and product sales throughout our various channels of distribution. In this regard, we have concentrated our efforts on:

- expanding the number of foodservice locations participating in the Nathan's Famous Branded Product Program;
- expanding the number of domestic franchised Nathan's Famous restaurant units through the opening of new and innovative types of locations, such as the Branded Menu Program, as well as the development of an international franchising program;
- expanding our licensing programs for packaged Nathan's Famous products through new product introductions and geographic expansion; and
- operating our existing Company-owned restaurants and, during the period that we owned the Miami Subs and Kenny Rogers brands, seeking to expand our sales by introducing those brands in Nathan's locations and the Nathan's brand in Miami Subs locations.

As a result of our efforts to expand the Nathan's Famous brand, as of March 28, 2010:

- our Nathan's Famous restaurant system consisted of 246 franchised units and five Company-owned units (including one seasonal unit) located in 25 states and four foreign countries;
- our Nathan's Famous Branded Product Program distributes our Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs throughout 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the US Virgin Islands and Canada; and
- Nathan's Famous packaged hot dogs and other products were offered for sale within supermarkets and club stores in 41 states.

Our revenues are generated primarily from sales of products sold through our Branded Product Program and within our Company-owned restaurants, as well as from the royalties, fees and other sums we earn from our franchising and licensing activities.

We plan to continue expanding the scope and market penetration of our Branded Product and Branded Menu Programs, further develop the restaurant operations of existing Nathan's Famous franchised and Company-owned outlets, open new Nathan's Famous franchised outlets in traditional or captive market environments and expand the Nathan's Famous retail licensing programs. We may also selectively consider opening new Company-owned restaurants. We expect to begin developing franchised locations in Canada and China during fiscal 2011 and further seek to develop an expanded international presence through the use of franchising and distribution agreements based upon individual or combined use of our business alternatives.

We were incorporated in Delaware on July 10, 1992 under the name "Nathan's Famous Holding Corporation" to act as the parent of a Delaware corporation then-known as Nathan's Famous, Inc. On December 15, 1992, we changed our name to Nathan's Famous, Inc., and our Delaware subsidiary changed its name to Nathan's Famous Operating Corporation. The Delaware subsidiary was organized in October 1989 in connection with its re-incorporation in Delaware from that of a New York corporation named "Nathan's Famous, Inc." The New York Nathan's was incorporated on July 10, 1925, as a successor to the sole-proprietorship that opened the first Nathan's restaurant in Coney Island in 1916. On July 23, 1987, Equicor Group, Ltd. was merged with and into the New York Nathan's in a "going private" transaction. The New York Nathan's, the Delaware subsidiary and Equicor may all be deemed to be our predecessors.

Restaurant Operations

Currently, our restaurant operations are comprised solely of Nathan's Famous, which have been co-branded with Arthur Treacher's and Kenny Rogers Roasters menu items in 60 and 57 units, respectively.

Nathan's Concept and Menus

Our Nathan's concept is scalable, offering a wide range of facility designs and sizes, suitable to a vast variety of locations, featuring a core menu consisting of Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs, crinkle-cut French fries and beverages. Nathan's menu is designed to take advantage of site-specific market opportunities by adding complementary food items to the core menu. The Nathan's concept is suitable to stand-alone or can be co-branded with other nationally recognized brands.

Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs are flavored with its secret blend of spices provided by Ida Handwerker in 1916, which historically have distinguished Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs. Our hot dogs are prepared and served in accordance with procedures which have not varied significantly in more than 90 years in our Company-owned and franchised restaurants. Our signature crinkle-cut French fries are featured at each Nathan's restaurant. Nathan's crinkle-cut French fries are cooked in 100% trans-fat-free oil. We believe that the majority of sales in our Company-owned units consist of Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs, crinkle-cut French fries and beverages.

Individual Nathan's restaurants supplement their core menu of Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs, crinkle-cut French fries and beverages with a variety of other quality menu choices including: char-grilled hamburgers, crispy chicken tenders, crispy chicken and char-grilled chicken sandwiches, Philly cheese-steaks, selected seafood items, a breakfast menu and assorted desserts and snacks. While the number of supplemental menu items carried varies with the size of the unit, the specific supplemental menus chosen are tailored to local food preferences and market conditions. Each of these supplemental menu options consists of a number of individual items; for example, the hamburger menu may include char-grilled bacon cheeseburgers, double-burgers and super cheeseburgers. We seek to maintain the same quality standard with each of Nathan's supplemental menus as we do with Nathans' core hot dog and French fries menu. Thus, for example, hamburgers and sandwiches are prepared to order and not pre-wrapped or kept warm under lights. Nathan's also has a "Kids Meal" program in which various menu alternatives are combined with toys designed to appeal to the children's market. Soft drinks, iced tea, coffee and old fashioned lemonade and orangeade are also offered. The Company continually evaluates new products. In the course of its evaluations, the Company seeks to respond to changing consumer trends, including a trend toward perceived "healthier" products. In addition to its well-established, signature products, the Company offers for sale in many of its restaurants up to seven chicken products, six fish products, and five salad, soup, and vegetable products. Additionally, our crinkle-cut French fries are prepared in trans-fat-free oil in all restaurants.

Nathan's restaurant designs are available in a range of sizes from 300 to 4,000 square feet. We have also developed various Nathan's carts, kiosks, and modular units. Our smaller units may not have customer seating areas, although they may often share seating areas with other fast food outlets in food court settings. Other units generally provide seating for 45 to 125 customers. Carts, kiosks and modular units generally carry only the core menu. This menu is supplemented by a number of other menu selections in our other restaurant types.

We believe that Nathan's carts, kiosks, modular units and food court designs are particularly well-suited for placement in non-traditional sites, such as airports, travel plazas, stadiums, schools, convenience stores, entertainment facilities, military facilities, business and industry foodservice, within larger retail operations and other captive markets. Many of these settings may also be appropriate for our expanding Branded Menu Program or Branded Product Program. All of these units feature the Nathan's logo and utilize a contemporary design.

Arthur Treacher's Fish-n-Chips Concept and Menu

Arthur Treacher's Fish-n-Chips, Inc. was originally founded in 1969. Arthur Treacher's main product is its "Original Fish-n-Chips," consisting of fish fillets coated with a special batter prepared under a proprietary formula, deep-fried golden brown, and served with English-style chips and corn meal "hush puppies." The full menu restaurants emphasize the preparation and sale of batter-dipped fried seafood and chicken dishes served in a quick-service environment. Other Arthur Treacher's products that may be offered in full menu restaurants include chicken, shrimp, clams and an assortment of other seafood combination dishes. The full menu restaurants operate a sit-down style, quick serve operation under a uniform business format consisting of methods, procedures, building designs, décor, color schemes and trade dress. The restaurant format also utilizes certain service marks, logos, copyrights and commercial symbols. Currently, Arthur Treacher's products are served within 60 Nathan's Famous restaurants, whereby the menu generally consists of fish fillets, shrimp, clams and hush puppies. The Arthur Treacher's brand is generally represented in these restaurants by the use of limited trade dress, certain service marks, logos, copyrights and commercial symbols.

Kenny Rogers Roasters Menu

Prior to the sale of NF Roasters Corp. on April 23, 2008, the Kenny Roger Roasters brand was used primarily as a co-brand that was located within Nathan's and Miami Subs domestic restaurants utilizing certain Kenny Rogers Roasters products, which included chicken sandwiches, chicken tenders and chicken wings, as part of the restaurant's menu offering. At the time of sale, the Kenny Rogers Roasters restaurant system consisted primarily of approximately 98 traditional restaurants operating internationally and approximately 100 co-branded representations within the Nathan's Famous and Miami Subs domestic restaurant systems. In connection with the sale, we retained the right to continue using the Kenny Rogers Roasters trademarks for the continued sale of the Kenny Rogers Roasters products in the then-existing Nathan's Famous and Miami Subs restaurants, where the Kenny Rogers products had already been introduced.

Miami Subs Menu

Prior to the sale of Miami Subs Corporation effective May 31, 2007, Nathan's operated Miami Subs as the franchisor of the Miami Subs concept, which featured a wide variety of moderately-priced lunch, dinner and snack foods, including hot and cold submarine sandwiches, various ethnic foods such as gyros and pita sandwiches, flame grilled hamburgers and chicken breast sandwiches, cheese-steaks, chicken wings, fresh salads, ice cream and other desserts and beverages. Nathan's also introduced its Nathan's, Kenny Rogers Roasters and Arthur Treacher's signature products into a number of Miami Subs restaurants. At the time of sale, the Miami Subs restaurant system consisted of approximately 65 restaurants. In connection with the sale, Miami Subs retained the right to continue offering the Nathan's, Kenny Rogers Roasters and Arthur Treacher's signature products within its restaurant system.

Franchise Operations

At March 28, 2010, our Nathan's Famous franchise system, including our Branded Menu Program, consisted of 246 units operating in 25 states and four foreign countries.

Our franchise system counts among its 140 franchisees such well-known companies as HMS Host, ARAMARK Leisure Services, Inc., Delaware North, Centerplate (formerly known as Service America Corp.), Culinart, National Amusements, Hershey Entertainment and Six Flags Theme Parks. We continue to seek to market our franchising programs to larger, experienced and successful operators with the financial and business capability to develop multiple franchise units, as well as to individual owner-operators with evidence of restaurant management experience, net worth and sufficient capital.

During our fiscal year ended March 28, 2010, no single franchisee accounted for over 10% of our consolidated revenue. At March 28, 2010, HMS Host operated 23 franchised outlets, including nine units at airports, 10 units within highway travel plazas and four units within malls. Additionally, at March 28, 2010, HMS Host operated 50 locations featuring Nathan's products pursuant to our Branded Product Program. HMS Host currently is in the process of opening two seasonal franchised units and five Branded Product Program units. At March 28, 2010, there were also 49 Brusters Real Ice Cream locations selling Nathan's products under our Branded Menu Program.

Nathan's Standard Franchise Program

Franchisees are required to execute a standard franchise agreement prior to opening each Nathan's Famous unit. Our current standard Nathan's Famous franchise agreement provides for, among other things, a one-time \$30,000 franchise fee payable upon execution of the agreement, a monthly royalty payment based on 5.5% of restaurant sales and the expenditure of up to 2.0% of restaurant sales on advertising. We may offer alternatives to the standard franchise agreement, having to do with franchise fees or advertising requirements. The initial term of the typical franchise agreement is 20 years, with a 15-year renewal option by the franchisee, subject to conditions contained in the franchise agreement.

Franchisees are approved on the basis of their business background, evidence of restaurant management experience, net worth and capital available for investment in relation to the proposed scope of the development agreement.

We provide numerous support services to our Nathan's Famous franchisees. We assist in and approve all site selections. Thereafter, we provide architectural plans suitable for restaurants of varying sizes and configurations for use in food court, in-line and free standing locations. We also assist in establishing building design specifications, reviewing construction compliance, equipping the restaurant and providing appropriate menus to coordinate with the restaurant design and location selected by the franchisee. We typically do not sell food, equipment or supplies to our standard franchisees.

We offer various management-training courses for management personnel of Company-owned and franchised Nathan's Famous restaurants. A restaurant manager from each restaurant must successfully complete our mandated management-training program. We also offer additional operations and general management training courses for all restaurant managers and other managers with supervisory responsibilities. We provide standard manuals to each franchisee covering training and operations, products and equipment and local marketing programs. We also provide ongoing advice and assistance to franchisees. We meet with our franchisees to discuss upcoming marketing events, menu development and other topics, each of which is designed to provide system-wide benefits.

Franchised restaurants are required to be operated in accordance with uniform operating standards and specifications relating to the selection, quality and preparation of menu items, signage, decor, equipment, uniforms, suppliers, maintenance and cleanliness of premises and customer service. All standards and specifications are developed by us to be applied on a system-wide basis. We regularly monitor franchisee operations and inspect restaurants. Franchisees are required to furnish us with monthly sales or operating reports which assist us in monitoring the franchisee's compliance with its franchise agreement. We make both announced and unannounced inspections of restaurants to ensure that our practices and procedures are being followed. We have the right to terminate a franchise if a franchisee does not operate and maintain a restaurant in accordance with the requirements of its franchise agreement, including for non-payment of royalties, sale of unauthorized products, bankruptcy or conviction of a felony. During the fiscal year ended March 28, 2010, ("fiscal 2010") franchisees opened 33 new Nathan's Famous franchised units in the United States (including 17 Branded Menu Program units) and six agreements were terminated for non-compliance.

A franchisee who desires to open multiple units in a specific territory within the United States may enter into an area development agreement under which we would expect to receive an area development fee based upon the number of proposed units which the franchisee is authorized to open. As units are opened under such agreements, a portion of such advance may be credited against the franchise fee payable to us, as provided in the standard franchise agreement. We may also grant exclusive territorial rights in foreign countries for the development of Nathan's units based upon compliance with a predetermined development schedule. Additionally, we may further grant exclusive manufacturing and distribution rights in foreign countries, which we expect will require an exclusivity fee to be conveyed for such exclusive rights.

Nathan's Branded Menu Program

During our fiscal year ended March 30, 2008, we began marketing the Nathan's Famous Branded Menu Program that provides qualified foodservice operators the ability to offer a Nathan's Famous menu of Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs, crinkle-cut French fries, proprietary toppings, and a limited menu of other Nathan's products. Under the Branded Menu Program, the operator may use the Nathan's Famous trademarks on signage and as a part of its menu boards. Additionally, the operator may use Nathan's Famous paper goods and point of sale marketing materials. Nathan's also provides architectural and design services, training and operation manuals in conjunction with this program. The operator provides Nathan's with a fee and is required to sign a 10-year agreement. Nathan's does not collect a royalty directly from the operator and the operator is not required to report sales to Nathan's as required by the standard franchise arrangements. The Branded Menu Program operator is required to purchase products from Nathan's approved distributors; we derive our profit from such purchases.

As of March 28, 2010, the Branded Menu Program was comprised of 69 outlets. Brusters Real Ice Cream, a premium ice cream franchisor headquartered in Western Pennsylvania with approximately 235 Company-owned and franchised ice cream shops located largely in the southeast United States, has adopted the Nathan's Famous Branded Menu Program. As of March 28, 2010, Brusters Real Ice Cream shops operated 49 Nathan's Famous Branded Menu operations with three additional units under development. We anticipate expanding this program during fiscal 2011.

Arthur Treacher's

At the time of our acquisition of Miami Subs in fiscal 2000, Miami Subs had an existing co-branding agreement with the franchisor of the Arthur Treacher's Fish N Chips restaurant system permitting Miami Subs to include limited-menu Arthur Treacher's restaurant operations within Miami Subs restaurants (the "AT Co-Branding Agreement"). Through our acquisition of Miami Subs, we were able to extend the terms of the AT Co-Branding Agreement to allow the inclusion of a limited number of Arthur Treacher's menu items within Nathan's Famous restaurants as well. Since that time, our co-branding efforts with the Arthur Treacher's concept have been extremely successful. As of March 28, 2010, there were Arthur Treacher's co-branded operations included within 60 Nathan's Famous restaurants.

To enable us to further benefit from the use of the Arthur Treacher's brand, we acquired all trademarks and other intellectual property relating to the Arthur Treacher's brand from PAT Franchise Systems, Inc. ("PFSI") on February 28, 2006 and terminated the AT Co-Branding Agreement. Simultaneously, we granted back to PFSI a limited license to use the Arthur Treacher's intellectual property solely for the purposes of: (a) PFSI continuing to permit the operation of its then-existing Arthur Treacher's franchised restaurant system (which PFSI informed us consisted of approximately 60 restaurants); and (b) PFSI granting rights to third parties who wish to develop new traditional Arthur Treacher's quick-service restaurants in Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington D.C. and areas of Northern New York State (collectively, the "PFSI Markets"). Due to non-compliance with PFSI's development schedule, the ability to grant development rights to third parties in the States of Maryland, Virginia, Washington D.C. and Northern New York State, reverted back to Nathan's. We retained certain rights to sell franchises for the operation of Arthur Treacher's restaurants in certain circumstances within the geographic scope of the PFSI Markets.

As a result of this transaction, we are now the sole owner of all rights to the Arthur Treacher's brand and the exclusive franchisor of the Arthur Treacher's restaurant system (subject to the limited license granted back to PFSI for the PFSI Markets). We no longer have any ongoing obligation to pay fees or royalties to PFSI in connection with our use of the Arthur Treacher's system. Similarly, PFSI has no obligation to pay fees or royalties to us in connection with its use of the Arthur Treacher's system within the PFSI Markets.

Currently, our primary intention is to continue to include co-branded Arthur Treacher's operations within our Nathan's Famous restaurants, as well as to explore alternative distribution channels for Arthur Treacher's products. Additionally, we may explore in the future a franchising program focused on the expansion of traditional, full-menu Arthur Treacher's restaurants outside of the PFSI Markets.

Kenny Rogers Roasters Domestic Franchise Program

Subsequent to our acquisition of the Kenny Rogers Roasters brand out of the bankruptcies of Roasters Corp. and Roasters Franchise Corp., we emphasized co-branding certain signature items from the Kenny Rogers Roasters menu into the Nathan's Famous and Miami Subs restaurant systems and we did not generally seek to add new franchisees of traditional Kenny Rogers Roasters restaurants to the franchise system. Nevertheless, franchisees of approximately 60 traditional domestic Kenny Rogers Roasters restaurants operated under the previous franchise system elected to "opt-in" to our bankruptcy reorganization plan in March of 2000. On April 23, 2008, we sold NF Roasters Corp., our Kenny Rogers Roasters subsidiary, and retained the right to continue using the Kenny Rogers Roasters trademarks for the continued sale of the Kenny Rogers Roasters products in the then-existing Nathan's Famous and Miami Subs restaurants where the Kenny Rogers products had already been introduced.

Company-owned Nathan's Restaurant Operations

As of March 28, 2010, we operated five Company-owned Nathan's units, including one seasonal location, in New York. Four of our Company-owned restaurants range in size from approximately 2,500 square feet to 10,000 square feet, are all free-standing buildings and have seating to accommodate between 60 and 350 customers. These restaurants are open seven days a week on a year-round basis and are designed to appeal to all ages of consumers. Our one seasonal location is approximately 440 square feet. We have established high standards for food quality, cleanliness, and service at our restaurants and regularly monitor the operations of our restaurants to insure adherence to these standards.

Three of our Company-owned restaurants have contemporary service areas, seating, signage, and general decor. Our Coney Island restaurant, which was first opened in 1916, remains unique in its presentation and operations.

Our Company-owned restaurants typically carry a broader selection of menu items than our newer franchise restaurants and generally attain sales levels higher than the average of our newer franchise restaurants. The items offered at these restaurants, other than the core menu, tend to have lower margins than the core menu. To duplicate these older units would require significantly higher levels of initial investment than current franchise restaurants and may operate at a lower sales/investment ratio. Consequently, we do not intend to replicate these older designs in any future Company-owned restaurants.

International Development

As of March 28, 2010, Nathan's Famous franchisees operated 20 units in four foreign countries, having significant operations within Kuwait. During the current fiscal year, our international franchising program included opening two Nathan's Famous restaurants in Kuwait, one restaurant in each of the Dominican Republic and the Cayman Islands and closing our only restaurant in the United Arab Emirates.

During fiscal 2007, we executed a Master Franchise Agreement and a Distribution Agreement for Nathan's rights in the United Arab Emirates, pursuant to which a unit opened in Dubai in April 2008. During fiscal 2010, we entered into Master Agreements for development of Nathan's in Canada and China; pursuant to the development schedules, we expect the first franchised locations to open in Canada and China during fiscal 2011. These agreements provide for the development of Nathan's restaurants to be owned and operated by the developer, with each agreement providing the developer with the right to sub-franchise the development of Nathan's units to qualified third parties. Additionally, the Canadian developer also entered into a Distribution Agreement with us for the development of a Branded Product Program in Canada. Each

agreement requires the payment of a master development fee to Nathan's in addition to ongoing opening fees and royalties. We may continue to grant exclusive territorial rights for franchising and for the manufacturing and distribution rights in foreign countries, which we expect will require that an exclusivity fee be conveyed for these rights. We plan to develop the restaurant franchising system internationally through the use of master franchising agreements based upon individual or combined use of our existing restaurant concepts and for the distribution of Nathan's products. Following is the summary of our international operations for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008. See Item 1A — "Risk Factors."

| | <u>March 28, 2010</u> | <u>March 29, 2009</u> | <u>March 30, 2008</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Total revenue | <u>1,129,000</u> | <u>798,000</u> | <u>736,000</u> |
| Gross profit ^(a) | <u>438,000</u> | <u>399,000</u> | <u>401,000</u> |
| Total assets | <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> |

(a) Gross profit represents the difference between revenue and cost of sales.

Location Summary

The following table shows the number of our Company-owned and franchised units in operation at March 28, 2010 and their geographical distribution:

| <u>Domestic Locations</u> | <u>Company</u> | <u>Franchise⁽¹⁾</u> | <u>Total⁽¹⁾</u> |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Alabama | — | 2 | 2 |
| Arizona | — | 2 | 2 |
| Arkansas | — | 1 | 1 |
| California | — | 3 | 3 |
| Connecticut | — | 5 | 5 |
| Florida | — | 21 | 21 |
| Georgia | — | 23 | 23 |
| Kentucky | — | 4 | 4 |
| Massachusetts | — | 8 | 8 |
| Michigan | — | 1 | 1 |
| Mississippi | — | 1 | 1 |
| Missouri | — | 3 | 3 |
| Nevada | — | 9 | 9 |
| New Hampshire | — | 1 | 1 |
| New Jersey | — | 34 | 34 |
| New York | 5 | 61 | 66 |
| North Carolina | — | 4 | 4 |
| Ohio | — | 10 | 10 |
| Pennsylvania | — | 17 | 17 |
| Rhode Island | — | 1 | 1 |
| South Carolina | — | 5 | 5 |
| Tennessee | — | 1 | 1 |
| Texas | — | 1 | 1 |
| Virginia | — | 7 | 7 |
| West Virginia | — | 1 | 1 |
| Domestic Subtotal | <u>5</u> | <u>226</u> | <u>231</u> |
| <u>International Locations</u> | | | |
| Dominican Republic | — | 3 | 3 |
| Egypt | — | 1 | 1 |
| Kuwait | — | 15 | 15 |
| Cayman Islands | — | 1 | 1 |
| International Subtotal | <u>—</u> | <u>20</u> | <u>20</u> |
| Grand Total | <u>5</u> | <u>246</u> | <u>251</u> |

(1) Amounts include 69 units operated pursuant to our Branded Menu Program. Units operating pursuant to our Branded Product Program are excluded.

Branded Product Program

The Branded Product Program was launched during fiscal 1998. The program was expressly created to provide a new vehicle for the sale of Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs and other proprietary items. Through this program, Nathan's provides qualified foodservice operators in a variety of venues the opportunity to capitalize on Nathan's valued brand by marketing and selling certain Nathan's Famous signature products. In conjunction with the program, the operators are granted a limited use of the Nathan's Famous trademark, as well as Nathan's point of purchase materials. We earn income by selling our products either directly to the end users or to various foodservice distributors who provide the products to retailers.

As of March 28, 2010, the Branded Product Program distributed product in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam and Canada. We believe that the program is unique in its flexibility and broad appeal. Hot dogs are offered in a variety of sizes and even come packaged with buns for vending machine use. During fiscal 2010, Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs continued to be promoted as part of the pretzel dogs sold at Auntie Anne's, which honored Nathan's as the "Vendor of the Year" for 2005. Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs are also featured in Subway restaurants operating within Wal-Marts, Race Trac convenience stores and K-Mart foodservice stores.

During the past three years, the number of locations offering Nathan's branded products has continued to expand. Today, Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs are being offered in major hotel and casino operations such as Foxwoods Casino in Connecticut, Harrah's and several others throughout the country. National movie theaters, such as National Amusements and Century/Cinemark Theaters, also offer Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs at their concession stands. A wide variety of colleges and universities serve Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs. Our products are also offered in numerous foodservice operations including snack bars, cafeterias, vending machines, military installations and VA hospitals throughout the country. Nathan's and New York Baseball first teamed-up in 2001, when Nathan's was named as the official non-kosher hot dog of the New York Yankees for the 2001 – 2008 baseball seasons. Nathan's was also named as the official hot dog of the New York Mets for the 2005 – 2009 baseball seasons. Last season Nathan's was named the official hot dog of both teams for the 2009 through 2018 baseball seasons. Nathan's hot dogs are sold at the Nassau Long Island Coliseum, home of the New York Islanders and the Prudential Center, home of the New Jersey Devils. Nathan's hot dogs were also introduced into the new Dallas Cowboys stadium for the 2009 football season.

Additionally, Nathan's is offered in retail environments, entertainment centers, airport and travel plazas, restaurants and convenience stores throughout the nation. Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs are currently being offered at a variety of restaurant chains.

Nathan's expects to seek out and evaluate a variety of alternative means designed to maximize the value of our Branded Product Program.

Expansion Program

We expect to continue the growth of our Branded Product Program through the addition of new points of sale. We are targeting sales to a broad line of food distributors which we believe compliments our prior strategy of focusing on sales to various retail chains. We continue to believe that as consumers look to assure confidence in the quality of the food that they purchase, there is great potential to increase our sales by converting existing sales of non-branded products to Nathan's branded products throughout the foodservice industry.

We also expect to continue opening traditional and Branded Menu Nathan's Famous franchised units individually and on a co-branded basis, expanding product distribution through various means such as branded products and retail licensing arrangements, developing master franchising programs in foreign countries and including our Arthur Treacher's signature products within our restaurant system.

We may selectively consider opening new Company-owned Nathan's units on an opportunistic basis. Existing Company-owned units are located in the New York metropolitan area, where we have extensive experience in operating restaurants. We may consider new opportunities in both traditional and captive market settings.

We believe that our international development efforts will continue to garner a variety of interest as a result of the unique product distribution opportunities that we offer. Because of the scalability of our concept and menu offerings, we believe that there are also opportunities to co-brand our restaurant concept and/or menu items with other restaurant concepts internationally. We believe that in addition to restaurant franchising, there is the opportunity to further increase revenues by continuing to offer master development agreements to qualified persons or entities allowing for the operation of franchised restaurants, sub-franchising of restaurants to others, licensing the manufacture of our signature products, selling our signature products through supermarkets or other retail venues and further developing our Branded Product Program. Qualified persons or entities must have satisfactory foodservice experience managing multiple units, the appropriate infrastructure and the necessary financial resources to support the anticipated development of the business.

During fiscal 2004, we first test marketed the sale of Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs on the QVC television network. Since then, we have sought to capitalize on this opportunity by working closely with QVC and developing new products. During fiscal 2010, we had 65 airings on QVC, including eight airings on the May 15, 2009, "Today's Special Value" featuring our quarter pound hot dogs. QVC has continued to reduce its emphasis on special food airings which began during our fiscal 2008 period. Nathan's Famous products were on air 50 times during the fiscal 2009 period, which included a "Today's Special Value" featuring our Sampler Pack. We have continued to develop new products for sale by QVC, such as pretzel dogs, "Franks 'n Blankets" and a sampler package, which were very successful. We intend to continue to work with QVC to develop new products to expand this distribution channel throughout fiscal 2011.

Co-branding

We believe that there is a continuing opportunity for co-branding our restaurant concept and/or menu items with other restaurant concepts, as well as within our restaurant system. Franchisees that have co-branded a Nathan's Famous restaurant with our other brands received a then-current Uniform Franchise Offering Circular ("UFOC") or Franchise Disclosure Document ("FDD") and executed a participation agreement as a rider to their franchise agreement. Beginning fiscal 2002, we have continued with our co-branding strategy within the Nathan's Famous restaurant system by adding the Arthur Treacher's and Kenny Rogers Roasters brands into Nathan's Famous restaurants. Upon the sale of the Kenny Rogers Roasters brand in April 2008, we discontinued co-branding that brand in the Nathan's Famous system. We intend to continue our co-branding effort with the Arthur Treacher's brand with new and existing Nathan's Famous franchisees in the future. We also intend to expand our co-branding efforts beyond the Nathan's restaurant system, with the Branded Menu Program and traditional franchising programs by seeking to market these programs to single and multi-unit restaurant operators.

At March 28, 2010, the Arthur Treacher's brand was being sold within 60 Nathan's restaurants and the Kenny Rogers Roasters brand was being sold within 57 Nathan's restaurants. After the sale of Miami Subs effective May 31, 2007, Nathan's and Arthur Treacher's products have continued to be co-branded within their restaurant system. Notwithstanding our sale of the Kenny Rogers franchisor in April 2008, we have the right to continue to sell Kenny Rogers products in our then-existing Nathan's locations and to receive the revenue from those sales. Consequently, we intend to perpetuate co-branding with Kenny Rogers products within those Nathan's Famous locations.

We believe that our diverse brand offerings compliment each other, which has enabled us to market franchises of co-branded units and continue co-branding within existing franchised units. We also believe that our various restaurants' products provide us with strong lunch and dinner day-parts.

We continue to market co-branded Nathan's units with Arthur Treacher's within the United States and internationally. We believe that a multi-branded restaurant concept offering strong lunch and dinner day-parts is very appealing to both consumers and potential franchisees. Such restaurants are designed to allow the operator to increase sales and leverage the cost of real estate and other fixed costs to provide superior investment returns as compared to many restaurants that are single branded.

Licensing Program

We license SMG, Inc. and its affiliates (collectively, "SMG") to produce packaged hot dogs and other beef products according to Nathan's proprietary recipes and spice formulations, and to use "Nathan's Famous" and related trademarks to sell these products on an exclusive basis in the United States to

supermarkets, club stores and grocery stores. The supply/license agreement with SMG (the "License Agreement") provides for royalties ranging between 3% and 5% of sales. The percentage varies based on sales volume, with escalating annual minimum royalties. Earned royalties of approximately \$3,746,000 in fiscal 2010 and \$3,329,000 in fiscal 2009 exceeded the contractual minimums established under the License Agreement. As of March 28, 2010, packaged Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs were being sold in over 33,000 supermarkets and mass merchandisers including Costco, Wal-Mart, Sam's Clubs and BJ's located in 41 states. We believe that the overall exposure of the brand and opportunity for consumers to enjoy the Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dog in their homes helps promote "Nathan's Famous" restaurant patronage. Royalties earned from this product line were approximately 58% of our fiscal 2010 license revenues. The License Agreement was scheduled to expire in 2014. (See Item 1A — "Risk Factors" and Item 3 — "Legal Proceedings.")

We license the manufacture and sale of hot dogs by John Morrell and Company for food service. During fiscal 2010 and 2009, we earned \$1,420,000 and \$1,245,000 respectively, under this agreement. During fiscal 2009 Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs were introduced into over 500 club store foodservice cafes located throughout the United States. The majority of royalties were earned from this account.

We license the manufacture of the proprietary spices which are used to produce Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs to Saratoga Specialties. During fiscal 2010 and 2009, we earned \$554,000 and \$771,000. We have also licensed Newly Weds Foods, Inc. as a secondary source of supply.

During fiscal 2010, our licensee ConAgra Foods Lamb Weston, Inc., continued to produce and distribute Nathan's Famous frozen French fries, onion rings and potato pancakes for retail sale pursuant to a license agreement. During fiscal 2008, Nathan's Famous onion rings and potato pancakes were first introduced into the market. These products were distributed primarily in New York City supermarkets during fiscal 2008. Our products have been distributed within 13 states primarily on the East Coast of the United States during fiscal 2010. During fiscal 2010 and 2009, we earned our minimum royalties of \$223,000 and \$203,000, respectively, under this agreement. Last year, ConAgra Foods Lamb Weston, Inc. exercised its first option to extend the license agreement through July 2013, pursuant to which the minimum royalties shall increase 10% annually.

During fiscal 2010, we continued to license the right to manufacture and sell miniature bagel dogs, franks-in-a-blanket and other hors d'oeuvres through club stores, supermarkets and other retail food stores solely for off-site consumption and the right to manufacture and sell a variety of snack foods such as beef sticks and gummy dogs, as well as pet snack food treats. Royalties earned under these agreements were approximately \$267,000 during fiscal 2010 and \$221,000 during fiscal 2009.

During fiscal 2010, certain products were also distributed under various other licensing agreements with Hermann Pickle Packers, Inc., Gold Pure Food Products Co., Inc. and others. These companies licensed the "Nathan's Famous" name for the manufacture and sale of various condiments including mustard, salsa, sauerkraut, pickles and hot dog rolls. These products have been distributed on a limited basis. Fees and royalties earned were approximately \$242,000 during fiscal 2010 and \$240,000 during fiscal 2009.

Provisions and Supplies

Our proprietary hot dogs for sale by our restaurant system, Branded Product Program and at retail are produced primarily by SMG in accordance with Nathan's recipes, quality standards and proprietary spice formulations. Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs are also manufactured by John Morrell and Company in connection with sales pursuant to our Branded Product Program. Nathan's believes that it has reliable sources of supply; however, in the event of any significant disruption in supply, management believes that alternative sources of supply are available. (See Item 1A — "Risk Factors.") Saratoga Specialties has continued to produce Nathan's proprietary spice formulations and we have also engaged Newly Weds Foods, Inc. as a secondary source of supply. Our frozen crinkle-cut French fries are produced exclusively by ConAgra Foods Lamb Weston, Inc. Most other Company provisions are purchased or may be obtained from multiple sources to prevent disruption in supply and to obtain competitive prices. We approve all products and product specifications. We negotiate directly with our suppliers on behalf of the entire system for all primary food ingredients and beverage products sold in the restaurants in an effort to ensure adequate supply of high quality items at competitive prices.

We utilize a unified source for the distribution needs of our restaurant system pursuant to a national food distribution contract with US Foodservice, Inc. Effective July 1, 2006, we entered into a new agreement with US Foodservice, Inc. The original term of this agreement expired on October 30, 2009. Since then, the contract has been extended on a month-to-month basis as negotiations are finalized. We expect to successfully complete a new contract under similar economic terms and conditions as the prior agreement. This agreement enables our restaurant operators to order and receive deliveries for the majority of their food and paper products directly through this distributor. We believe that this arrangement not only ensures availability of product but is more efficient and cost-effective than having multiple distributors for our restaurant system. Our Branded Products are delivered to our ultimate customers throughout the country by numerous distributors, including US Foodservice, Inc. and SYSCO Corporation.

Marketing, Promotion and Advertising

Nathan's

Nathan's believes that an integral part of its brand marketing strategy is to continue to build brand awareness through its complimentary points of distribution strategy of selling its signature products through restaurants, the Branded Product Program, the Branded Menu Program, within supermarkets and club stores and also on television. We believe that as we continue to build brand awareness and expand our reputation for quality and value, we have been able to further penetrate the markets that we serve and have also entered new markets. We also derive further brand recognition from the Nathan's Famous Hot Dog Eating Contests. Last year, we hosted 17 regional contests in a variety of high profile locations such as Trump Plaza, Atlantic City, NJ, Dorney Park, Allentown, PA, New York New York Hotel and Casino, Las Vegas, NV, and Citifield, Queens, NY, as well as within the cities of San Francisco, CA, Tempe, AZ, New York, NY, and Boston, MA. These regional contests culminate on the Fourth of July as the regional champions converge at our flagship restaurant in Coney Island, NY, to compete for the coveted "Mustard Yellow Belt." The regional contests typically garner significant amounts of local publicity and the national championship contest that is held on the Fourth of July generates significant nationwide publicity. The national championship contest has been broadcast live on ESPN since 2004.

Nathan's Famous continues to look to sports sponsorships as a strategic marketing opportunity to further our brand recognition. In addition to the branded signage opportunity at each stadium, Nathan's is given the opportunity to sell its Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dog and crinkle-cut French fries. In most venues, Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs and crinkle-cut French fries are sold at Nathan's Famous trade-dressed concession stands and as menu items that are served in suites and premium seating areas. Some of Nathans' current sports sponsorships include:

- Professional Baseball: Yankee Stadium — New York Yankees, Citifield — New York Mets;
- Professional Hockey and Basketball: Nassau Coliseum — New York Islanders, TD Bank North Arena — Boston Celtics and Boston Bruins, Time Warner Cable Arena — Charlotte Bobcats and the Prudential Center — New Jersey Devils; and
- Professional Football: Cowboys Stadium — Dallas Cowboys

In addition to marketing our products to a combined attendance at these venues exceeding 10,000,000 fans per year, the Nathan's Famous brand has also been televised regionally, nationally and internationally.

We maintain an advertising fund for local, regional and national advertising under the Nathan's Famous Systems, Inc. Franchise Agreement. Nathan's Famous franchisees are generally required to spend on local marketing activities or contribute to the advertising fund up to 2.0% of restaurant sales for advertising and promotion. Franchisee contributions to the advertising fund for national marketing support are generally based upon the type of restaurant and its location. The difference, if any, between 2.0% and the contribution to the advertising fund must be expended on local programs approved by us as to form, content and method of dissemination.

Throughout fiscal 2010, Nathan's primary restaurant marketing emphasis continued to be focused on local store marketing campaigns featuring a value-oriented strategy supplemented with promotional "Limited Time Offers." We anticipate that near-term marketing efforts for Nathan's will continue to emphasize local store marketing activities.

Beginning April through June 2009, Nathan's has expanded its marketing efforts through the use of free-standing inserts with coupons in Sunday newspapers. Nathan's offered a free-standing insert in March 2010 and plans to continue these efforts which are scheduled to again offer multiple free-standing inserts in June, August and October 2010. These media campaigns are expected to reach more than eight million homes per month in the area surrounding more than 100 Nathan's Company-owned and franchised restaurants. These programs feature heavily discounted coupon offers that are designed to attract customers to our restaurants. We monitor the results of these campaigns and may add additional campaigns in the future.

The objective of our Branded Product Program has historically been to provide our foodservice operator customers with value-added, high quality products that are supported with high quality and attractive point of sale materials and other forms of operational support.

During the fiscal 2010 period, Nathan's marketing efforts for the Branded Product Program concentrated primarily on participation in national, regional and local distributor trade shows. We have also advertised our products in distributor and trade periodicals and initiated distributor sales incentive contests.

Most of the sales of franchises and our arrangements with Branded Product Program points of sale are achieved through the direct effort of Company personnel. In addition, we engage a network of foodservice brokers and distributors who also are responsible for direct sales to national, regional and "street" accounts.

During fiscal 2011, we intend to seek to further expand our internal marketing resources along with our network of foodservice brokers and distributors. We may attempt to emphasize specific venues as we expand our broker network, realign management and broker responsibilities on a regional basis and expand the use of sales incentive programs.

We believe that the Company's overall sales and exposure have also been complemented by the sales of Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs and other Nathan's products on the QVC Network, through the publicity generated by our Hot Dog Eating Contests and our affiliation with a number of high profile sports arenas.

Miami Subs

We sold our Miami Subs operations effective May 31, 2007. Prior to the sale, we maintained two advertising funds for the creation and development of advertising, marketing, public relations, research and related programs for the Miami Subs system, as well as for other activities that were deemed appropriate. The unexpended funds were transferred to the acquirer in connection with the sale.

Kenny Rogers Roasters

We sold our Kenny Rogers Roasters operations effective April 23, 2008. Prior to the sale, we maintained an advertising fund on behalf of the Kenny Rogers Roasters franchise system for regional and national advertising under the NF Roasters Corp. Franchise Agreement. The unexpended funds were transferred to the acquirer in connection with the sale.

Government Regulation

We are subject to Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") regulation and several state laws that regulate the offer and sale of franchises. We are also subject to a number of state laws which regulate substantive aspects of the franchisor-franchisee relationship.

The FTC's "Trade Regulation Rule Concerning Disclosure Requirements and Prohibitions Concerning Franchising and Business Opportunity Ventures" (the "FTC Rule") requires us to disclose certain information to prospective franchisees. Fifteen states, including New York, also require similar disclosure. While the FTC Rule does not require registration or filing of the disclosure document, 14 states require franchisors to register the disclosure document (or obtain exemptions from that requirement) before offering or selling a franchise. The laws of 17 other states require some form of registration (or a determination that a company is exempt or otherwise not required to register) under "business opportunity" laws, which sometimes apply to franchisors such as the Company.

Laws that regulate one or another aspect of the franchisor-franchisee relationship presently exist in 24 states and the District of Columbia. These laws regulate the franchise relationship by, for example, requiring the franchisor to deal with its franchisees in good faith, prohibiting interference with the right of free association among franchisees, limiting the imposition of standards of performance on a franchisee, and regulating discrimination among franchisees. These laws have not precluded us from seeking franchisees in any given area. Although these laws may also restrict a franchisor in the termination of a franchise agreement by, for example, requiring “good cause” to exist as a basis for the termination, advance notice to the franchisee of the termination, an opportunity to cure a default and repurchase of inventory or other compensation, these provisions have not had a significant effect on our operations.

We are not aware of any pending franchise legislation in the U.S. that we believe is likely to significantly affect our operations.

Each Company-owned and franchised restaurant is subject to regulation as to operational matters by federal agencies and to licensing and regulation by state and local health, sanitation, safety, fire and other departments.

We are subject to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, which governs minimum wages, overtime, working conditions and other matters. We are also subject to federal and state environmental regulations, which have not had a material effect on our operations. More stringent and varied requirements of local governmental bodies with respect to zoning, land use and environmental factors could delay or prevent development of new restaurants in particular locations. In addition, the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act applies with respect to the design, construction and renovation of all restaurants in the United States.

Each company that manufactures supplies or sells our products is subject to regulation by federal agencies and to licensing and regulation by state and local health, sanitation, safety and other departments.

Alcoholic beverage control regulations require each restaurant that sells such products to apply to a state authority and, in certain locations, county and municipal authorities, for a license or permit to sell alcoholic beverages on the premises. Typically, licenses must be renewed annually and may be revoked or suspended for cause at any time. Alcoholic beverage control regulations relate to numerous aspects of the daily operations of the restaurants, including minimum age of customers and employees, hours of operation, advertising, wholesale purchasing, inventory control and handling, storage and dispensing of alcoholic beverages. At March 28, 2010, we offered beer or wine coolers for sale in two of our existing Company-owned restaurants. Each of these restaurants has current alcoholic beverage licenses permitting the sale of these beverages. We have never had an alcoholic beverage license revoked.

We may be subject in certain states to “dram-shop” statutes, which generally provide a person injured by an intoxicated person the right to recover damages from an establishment which wrongfully served alcoholic beverages to such person. We carry liquor liability coverage as part of our existing comprehensive general liability insurance and have never been named as a defendant in a lawsuit involving “dram-shop” statutes.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and rules promulgated thereunder by the SEC and the Nasdaq Stock Market have imposed substantial new or enhanced regulations and disclosure requirements in the areas of corporate governance (including director independence, director selection and audit, corporate governance and compensation committee responsibilities), equity compensation plans, auditor independence, pre-approval of auditor fees and services and disclosure and internal control procedures. Nathan’s first became subject to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 beginning with our fiscal year ended in March 2008. We are committed to industry best practices in these areas.

We believe that we operate in substantial compliance with applicable laws and regulations governing our operations, including the FTC Rule and state franchise laws.

Employees

At March 28, 2010, we had 215 employees, 38 of whom were corporate management and administrative employees, 22 of whom were restaurant managers and 155 of whom were hourly full-time and part-time foodservice employees. We may also employ approximately 100 – 125 seasonal employees during the summer months. Foodservice employees at four Company-owned locations are currently represented by Local 1102 RWSDU UFCW AFL-CIO, CLC, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, under an agreement that expires in June 2010. We have entered into a new contract with the Union through June 2014. We do not believe that the new contract will have a material impact on our financial condition. We consider our employee relations to be good and have not suffered any strike or work stoppage for more than 37 years.

We provide a training program for managers and assistant managers of our new Company-owned and franchised restaurants. Hourly food workers are trained on site by managers and crew trainers following Company practices and procedures outlined in our operating manuals.

Trademarks

We hold trademark and/or service mark registrations for NATHAN'S, NATHAN'S FAMOUS, NATHAN'S FAMOUS and design, NATHAN'S and Coney Island design, SINCE 1916 NATHAN'S FAMOUS and design, and THE ORIGINAL SINCE 1916 NATHAN'S FAMOUS and design within the United States, with some of these marks holding corresponding foreign trademark and service mark registrations in more than 60 international jurisdictions, including Canada and China. We also hold various related marks, FRANKSTERS, FROM A HOT DOG TO AN INTERNATIONAL HABIT, MORE THAN JUST THE BEST HOT DOG! and design, and Mr. Frankie design, for restaurant services and some food items. We have a pending application in the U.S. for the mark IT'S OUR FOOD THAT MAKES US FAMOUS.

We hold trademark and/or service mark registrations for the marks ARTHUR TREACHER'S (stylized), ARTHUR TREACHER'S FISH & CHIPS (stylized), KRUNCH PUP and ORIGINAL within the United States. We hold service mark registrations for ARTHUR TREACHER'S in China and Japan. We also hold service mark registrations for ARTHUR TREACHER'S FISH & CHIPS in Canada and ARTHUR TREACHER'S FISH & CHIPS and design in Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. We have a pending service mark application for ARTHUR TREACHER'S FISH & CHIPS and design in Canada.

Prior to the sale of Miami Subs effective May 31, 2007, and NF Roasters Corp. on April 23, 2008, we owned registered trademarks and service marks used in connection with our Miami Subs and Kenny Rogers operations, respectively. We now have licenses to use the Kenny Rogers trademarks and service marks in the then-existing Nathan's restaurants.

Our trademark and service mark registrations were granted and expire on various dates. We believe that these trademarks and service marks provide significant value to us and are an important factor in the marketing of our products and services. We believe that we do not infringe on the trademarks or other intellectual property rights of any third parties.

Seasonality

Our business is affected by seasonal fluctuations, including the effects of weather and economic conditions. Historically, restaurant sales from Company-owned restaurants, franchised restaurants from which royalties are earned and the Company's earnings have been highest during our first two fiscal quarters, with the fourth fiscal quarter typically representing the slowest period. This seasonality is primarily attributable to weather conditions in the marketplace for our Company-owned and franchised Nathan's restaurants, which is principally the Northeast. We believe that future revenues and profits will continue to be highest during our first two fiscal quarters, with the fourth fiscal quarter representing the slowest period.

Competition

The fast food restaurant industry is highly competitive and can be significantly affected by many factors, including changes in local, regional or national economic conditions, changes in consumer tastes, consumer concerns about the nutritional quality of quick-service food and increases in the number of, and particular locations of, competing restaurants.

Our restaurant system competes with numerous restaurants and drive-in units operating on both a national and local basis, including major national chains with greater financial and other resources than ours. We also compete with local restaurants and diners on the basis of menu diversity, food quality, price, size, site location and name recognition. There is also active competition for management personnel, as well as for suitable commercial sites for owned or franchised restaurants.

We believe that our emphasis on our signature products and the reputation of these products for taste and quality set us apart from our major competitors. As fast food companies have experienced flattening growth rates and declining average sales per restaurant, many of them have adopted “value pricing” and/or deep discount strategies. Nathan’s markets our own form of “value pricing,” selling combinations of different menu items for a total price lower than the usual sale price of the individual items and other forms of price sensitive promotions. Our value pricing strategy may offer multi-sized alternatives to our value-priced combo meals.

We also compete with many franchisors of restaurants and other business concepts for the sale of franchises to qualified and financially capable franchisees.

Our Branded Product Program competes directly with a variety of other nationally-recognized hot dog companies. Our products primarily compete based upon price, quality and value to the foodservice operator and consumer. We believe that Nathan’s reputation for superior quality, along with the ability to provide operational support to the foodservice operator, provides Nathan’s with a competitive advantage.

Our retail licensing program for the sale of packaged foods within supermarkets competes primarily on the basis of reputation, flavor, quality and price. In most cases, we compete against other nationally-recognized brands that have significantly greater resources than those at our disposal.

Available Information

We file reports with the SEC, including Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and a proxy statement on Schedule 14A. The public may read and copy any materials filed by us with the SEC at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington D.C., 20549. The public may obtain information about the operation of the SEC’s Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information about issuers such as us that file electronically with the SEC.

In addition, electronic copies of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, proxy statement on Schedule 14A and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) under the Exchange Act are available free of charge on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

The Board of Directors has also adopted, and we have posted in the Investor Relations section of our website, written Charters for each of the Board’s standing committees. We will provide without charge, upon a stockholder’s request to us at Nathan’s Famous, Inc., One Jericho Plaza, Second Floor — Wing A, Jericho, NY 11753, Attention: Secretary, a copy of the Charter of any standing committee of the Board.

For financial information regarding our results of operations, please see our consolidated financial statements beginning on page F-1.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Nathan's competes for the sale of its products in many ways throughout the foodservice industry. Certain risk factors are specific to each way we do business, such as through Company-owned restaurants, franchised restaurants, Branded Products and retail, while other risks, such as health-related or economic risks, may affect all of the ways that we do business.

The following list of risk factors is not exhaustive. There can be no assurance that Nathan's has correctly identified and appropriately assessed all factors affecting its business operations or that the publicly-available and other information with respect to these matters is complete and correct. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to Nathan's or that it currently believes to be immaterial also may adversely impact the business. Should any risks or uncertainties develop into actual events, these developments could have material adverse effects on Nathan's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The quick-service restaurant segment is highly competitive, and that competition could lower revenues, margins and market share.

The quick-service restaurant segment of the foodservice industry is intensely competitive regarding price, service, location, personnel and type and quality of food. Nathan's and its franchisees compete with international, national, regional and local retailers primarily through the quality, variety and value perception of food products offered. Other key competitive factors include the number and location of restaurants, quality and speed of service, attractiveness of facilities, effectiveness of advertising and marketing programs, and new product development. Nathan's anticipates competition will continue to focus on pricing. Many of Nathan's competitors have substantially larger marketing budgets, which may provide them with a competitive advantage. Changes in pricing or other marketing strategies by these competitors can have an adverse impact on our sales, earnings and growth. For example, many of those competitors have adopted "value pricing" strategies intended to lure customers away from other companies, including Nathan's. Consequently, these strategies could have the effect of drawing customers away from companies which do not engage in discount pricing and could also negatively impact the operating margins of competitors which attempt to match their competitors' price reductions. Extensive price discounting in the fast food industry could have an adverse effect on our financial results.

In addition, Nathan's system competes within the foodservice market and the quick-service restaurant segment not only for customers but also for management and hourly employees and qualified franchisees. If Nathan's is unable to maintain its competitive position, it could experience downward pressure on prices, lower demand for products, reduced margins, the inability to take advantage of new business opportunities and the loss of market share.

Changes in economic, market and other conditions could adversely affect Nathan's and its franchisees, and thereby Nathan's operating results.

The quick-service restaurant industry is affected by changes in international, national, regional, and local economic conditions, consumer preferences and spending patterns, demographic trends, consumer perceptions of food safety, weather, traffic patterns, the type, number and location of competing restaurants, and the effects of war or terrorist activities and any governmental responses thereto. Factors such as inflation, higher costs for each of food, labor, benefits and utilities, the availability and cost of suitable sites, fluctuating insurance rates, state and local regulations and licensing requirements, legal claims, and the availability of an adequate number of qualified management and hourly employees also affect restaurant operations and administrative expenses. The ability of Nathan's and its franchisees to finance new restaurant development, improvements and additions to existing restaurants, and the acquisition of restaurants from, and sale of restaurants to, franchisees is affected by economic conditions, including interest rates and other government policies impacting land and construction costs and the cost and availability of borrowed funds.

Current restaurant locations may become unattractive, and attractive new locations may not be available for a reasonable price, if at all, which may reduce Nathan's revenue.

The success of any restaurant depends in substantial part on its location. There can be no assurance that current locations will continue to be attractive as demographic patterns change. Neighborhood or economic conditions where restaurants are located could decline in the future, thus resulting in potentially reduced sales

in those locations. If Nathan's and its franchisees cannot obtain desirable additional and alternative locations at reasonable prices, Nathan's results of operations would be adversely affected.

Any perceived or real health risks related to the food industry could adversely affect our ability to sell our products.

We are subject to risks affecting the food industry generally, including risks posed by the following:

- food spoilage or food contamination;
- consumer product liability claims;
- product tampering; and
- the potential cost and disruption of a product recall.

Our products are susceptible to contamination by disease-producing organisms, or pathogens, such as listeria monocytogenes, salmonella, campylobacter, hepatitis A, trichinosis and generic E. coli. Because these pathogens are generally found in the environment, there is a risk that these pathogens could be introduced to our products as a result of improper handling at the manufacturing, processing, foodservice or consumer level. Our suppliers' manufacturing facilities and products, as well as our franchisee and Company-operated restaurant operations, are subject to extensive laws and regulations relating to health, food preparation, sanitation and safety standards. Difficulties or failures by these companies in obtaining any required licenses or approvals or otherwise complying with such laws and regulations could adversely affect our revenue that is generated from these companies. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that compliance with governmental regulations by our suppliers or in connection with restaurant operations will eliminate the risks related to food safety. In addition, our beef products are also subject to the risk of contamination from bovine spongiform encephalopathy.

Events reported in the media, such as incidents involving food-borne illnesses or food tampering, whether or not accurate, can cause damage to each of Nathan's brand's reputation and affect sales and profitability. Reports, whether true or not, of food-borne illnesses (such as e-coli, avian flu, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, hepatitis A, trichinosis or salmonella) and injuries caused by food tampering have in the past severely injured the reputations of participants in the quick-service restaurant segment and could in the future affect Nathan's as well. Each of Nathan's brand's reputation is an important asset to the business; as a result, anything that damages a brand's reputation could immediately and severely hurt systemwide sales and, accordingly, revenue and profits. If customers become ill from food-borne illnesses, Nathan's could also be forced to temporarily close some restaurants. In addition, instances of food-borne illnesses or food tampering, even those occurring solely at the restaurants of competitors, could, by resulting in negative publicity about the restaurant industry, adversely affect system sales on a local, regional or systemwide basis. A decrease in customer traffic as a result of these health concerns or negative publicity, or as a result of a temporary closure of any of Nathan's restaurants, could materially harm Nathan's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Additionally, the Company may be subject to liability if the consumption of any of its products causes injury, illness, or death. A significant product liability judgment or a widespread product recall may negatively impact the Company's sales and profitability for a period of time depending on product availability, competitive reaction, and consumer attitudes. Even if a product liability claim is unsuccessful or is not fully pursued, the negative publicity surrounding any assertion that Company products caused illness or injury could adversely affect the Company's reputation with existing and potential customers and its corporate and brand image. Injury to Nathan's or a brand's reputation would likely reduce revenue and profits.

Changing health or dietary preferences may cause consumers to avoid products offered by Nathan's in favor of alternative foods.

The foodservice industry is affected by consumer preferences and perceptions. If prevailing health or dietary preferences and perceptions cause consumers to avoid the products offered by Nathan's restaurants in favor of alternative or healthier foods, demand for Nathan's products may be reduced and its business could be harmed.

Nathan's is subject to health, employment, environmental and other government regulations, and failure to comply with existing or future government regulations could expose Nathan's to litigation, damage Nathan's or its brands' reputation and lower profits.

Nathan's and its franchisees are subject to various federal, state and local laws, rules or regulations affecting their businesses. To the extent that the standards imposed by local, state and federal authorities are inconsistent, they can adversely affect popular perceptions of our business and increase our exposure to litigation or governmental investigations or proceedings. We may be unable to manage effectively the impact of new, potential or changing regulations that affect or restrict elements of our business. The successful development and operation of restaurants depend to a significant extent on the selection and acquisition of suitable sites, which are subject to zoning, land use (including the placement of drive-thru windows), environmental (including litter), traffic and other regulations. There can be no assurance that we and our franchisees will not experience material difficulties or failures in obtaining the necessary licenses or approvals for new restaurants which could delay the opening of such restaurants in the future. Restaurant operations are also subject to licensing and regulation by state and local departments relating to health, food preparation, sanitation and safety standards, federal and state labor laws (including applicable minimum wage requirements, overtime, working and safety conditions and citizenship requirements), federal and state laws prohibiting discrimination and other laws regulating the design and operation of facilities, such as the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. If Nathan's fails to comply with any of these laws, it may be subject to governmental action or litigation, and accordingly its reputation could be harmed.

Injury to Nathan's or a brand's reputation would, in turn, likely reduce revenue and profits. In addition, difficulties or failures in obtaining any required licenses or approvals could delay or prevent the development or opening of a new restaurant or renovations to existing restaurants, which would adversely affect our revenue.

In recent years, there has been an increased legislative, regulatory and consumer focus on nutrition and advertising practices in the food industry, particularly among quick-service restaurants. As a result, Nathan's may become subject to regulatory initiatives in the area of nutrition disclosure or advertising, such as requirements to provide information about the nutritional content of its food products, which could increase expenses. The operation of Nathan's franchise system is also subject to franchise laws and regulations enacted by a number of states and rules promulgated by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission. Any future legislation regulating franchise relationships may negatively affect Nathans' operations, particularly its relationship with its franchisees. Failure to comply with new or existing franchise laws and regulations in any jurisdiction or to obtain required government approvals could result in a ban or temporary suspension on future franchise sales. Changes in applicable accounting rules imposed by governmental regulators or private governing bodies could also affect Nathans' reported results of operations, which could cause its stock price to fluctuate or decline.

Nathan's may not be able to adequately protect its intellectual property, which could decrease the value of Nathan's or its brands and products.

The success of Nathans' business depends on the continued ability to use existing trademarks, service marks and other components of each of Nathan's brands in order to increase brand awareness and further develop branded products. Nathan's may not be able to adequately protect its trademarks, and the use of these trademarks may result in liability for trademark infringement, trademark dilution or unfair competition. All of the steps Nathan's has taken to protect its intellectual property may not be adequate.

Nathan's earnings and business growth strategy depends in large part on the success of its franchisees and licensees, and on new restaurant openings. Nathan's or a brand's reputation may be harmed by actions taken by franchisees or licensees or that are otherwise outside of Nathans' control.

A portion of Nathans' earnings comes from royalties, rents and other amounts paid by Nathan's franchisees and licensees. Both franchisees and licensees are independent contractors, and their employees are not employees of Nathan's. Nathan's provides training and support to, and monitors the operations of, its franchisees, but the quality of their restaurant operations may be diminished by any number of factors beyond Nathans' control. Consequently, franchisees may not successfully operate stores in a manner consistent with Nathans' high standards and requirements, and franchisees may not hire and train qualified managers and

other restaurant personnel. Similarly, Nathan's monitors the operations of its licensees, including licensees that are part of the Branded Product Program, but cannot necessarily control the quality of the licensed products produced and/or sold by such licensees. Any operational shortcoming of a franchised restaurant or quality problem of a licensed product is likely to be attributed by consumers to an entire brand or Nathan's system, thus damaging Nathan's or a brand's reputation and potentially adversely affecting Nathan's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Growth in our restaurant revenue and earnings is significantly dependent on new restaurant openings. Numerous factors beyond our control may affect restaurant openings. These factors include but are not limited to:

- our ability to attract new franchisees;
- the availability of site locations for new restaurants;
- the ability of potential restaurant owners to obtain financing, which has become more difficult due to current market conditions and operating results;
- the ability of restaurant owners to hire, train and retain qualified operating personnel;
- construction and development costs of new restaurants, particularly in highly-competitive markets;
- the ability of restaurant owners to secure required governmental approvals and permits in a timely manner, or at all; and
- adverse weather conditions.

Leasing of real estate exposes Nathan's to possible liabilities and losses.

Nathan's leases land and/or buildings for certain restaurants, which can include the sub-letting of leased land and or buildings to franchisees or companies other than Nathan's franchisees. Accordingly, Nathan's is subject to all of the risks associated with owning, leasing and sub-leasing real estate. Nathan's generally cannot cancel these leases. If an existing or future store is not profitable, and Nathan's decides to close it, Nathan's may nonetheless be committed to perform its obligations under the applicable lease including, among other things, paying the base rent for the balance of the lease term. Alternatively, as each of the leases expires, Nathan's may fail to negotiate renewals, either on commercially acceptable terms or at all, which could cause Nathan's to close stores in desirable locations.

Nathan's may evaluate acquisitions, joint ventures and other strategic initiatives, any of which could distract management or otherwise have a negative effect on revenue, costs and stock price.

Nathan's future success may depend on opportunities to buy or obtain rights to other businesses that could complement, enhance or expand its current business or products or that might otherwise offer growth opportunities. In particular, Nathan's may evaluate potential mergers, acquisitions, joint venture investments, strategic initiatives, alliances, vertical integration opportunities and divestitures. Any attempt by Nathan's to engage in these transactions may expose it to various inherent risks, including:

- not accurately assessing the value, future growth potential, strengths, weaknesses, contingent and other liabilities and potential profitability of acquisition candidates;
- the potential loss of key personnel of an acquired business;
- the ability to achieve projected economic and operating synergies;
- difficulties in successfully integrating, operating, maintaining and managing newly-acquired operations or employees;
- difficulties maintaining uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies;
- unanticipated changes in business and economic conditions affecting an acquired business;
- the possibility of impairment charges if an acquired business performs below expectations; and

- the diversion of management's attention from the existing business to integrate the operations and personnel of the acquired or combined business or implement the strategic initiative.

Nathan's annual and quarterly financial results may fluctuate depending on various factors, many of which are beyond its control, and, if Nathan's fails to meet the expectations of investors, Nathan's share price may decline.

Nathan's sales and operating results can vary from quarter to quarter and year to year depending on various factors, many of which are beyond its control. Certain events and factors may directly and immediately decrease demand for Nathan's products. If customer demand decreases rapidly, Nathans' results of operations would also decline. These events and factors include:

- variations in the timing and volume of Nathans' sales and franchisees' sales;
- sales promotions by Nathan's and its competitors;
- changes in average same-store sales and customer visits;
- variations in the price, availability and shipping costs of supplies;
- seasonal effects on demand for Nathan's products;
- unexpected slowdowns in new store development efforts;
- changes in competitive and economic conditions generally;
- changes in the cost or availability of ingredients or labor;
- weather and acts of God; and
- changes in the number of franchise agreement renewals.

Nathans' operations are influenced by adverse weather conditions.

Weather, which is unpredictable, can impact Nathans' restaurant sales. Harsh weather conditions that keep customers from dining out result in lost opportunities for our restaurants. A heavy snowstorm in the Northeast can shut down an entire metropolitan area, resulting in a reduction in sales in that area at Company-owned and franchised restaurants. Our fourth quarter includes winter months and historically has a lower level of sales at Company-owned and franchised restaurants. Additionally, our Company-owned restaurants at Coney Island are heavily dependent on favorable weather conditions during the summer season. Rain during the weekends and unseasonably cold temperatures will negatively impact the number of patrons going to this beach location. Because a significant portion of our restaurant operating costs is fixed or semi-fixed in nature, the loss of sales during these periods hurts our operating margins, and can result in restaurant operating losses. For these reasons, a quarter-to-quarter comparison may not be a good indication of Nathans' performance or how it may perform in the future.

Due to the concentration of Nathan's restaurants in particular geographic regions, our business results could be impacted by the adverse economic conditions prevailing in those regions regardless of the state of the national economy as a whole.

As of March 28, 2010, we and our franchisees (excluding units operated pursuant to our Branded Menu Program) operated Nathan's restaurants in 25 states and four foreign countries. As of March 28, 2010, the five leading states by number of operating units were: New York, New Jersey, Florida, Georgia and Pennsylvania. This geographic concentration in the Northeast and Southeast can cause economic conditions in particular areas of the country to have a disproportionate impact on our overall results of operations. It is possible that adverse economic conditions in states or regions that contain a high concentration of Nathan's restaurants could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations in the future.

We rely exclusively on computer systems and information technology to manage our business. Any disruption in our computer systems or information technology may adversely affect our ability to run our business.

We are significantly dependent upon our computer systems and information technology to properly conduct our business. A failure or interruption of computer systems or information technology could result in the loss of data, business interruptions or delays in business operations. Further, despite our considerable efforts and technological resources to secure our computer systems and information technology, security breaches, such as unauthorized access and computer viruses, may occur resulting in system disruptions, shutdowns or unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. Any security breach of our computer systems or information technology may result in adverse publicity, loss of sales and profits, penalties or loss resulting from misappropriation of information.

We may be required to recognize additional asset impairment and other asset-related charges.

We have long-lived assets, goodwill and intangible assets and have incurred impairment charges in the past with respect to those assets. In accordance with applicable accounting standards, we test for impairment annually, or more frequently, if there are indicators of impairment, such as:

- significant adverse changes in the business climate;
- current period operating or cash flow losses combined with a history of operating or cash flow losses or a projection or forecast that demonstrates continuing losses associated with long-lived assets;
- a current expectation that more-likely-than-not (e.g., a likelihood that is more than 50%) long-lived assets will be sold or otherwise disposed of significantly before the end of their previously estimated useful life; and
- a significant drop in our stock price.

Based upon future economic and capital market conditions, future impairment charges could be incurred.

Catastrophic events may disrupt Nathans' business.

Unforeseen events, or the prospect of such events, including war, terrorism and other international conflicts, public health issues such as epidemics or pandemics, labor unrest and natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes or other extreme adverse weather and climate conditions, whether occurring in the United States or abroad, could disrupt Nathans' operations, disrupt the operations of franchisees, suppliers or customers, or result in political or economic instability. These events could negatively impact consumer spending, thereby reducing demand for Nathan's products, or the ability to receive products from suppliers. Our receipt of proceeds under any insurance policies we maintain with respect to these risks may be delayed or the proceeds may be insufficient to offset our losses fully.

Nathans' international operations are subject to various factors of uncertainty.

Nathans' business outside of the United States is subject to a number of additional factors, including international economic and political conditions, differing cultures and consumer preferences, currency regulations and fluctuations, diverse government regulations and tax systems, uncertain or differing interpretations of rights and obligations in connection with international franchise agreements and the collection of royalties from international franchisees, the availability and cost of land and construction costs, and the availability of appropriate franchisees. In developing markets, we may face risks associated with new and untested laws and judicial systems. Although Nathan's believes it has developed the support structure required for international growth, there is no assurance that such growth will occur or that international operations will be profitable.

Increases in the cost of food and paper products could harm our profitability and operating results.

The cost of the food and paper products we use depends on a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control. Food and paper products typically represent approximately 25% to 30% of our cost of restaurant sales. We purchase large quantities of beef and our beef costs in the United States represent approximately 80% to 90% of our food costs. The market for beef is particularly volatile and is subject to

significant price fluctuations due to seasonal shifts, climate conditions, industry demand and other factors beyond our control. For example, in the past, reduced supply and increased demand in beef resulted in shortages, which required us to pay significantly higher prices for the beef we purchased. We were unable to pass all of the price increases to our customers. As the price of beef or other food products that we use in our operations increases significantly, particularly in the Branded Product Program, and we choose not to pass, or cannot pass, these increases on to our customers, our operating margins would decrease.

Fluctuations in weather, supply and demand and economic conditions could adversely affect the cost, availability and quality of some of our critical products, including beef. Our inability to obtain requisite quantities of high-quality ingredients would adversely affect our ability to provide the menu items that are central to our business, and the highly competitive nature of our industry may limit our ability to pass through increased costs to our customers. Continuing increases in the cost of fuel would increase the distribution costs of our prime products thereby increasing the food and paper cost to us and to our franchisees, thus negatively affecting profitability.

Recently Nathan's has sought to lock in the cost of a portion of its beef purchases by entering into various commitments to purchase hot dogs during certain periods in an effort to ensure supply of product at a fixed cost of product. However, Nathan's does not have the ability to effectively hedge all of its beef purchases using futures or forward contracts without incurring undue financial cost and risk.

Labor shortages or increases in labor costs could slow our growth or harm our business.

Our success depends in part upon our ability and the ability of our franchisees to continue to attract, motivate and retain regional operational and restaurant general managers with the qualifications to succeed in our industry and the motivation to apply our core service philosophy. If we or our franchisees are unable to continue to recruit and retain sufficiently qualified managers or to motivate our employees to achieve sustained high service levels, our business and our growth could be adversely affected. Competition for these employees could require the payment of higher wages that could result in higher labor costs. In addition, increases in the minimum wage or labor regulation could increase labor costs. We may be unable to increase our prices in order to pass these increased labor costs on to our customers, in which case our margins and our franchisees' margins would be negatively affected.

We face risks of litigation and pressure tactics, such as strikes, boycotts and negative publicity from customers, franchisees, suppliers, employees and others, which could divert our financial and management resources and which may negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations.

Class action lawsuits have been filed, and may continue to be filed, against various quick-service restaurants alleging, among other things, that quick-service restaurants have failed to disclose the health risks associated with high-fat foods and that quick-service restaurant marketing practices have targeted children and encouraged obesity. In addition, we face the risk of lawsuits and negative publicity resulting from injuries, including injuries to infants and children, allegedly caused by our products, toys and other promotional items available in our restaurants or by our playground equipment.

In addition to decreasing our sales and profitability and diverting our management resources, adverse publicity or a substantial judgment against us could negatively impact our business, results of operations, financial condition and brand reputation, hindering our ability to attract and retain franchisees, expand our Branded Product Program and otherwise grow our business in the United States and internationally.

In addition, activist groups, including animal rights activists and groups acting on behalf of franchisees, the workers who work for suppliers and others, have in the past, and may in the future, use pressure tactics to generate adverse publicity by alleging, for example, inhumane treatment of animals by our suppliers, poor working conditions or unfair purchasing policies. These groups may be able to coordinate their actions with other groups, threaten strikes or boycotts or enlist the support of well-known persons or organizations in order to increase the pressure on us to achieve their stated aims. In the future, these actions or the threat of these actions may force us to change our business practices or pricing policies, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Further, we may be subject to employee, franchisee and other claims in the future based on, among other things, mismanagement of the system, unfair or unequal treatment, discrimination, harassment, wrongful termination and wage, rest break and meal break issues, including those relating to overtime compensation. We have been subject to these types of claims in the past, and if one or more of these claims were to be successful or if there is a significant increase in the number of these claims, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be harmed.

Although our primary supplier of hot dogs currently has two manufacturing facilities, a significant interruption of its main facility could potentially disrupt our operations.

Our primary hot dog supplier currently has two manufacturing facilities; however, a significant interruption in its main facility, whether as a result of a natural disaster or other causes, could significantly impair our ability to operate our business on a day-to-day basis because its secondary facility is not large enough to absorb the entire capacity of its main facility.

The loss of one or more of our key suppliers could lead to supply disruptions, increased costs and lower operating results.

The Company relies on one supplier for the majority of its hot dogs and another supplier for its supply of frozen French fries. An interruption in the supply of product from either one of these suppliers without the Company obtaining an alternative source of supply on comparable terms could lead to supply disruptions, increased costs and lower operating results.

The Company is currently engaged in litigation with its primary supplier of hot dogs for each of the Company's major lines of business. The Company is seeking a judicial declaration that it is entitled to terminate its License Agreement with such supplier. In anticipation of such termination, the Company is seeking one or more alternative sources of supply to commence immediately following the termination of the License Agreement (or sooner if necessary); however, the termination of the License Agreement, which represents approximately 50% of our fiscal 2010 licensing revenue, presents a number of risks to the Company and its operations.

Although the Company believes that its hot dog supplier is contractually obligated to perform its obligations under the License Agreement until its termination and the Company expects its hot dog supplier to continue to discharge those obligations, there is no assurance that the supplier will do so. In the event that the hot dog supplier breaches its contractual obligations under the License Agreement by failing or refusing to manufacture and supply hot dogs for the Company's restaurant and Branded Product Program operations or to manufacture, distribute, market and sell Nathan's Famous hot dogs to the retail trade, there is no assurance that the Company could secure an alternate source of supply in a timely manner. In addition, Nathan's hot dog supplier is also the supplier of hot dogs under the forward commitment entered into in February 2010. In the event the hot dog supplier breaches its obligation under the forward commitment, Nathan's will not obtain the expected benefit of the lower cost of beef, which would adversely affect the Company's results of operations.

Additionally, all of the frozen crinkle-cut French fries sold through Nathan's franchised restaurants are obtained from one supplier. In the event that the French fry supplier is unable to fulfill Nathan's requirements for any reason, including due to a significant interruption in its manufacturing operations, whether as a result of a natural disaster or for other reasons, such interruption could significantly impair the Company's ability to operate its business on a day-to-day basis.

In the event that the Company is unable to find one or more alternative suppliers of hot dogs or French fries on a timely basis, there could be a disruption in the supply of product to Company-owned restaurants, franchised restaurants and Branded Product accounts, which would damage the Company, its franchisees and Branded Product customers and, in turn, negatively impact the Company's financial results. In addition, any gap in supply to retail customers would result in lost royalty payments to the Company, which could have a significant adverse financial impact on the Company's results from operations. Furthermore, any gap in supply to retail customers may damage the Nathan's Famous trademarks in the eyes of consumers and the retail trade, which damage might negatively impact the Company's overall business in general and impair the Company's ability to continue its retail licensing program.

Additionally, once secured, there is no assurance that any alternate sources of supply would be capable of meeting the Company's specifications and quality standards on a timely and consistent basis or that the financial terms of such supply arrangement will be as favorable as the Company's present terms with its hot dog or French fry supplier, as the case may be.

Any of the foregoing occurrences may cause disruptions in supply of the Company's hot dog or French fry products, as the case may be, damage the Company's franchisees and Branded Product customers, adversely impact the Company's financial results and/or damage the Nathan's Famous trademarks.

A significant amount of our licensing and Branded Product Program ("BPP") revenue is from a small number of licensees and BPP accounts. The loss of any one or more of those licensees or BPP accounts could harm our profitability and operating results.

One of our licensees accounted for approximately 22% of our licensing revenue; this licensee in turn sold our product primarily to one customer. That licensee's business is weighted towards one high volume user which has a relatively short-term contract. In the event that this licensee or any other significant licensee, or its customers, experience financial difficulties or is not willing to do business with us in the future on terms acceptable to management, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

In addition, approximately 59% of our Branded Product Program business is from five accounts with which we have relatively short-term contracts. In the event that these BPP customers experience financial difficulties or, upon the expiration of their existing agreements are not willing to do business with us in the future on terms acceptable to management, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws and other corporate documents include anti-takeover provisions which may deter or prevent a takeover attempt.

Some provisions of our certificate of incorporation, by-laws, other corporate documents and provisions of Delaware law may discourage takeover attempts and hinder a merger, tender offer or proxy contest targeting us, including transactions in which stockholders might receive a premium for their shares. This may limit the ability of stockholders to approve a transaction that they may think is in their best interest. These provisions include:

- *Shareholder Rights Agreement.* We adopted a rights agreement which provided for a dividend distribution of one right for each share to holders of record of common stock on June 5, 2008. The rights become exercisable in the event any person or group accumulates 15% or more of our common stock, or if any person or group announces an offer which would result in it owning 15% or more of our common stock and our management does not approve of the proposed ownership.
- *Employment Contracts.* The employment agreements between us and each of Wayne Norbitz, Donald L. Perlyn, Howard M. Lorber and Eric Gatoff provide that in the event there is a change in control of Nathan's, the employee has the option, exercisable within six months for Mr. Norbitz, 30 days for Mr. Perlyn and one year for each of Messrs. Gatoff and Lorber, of his becoming aware of the change in control, to terminate his employment agreement. Upon such termination, Messrs. Norbitz and Perlyn each have the right to receive a lump sum payment equal to three times his respective salary. Mr. Gatoff has the right to receive a lump sum payment equal to his salary and annual bonus for a one-year period, and Mr. Lorber has the right to receive a lump sum payment equal to the greater of (i) his salary and annual bonuses for the remainder of the employment term or (ii) 2.99 times his salary and annual bonus plus the difference between the exercise price of any exercisable options having an exercise price of less than the then current market price of our common stock and such current market price. Mr. Lorber will also receive a tax gross up payment to cover any excise tax.

The recent economic crisis and erosion of consumer confidence has negatively impacted the Company's profitability and operating results and may continue to do so.

Recently, the United States economy has experienced a severe recession, resulting in rising unemployment, an upheaval in the credit markets and an erosion in consumer confidence. The Company believes this has resulted in reduced sales at the Company's owned and franchised restaurants, an increase in uncollectible accounts receivable and adversely affected the ability of an existing franchisee and a potential new franchisee to obtain funding, all of which have adversely affected the Company's operating results. If the recent economic crisis continues to result in reduced sales at our Company-owned and franchised restaurants and adversely impact franchisees' ability to finance purchases or restructurings of restaurant franchises, or if it begins to affect sales of licensed products for which we receive royalties, it will negatively impact the Company's business and operating results.

Changes in the U.S. healthcare system could increase our cost of doing business.

In March 2010, the Federal government passed new legislation to reform the U.S. health care system. As part of the plan, employers will be expected to provide their employees with minimum levels of healthcare coverage or incur certain financial penalties. Nathan's workforce includes numerous part-time workers, which may increase our health care costs.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties.

Our principal executive offices consist of approximately 9,300 square feet of leased space in a modern office building in Jericho, NY. The Lease commenced on January 1, 2010, has a ten (10) year term, with a five (5) year renewal right. We also own a regional office building consisting of approximately 9,500 square feet in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. We currently own one restaurant property consisting of a 2,650 square foot Nathan's restaurant at 86th Street in Brooklyn, NY, located on a 25,000 square foot lot.

At March 28, 2010, other Company-owned restaurants that were operating were located in leased space with terms expiring as shown in the following table:

| <u>Nathan's Restaurants</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Current Lease Expiration Date</u> | <u>Approximate Square Footage</u> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Coney Island | Brooklyn, NY | December 2027 | 10,000 |
| Coney Island Boardwalk | Brooklyn, NY | October 2010 ^(a) | 440 |
| Long Beach Road | Oceanside, NY | May 2021 ^(b) | 7,300 |
| Central Park Avenue | Yonkers, NY | April 2010 ^(c) | 10,000 |

(a) Seasonal satellite location. We are seeking to enter into a long-term lease for this property in the future.

(b) Nathan's has exercised its option to extend the current lease through May 2021.

(c) Nathan's has provided notice to its landlord, exercising its option to extend the current lease through April 2020. We continue to operate this restaurant and are awaiting receipt of the countersigned agreement from the landlord.

Leases for Nathan's restaurants typically provide for a base rent plus real estate taxes, insurance and other expenses and, in some cases, provide for an additional percentage rent based on the restaurants' revenues.

At March 28, 2010, in addition to the leases listed above, we were the sub-lessor of four properties which are located within the metropolitan New York area.

Aggregate rental expense, net of sublease income, under all current leases amounted to \$1,350,000 in fiscal 2010.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

We and our subsidiaries are from time to time involved in ordinary and routine litigation. Management presently believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, cash flows or results of operations. Nevertheless, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties and unfavorable rulings could occur. An unfavorable ruling could include money damages and, in such event, could result in a material adverse impact on our results of operations for the period in which the ruling occurs.

The Company is also involved in the following legal proceedings:

On March 20, 2007, a personal injury lawsuit was initiated seeking unspecified damages against the Company's subtenant and the Company's master landlord at a leased property in Huntington, New York. The claim related to damages suffered by an individual as a result of an alleged "trip and fall" on the sidewalk in front of the leased property, maintenance of which is the subtenant's responsibility. Although the Company was not named as a defendant in the lawsuit, under its master lease agreement the Company may have had an obligation to indemnify the master landlord in connection with this claim. The Company did not maintain its own insurance on the property concerned at the time of the incident; however, the Company was named as an additional insured under its subtenant's liability policy. This claim was satisfied by the subtenant's insurance company without any payment by Nathan's.

The Company is party to a License Agreement with SMG, Inc. ("SMG") dated as of February 28, 1994, as amended (the "License Agreement") pursuant to which: (i) SMG acts as the Company's exclusive licensee for the manufacture, distribution, marketing and sale of packaged Nathan's Famous frankfurter product at supermarkets, club stores and other retail outlets in the United States; and (ii) the Company has the right, but not the obligation, to require SMG to produce frankfurters for the Nathan's Famous restaurant system and Branded Product Program. On July 31, 2007, the Company provided notice to SMG that the Company has elected to terminate the License Agreement, effective July 31, 2008 (the "Termination Date"), due to SMG's breach of certain provisions of the License Agreement. SMG has disputed that a breach has occurred and has commenced, together with certain of its affiliates, an action in state court in Illinois seeking, among other things, a declaratory judgment that SMG did not breach the License Agreement. The Company filed its own action on August 2, 2007, in New York State court seeking a declaratory judgment that SMG has breached the License Agreement and that the Company has properly terminated the License Agreement. On January 23, 2008, the New York court granted SMG's motion to dismiss the Company's case in New York on the basis that the dispute was already the subject of a pending lawsuit in Illinois. The Company has answered SMG's complaint in Illinois and asserted its own counterclaims which seek, among other things, a declaratory judgment that SMG did breach the License Agreement and that the Company has properly terminated the License Agreement. On July 31, 2008, SMG and Nathan's entered into a Stipulation pursuant to which Nathan's agreed that it would not effectuate the termination of the License Agreement on the grounds alleged in the present litigation until such litigation has been successfully adjudicated, and SMG agreed that in such event, Nathan's shall have the option to require SMG to continue to perform under the License Agreement for an additional period of up to six months to ensure an orderly transition of the business to a new licensee/supplier. On June 30, 2009, SMG and Nathan's each filed motions for summary judgment. Both motions for summary judgment were ultimately denied on February 25, 2010. On January 28, 2010, SMG filed a motion for leave to file a Second Amended Complaint and Amended Answer, which sought to assert new claims and affirmative defenses based on Nathan's alleged breach of the parties' License Agreement in connection with the manner in which Nathan's profits from the sale of its proprietary seasonings to SMG. On February 25, 2010, the court granted SMG's motion for leave, and its Second Amended Complaint and Amended Answer were filed with the court. On March 29, 2010, Nathan's filed an answer to SMG's Second Amended Complaint, which denied substantially all of the allegations in the complaint. The parties are presently conducting discovery on these new claims and defenses. Nathan's expects a trial in this action to be completed before the end of calendar 2010.

On July 31, 2009, the Company was served with a class action complaint filed in the Superior Court of the State of New Jersey, Essex County (the "Complaint"). In addition to Nathan's Famous, Inc., the Complaint names as defendants Kraft Foods, Sara Lee Corporation, ConAgra Foods, Inc., and Marathon Enterprises, Inc. (and together with Nathan's Famous, Inc., the "Defendants").

The named class plaintiffs purport to represent consumers who have purchased processed meat products that were distributed and sold in New Jersey from July 22, 2003 through July 22, 2009. The Complaint alleges, among other things, that Defendants violated the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act (N.J.S.A. 56:8-2) (the “Act”) by omitting material information about their respective processed meat products for the purpose of inducing consumers to purchase the products. The Complaint sought injunctive relief, attorneys’ fees and costs incurred in bringing the lawsuit. The named plaintiffs were further seeking combined damages in the amount of \$900.00. If a violation of the Act was found to have occurred, named plaintiffs are entitled to trebled damages in the combined amount of \$2,700.00. The Company, along with all of the defendants, made a motion to dismiss this Complaint on October 9, 2009 and such motion was granted.

On October 5, 2009, the Company was served with a summons and complaint filed in the Supreme Court of Suffolk County, New York. The plaintiff, Painted Pieces LTD, alleges copyright infringement and asserts causes of action for breach of contract, unjust enrichment, willful wrongful use of plaintiff’s artwork, and violation of the New York general business law, in each case due to the reproduction of certain artwork used by the Company in its advertising. The complaint sought damages of an aggregate \$10.5 million. On November 2, 2009, the Company removed the action to the United States district Court, Eastern District of New York and on November 9, 2009, filed a motion to dismiss. The Company denied all of the claims asserted against it in this litigation. The Company has submitted the claim to its various insurance carriers for defense and indemnification. The majority of Nathan’s insurance carriers have initially declined coverage and the Company is presently reviewing its rights in relation thereto. In May 2010, this action was settled whereby Nathan’s agreed to purchase the claimants rights in the intellectual property for \$140,000. The complaint was dismissed with prejudice on or about May 13, 2010.

Item 4. Removed and Reserved.

PART II

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

Common Stock Prices

Our common stock began trading on the over-the-counter market on February 26, 1993 and is quoted on the Nasdaq National Market System ("Nasdaq") under the symbol "NATH." The following table sets forth the high and low closing sales prices per share for the periods indicated:

| | High | Low |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Fiscal year ended March 28, 2010 | | |
| First quarter | \$14.90 | \$12.39 |
| Second quarter | 14.75 | 12.08 |
| Third quarter | 15.35 | 14.12 |
| Fourth quarter | 15.79 | 14.70 |
| Fiscal year ended March 29, 2009 | | |
| First quarter | \$15.00 | \$12.96 |
| Second quarter | 16.04 | 14.25 |
| Third quarter | 15.89 | 12.34 |
| Fourth quarter | 13.98 | 11.56 |

At June 4, 2010, the closing price per share for our common stock, as reported by Nasdaq, was \$15.04.

Dividend Policy

We have not declared or paid a cash dividend on our common stock since our initial public offering and do not anticipate that we will pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. It is our Board of Directors' policy to retain all available funds to finance the development and growth of our business and to purchase stock pursuant to our stock buyback programs. The payment of any cash dividends in the future will be dependent upon our earnings and financial requirements.

Shareholders

As of June 4, 2010, we had approximately 727 shareholders of record, excluding shareholders whose shares were held by brokerage firms, depositories and other institutional firms in "street name" for their customers.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

For the thirteen weeks and fiscal year ended March 28, 2010, the Company repurchased 46,471 shares at a cost of \$693,000 and 484,987 shares at a cost of \$6,394,000, respectively. Since the commencement of the Company's stock buyback program in September 2001, through March 28, 2010, Nathan's purchased a total of 3,178,793 shares of common stock at a cost of approximately \$25,192,000 under all of its stock repurchase programs, which includes the shares purchased during the thirteen weeks and fiscal year ended March 28, 2010. On November 3, 2009, Nathans' Board of Directors authorized a sixth stock repurchase plan for the purchase of up to 500,000 shares of its common stock on behalf of the Company; no purchases have been made under the sixth plan as of March 28, 2010. Purchases may be made from time to time, depending on market conditions, in open market or privately-negotiated transactions, at prices deemed appropriate by management. There is no set time limit on the repurchases.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

| Period (A) | (a) Total Number of Shares Purchased | (b) Average Price Paid per Share | (c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans | (d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| December 28, 2009 – January 24, 2010 . . | — | \$ — | — | 867,678 |
| January 25, 2010 – February 21, 2010 . . . | 46,471 ^(B) | \$14.9101 | 46,471 | 821,207 |
| February 22, 2010 – March 28, 2010 . . . | — | \$ — | — | 821,207 |
| Total | <u>46,471</u> | <u>\$14.9101</u> | <u>46,471</u> | <u>821,207</u> |

A) Represents the Company's fiscal periods during the fourth quarter ended March 28, 2010.

B) Shares were repurchased under the fifth stock option repurchase plan that was authorized on June 30, 2009, for up to 500,000 shares. There are 21,516 shares remaining to be repurchased pursuant to the plan. The plan does not have a set expiration date.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

| | March 28, 2010 | March 29, 2009 | Fiscal years ended ⁽¹⁾ | | March 26, 2006 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | March 30, 2008 | March 25, 2007 | |
| (In thousands, except per share amounts) | | | | | |
| Statement of Earnings Data: | | | | | |
| Revenues: | | | | | |
| Sales | \$38,685 | \$37,480 | \$36,259 | \$33,425 | \$29,785 |
| Franchise fees and royalties | 4,758 | 4,613 | 4,962 | 4,439 | 4,169 |
| License royalties | 6,452 | 6,009 | 4,849 | 4,231 | 3,558 |
| Interest and other income | 981 | 1,119 | 1,155 | 708 | 534 |
| Total revenues | <u>50,876</u> | <u>49,221</u> | <u>47,225</u> | <u>42,803</u> | <u>38,046</u> |
| Costs and Expenses: | | | | | |
| Cost of sales | 28,513 | 28,774 | 27,070 | 24,080 | 22,225 |
| Restaurant operating expenses | 3,285 | 3,361 | 3,257 | 3,187 | 3,172 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 843 | 809 | 764 | 742 | 760 |
| General and administrative expenses | 9,708 | 9,299 | 8,926 | 8,216 | 7,484 |
| Impairment charge on note receivable | 250 | — | — | — | — |
| Recovery of property taxes | (13) | (441) | — | — | — |
| Total costs and expenses | <u>42,586</u> | <u>41,802</u> | <u>40,017</u> | <u>36,225</u> | <u>33,641</u> |
| Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes | 8,290 | 7,419 | 7,208 | 6,578 | 4,405 |
| Income tax expense | 2,721 | 2,461 | 2,427 | 2,306 | 1,609 |
| Income from continuing operations | <u>5,569</u> | <u>4,958</u> | <u>4,781</u> | <u>4,272</u> | <u>2,796</u> |
| Discontinued operations | | | | | |
| Income from discontinued operations before provision for income taxes ⁽²⁾ | — | 3,914 | 2,824 | 2,104 | 4,733 |
| Provision for income taxes | — | 1,390 | 1,050 | 833 | 1,852 |
| Income from discontinued operations | — | 2,524 | 1,774 | 1,271 | 2,881 |
| Net income ⁽³⁾ | <u>\$ 5,569</u> | <u>\$ 7,482</u> | <u>\$ 6,555</u> | <u>\$ 5,543</u> | <u>\$ 5,677</u> |
| Basic income per share: | | | | | |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ 1.00 | \$ 0.84 | \$ 0.79 | \$ 0.73 | \$ 0.50 |
| Income from discontinued operations | 0.00 | 0.43 | 0.29 | 0.22 | 0.52 |
| Net income ⁽³⁾ | <u>\$ 1.00</u> | <u>\$ 1.27</u> | <u>\$ 1.08</u> | <u>\$ 0.95</u> | <u>\$ 1.02</u> |
| Diluted income per share: | | | | | |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ 0.97 | \$ 0.80 | \$ 0.74 | \$ 0.67 | \$ 0.43 |
| Income from discontinued operations | 0.00 | 0.41 | 0.27 | 0.20 | 0.44 |
| Net income ⁽³⁾ | <u>\$ 0.97</u> | <u>\$ 1.21</u> | <u>\$ 1.01</u> | <u>\$ 0.87</u> | <u>\$ 0.87</u> |
| Dividends | | | | | |
| Weighted average shares used in computing net income per share | | | | | |
| Basic | 5,563 | 5,898 | 6,085 | 5,836 | 5,584 |
| Diluted | 5,716 | 6,180 | 6,502 | 6,341 | 6,546 |
| Balance Sheet Data at End of Fiscal Year: | | | | | |
| Working capital | \$36,668 | \$34,816 | \$35,650 | \$27,375 | \$19,075 |
| Total assets | 53,374 | 49,824 | 51,202 | 46,575 | 37,423 |
| Long-term debt, net of current maturities | — | — | — | — | 31 |
| Stockholders' equity | <u>\$44,312</u> | <u>\$41,849</u> | <u>\$42,608</u> | <u>\$35,879</u> | <u>\$28,048</u> |
| Selected Restaurant Operating Data: | | | | | |
| Company-owned restaurant sales ⁽⁴⁾ | <u>\$12,377</u> | <u>\$12,511</u> | <u>\$13,142</u> | <u>\$11,863</u> | <u>\$11,419</u> |
| Number of Units Open at End of Fiscal Year: | | | | | |
| Company-owned restaurants | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Franchised | <u>246</u> | <u>249</u> | <u>224</u> | <u>196</u> | <u>192</u> |

Notes to Selected Financial Data

- (1) Our fiscal year ends on the last Sunday in March, which results in a 52- or 53-week year. The fiscal year ended March 28, 2010 is on the basis of a 52-week reporting period as were the fiscal years ended March 29, 2009, March 25, 2007 and March 26, 2006 whereas the fiscal year ended March 30, 2008 was on the basis of 53-week reporting period.

- (2) The fiscal years ended March 29, 2009, March 30, 2008, March 25, 2007, and March 26, 2006, include gains of \$3,906, \$2,489, \$400 and \$2,917 respectively, from the sales of NF Roasters Corp. in April 2008, Miami Subs Corporation in May 2007 and the sale of a vacant piece of land in Coney Island, NY, including an adjacent leasehold interest in July 2005.
- (3) See Notes A, B and G of the Consolidated Financial Statements for any accounting changes, business combinations or dispositions of business operations that materially affect the comparability of the information reflected in this Item 6.
- (4) Company-owned restaurant sales represent sales from restaurants presented within continuing operations and discontinued operations.

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

Introduction

We are engaged primarily in the marketing of the "Nathan's Famous" brand and the sale of products bearing the "Nathan's Famous" trademarks through several different channels of distribution. Historically, our business has been the operation and franchising of quick-service restaurants featuring Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs, crinkle-cut French-fries, and a variety of other menu offerings. Our Company-owned and franchised units operate under the name "Nathan's Famous," the name first used at our original Coney Island restaurant opened in 1916. Nathan's licensing program began in 1978 by selling packaged hot dogs and other meat products to retail customers through supermarkets or grocery-type retailers for off-site consumption. During fiscal 1998, we introduced our Branded Product Program, which enables foodservice retailers to sell some of Nathan's proprietary products outside of the realm of a traditional franchise relationship. In conjunction with this program, foodservice operators are granted a limited use of the Nathan's Famous trademark with respect to the sale of Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs and certain other proprietary food items and paper goods. During fiscal 2008, we launched our Branded Menu Program, under which foodservice operators may sell a greater variety of Nathan's Famous menu items than under the Branded Product Program.

In addition to the Nathan's Famous brand, we have also been involved with a number of other restaurant concepts and/or brands. On April 1, 1999, we became the franchisor of the Kenny Rogers Roasters restaurant system by acquiring the intellectual property rights, including trademarks, recipes and franchise agreements of Roasters Corp. and Roasters Franchise Corp. On September 30, 1999, we completed our acquisition of the outstanding common stock of Miami Subs Corporation, which also provided us with co-branding rights to the Arthur Treacher's brand in the United States allowing us to franchise and co-brand the Miami Subs and Arthur Treacher's brands. On February 28, 2006, we acquired all of the intellectual property rights, including, but not limited to, trademarks, trade names, and recipes, of the Arthur Treacher's Fish N Chips Brand. On June 7, 2007, Nathan's completed the sale of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Miami Subs Corporation, the franchisor of the Miami Subs brand, effective as of May 31, 2007 in exchange for \$3,250,000, consisting of \$850,000 cash and the purchaser's promissory note in the principal amount of \$2,400,000 (the "MSC Note"). On April 23, 2008, Nathan's completed the sale of its wholly-owned subsidiary, NF Roasters Corp., franchisor of the Kenny Rogers brand, in exchange for approximately \$4,000,000 in cash. Notwithstanding the sale of Miami Subs Corporation and NF Roasters Corp., we are entitled to continue using the Kenny Rogers trademarks and service marks in our then-existing Nathan's restaurant locations.

Our revenues are generated primarily from selling products under Nathan's Branded Product Program, operating Company-owned restaurants, franchising the Nathan's restaurant concept (including under the Branded Menu Program) and licensing agreements for the sale of Nathan's products within supermarkets and club stores, the manufacture of certain proprietary spices and the sale of Nathan's products directly to other foodservice operators.

In addition to plans for expansion through franchising, licensing and our Branded Product Program, Nathan's continues to co-brand within its restaurant system. At March 28, 2010, the Arthur Treacher's brand was being sold within 60 Nathan's restaurants.

The following summary reflects the franchise openings and closings, of the Nathan's franchise system for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009, March 30, 2008, March 25, 2007 and March 26, 2006.

| | <u>March 28, 2010</u> | <u>March 29, 2009</u> | <u>March 30, 2008</u> | <u>March 25, 2007</u> | <u>March 26, 2006</u> |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Franchised restaurants operating at the beginning of the period | 249 | 224 | 196 | 192 | 174 |
| Franchised restaurants opened during the period | 33 | 46 | 46 | 21 ^(a) | 27 |
| Franchised restaurants closed during the period | <u>(36)</u> | <u>(21)</u> | <u>(18)</u> | <u>(17)</u> | <u>(9)</u> |
| Franchised restaurants operating at the end of the period | <u>246</u> | <u>249</u> | <u>224</u> | <u>196</u> | <u>192</u> |

(a) Includes the opening of two test Branded Menu Program outlets.

At March 28, 2010, our franchise system consisted of 246 Nathan's Famous franchised units located in 25 states and four foreign countries. We also operated five Company-owned Nathan's units, including one seasonal location, within the New York metropolitan area.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements and the notes to our consolidated financial statements contain information that is pertinent to management's discussion and analysis. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. We believe the following critical accounting policies involve additional management judgment due to the sensitivity of the methods, assumptions and estimates necessary in determining the related asset and liability amounts.

Revenue Recognition

Sales by Company-owned restaurants, which are typically paid in cash by the customer, are recognized upon the performance of services. Sales are presented net of applicable sales tax.

In connection with its franchising operations, Nathan's receives initial franchise fees, development fees, royalties, and in certain cases, revenue from sub-leasing restaurant properties to franchisees.

Franchise and area development fees, which are typically received prior to completion of the revenue recognition process, are recorded as deferred revenue. Initial franchise fees, which are non-refundable, are recognized as income when substantially all services to be performed by Nathan's and conditions relating to the sale of the franchise have been performed or satisfied, which generally occurs when the franchised restaurant commences operations. The following services are typically provided by Nathan's prior to the opening of a franchised restaurant:

- Approval of all site selections to be developed.
- Provision of architectural plans suitable for restaurants to be developed.
- Assistance in establishing building design specifications, reviewing construction compliance and equipping the restaurant.
- Provision of appropriate menus to coordinate with the restaurant design and location to be developed.
- Provision of management training for the new franchisee and selected staff.
- Assistance with the initial operations and marketing of restaurants being developed.

Development fees are non-refundable and the related agreements require the franchisee to open a specified number of restaurants in the development area within a specified time period or Nathan's may cancel the agreements. Revenue from development agreements is deferred and recognized ratably over the term of the agreement or as restaurants in the development area commence operations on a pro rata basis to the minimum number of restaurants required to be open, or at the time the development agreement is effectively canceled.

Nathan's recognizes franchise royalties, which are generally based upon a percentage of sales made by Nathan's franchisees, when they are earned and deemed collectible. Franchise fees and royalties that are not deemed to be collectible are not recognized as revenue until paid by the franchisee, or until collectibility is deemed to be reasonably assured. The number of non-performing units is determined by analyzing the number of months that royalties have been paid during a period. When royalties have been paid for less than the majority of the time frame reported, such location is deemed non-performing. Accordingly, the number of non-performing units may differ between the quarterly results and year-to-date results.

Nathan's recognizes revenue from the Branded Product Program when it is determined that the products have been delivered via third party common carrier to Nathan's customers. Rebates to customers are recorded as a reduction to sales. Nathan's recognizes revenue from its Branded Menu Program either upon its sale of hot dogs or royalty income when it has been determined that other qualifying products have been sold by the manufacturer to Nathan's Branded Menu Program franchisees.

Revenue from sub-leasing properties is recognized as income as the revenue is earned and becomes receivable and deemed collectible. Sub-lease rental income is presented net of associated lease costs in the consolidated statements of earnings.

Nathan's recognizes revenue from royalties on the licensing of the use of its intellectual property in connection with certain products produced and sold by outside vendors. The use of the Nathan's intellectual property must be approved by Nathan's prior to each specific application to ensure proper quality and project a consistent image. Revenue from license royalties is recognized when it is earned and deemed collectible.

In the normal course of business, we extend credit to franchisees and licensees for the payment of ongoing royalties and to trade customers of our Branded Product Program. Accounts and other receivables, net, as shown on our consolidated balance sheets are net of allowances for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is determined through analysis of the aging of accounts receivable at the date of the financial statements, assessment of collectibility based upon historical trends and an evaluation of the impact of current and projected economic conditions. In the event that the collectibility of a receivable at the date of the transaction is doubtful, the associated revenue is not recorded until the facts and circumstances change in accordance with the applicable accounting standards. The Company writes off accounts receivable when they are deemed uncollectible.

Impairment of Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized but tested annually (or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable) for impairment. The most significant assumptions, which are used in this test, are estimates of future cash flows. We typically use the same assumptions for this test as we use in the development of our business plans. If these assumptions differ significantly from actual results, impairment charges may be required in the future. We conducted our annual impairment tests and no goodwill or other intangible assets were determined to be impaired during the fifty-two week period ended March 28, 2010, fifty-two week period ended March 29, 2009 or the fifty-three week period ended March 30, 2008.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We make judgments regarding the future operating and disposition plans for under-performing assets, and estimates of expected realizable values for assets to be sold. We evaluate possible impairment of each restaurant individually and record an impairment charge whenever we determine that impairment factors exist. We consider a history of restaurant operating losses to be the primary indicator of potential impairment of a restaurant's carrying value. No impairment charges on long-lived assets were recorded during the

fifty-two week period ended March 28, 2010, fifty-two week period ended March 29, 2009 or the fifty-three week period ended March 30, 2008.

Impairment of Notes Receivable

Nathan's determines that a loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. When evaluating a note for impairment, the factors considered include: (a) indications that the borrower is experiencing business problems such as late payments, operating losses, marginal working capital, inadequate cash flow or business interruptions, (b) loans secured by collateral that is not readily marketable, or (c) loans that are susceptible to deterioration in realizable value. The Company records interest income on its impaired notes receivable on an accrual basis, when collection is assured, based on the present value of the estimated cash flows of identified impaired notes receivable. During the fifty-two week period ended March 28, 2010, we recorded an impairment charge on a note receivable of \$250,000. No impairment charges on notes receivable were recorded during the fifty-two week period ended March 29, 2009 or the fifty-three week period ended March 30, 2008.

Stock-Based Compensation

As discussed in Note B of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, we have various share-based compensation plans that provide stock options and restricted stock awards for certain employees and non-employee directors to acquire shares of our common stock. We consider the following factors in determining the value of stock-based compensation:

- (a) expected option term based upon expected termination behavior;
- (b) volatility based upon historical price changes of the Company's common stock over a period equal to the expected life of the option;
- (c) expected dividend yield; and
- (d) risk free interest rate on date of grant.

(See Note B of the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of assumptions used to determine the fair value of share-based compensation.)

Income Taxes

The Company's current provision for income taxes is based upon its estimated taxable income in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates, after considering the impact on our taxable income of temporary differences resulting from different treatment of items such as depreciation, estimated self-insurance liabilities, allowance for doubtful accounts and tax credits and net operating losses ("NOL") for tax and reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Uncertain Tax Positions

Financial Accounting Standards establish guidance for the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. The Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Financial Accounting Standards also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods and disclosure requirements. (See Note I of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.)

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued an amendment to its existing accounting standard on business combinations, which establishes new principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in an acquiree, including the recognition and measurement of goodwill acquired in a business combination. In April 2009, the FASB also issued new guidelines on the initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination, which provide that an acquirer shall recognize an asset acquired or a liability assumed in a business combination that arises from a contingency at fair value, at the acquisition date, if the acquisition-date fair value of that asset or liability can be determined during the measurement period. New guidance is also provided in the event that the fair value of an asset acquired or liability assumed cannot be determined during the measurement period. An acquirer shall also develop a systematic and rational basis for subsequently measuring and accounting for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies and also provide for the disclosure requirements. Nathan’s adopted the provisions of the new accounting standards on business combinations on March 30, 2009, the adoption of which had no impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued a new accounting standard which establishes accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary, which is sometimes referred to as minority interest, is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. Among other requirements, this standard requires consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling interest. It also requires disclosure, on the face of the consolidated income statement, of the amounts of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest. Nathan’s adopted the provisions of this new accounting standard on March 30, 2009, the adoption of which had no impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2008, the FASB issued new guidance which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset. Nathan’s adopted the new guidance on March 30, 2009, the adoption of which had no impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In June 2008, the FASB issued new guidance for the accounting for maintenance deposits paid by a lessee to a lessor. Nathan’s adopted these provisions on March 30, 2009, the adoption of which had no impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new guidance on the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments, which segregate credit and noncredit components of impaired debt securities that are not expected to be sold. Impairments will still have to be measured at fair value in other comprehensive income. These accounting standards also require some additional disclosures regarding expected cash flows, credit losses, and an aging of securities with unrealized losses. Nathan’s adopted the new guidance effective March 30, 2009, the adoption of which had no impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new requirements for interim disclosures about fair value of financial instruments, which increase the frequency of fair value disclosures to a quarterly basis instead of annually. The requirements relate to fair value disclosures for any financial instruments that are not currently reflected on the balance sheet at fair value. Prior to these changes, fair values for these assets and liabilities were only disclosed annually. Nathan’s adopted the provisions of these accounting standards effective March 30, 2009. The newly-required interim disclosures had no impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In May 2009, the FASB issued a new accounting standard on subsequent events, which establishes general standards of accounting for, and disclosure of, events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. This accounting standard establishes: (1) the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or

transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements; (2) the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements; and (3) the disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. This accounting standard also requires disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events. Nathan's adopted the provisions of this accounting standard effective for its first quarter ended June 28, 2009.

In June 2009, the FASB issued a new accounting standard which establishes the *FASB Accounting Standards Codification*TM ("Codification") as the source of authoritative U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. Nathan's adopted the provisions of this accounting standard on June 29, 2009. The adoption of this accounting standard did not have any impact on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

We do not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective accounting standards, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

Results of Operations

Fiscal year ended March 28, 2010 compared to fiscal year ended March 29, 2009

Revenues from Continuing Operations

Total sales increased by \$1,205,000 or 3.2% to \$38,685,000 for the fifty-two weeks ended March 28, 2010 ("fiscal 2010") as compared to \$37,480,000 for the fifty-two weeks ended March 29, 2009 ("fiscal 2009"). Sales from the Branded Product and Branded Menu Programs increased by 6.7% to \$24,738,000 for fiscal 2010 as compared to sales of \$23,182,000 in fiscal 2009. This increase was primarily attributable to higher average selling prices of 4.4% and higher volume. Total Company-owned restaurant sales, which includes five comparable Nathan's restaurants (including one seasonal restaurant), two restaurants that the Company operated during fiscal 2010, from August 2009 through November 2009 (due to the default of a franchisee on its franchise agreement), that were re-franchised to a different franchisee and one restaurant that the Company operated during fiscal 2009 until it was transferred to a franchisee on January 26, 2009, were \$12,377,000 for fiscal 2010 as compared to \$12,511,000 during fiscal 2009. Sales at the five comparable Company-owned restaurants (including one seasonal restaurant) were \$11,986,000 during fiscal 2010, as compared to \$11,955,000 during fiscal 2009. Sales at our five comparable Company-owned restaurants were adversely affected during June 2009, December 2009 and February 2010, which we believe was primarily attributable to poor weather conditions, consisting of rain in June and snowstorms in December and February. Sales at our comparable restaurants during the nine months of fiscal 2010, excluding June 2009, December 2009 and February 2010, increased by approximately 4.1% over the same period last year. During fiscal 2010, sales to our television retailer were approximately \$217,000 lower than fiscal 2009. Although Nathan's products were on air 65 times during fiscal 2010 as compared to 50 times during fiscal 2009, the fiscal 2010 offerings did not yield the same sales results in part because more of the 2010 airings occurred between 1AM and 6AM which generally have not been very strong for our products.

Franchise fees and royalties were \$4,758,000 in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$4,613,000 in fiscal 2009. Total royalties were \$4,080,000 in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$3,966,000 in fiscal 2009. During fiscal 2010, we did not recognize revenue of \$166,000 for royalties deemed to be uncollectible as compared to \$198,000 of royalty income deemed uncollectible during fiscal 2009. Total royalties, excluding the adjustments for royalties deemed uncollectible as described above, were \$4,246,000 in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$4,164,000 in fiscal 2009. During fiscal 2010, Nathan's earned \$31,000 of higher royalties from sales by our manufacturers and primary distributor under our Branded Menu Program, primarily due to the increase in the number of Branded Menu locations. Franchise restaurant sales were \$91,197,000 in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$92,408,000 in fiscal 2009. Comparable domestic franchise sales (consisting of 127 Nathan's outlets, excluding sales under the Branded Menu Program) were \$61,843,000 in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$65,845,000 in fiscal 2009, a decrease of 6.1%. Franchise sales have been negatively affected by the adverse economic environment, particularly at our travel, retail and entertainment venues, where sales are lower by

approximately 6.3% compared to fiscal 2009. However, during the fourth quarter fiscal 2010, we began to see higher sales from our Las Vegas franchise locations. At March 28, 2009, 246 domestic and international franchised or Branded Menu Program franchise outlets were operating as compared to 249 domestic and international franchised or Branded Menu Program franchise outlets at March 29, 2009. Royalty income from 13 domestic franchised outlets was deemed unrealizable during fiscal 2010 as compared to 14 franchised outlets during fiscal 2009. Domestic franchise fee income was \$531,000 in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$504,000 in fiscal 2009, the increase was due primarily to the re-franchising of five locations and higher opening fees earned from conventional franchised locations during fiscal 2010. International franchise fee income was \$92,000 in fiscal 2010, as compared to \$97,000 during fiscal 2009 primarily due to fewer openings of international franchised restaurants. During fiscal 2010, 33 new franchised outlets opened, including five re-franchised locations, 17 Branded Menu Program outlets, one unit in Kuwait and one unit in the Dominican Republic. During fiscal 2009, 46 new franchised outlets were opened, including 28 Branded Menu Program outlets, two units in Kuwait and one unit in Dubai.

License royalties increased by \$443,000 or 7.4% to \$6,452,000 in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$6,009,000 in fiscal 2009. Total royalties earned on sales of hot dogs from our retail and foodservice license agreements increased 12.9% to \$5,166,000 from \$4,574,000 as a result of higher licensee sales during fiscal 2010. Royalties earned from SFG, primarily from the retail sale of hot dogs, were \$3,746,000 during fiscal 2010 as compared to \$3,329,000 during fiscal 2009. Royalties earned from another licensee, substantially from sales of hot dogs to Sam's Club, were \$1,420,000 during fiscal 2010 as compared to \$1,245,000 during fiscal 2009. Beginning March 2008, Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs were introduced into over 500 of the foodservice cafes operating in Sam's Clubs throughout the United States. The Sam's Club introduction was substantially completed by June 2008. We earned lower royalties of \$217,000 from the sale of proprietary ingredients during fiscal 2010. During fiscal 2009, we earned \$234,000 in settlement of a multi-year dispute under that agreement related to the unauthorized use of certain ingredients. During fiscal 2010, revenues from this agreement for the manufacture of Nathan's proprietary ingredients increased by \$17,000 when compared to revenues in fiscal 2009.

Interest income was \$916,000 in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$1,056,000 in fiscal 2009, primarily due to lower interest income on our cash and cash equivalents as a result of the lower current interest rate environment and the MSC Note (as defined) receivable, received in connection with the sale of Miami Subs on June 7, 2007.

Other income was \$65,000 in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$63,000 in fiscal 2009.

Costs and Expenses from Continuing Operations

Overall, our cost of sales decreased by \$261,000 to \$28,513,000 in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$28,774,000 in fiscal 2009. Our gross profit (representing the difference between sales and cost of sales) was \$10,172,000 or 26.3% of sales during fiscal 2010 as compared to \$8,706,000 or 23.2% of sales during fiscal 2009. The improved margin was due primarily to average higher selling prices of our Branded Product Program and lower food costs.

Cost of sales in the Branded Product Program increased by approximately \$167,000 during fiscal 2010 as compared to fiscal 2009, primarily as a result of the increased sales volume which was partially offset by the decrease in our average cost of our hot dogs of approximately 2.4% as a percentage of sales or \$425,000. During fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, we entered into certain purchase commitments which had varying effects on our average hot dog costs during the fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009 periods, as compared to purchasing all of our products at the then-prevailing market price. During fiscal 2010, approximately 42% of our hot dogs were purchased pursuant to forward commitments yielding savings of approximately \$180,000 as compared to fiscal 2009, when we purchased approximately 17.2% of our hot dogs pursuant to a purchase commitment saving approximately \$462,000. During fiscal 2010, the market price of hot dogs declined during the summer, before rebounding later in the year and increasing through March 2010. During fiscal 2009, the market price of hot dogs continued to escalate into the summer of 2008, where it remained at record levels until softening during late fall and winter of 2009. Beginning in July 2008, we initiated price increases in our Branded Product Program, in an effort to offset the increased cost of our hot dogs, which has improved margins. We continue

to be concerned over the volatility in the cost of beef and beef trimmings. If costs for the product remain at very high levels and we are unable to pass on these higher costs through price increases, our margins will be adversely impacted.

With respect to our Company-owned restaurants, our total cost of sales during fiscal 2010 was \$7,380,000 or 59.6% of restaurant sales, as compared to \$7,581,000 or 60.6% of restaurant sales in fiscal 2009. The primary reason for the decreased amount of cost of sales in fiscal 2010 was that the cost reduction related to the restaurant that was transferred to a franchisee in January 2009 was greater than the additional cost of sales incurred while temporarily operating two restaurants between August and November 2009. The improved margin was primarily attributable to lower food and paper costs as a percentage of sales at our comparable restaurants. The lower food cost as a percentage of sales was due primarily to the slightly lower commodity cost of our products and the effect of the sales price increases and certain menu changes. Cost of sales to our television retailer declined by \$227,000 in fiscal 2010, primarily due to lower sales volume.

Restaurant operating expenses decreased by \$76,000 to \$3,285,000 in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$3,361,000 in fiscal 2009. The decrease during fiscal 2010 when compared to fiscal 2009 results primarily from lower utility costs at our comparable restaurants of approximately \$123,000 together with a net reduction in costs related to the lower costs of operating the restaurant that was transferred to a franchisee in January 2009 compared to the additional expenses incurred while temporarily operating two restaurants between August and November 2009. Our utility costs were approximately 16.6% lower during fiscal 2010 than fiscal 2009 due primarily to lower commodity costs and lower consumption. We continue to be concerned about the uncertain market conditions for oil and natural gas.

Depreciation and amortization was \$843,000 in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$809,000 in fiscal 2009.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$409,000 or 4.4% to \$9,708,000 in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$9,299,000 in fiscal 2009. The difference in general and administrative expenses was due primarily to an un-leased property expense of \$117,000, higher professional fees of \$93,000, higher payroll taxes mostly attributable to stock option exercises of \$85,000, higher marketing and related expenses of \$47,000 and a one-time higher occupancy expense of \$34,000. We believe that the occupancy cost of our new corporate office will be approximately \$85,000 less than our prior location, which will be offset by higher depreciation and amortization expense from the construction costs.

Impairment charge on note receivable of \$250,000 during fiscal 2010 represents the write-down of a note in connection with a troubled debt restructuring.

Recovery of property taxes of \$13,000 recorded in fiscal 2010 represents the final settlement of a multi-year certiorari proceeding in addition to \$441,000 that was initially recorded in fiscal 2009 at one of the Company-owned restaurants, net of fees.

Provision for Income Taxes from Continuing Operations

In fiscal 2010, the income tax provision was \$2,721,000 or 32.8% of income from continuing operations before income taxes as compared to \$2,461,000 or 33.2% of income from continuing operations before income taxes in fiscal 2009. Nathan's effective tax rate was reduced by 3.5% and 4.6% during fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively, due to the differing effects of tax-exempt interest income. Additionally, during fiscal 2010, Nathan's resolved uncertain tax positions, reducing the associated unrecognized tax benefits along with the related accrued interest and penalties by approximately \$198,000, which lowered the effective tax rate by 2.4%. Nathan's effective tax rates without these adjustments would have been 38.7% for the fiscal 2010 period and 37.7% for the fiscal 2009 period. Nathan's is seeking to further resolve additional uncertain tax positions during the year ending March 27, 2011. Nathan's estimates that its unrecognized tax benefits and the related accrued interest and penalties could be further reduced by up to \$130,000 during the next fiscal year.

Discontinued Operations

On April 23, 2008, Nathan's completed the sale of its wholly-owned subsidiary, NF Roasters Corp. ("NF Roasters"), to Roasters Asia Pacific (Cayman) Limited. Pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement, Nathan's sold all of the stock of NF Roasters for \$4,000,000 in cash. The results of operations for NF Roasters, including the gains on disposal, have been presented as discontinued operations for fiscal 2009.

Nathan's realized a gain on the sale of NF Roasters of \$3,656,000 net of professional fees of \$39,000, and recorded income taxes of \$1,289,000 on the gain during the fiscal year ended March 29, 2009. Nathan's has determined that it will not have any significant cash flows or continuing involvement in the ongoing operations of NF Roasters.

Fiscal year ended March 29, 2009 compared to fiscal year ended March 30, 2008

Revenues from Continuing Operations

Total sales increased by \$1,221,000 or 3.4% to \$37,480,000 for the fifty-two weeks ended March 29, 2009 ("fiscal 2009") as compared to \$36,259,000 for the fifty-three weeks ended March 30, 2008 ("fiscal 2008"). Total sales generated during the extra week during fiscal 2008 were approximately \$528,000. On a comparative basis, the sales increase would have been approximately \$1,749,000 or 4.9%. Sales from the Branded Product Program increased by 12.3% to \$23,182,000 for fiscal 2009 as compared to sales of \$20,647,000 in fiscal 2008. This increase was primarily attributable to price increases of 6.3%, increased sales volume of approximately 5.2% and the reversal of rebate accruals and forfeitures in the amount of 0.9%. Sales of Branded Products during the extra week in fiscal 2008 were approximately \$316,000. Total Company-owned restaurant sales (representing four comparable Nathan's restaurants, one seasonal restaurant and one restaurant that was transferred to a franchisee on January 26, 2009) were \$12,511,000 for fiscal 2009 as compared to \$13,142,000 during fiscal 2008. Sales at the five remaining Company-owned restaurants were \$11,955,000 during fiscal 2009, as compared to \$12,382,000 during fiscal 2008. Sales during the extra week in fiscal 2008 were approximately \$212,000. Sales declined at our four comparable Company-owned restaurants commencing in September 2008 for the balance of fiscal 2009, with the most severe decline during September and October 2008, with declines of 18.6% and 11.6%, respectively, from the same months in fiscal 2008. We also realized a sales decline of 6.8% during the period from January through March 2009, after adjusting for the additional week in fiscal 2008. We believe these declines were primarily due to the economic recession. During fiscal 2009, sales to our television retailer were approximately \$683,000 lower than fiscal 2008. Nathan's products were on air 50 times during fiscal 2009 as compared to 55 times during fiscal 2008. The fiscal 2008 airings included 15 "Try Me" special promotions and two, half-hour food shows, which have historically produced higher sales.

Franchise fees and royalties decreased by \$349,000 or 7.0% to \$4,613,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$4,962,000 in fiscal 2008. Total royalties were \$3,966,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$4,131,000 in fiscal 2008. During fiscal 2009, we did not recognize revenue of \$198,000 for royalties deemed to be uncollectible as compared to fiscal 2008, when we did not recognize \$19,000 of royalty income. Total royalties, excluding the adjustments for royalties deemed uncollectible as described above, were \$4,164,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$4,150,000 in fiscal 2008. Royalties earned during the extra week in fiscal 2008 were approximately \$59,000. During fiscal 2009, Nathan's earned \$142,000 of higher royalties from sales by our manufacturers and primary distributor under our Branded Menu Program. Franchise restaurant sales were \$92,408,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$96,713,000 in fiscal 2008 including approximately \$1,500,000 from the extra week. Comparable domestic franchise sales (consisting of 133 Nathan's outlets, excluding sales under the Branded Menu Program) were \$67,145,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$72,267,000 in fiscal 2008. Franchise sales had been negatively affected since September 2008, which we believe is due to the economic recession. Approximately 87% of the sales decline during fiscal 2009 occurred from September through March 2009, predominantly at our travel, retail and entertainment venues. At March 29, 2009, 249 domestic and international franchised or Branded Menu Program franchise outlets were operating as compared to 224 domestic and international franchised or Branded Menu Program franchise outlets at March 30, 2008. Royalty income from 14 domestic franchised outlets was deemed unrealizable during the fifty-two weeks ended March 29, 2009, as compared to two franchised outlets during the fifty-three weeks ended March 30, 2008. Domestic franchise fee income was \$504,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$586,000 in fiscal 2008, due to lower average fee per domestic opening and lower fees earned from restaurant transfers of \$31,000. International franchise fee income was \$97,000 in fiscal 2009, as compared to \$160,000 during fiscal 2008 primarily due to fewer openings of international franchised restaurants. During fiscal 2009, 46 new franchised outlets opened, including 30 Branded Menu Program outlets, two units in Kuwait and one unit in Dubai. During fiscal 2008, 46 new franchised outlets were opened, including 28 Branded Menu Program outlets, four units in Kuwait and one unit in the Dominican Republic.

License royalties increased by \$1,160,000 or 23.9% to \$6,009,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$4,849,000 in fiscal 2008. Generally, our licensees report sales and royalties based on their own fiscal periods or a calendar basis. Therefore, we do not believe the additional week in fiscal 2008 had a significant impact on royalties. Total royalties earned on sales of hot dogs from our retail and foodservice license agreements of \$4,574,000 increased 26.5% from \$3,616,000 as a result of higher licensee sales during fiscal 2009. Royalties earned from SFG, primarily from the retail sale of hot dogs, were \$3,329,000 during fiscal 2009 as compared to \$3,154,000 during fiscal 2008. Royalties earned from another licensee, substantially from sales of hot dogs to Sam's Club, were \$1,245,000 during fiscal 2009 as compared to \$462,000 during fiscal 2008. Beginning March 2008, Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dogs were introduced into over 500 of the foodservice cafes operating in Sam's Clubs throughout the United States. We earned higher revenues of \$301,000 from our agreement for the manufacture of Nathan's proprietary ingredients, including \$234,000 received as a result of the settlement of a multi-year discrepancy under that agreement related to the unauthorized use of certain ingredients. We earned lower royalties of \$61,000 from our agreement for the sale of Nathan's pet treats, primarily because there was a substantial sales promotion supporting the introduction of our pet treats into Wal-Mart during fiscal 2008 that did not occur in fiscal 2009. Net royalties from our other seven license agreements in fiscal 2009 were \$38,000 less than fiscal 2008.

Interest income was \$1,056,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$1,084,000 in fiscal 2008, primarily due to lower interest income on our invested cash and marketable securities due primarily to the reduced interest rate environment and the liquidity crisis which caused Nathan's to shift its short-term investments into more secure, but low yielding, Treasury Bills earlier in the year. During the second and third quarters of fiscal 2009, we began investing additional cash into longer-term municipal securities. Interest earned on our MSC Note (as defined) receivable, received in connection with the sale of Miami Subs on June 7, 2007, was \$152,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$155,000 in fiscal 2008. This decrease was primarily due to the principal payments received on the MSC Note even though the note was outstanding for 12 months during fiscal 2009 as compared to nine months during fiscal 2008 due to the fact that the MSC Note is self-amortizing.

Other income was \$63,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$71,000 in fiscal 2008. During fiscal 2008, Nathan's earned a \$30,000 consent fee in connection with a licensee's refinancing.

Costs and Expenses from Continuing Operations

Overall, our cost of sales increased by \$1,704,000 to \$28,774,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$27,070,000 in fiscal 2008. Our gross profit (representing the difference between sales and cost of sales) was \$8,706,000 or 23.2% of sales during fiscal 2009 as compared to \$9,189,000 or 25.3% of sales during fiscal 2008. In the Branded Product Program, our cost of sales increased by approximately \$2,512,000 during fiscal 2009 when compared to fiscal 2008, primarily as a result of an approximate 10.7% increase in the cost of our hot dogs, as well as increased sales volume. The increase in the cost of our hot dogs would have been approximately 13.5% but for the purchase commitment we entered into in January 2008, which locked in a fixed cost on approximately 1.8 million pounds of hot dogs and resulted in a savings of approximately \$462,000 during fiscal 2009. These savings offset some of the effects of the substantially higher commodity costs for beef and beef trimmings. The cost of beef and beef trimmings increased through August 2008, reaching the highest level since the inception of the Branded Product Program. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009, these costs declined by approximately 17.5% from August 2008. However, despite this decline, the cost of beef and beef trimmings in fiscal 2009 was still significantly higher than the prior year. Since January 2009, the cost of beef and beef trimmings had increased, causing our per-pound beef costs to increase by approximately 7% over the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. In an effort to offset the increased cost of our hot dogs, beginning in July 2008, we initiated price increases in our Branded Product Program.

With respect to our Company-owned restaurants, our cost of sales during fiscal 2009 was \$7,582,000 or 60.6% of restaurant sales, as compared to \$7,856,000 or 59.8% of restaurant sales in fiscal 2008. During fiscal 2009, our Company-owned stores experienced higher food and direct labor costs, which were partly offset by other slightly lower labor-related costs as a percentage of sales. The higher food cost as a percentage of sales was due primarily to the higher commodity cost of our hot dogs, hamburgers, cooking oil, bread and fish, which were partially mitigated by our sales price increases for select menu items of between 3.0% and 7.3%. Cost of sales to our television retailer declined by \$534,000 in fiscal 2009, primarily due to lower sales volume which was partly offset by our higher cost of hot dogs.

Restaurant operating expenses increased by \$104,000 to \$3,361,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$3,257,000 in fiscal 2008. The increase during fiscal 2009 when compared to fiscal 2008 resulted primarily from higher utility costs of \$88,000, occupancy costs of \$28,000 and various other costs of \$63,000, which were partly offset by lower marketing costs of \$36,000 and insurance costs of \$12,000. During fiscal 2009 our utility costs were approximately 12.8% higher than fiscal 2008. Depreciation and amortization was \$809,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$764,000 in fiscal 2008.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$373,000 or 4.2% to \$9,299,000 in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$8,926,000 in fiscal 2008. The difference in general and administrative expenses was due to an increase in bad debts of \$172,000 and higher legal fees of \$83,000 during fiscal 2009 primarily associated with Nathan's litigation against SFG (see Part II, Item 1). The actual amount and timing of future SFG litigation costs is not presently determinable. We also incurred higher accounting fees of \$78,000 in fiscal 2009 related to Nathan's compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOX"), requiring Nathan's auditor to audit Nathan's internal controls over financial reporting, a \$61,000 increase in Nathan's stock-based compensation expense and higher income tax preparation fees of \$53,000 due partly to the fiscal 2009 tax examinations which were partly offset by various reductions, principally \$82,000 of expense incurred during the additional week of fiscal 2008.

Recovery of property taxes of \$441,000 recorded in fiscal 2009 represents the settlement of a multi-year certiorari proceeding at one of the Company-owned restaurants, net of fees.

Provision for Income Taxes from Continuing Operations

In fiscal 2009, the income tax provision was \$2,461,000 or 33.2% of income from continuing operations before income taxes as compared to \$2,427,000 or 33.7% of income from continuing operations before income taxes in fiscal 2008. For the fiscal years ended March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008, Nathan's tax provision, excluding the effects of tax-exempt interest income, was 37.7% and 38.5%, respectively.

Discontinued Operations

On April 23, 2008, Nathan's completed the sale of its wholly-owned subsidiary, NF Roasters Corp. to Roasters Asia Pacific (Cayman) Limited. Pursuant to the stock purchase agreement, Nathan's sold all of the stock of NF Roasters for \$4,000,000 in cash.

Nathan's realized a gain on the sale of NF Roasters of \$3,656,000 net of professional fees of \$39,000, and recorded income taxes of \$1,289,000 on the gain during the fifty-two weeks ended March 29, 2009. Nathan's has determined that it will not have any significant cash flows or continuing involvement in the ongoing operations of NF Roasters. Therefore, the results of operations for NF Roasters, including the gains on disposal, have been presented as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

On June 7, 2007, Nathan's completed the sale of Miami Subs to Miami Subs Capital Partners I, Inc. ("Purchaser"). Pursuant to the stock purchase agreement ("MSC Agreement"), Nathan's sold all of the stock of Miami Subs in exchange for \$3,250,000, consisting of \$850,000 in cash and the Purchaser's note in the initial principal amount of \$2,400,000 (the "MSC Note"). The MSC Note bears interest at 8% per annum, and is secured by a lien on all of the assets of the Purchaser and by the personal guarantees of two principals of the Purchaser. The Purchaser may also prepay the MSC Note at any time. In the event the MSC Note was fully repaid within one year of the sale, Nathan's had agreed to reduce the amount due by \$250,000. Due to the ability to prepay the loan and reduce the amount due, the recognition of the additional \$250,000 was initially deferred. The MSC Note was not prepaid within the requisite timeframe and Nathan's recognized the deferred amount of \$250,000 as additional gain and initially recorded estimated income taxes of \$92,000 during the first quarter ended June 29, 2008. Effective August 31, 2008, Nathan's and the Purchaser agreed to extend the due date of the MSC Note from its initial four-year term until April 2014, to reduce the monthly payments and to settle certain claims under the MSC Agreement. Effective April 1, 2010, Nathan's and the Purchaser agreed to further modify the terms of the MSC Note extending the due date of the MSC Note until June 2015, to reduce the monthly payments, increase the interest rate to 8.5% and agreed to reduce the balance of the note by \$250,000, if the MSC Note is paid in full on or before the maturity date. In accordance with the MSC Agreement, Nathan's retained ownership of Miami Subs' then-owned corporate office in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Nathan's initially realized a gain on the sale of Miami Subs of \$983,000, net of professional fees of \$37,000 and recorded income taxes of \$356,000 on the gain during fiscal 2008. Nathan's also recognized an additional gain of \$250,000, or \$153,000 net of tax, during fiscal 2009, resulting from the contingent consideration which was deferred at the time of sale. Nathan's has determined that it will not have any significant cash flows or continuing involvement in the ongoing operations of Miami Subs. Therefore, the results of operations for Miami Subs, including the gains on disposal, have been presented as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

During fiscal 2008, Nathan's completed a Lease Termination Agreement with respect to three leased properties in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, with its landlord, and CVS 3285 FL, L.L.C., ("CVS") to sell its leasehold interests to CVS for \$2,000,000. As the properties were subject to certain sublease and management agreements between Nathan's and the then-current occupants, Nathan's made payments to, or forgave indebtedness of, the then-current occupants of the properties and paid brokerage commissions of \$494,000 in the aggregate. Nathan's made the properties available to CVS by May 29, 2007, and Nathan's received the proceeds of the sale on June 5, 2007. Nathan's recognized a gain of \$1,506,000 and recorded income taxes of \$557,000 during fiscal 2008. The results of operations for these properties, including the gain on disposal, have been included as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At March 28, 2010, we were not a party to any off-balance sheet arrangements, other than our remaining purchase commitment to acquire approximately 742,000 pounds of hot dogs which are expected to be purchased between April 2010 and June 2010, pursuant to a purchase commitment that Nathan's entered in February 2010. Nathan's has entered into certain purchase commitments in an effort to mitigate the effect of increases in the price of beef and beef trimmings over the past two years. These purchase commitments had varying effects on our hot dog costs during the fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009 periods, as compared to purchasing all of our products at the then-prevailing market price. During fiscal 2010, the market price of hot dogs declined during the summer, before rebounding later in the year and increasing through March 2010. As a result, the purchase commitments saved the Company approximately \$180,000, primarily during the period of January through March 2010. During fiscal 2009, the market price of hot dogs continued to escalate and the 2008 purchase commitment yielded savings of \$462,000. Nathan's may enter into additional purchase commitments in the future as favorable market conditions become available.

On December 1, 2009, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company executed a Guaranty of Lease in connection with its re-franchising of a restaurant located in West Nyack, New York. The Guaranty of Lease could be called upon in the event of a default by the tenant/franchisee. The guaranty extends through the fifth Lease Year, as defined in the lease, and shall not exceed an amount equal to the highest amount of the annual minimum rent, percentage rent and any additional rent payable pursuant to the lease and reasonable attorney's fees and other costs. We have recorded a liability of \$207,700 in connection with this guaranty, which does not include potential real estate tax increases and attorney's fees and other costs as these amounts are not reasonably determinable at this time. In connection with Nathan's Franchise Agreement, Nathan's has received a personal guaranty from the franchisee for all obligations under the agreement.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents at March 28, 2010 aggregated \$11,609,000, increasing by \$2,930,000 during fiscal 2010. At March 28, 2010, marketable securities were \$24,317,000 compared to \$25,670,000 at March 29, 2009 and net working capital increased to \$36,668,000 from \$34,816,008 at March 29, 2009.

Cash provided by operations of \$7,179,000 in fiscal 2010 is primarily attributable to net income of \$5,569,000 and other non-cash items of \$1,721,000, net. Changes in Nathan's operating assets and liabilities decreased cash by \$111,000, resulting primarily from increased accounts and other receivables of \$536,000, increased inventory of \$350,000, and increased other assets of \$210,000 resulting from a lease guaranty, which were partly offset by increases in other non-current liabilities of \$827,000 and deferred franchise fees of \$144,000, primarily from landlord construction contributions, master development fees received for Canada and sections of China and a contingent lease guaranty. The increase in accounts and other receivables relates primarily to increased sales by our product licensees of \$299,000, claims receivable from insurers or pursuant to indemnification agreements of \$244,000, increased sales under the Branded Product Program of \$194,000,

and advances to Nathan's advertising fund of \$125,000. These increased receivables were partly reduced by the receipt of \$516,000 from our successful property tax challenge.

Cash used in investing activities was \$434,000 in fiscal 2010. We incurred capital expenditures of \$2,184,000 primarily in connection with our office relocation, our Branded Product Program and capital maintenance projects at our restaurants. We received cash proceeds of \$1,535,000 from the redemption of maturing available-for-sale securities and \$215,000 from the receipt of payments on the MSC Note receivable. Effective March 31, 2010, Nathan's and the maker agreed to modify the MSC Note to reduce the monthly payment through December 31, 2011, extend the repayment term until June 30, 2015, increase the interest rate by 0.5% and reduce the principal amount by \$250,000 subject to certain conditions.

Cash used in financing activities was \$3,815,000 in fiscal 2010, primarily for the purchase of 484,987 treasury shares of the Company's Common Stock at a cost of \$6,394,000 pursuant to the stock repurchase plans authorized by the Board of Directors on November 5, 2007 and June 30, 2009, as more fully described below. Cash was received from the proceeds of employee stock option exercises of \$1,533,000 and the expected realization of the associated tax benefit of \$1,046,000.

Through March 28, 2010, Nathan's purchased a total of 3,178,793 shares of common stock at a cost of approximately \$25,192,000 pursuant to its stock repurchase plans previously authorized by the Board of Directors. Of these repurchased shares, 484,987 shares of common stock at a cost of approximately \$6,394,000 were repurchased during the fifty-two-week period ended March 28, 2010.

On November 13, 2008, Nathan's Board of Directors authorized a fourth stock repurchase plan for the purchase of up to 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock, under which 200,309 shares were repurchased at a cost of \$2,494,000 as of March 28, 2010.

On February 5, 2009, Nathan's and Mutual Securities, Inc. ("MSI") entered into an agreement which, as amended to date, (the "10b5-1 Agreement") authorizes MSI to purchase shares of the Company's common stock, having a value of up to an aggregate \$4.2 million, commencing on March 16, 2009 through August 10, 2010. The 10b5-1 Agreement was adopted under the safe harbor provided by Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in order to assist the Company in implementing its previously-announced fourth stock repurchase plan for the purchase of up to 500,000 shares.

On June 30, 2009, Nathan's Board of Directors authorized its fifth stock repurchase plan for the purchase of up to 500,000 shares of its common stock on behalf of the Company and the Company repurchased 238,129 shares of common stock at a cost of \$3,015,000 in a privately-negotiated transaction with Prime Logic Capital, LLC. The Company has repurchased 478,484 shares at a cost of \$6,301,000 as of March 28, 2010, under the fifth stock repurchase plan.

On November 3, 2009, Nathan's Board of Directors authorized its sixth stock repurchase plan for up to 500,000 shares of its common stock on behalf of the Company. No repurchases have been made under the sixth stock repurchase plan.

There are 299,691, 21,516 and 500,000 shares remaining to be purchased pursuant to the fourth, fifth and sixth stock repurchase plans, respectively.

Purchases may be made from time to time, depending on market conditions, in open market or privately-negotiated transactions, at prices deemed appropriate by management. There is no set time limit on the repurchases to be made under the fourth, fifth and sixth stock-repurchase plans.

Management believes that available cash, marketable securities and cash generated from operations should provide sufficient capital to finance our operations and stock repurchases for at least the next twelve months.

Nathan's philosophy with respect to maintaining a balance sheet with a significant amount of cash and marketable securities reflects our views of maintaining readily available capital to expand our existing business and pursue any new business opportunities which might present themselves. Nathan's routinely assesses its investment management approach with respect to our current and potential capital requirements.

We expect that in the future we will continue to purchase stock under stock repurchase programs, make investments in certain existing restaurants, support the growth of the Branded Product and Branded Menu Programs and fund those investments from our operating cash flow. We may also incur capital and other expenditures or engage in investing activities in connection with opportunistic situations that may arise on a case-by-case basis.

At March 28, 2010, there were four properties that we lease from third parties which we sublease to two franchisees and a non-franchisee. We remain contingently liable for all costs associated with these properties, including, rent, property taxes and insurance. We may incur future cash payments with respect to such properties, consisting primarily of future lease payments, including costs and expenses associated with terminating any of such leases.

The following schedule represents Nathan's cash contractual obligations and commitments by maturity (in thousands):

| Cash Contractual Obligations | Payments Due by Period | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | Total | Less than 1 Year | 1 – 3 Years | 3 – 5 Years | More than 5 Years |
| Employment Agreements | \$ 2,485 | \$1,080 | \$ 805 | \$ 400 | \$ 200 |
| Operating Leases | 17,443 | 1,163 | 2,516 | 2,597 | 11,167 |
| Purchase Commitment ^(A) | 1,264 | 1,264 | — | — | — |
| Gross Cash Contractual Obligations . . . | 21,192 | 3,507 | 3,321 | 2,997 | 11,367 |
| Sublease Income | 723 | 226 | 336 | 87 | 74 |
| Net Cash Contractual Obligations | <u>\$20,469</u> | <u>\$3,281</u> | <u>\$2,985</u> | <u>\$2,910</u> | <u>\$11,293</u> |

(A) At March 28, 2010, Nathan's was committed to acquire approximately 742,000 pounds of hot dogs at a cost of approximately \$1,264,000

Inflationary Impact

We do not believe that general inflation has materially impacted earnings since 2006. However, since then, we have experienced volatility in our costs for certain food products, distribution costs and utilities. Our commodity costs for beef have been especially volatile since fiscal 2004. During fiscal 2010, the market price of hot dogs was approximately 3.8% lower than during fiscal 2009. However, as a result of the Company's purchase commitment during the same periods, our cost of beef was only approximately 2.3% lower than fiscal 2009. During the first nine months of fiscal 2010, the cost of hot dogs did not increase as rapidly as we experienced during the period May 2008 through September 2008, when the cost of hot dogs reached the highest level since the inception of our Branded Product Program. However, during the January through March 2010 period, the cost of hot dogs increased significantly. Consequently, the purchase commitments did not yield the same benefit to the Company during fiscal 2010 as the purchase commitment in effect during fiscal 2009, with the majority of the benefit of the purchase commitments occurring during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010. During fiscal 2010, our costs were approximately 1.0% lower than if our purchases were made at the prevailing market prices as compared to the fiscal 2009 period, when our costs were lowered by 2.5%. During calendar 2009, the cost of beef and beef trimmings has been relatively stable, experiencing normal seasonal fluctuations, with increasing costs during the October through December period. However, we are unable to predict the future cost of our hot dogs and expect to experience price volatility for our beef products during fiscal 2011. During fiscal 2010, we experienced lower costs for corn oil and cheese, which were partly offset by higher costs for potatoes. We may seek to enter into additional purchase commitments for both hot dogs and other products in the future. Additionally, we continue to experience the volatility in oil and gas prices on our distribution costs for our food products and utility costs in our Company-owned restaurants.

From time to time, various Federal and New York State legislators have proposed changes to the minimum wage requirements. The Federal and New York State minimum wages were increased to \$7.25 per hour, effective July 24, 2009. This increase was the final scheduled increase pursuant to existing legislation where our Company-owned restaurants are located. This wage increase did not have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position as the vast majority of our employees are paid at a rate higher than

the minimum wage. Although we only operate five Company-owned restaurants, we believe that significant increases in the minimum wage could have a significant financial impact on our financial results and the results of our franchisees. Continued increases in labor, food and other operating expenses could adversely affect our operations and those of the restaurant industry and we might have to further reconsider our pricing strategy as a means to offset reduced operating margins.

The Company's business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows can be impacted by a number of factors, including but not limited to those set forth above in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation," any one of which could cause our actual results to vary materially from recent results or from our anticipated future results. For a discussion identifying additional risk factors and important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated, also see the discussions in "Forward-Looking Statements," "Risk Factors" and "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" in this Form 10-K.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We have historically invested our cash and cash equivalents in money market funds or short-term, fixed rate, highly rated and highly liquid instruments which are reinvested when they mature. Although these existing investments are not considered at risk with respect to changes in interest rates or markets for these instruments, our rate of return on short-term investments could be affected at the time of reinvestment as a result of intervening events. As of March 28, 2010, Nathan's cash and cash equivalents aggregated \$11,609,000. Earnings on these cash and cash equivalents would increase or decrease by approximately \$29,000 per annum for each 0.25% change in interest rates.

Marketable Securities

We have invested our marketable securities in intermediate term, fixed rate, highly rated and highly liquid instruments. These investments are subject to fluctuations in interest rates. As of March 28, 2010, the market value of Nathan's marketable securities aggregated \$24,317,000. Interest income on these marketable securities would increase or decrease by approximately \$61,000 per annum for each 0.25% change in interest rates. The following chart presents the hypothetical changes in the fair value of the marketable investment securities held at March 28, 2010 that are sensitive to interest rate fluctuations:

| | Valuation of securities Given an interest rate Decrease of X Basis points | | | Fair Value | Valuation of securities Given an interest rate Increase of X Basis points | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | (150BPS) | (100BPS) | (50BPS) | | +50BPS | +100BPS | +150BPS |
| Municipal notes and bonds . . . | <u>\$25,209,000</u> | <u>\$24,943,000</u> | <u>\$24,361,000</u> | <u>\$24,317,000</u> | <u>\$23,963,000</u> | <u>\$23,608,000</u> | <u>\$23,248,000</u> |

Borrowings

The interest rate on our prior borrowings was generally determined based upon the prime rate and was subject to market fluctuation as the prime rate changed, as determined within each specific agreement. At March 28, 2010, we had no outstanding indebtedness. If we were to borrow money in the future, such borrowings would be based upon the then-prevailing interest rates. We do not anticipate entering into interest rate swaps or other financial instruments to hedge our borrowings. We maintained a \$7,500,000 credit line at the prime rate, which we decided to let expire as of October 1, 2008. We never borrowed any funds under this credit line. Accordingly, we do not believe that fluctuations in interest rates would have a material impact on our financial results.

Commodity Costs

The cost of commodities is subject to market fluctuation. Since January 2008, we have begun a program of entering into purchase commitments with our primary supplier to produce and deliver hot dogs at an agreed-upon price. In January 2008, we entered into a purchase commitment to acquire approximately

1,785,000 pounds of hot dogs for approximately \$2,740,000, which were purchased from April through August 2008. In January 2009, we entered a purchase commitment, as amended, to acquire 2,592,000 pounds of hot dogs for \$4,368,000 from April 2009 through September 2009. In October 2009, we entered into two purchase commitments to acquire 760,000 pounds of hot dogs for \$1,150,000, which were purchased between November 2009 and January 2010 and to acquire 1,205,000 pounds of hot dogs for \$1,915,000, the majority of which were expected to be purchased in January through March 2010. At March 28, 2010, Nathan's had approximately 157,000 pounds of hot dogs remaining to be purchased. Nathan's also entered into a new purchase commitment, as amended in February 2010, for 585,000 pounds of hot dogs that Nathan's expects to purchase between May and June 2010 at a total cost of approximately \$1,012,000. During fiscal 2010, the market price of hot dogs was approximately 3.8% lower than during fiscal 2009. However, during fiscal 2010, due to our purchase commitment, our cost of beef was only approximately 2.3% lower than fiscal 2009. We may attempt to enter into similar arrangements for hot dogs and other products in the future. With the exception of those commitments, we have not attempted to hedge against fluctuations in the prices of the commodities we purchase using future, forward, option or other instruments. As a result, we expect that the majority of our future commodities purchases will be subject to changes in the prices of such commodities. Generally, we have attempted to pass through permanent increases in our commodity prices to our customers, thereby reducing the impact of long-term increases on our financial results. A short-term increase or decrease of 10.0% in the cost of our food and paper products for fiscal 2010 would have increased or decreased our cost of sales by approximately \$2,278,000.

Foreign Currencies

Foreign franchisees generally conduct business with us and make payments in United States dollars, reducing the risks inherent with changes in the values of foreign currencies. As a result, we have not purchased future contracts, options or other instruments to hedge against changes in values of foreign currencies and we do not believe fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies would have a material impact on our financial results.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The consolidated financial statements and supplementary data are submitted as a separate section of this report beginning on Page F-1.

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

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as required by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;

- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management has assessed the effectiveness of our system of internal control over financial reporting as of March 28, 2010. In making this assessment, management used the framework in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). Based on our assessment and the criteria set forth by COSO, management believes that Nathan’s maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 28, 2010. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 28, 2010, has been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm which has also audited our consolidated financial statements, as stated in its attestation report which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the thirteen weeks ended March 28, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

We believe that a control system, no matter how well designed and operated, cannot provide absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that such controls and procedures are effective at the reasonable assurance level.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders

Nathan's Famous, Inc.

We have audited Nathan's Famous, Inc. (a Delaware Corporation) and subsidiaries' (the "Company") internal control over financial reporting as of March 28, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

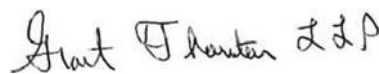
We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

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

In our opinion, Nathan's Famous, Inc. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 28, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets as of March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the fifty-two weeks ended March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2010 and for the fifty-three weeks ended March 30, 2008 and our report dated June 11, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon and contains an explanatory paragraph related to the adoption of new accounting guidance issued related to the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes on March 26, 2007.



Melville, New York
June 11, 2010

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The information required in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference from the discussion under the caption *Proposal 1 — Election of Directors, Corporate Governance and Security Ownership* in our proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Report.

Our Board of Directors has adopted a Financial Officer Code of Ethics applicable to the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and all other members of the Company's Finance Department. This Code of Ethics is posted on the Company's website within a broader Code of Business Conduct and Ethics at www.nathansfamous.com in the Investor Relations section. We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 10 of Form 8-K regarding an amendment to, or a waiver from, the provision of our Code of Ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions and that relates to any element of such provision of our Code of Ethics by posting such information on our website within four business days of the date of such amendment or waiver. In the case of a waiver, the nature of the waiver, the name of the person to whom the waiver was granted and the date of the waiver will also be disclosed.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference from the discussion under the caption *Executive Compensation* in our proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission 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 in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference from the discussion under the caption *Equity Plan Information and Security Ownership* in our proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission 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 in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference from the discussion under the caption *Corporate Governance — Director Independence and Corporate Governance — Certain Relationships and Related Persons Transactions* in our proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Report.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Audit Fees

We were billed by Grant Thornton LLP the aggregate amount of approximately \$236,000 in respect of fiscal 2010 and \$369,000 in respect of fiscal 2009 for fees for professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements and review of our financial statements included in our Forms 10-Q.

Audit-Related Fees

Grant Thornton LLP did not render any assurance and related services reasonably related to the performance of the audit and review of our financial statements, other than as set forth above, for fiscal 2010 and 2009 and, accordingly, did not bill for any such services.

Tax Fees

Grant Thornton LLP did not render any tax compliance, tax advice or tax planning services for fiscal 2010 and 2009 and, accordingly, did not bill for any such services.

All Other Fees

Grant Thornton LLP did not render any other services, other than as set forth above, for fiscal 2010 and 2009 and, accordingly, did not bill for any such services.

Pre-Approval Policies

Our Audit Committee has not adopted any pre-approval policies. Instead, the Audit Committee will specifically pre-approve the provision by Grant Thornton LLP of all audit and non-audit services.

Our Audit Committee approved all of the services provided by Grant Thornton LLP and described in the preceding paragraphs.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) (1) Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index to the consolidated financial statements and schedule on Page F-1 are filed as part of this Report.

(1) Financial Statement Schedule

The consolidated financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index to the consolidated financial statements and schedule on Page F-1 is filed as part of this Report.

(2) Exhibits

Certain of the following exhibits were previously filed as exhibits to other reports or registration statements filed by the Registrant under the Securities Act of 1933 or under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are therefrom incorporated by reference.

| Exhibit No. | Exhibit |
|-------------|---|
| 3.1 | Certificate of Incorporation. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 No. 33- 56976.) |
| 3.2 | Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation, filed December 15, 1992. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 No. 33-56976.) |
| 3.3 | By-Laws, as amended. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K dated November 1, 2006.) |
| 4.1 | Specimen Stock Certificate. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 No. 33-56976.) |
| 4.2 | Specimen Rights Certificate. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to Form 8-A/A dated December 10, 1999.) |
| 4.3 | Third Amended and Restated Rights Agreement dated as of December 10, 1999 between Nathan's Famous, Inc. and American Stock Transfer and Trust Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to Registration Statement on Form 8-A/A dated December 10, 1999.) |
| 4.4 | Amendment No. 1 to Third Amended and Restated Rights Agreement dated as of June 15, 2005 between Nathan's Famous, Inc. and American Stock Transfer and Trust Company. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Current Report filed on Form 8-K dated June 15, 2005.) |
| 4.5 | Amendment No. 2 to Third Amended and Restated Rights Agreement dated as of June 4, 2008 between Nathan's Famous, Inc. and American Stock Transfer and Trust Company. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Current Report filed on Form 8-K dated June 6, 2008.) |
| 4.6 | Rights Agreement dated as of June 4, 2008 between Nathan's Famous, Inc. and American Stock Transfer and Trust Company. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Current Report filed on Form 8-K dated June 6, 2008.) |
| 10.1 | Employment Agreement with Wayne Norbitz, dated December 28, 1992. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 No. 33-56976.) |
| 10.2 | Leases for premises at Coney Island, New York, as follows: (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 No. 33-56976.) a) Lease, dated November 22, 1967, between Nathan's Realty Associates and the Company. b) Lease, dated November 22, 1967, between Ida's Realty Associates and the Company. |
| 10.3 | Leases for the premises at Yonkers, New York, as follows: (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 No. 33-56976.) a) Lease Modification of Land and Building Lease between the Yonkers Corp. and the Company, dated November 19, 1980; |

| Exhibit No. | Exhibit |
|----------------|--|
| | b) Lease Modification of Land and Building Lease between 787 Central Park Avenue, Inc., and the Company dated May 1, 1980. |
| 10.4 | Lease with NWCM Corp. for premises at Oceanside, New York, dated March 14, 1975. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 No. 33-56976.) |
| 10.5 | 1992 Stock Option Plan, as amended. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Registration Statement on Form S-8 No. 33-93396.) |
| 10.6 | Form of Standard Franchise Agreement. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 No. 33-56976.) |
| 10.7 | 401K Plan and Trust. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 No. 33-56976.) |
| 10.8 | Amendment dated November 8, 1993, to the Employment Agreement, dated December 28, 1992, with Wayne Norbitz. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Annual Report filed on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 27, 1994.) |
| 10.9 | License Agreement dated as of February 28, 1994, among Nathan's Famous Systems, Inc. and SMG, Inc., including amendments and waivers thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Annual Report filed on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 27, 1994.) |
| 10.10 | Modification Agreement dated December 31, 1996, to the Employment Agreement with Wayne Norbitz. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report filed on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 29, 1996.) |
| 10.11 | Amendment to License Agreement dated as of February 28, 1994, among Nathan's Famous Systems, Inc. and SMG, Inc. including waivers and amendments thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report filed on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 29, 1996.) |
| 10.12 | 1998 Stock Option Plan. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Registration Statement on Form S-8 No. 333-86195.) |
| 10.13 | North Fork Bank Promissory Note. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Annual Report filed on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 28, 1999.) |
| 10.14 | Amendment No 1. to Employment Agreement with Donald L. Perlyn. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 12, 2005.) |
| 10.15 | Letter Agreement between Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Donald Perlyn relating to sale of Miami Subs Corporation (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 12, 2005.) |
| 10.16 | Employment Agreement with Donald L. Perlyn effective November 6, 2007. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report filed on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 23, 2007.) |
| 10.17 | Common Stock Purchase Warrant issued to Howard M. Lorber dated July 17, 1997. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Registration Statement on Form S-8 No. 333-86043.) |
| 10.18 | Marketing Agreement with beverage supplier. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Quarterly Report filed on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 25, 2000.) |
| 10.19 | 2001 Stock Option Plan, as amended. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K dated September 12, 2007.) |
| 10.20 | 2002 Stock Incentive Plan. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to Registration Statement on Form S-8 No. 333-101355.) |
| 10.21 | Master Distributor Agreement with U.S. Foodservice, Inc. dated February 5, 2003. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Annual Report filed on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2003.) |

| Exhibit No. | Exhibit |
|----------------|--|
| 10.22 | Restricted Stock Agreement with Howard M. Lorber. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 27, 2005). |
| 10.23 | Employment Agreement with Howard M. Lorber, dated as of December 15, 2006. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K dated December 15, 2006.) |
| 10.24 | Employment Agreement with Eric Gatoff, dated as of December 15, 2006. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K dated December 15, 2006.) |
| 10.25 | Stock Purchase Agreement entered into June 7, 2007 effective as of May 31, 2007 by and among Miami Subs Capital Partners I, Inc., Miami Subs Corporation and Nathan's Famous, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K dated June 7, 2007.) |
| 10.26 | Promissory Note of Miami Subs Capital Partners I, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K dated June 7, 2007.) |
| 10.27 | Stock Purchase Agreement dated April 23, 2008 by and among Roasters Asia Pacific (Cayman) Limited, NF Roasters Corp. and Nathan's Famous, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K dated April 23, 2008.) |
| 10.28 | License Agreement dated April 23, 2008 between Roasters Asia Pacific (Cayman) Limited and Nathan's Famous, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-K dated April 23, 2008.) |
| 10.29 | Issuer Securities Repurchase Instructions, dated June 11, 2008 between Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Mutual Securities, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-K dated March 30, 2008.) |
| 10.30 | 10b-5 Issuer Repurchase Instructions, dated February 5, 2009, between Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Mutual Securities, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 28, 2008.) |
| 10.31 | Settlement Agreement and Release between Miami Subs Capital Partners I, Inc. dated October 28, 2008. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 28, 2008.) |
| 10.32 | Amended and Restated Promissory Note of Miami Subs Capital Partners I, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 28, 2008.) |
| 10.33 | *Second Amended and Restated Promissory Note of Miami Subs Capital Partners I, Inc. dated April 1, 2010. |
| 10.34 | Stock Purchase Agreement dated June 30, 2009, among Nathan's Famous, Inc., Prime Logic Capital LLC and Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 28, 2009.) |
| 10.35 | Agreement of Lease between One-Two Jericho Plaza Owner LLC and Nathan's Famous Services, Inc. dated September 11, 2009, (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 27, 2009.) |
| 10.36 | Guaranty by Nathan's Famous, Inc. of Agreement of Lease with One-Two Jericho Plaza Owner LLC dated September 11, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 27, 2009.) |
| 10.37 | First Amendment to 10b5-1 Issuer Repurchase Instructions between Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Mutual Securities, Inc. dated November 6, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 27, 2009.) |
| 21 | *List of Subsidiaries of the Registrant. |
| 23 | *Consent of Grant Thornton LLP dated June 11, 2010. |
| 31.1 | *Certification by Eric Gatoff, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a – 14(a). |
| 31.2 | *Certification by Ronald G. DeVos, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a – 14(a). |

| Exhibit No. | Exhibit |
|----------------|--|
| 32.1 | *Certification by Eric Gatoff, Chief Executive Officer of Nathan's Famous, Inc., pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.2 | *Certification by Ronald G. DeVos, Chief Financial Officer of Nathan's Famous, Inc., pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |

* Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on the 11th day of June, 2010.

Nathan's Famous, Inc.

/s/ ERIC GATOFF

Eric Gatoff
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated on the 11th day of June, 2010.

/s/ ERIC GATOFF

Eric Gatoff
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ HOWARD M. LORBER

Howard Lorber
Executive Chairman

/s/ WAYNE NORBITZ

Wayne Norbitz
President, Chief Operating Officer and Director

/s/ RONALD G. DEVOS

Ronald G. DeVos
Vice President — Finance and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

/s/ DONALD L. PERLYN

Donald L. Perlyn
Executive Vice President and Director

/s/ ROBERT J. EIDE

Robert J. Eide
Director

/s/ BARRY LEISTNER

Barry Leistner
Director

/s/ BRIAN GENSON

Brian Genson
Director

/s/ ATTILIO F. PETROCELLI

Attilio F. Petrocelli
Director

/s/ CHARLES RAICH

Charles Raich
Director

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Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Shareholders
Nathan's Famous, Inc.

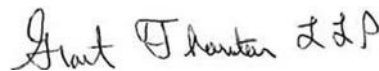
We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Nathan's Famous, Inc. (a Delaware Corporation) and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the fifty-two weeks ended March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009 and for the fifty-three weeks ended March 30, 2008. Our audits of the basic financial statements included the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2). These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Nathan's Famous, Inc. and subsidiaries as of March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the fifty-two weeks ended March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009 and for the fifty-three weeks ended March 30, 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As described in Note I of the notes to consolidated financial statements, effective March 26, 2007, the Company adopted new accounting guidance related to the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Nathan's Famous, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of March 28, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated June 11, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.



Melville, New York
June 11, 2010

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

| | <u>March 28, 2010</u> | <u>March 29, 2009</u> |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 11,609 | \$ 8,679 |
| Marketable securities | 24,317 | 25,670 |
| Accounts and other receivables, net | 5,225 | 4,869 |
| Note receivable – current portion | 115 | 290 |
| Inventories | 1,018 | 668 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 1,428 | 1,326 |
| Deferred income taxes | 111 | 209 |
| Total current assets | <u>43,823</u> | <u>41,711</u> |
| | | |
| Note receivable | 1,175 | 1,466 |
| Property and equipment | 5,467 | 4,126 |
| Goodwill | 95 | 95 |
| Intangible assets | 1,353 | 1,353 |
| Deferred income taxes | 1,093 | 915 |
| Other assets | 368 | 158 |
| | <u>\$ 53,374</u> | <u>\$ 49,824</u> |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 3,069 | \$ 2,857 |
| Accrued expenses and other current liabilities | 3,771 | 3,867 |
| Deferred franchise fees | 315 | 171 |
| Total current liabilities | <u>7,155</u> | <u>6,895</u> |
| Other liabilities | 1,907 | 1,080 |
| Total liabilities | <u>9,062</u> | <u>7,975</u> |
| | | |
| COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note K) | | |
| | | |
| STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY | | |
| Common stock, \$.01 par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; 8,773,241 and 8,305,683 shares issued; and 5,594,448 and 5,611,877 shares outstanding at March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009, respectively | 88 | 83 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 52,003 | 49,001 |
| Retained earnings | 16,797 | 11,228 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 616 | 335 |
| | <u>69,504</u> | <u>60,647</u> |
| | | |
| Treasury stock, at cost, 3,178,793 and 2,693,806 shares at March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009, respectively.. . . . | <u>(25,192)</u> | <u>(18,798)</u> |
| Total stockholders' equity | <u>44,312</u> | <u>41,849</u> |
| | <u>\$ 53,374</u> | <u>\$ 49,824</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

| | Fifty-two weeks ended March 28, 2010 | Fifty-two weeks ended March 29, 2009 | Fifty-three weeks ended March 30, 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUES | | | |
| Sales | \$ 38,685 | \$ 37,480 | \$ 36,259 |
| Franchise fees and royalties | 4,758 | 4,613 | 4,962 |
| License royalties | 6,452 | 6,009 | 4,849 |
| Interest income | 916 | 1,056 | 1,084 |
| Other income | 65 | 63 | 71 |
| Total revenues | 50,876 | 49,221 | 47,225 |
| COSTS AND EXPENSES | | | |
| Cost of sales | 28,513 | 28,774 | 27,070 |
| Restaurant operating expenses | 3,285 | 3,361 | 3,257 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 843 | 809 | 764 |
| General and administrative expenses | 9,708 | 9,299 | 8,926 |
| Impairment charge on note receivable | 250 | — | — |
| Recovery of property taxes | (13) | (441) | — |
| Total costs and expenses | 42,586 | 41,802 | 40,017 |
| Income from continuing operations before provision for income taxes | 8,290 | 7,419 | 7,208 |
| Provision for income taxes | 2,721 | 2,461 | 2,427 |
| Income from continuing operations | 5,569 | 4,958 | 4,781 |
| Income from discontinued operations, including gains on disposal of discontinued operations before income taxes of \$3,906 in 2009 and \$2,489 in 2008. | — | 3,914 | 2,824 |
| Provision for income taxes | — | 1,390 | 1,050 |
| Income from discontinued operations. | — | 2,524 | 1,774 |
| Net income | \$ 5,569 | \$ 7,482 | \$ 6,555 |
| PER SHARE INFORMATION | | | |
| Basic income per share: | | | |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ 1.00 | \$ 0.84 | \$ 0.79 |
| Income from discontinued operations | — | 0.43 | 0.29 |
| Net income | \$ 1.00 | \$ 1.27 | \$ 1.08 |
| Diluted income per share: | | | |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ 0.97 | \$ 0.80 | \$ 0.74 |
| Income from discontinued operations | — | 0.41 | 0.27 |
| Net income | \$ 0.97 | \$ 1.21 | \$ 1.01 |
| Weighted average shares used in computing income per share: | | | |
| Basic | 5,563,000 | 5,898,000 | 6,085,000 |
| Diluted. | 5,716,000 | 6,180,000 | 6,502,000 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
 Fifty-two weeks ended March 28, 2010, Fifty-two weeks ended March 29, 2009 and
 Fifty-three weeks ended March 30, 2008
 (in thousands, except share amounts)

| | Common Shares | Common Stock | Additional Paid-in Capital | Deferred Compensation | Retained Earnings | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income | Treasury Stock, at Cost | | Total Stockholders' Equity | Comprehensive Income |
|--|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Shares | Amount | | |
| Balance, March 25, 2007. | 7,909,183 | \$79 | \$45,792 | \$(136) | \$(2,654) | \$(44) | 1,891,100 | \$ (7,158) | \$35,879 | |
| Shares issued in connection with exercise of employee stock options and warrants. | 271,500 | 3 | 921 | — | — | — | — | — | 924 | |
| Repurchase of common stock | — | — | — | — | — | — | 108,900 | (1,928) | (1,928) | |
| Income tax benefit on stock option exercises. | — | — | 632 | — | — | — | — | — | 632 | |
| Share-based compensation | — | — | 359 | — | — | — | — | — | 359 | |
| Amortization of deferred compensation relating to restricted stock. | — | — | — | 73 | — | — | — | — | 73 | |
| Unrealized gains on marketable securities, net of deferred income tax of \$184 | — | — | — | — | — | 269 | — | — | 269 | \$ 269 |
| Cumulative effect of the adoption of new accounting guidance regarding uncertainty in income tax as of March 26, 2007 (Note I) | — | — | — | — | (155) | — | — | — | (155) | |
| Net income. | — | — | — | — | 6,555 | — | — | — | 6,555 | 6,555 |
| Comprehensive income. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | \$6,824 |
| Balance, March 30, 2008. | <u>8,180,683</u> | <u>\$82</u> | <u>\$47,704</u> | <u>\$(63)</u> | <u>\$ 3,746</u> | <u>\$225</u> | <u>2,000,000</u> | <u>\$ (9,086)</u> | <u>\$42,608</u> | |
| Shares issued in connection with exercise of employee stock options and warrants. | 125,000 | 1 | 412 | — | — | — | — | — | 413 | |
| Repurchase of common stock | — | — | — | — | — | — | 693,806 | (9,712) | (9,712) | |
| Income tax benefit on stock option exercises. | — | — | 457 | — | — | — | — | — | 457 | |
| Share-based compensation | — | — | 428 | — | — | — | — | — | 428 | |
| Amortization of deferred compensation relating to restricted stock. | — | — | — | 63 | — | — | — | — | 63 | |
| Unrealized gains on marketable securities, net of deferred income tax of \$71 | — | — | — | — | — | 110 | — | — | 110 | \$ 110 |
| Net income. | — | — | — | — | 7,482 | — | — | — | 7,482 | 7,482 |
| Comprehensive income. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | \$7,592 |
| Balance, March 29, 2009. | <u>8,305,683</u> | <u>\$83</u> | <u>\$49,001</u> | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>\$11,228</u> | <u>\$335</u> | <u>2,693,806</u> | <u>\$(18,798)</u> | <u>\$41,849</u> | |
| Shares issued in connection with exercise of employee stock options | 467,558 | 5 | 1,528 | | | | | | 1,533 | |
| Repurchase of common stock. | — | — | — | | | | 484,987 | (6,394) | (6,394) | |
| Income tax benefit on stock option exercises. | — | — | 1,046 | | | | | | 1,046 | |
| Share-based compensation | — | — | 428 | | | | | | 428 | |
| Unrealized gains on marketable securities, net of deferred income tax of \$187 | — | — | — | | | 281 | | | 281 | \$ 281 |
| Net income | — | — | — | | 5,569 | — | — | — | 5,569 | 5,569 |
| Comprehensive income | — | — | — | | — | — | — | — | — | \$5,850 |
| Balance, March 28, 2010 | <u>8,773,241</u> | <u>\$88</u> | <u>\$52,003</u> | | <u>\$16,797</u> | <u>\$616</u> | <u>3,178,793</u> | <u>\$(25,192)</u> | <u>\$44,312</u> | |

| Disclosure of reclassification amount: | Year ended | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | March 28, 2010 | March 29, 2009 | March 30, 2008 |
| Unrealized gain on marketable securities. | \$281 | \$100 | \$269 |
| Reclassification adjustments for loss, net of tax, included in net income | — | 10 | — |
| Net unrealized gain on marketable securities, net of tax. | <u>\$281</u> | <u>\$110</u> | <u>\$269</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

| | Fifty-two weeks ended March 28, 2010 | Fifty-two weeks ended March 29, 2009 | Fifty-three weeks ended March 30, 2008 |
|--|---|---|---|
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | | |
| Net income | \$ 5,569 | \$ 7,482 | \$ 6,555 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 843 | 809 | 766 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | — | 2 | 78 |
| Amortization of bond premium | 286 | 259 | 278 |
| Share-based compensation expense | 428 | 428 | 359 |
| Amortization of deferred compensation | — | 63 | 73 |
| Gain on sale of subsidiary and leasehold interests | — | (3,906) | (2,489) |
| Loss on sale of marketable securities | — | 17 | — |
| Provision for doubtful accounts | 181 | 173 | — |
| Impairment charge on note receivable | 250 | — | — |
| Deferred income taxes | (267) | (63) | 682 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Accounts and other receivables, net | (536) | (1,211) | (362) |
| Inventories | (350) | 160 | (32) |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | (102) | 167 | (526) |
| Other assets. | (210) | (8) | (2) |
| Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities | 116 | (104) | (904) |
| Deferred franchise fees | 144 | (113) | (76) |
| Other liabilities | 827 | (54) | 452 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | <u>7,179</u> | <u>4,101</u> | <u>4,852</u> |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | | |
| Proceeds from sale of marketable securities | 1,535 | 3,682 | 3,100 |
| Purchase of marketable securities | — | (8,497) | (1,089) |
| Purchase of property and equipment | (2,184) | (513) | (972) |
| Payments received on notes receivable | 215 | 406 | 239 |
| Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries and leasehold interests | — | 3,961 | 1,691 |
| Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities. | <u>(434)</u> | <u>(961)</u> | <u>2,969</u> |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | | |
| Repurchase of treasury stock | (6,394) | (9,712) | (1,928) |
| Income tax benefit on stock option exercises | 1,046 | 457 | 632 |
| Proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrant | 1,533 | 413 | 924 |
| Net cash used in financing activities | <u>(3,815)</u> | <u>(8,842)</u> | <u>(372)</u> |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 2,930 | (5,702) | 7,449 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year | 8,679 | 14,381 | 6,932 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of year | <u>\$11,609</u> | <u>\$ 8,679</u> | <u>\$14,381</u> |
| Cash paid during the year for: | | | |
| Interest | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>\$ —</u> |
| Income taxes | <u>\$ 2,239</u> | <u>\$ 3,190</u> | <u>\$ 2,942</u> |
| Noncash Financing Activities: | | | |
| Loan made in connection with the sale of subsidiary. | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>\$ 250</u> | <u>\$ 2,150</u> |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)
March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008

NOTE A — DESCRIPTION AND ORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and subsidiaries (collectively the "Company" or "Nathan's") has historically operated or franchised a chain of retail fast food restaurants featuring the "Nathan's World Famous Beef Hot Dog", crinkle-cut French-fried potatoes and a variety of other menu offerings. Nathan's has also established a Branded Product Program, which enables foodservice retailers to sell select Nathan's proprietary products outside of the realm of a traditional franchise relationship. The Company is also the owner of the Arthur Treacher's brand. Arthur Treacher's main product is its "Original Fish & Chips" product consisting of fish fillets coated with a special batter prepared under a proprietary formula, deep-fried golden brown, and served with English-style chips and corn meal "hush puppies." The Company, through wholly-owned subsidiaries, was also the franchisor of Kenny Rogers Roasters ("Roasters") and Miami Subs through April 23, 2008 and May 30, 2007, respectively. (See Note G for discussion of the sales of these subsidiaries.) The Company considers itself to be in the foodservice industry, and has pursued co-branding and co-hosting initiatives; accordingly, management has evaluated the Company as a single reporting unit.

At March 28, 2010, the Company's restaurant system included five Company-owned units in the New York City metropolitan area (including one seasonal location) and 246 franchised or licensed units, located in 25 states and four foreign countries.

NOTE B — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following significant accounting policies have been applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements:

1. *Principles of Consolidation*

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all of its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

2. *Fiscal Year*

The Company's fiscal year ends on the last Sunday in March, which results in a 52- or 53-week reporting period. The results of operations and cash flows for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009 are on the basis of a 52-week reporting period, the results of operations and cash flows for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2008 are on the basis of a 53-week reporting period.

3. *Use of Estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates made by management in preparing the consolidated financial statements include revenue recognition, the allowance for doubtful accounts, valuation of notes receivable, valuation of stock-based compensation, accounting for income taxes, and the valuation of goodwill, intangible assets and other long-lived assets.

4. *Cash and Cash Equivalents*

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents amounted to \$3,052 and \$5,352 at March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009, respectively. Substantially all of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are in excess of government insurance. Included in cash and cash equivalents is cash restricted for untendered shares associated with the acquisition of Nathan's in 1987 of \$54 at March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009.

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NOTE B — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (continued)

5. Impairment of Notes Receivable

Nathan's determines that a loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. When evaluating a note for impairment, the factors considered include: (a) indications that the borrower is experiencing business problems such as late payments, operating losses, marginal working capital, inadequate cash flow or business interruptions, (b) loans secured by collateral that is not readily marketable, or (c) loans that are susceptible to deterioration in realizable value. The Company records interest income on its impaired notes receivable on an accrual basis, when collection is assured, based on the present value of the estimated cash flows of identified impaired notes receivable.

Based on the Company's analysis, it has determined that its note receivable (See Note G) is impaired at March 28, 2010 and recorded an impairment charge of \$250 during the fiscal year ended March 28, 2010. Following is a summary of impaired note receivable:

| | <u>2010</u> |
|---|-----------------------|
| Total recorded investment in impaired note receivable | <u>\$1,540</u> |
| Allowance for impaired note receivable | <u>(250)</u> |
| Recorded investment in impaired note receivable, net | <u>1,290</u> |
| Less current portion | <u>(115)</u> |
| | <u><u>\$1,175</u></u> |

The Company has recognized approximately \$115 of interest income on this note for the fiscal year ended March 28, 2010. The average recorded investment in impaired notes receivable was \$1,523.

6. Inventories

Inventories, which are stated at the lower of cost or market value, consist primarily of food items and supplies. Inventories also include equipment and marketing items in connection with the Branded Product Program. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method.

7. Marketable Securities

The Company determines the appropriate classification of securities at the time of purchase and reassesses the appropriateness of the classification at each reporting date. At March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009, all marketable securities held by the Company have been classified as available-for-sale and, as a result, are stated at fair value, based upon quoted market prices for similar assets as determined in active markets or model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable for substantially the full-term of the asset, with unrealized gains and losses included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Realized gains and losses on the sale of securities are determined on a specific identification basis.

8. Sales of Restaurants

The Company recognizes profit on sales of restaurants or real estate under the full accrual method, the installment method and the deposit method, depending on the specific terms of each sale. Profit recognition by the full accrual method is appropriate provided (a) the profit is determinable, that is, the collectibility of the sales price is reasonably assured or the amount that will not be collectible can be estimated, and (b) the earnings process is virtually complete, that is, the seller is not obliged to perform significant activities after the sale to earn the profit. Unless both conditions exist, recognition of all or part of the profit shall be postponed and other methods of profit recognition shall be followed.

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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NOTE B — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (continued)

The Company records depreciation expense on the property subject to the sales contracts that are accounted for under the deposit method and records any principal payments received as a deposit until such time that the transaction meets the appropriate sales criteria.

9. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Major improvements are capitalized and minor replacements, maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Depreciation and amortization are calculated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful life or the lease term of the related asset. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Building and improvements | 5 – 25 years |
| Machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures | 3 – 15 years |
| Leasehold improvements | 5 – 20 years |

10. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets consist of (i) goodwill of \$95 resulting from the acquisition of Nathan's in 1987; and (ii) trademarks, trade names and other intellectual property of \$1,353 in connection with Arthur Treacher's.

The Company's goodwill and intangible assets are deemed to have indefinite lives and, accordingly, are not amortized, but are evaluated for impairment at least annually, but more often whenever changes in facts and circumstances occur which may indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. As of March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009, the Company has performed its required annual impairment test of goodwill and intangible assets and has determined no impairment is deemed to exist.

11. Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment is measured by comparing the carrying value of the long-lived assets to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from use of the assets and their ultimate disposition. In instances where impairment is determined to exist, the Company writes down the asset to its fair value based on the present value of estimated future cash flows.

Impairment losses are recorded on long-lived assets on a restaurant-by-restaurant basis whenever impairment factors are determined to be present. The Company considers a history of restaurant operating losses to be its primary indicator of potential impairment for individual restaurant locations. No units were deemed impaired during the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008.

12. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued a new accounting standard on fair value measurements which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value. This accounting standard eliminates the diversity in practice that exists due to the different definitions of fair value. This accounting standard retains the exchange price notion in earlier definitions of fair value, but clarifies that the exchange price is the price in an orderly transaction between market participants to sell an asset or liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. This accounting standard states that the transaction is hypothetical at the measurement date, considered from the perspective of the market participant who holds the asset or liability.

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NOTE B — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (continued)

As such, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price), as opposed to the price that would be paid to acquire the asset or received to assume the liability at the measurement date (an entry price). This accounting standard also establishes a three-level hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. In February 2008, the FASB delayed the effective date of the provisions of this accounting standard for certain non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (i.e., at least annually) for one year. Nathan's adopted the provisions of this accounting standard for financial assets and liabilities on March 31, 2008 and adopted the remaining provisions for non-financial assets and liabilities on March 30, 2009.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new guidelines for a broad interpretation of when to apply market-based fair value measurements. The new guidance reaffirms management's need to use judgment to determine when a market that was once active has become inactive and in determining fair values in markets that are no longer active. Nathan's adopted the new guidance on March 30, 2009, the adoption of which did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability on the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 — inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for an identical asset or liability in an active market
- Level 2 — inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for a similar asset or liability in an active market or model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability
- Level 3 — inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement of the asset or liability

The following table presents assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 28, 2010 based upon the valuation hierarchy:

| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Carrying Value |
|--------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------------|
| Marketable securities | \$— | \$24,317 | \$— | \$24,317 |
| Total assets at fair value | \$— | \$24,317 | \$— | \$24,317 |

Nathan's marketable securities, which primarily represent municipal bonds, are not actively traded. The valuation of such bonds is based upon quoted market prices for similar bonds currently trading in an active market.

The carrying amounts of cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of the instruments. The carrying amount of the note receivable approximates fair value as determined using level three inputs as the current interest rate on such instrument approximates current market interest rates on similar instruments.

In February 2007, the FASB issued a new accounting standard which amended the prior accounting standard with respect to accounting for a transfer to the trading category for all entities with available-for-sale and trading securities electing the fair value option. The new standard allows companies to elect fair value accounting for many financial instruments and other items that currently are not required to be accounted for as such, allows different applications for electing the option for a single item or groups of items, and requires

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NOTE B — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (continued)

disclosures to facilitate comparisons of similar assets and liabilities that are accounted for differently in relation to the fair value option. Nathan's adopted this new accounting standard on March 31, 2008, which had no impact on our consolidated financial position and results of operations as Nathan's did not elect the fair value option to report its financial assets and liabilities at fair value and elected to continue the treatment of its marketable securities as available-for-sale securities with unrealized gains and losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income.

13. *Start-up Costs*

Pre-opening and similar costs are expensed as incurred.

14. *Revenue Recognition — Branded Products Operations*

The Company recognizes sales from the Branded Product Program and certain products sold from the Branded Menu Program when it is determined that the products the Company has sold have been delivered via third party common carrier to Nathan's customers. Rebates provided to customers are classified as a reduction to sales.

15. *Revenue Recognition — Company-owned Restaurants*

Sales by Company-owned restaurants, which are typically paid in cash or credit card by the customer, are recognized upon the performance of services. Sales are presented, net of sales tax.

16. *Revenue Recognition — Franchising Operations*

In connection with its franchising operations, the Company receives initial franchise fees, development fees, royalties, and in certain cases, revenue from sub-leasing restaurant properties to franchisees.

Franchise and area development fees, which are typically received prior to completion of the revenue recognition process, are initially recorded as deferred revenue. Initial franchise fees, which are non-refundable, are initially recognized as income when substantially all services to be performed by Nathan's and conditions relating to the sale of the franchise have been performed or satisfied, which generally occurs when the franchised restaurant commences operations.

The following services are typically provided by the Company prior to the opening of a franchised restaurant:

- Approval of all site selections to be developed.
- Provision of architectural plans suitable for restaurants to be developed.
- Assistance in establishing building design specifications, reviewing construction compliance and equipping the restaurant.
- Provision of appropriate menus to coordinate with the restaurant design and location to be developed.
- Provision of management training for the new franchisee and selected staff.
- Assistance with the initial operations of restaurants being developed.

At March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009, \$315 and \$171, respectively, of deferred franchise fees are included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. For the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008, the Company earned franchise fees of \$678, \$647 and \$831, respectively, from new unit openings, transfers, co-branding and forfeitures.

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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NOTE B — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (continued)

Development fees are nonrefundable and the related agreements require the franchisee to open a specified number of restaurants in the development area within a specified time period or the agreements may be canceled by the Company. Revenue from development agreements is deferred and recognized ratably over the term of the agreement, or, as restaurants in the development area commence operations on a pro rata basis to the minimum number of restaurants required to be open, or at the time the development agreement is effectively canceled. At March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009, \$536 and \$193, respectively, of deferred development fee revenue is included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The following is a summary of franchise openings and closings for the Nathan's Franchise restaurant system for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008:

| | March 28, 2010 | March 29, 2009 | March 30, 2008 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Franchised restaurants operating at the beginning of the period | 249 | 224 | 196 |
| New franchised restaurants opened during the period | 33 | 46 | 46 |
| Franchised restaurants closed during the period | (36) | (21) | (18) |
| Franchised restaurants operating at the end of the period . . . | 246 | 249 | 224 |

The Company recognizes franchise royalties, which are generally based upon a percentage of sales made by the Company's franchisees, when they are earned and deemed collectible. The Company recognizes royalty revenue from its Branded Menu Program directly from the sale of Nathan's product by the manufacturers. Franchise fees and royalties that are not deemed to be collectible are not recognized as revenue until paid by the franchisee or until collectibility is deemed to be reasonably assured. Revenue from sub-leasing properties is recognized in income as the revenue is earned and becomes receivable and deemed collectible. Sub-lease rental income is presented net of associated lease costs in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

17. Revenue Recognition — License Royalties

The Company earns revenue from royalties on the licensing of the use of its name on certain products produced and sold by outside vendors. The use of the Company name and symbols must be approved by the Company prior to each specific application to ensure proper quality and project a consistent image. Revenue from license royalties is recognized when it is earned and deemed collectible.

18. Interest Income

Interest income is recorded when it is earned and deemed realizable by the Company.

19. Other Income

Deferred revenue associated with supplier contracts is generally amortized into income on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract.

Other income for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008 consists of the following:

| | March 28, 2010 | March 29, 2009 | March 30, 2008 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Amortization of supplier contributions | \$36 | \$41 | \$34 |
| Other income | 29 | 22 | 37 |
| | \$65 | \$63 | \$71 |

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NOTE B — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (continued)

20. Business Concentrations and Geographical Information

The Company's accounts receivable consist principally of receivables from franchisees for royalties and advertising contributions, from sales under the Branded Product Program, and from royalties from retail licensees. At March 28, 2010, one retail licensee and two Branded Products customers each represented 15%, 14% and 11%, respectively, of accounts receivable. At March 29, 2009, one retail licensee and two Branded Product customers each represented 12%, 15% and 15%, respectively, of accounts receivable. No franchisee, retail licensee or Branded Product customer accounted for 10% or more of revenues during the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008.

The Company's primary supplier of frankfurters represented 82%, 81% and 77% of product purchases for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008, respectively. The Company's distributor of product to its Company-owned restaurants represented 11%, 12%, and 15% of product purchases for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008, respectively.

The Company's revenues for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008 were derived from the following geographic areas:

| | March 28, 2010 | March 29, 2009 | March 30, 2008 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Domestic (United States) | \$49,747 | \$48,423 | \$46,489 |
| Non-domestic | 1,129 | 798 | 736 |
| | \$50,876 | \$49,221 | \$47,225 |

21. Advertising

The Company administers an advertising fund on behalf of its franchisees to coordinate the marketing efforts of the Company. Under this arrangement, the Company collects and disburses fees paid by manufacturers, franchisees and Company-owned stores for national and regional advertising, promotional and public relations programs. Contributions to the advertising fund are based on specified percentages of net sales, generally ranging up to 2%. Net Company-owned store advertising expense, which is expensed as incurred, was \$247, \$188, and \$224, for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008, respectively.

22. Stock-Based Compensation

At March 28, 2010, the Company had several stock-based employee compensation plans in effect which are more fully described in Note J.

The cost of all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, is recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values measured at the grant date, or the date of later modification, over the requisite service period. The Company utilizes the straight-line attribution method to recognize the expense associated with awards with graded vesting terms.

Stock-based compensation, including amortization of deferred compensation relating to restricted stock, recognized during the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008 was \$428, \$492 and \$432 respectively, and is included in general and administrative expense in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Earnings. As of March 28, 2010, there was \$471 of unamortized compensation expense related to stock options. The Company expects to recognize this expense over approximately one year, nine months, which represents the remaining requisite service periods for such awards.

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NOTE B — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (continued)

No stock-based awards were granted during the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009.

During the fiscal year ended March 30, 2008, the Company granted 110,000 stock options having an exercise price of \$17.43 per share, all of which expire five years from the date of grant. 60,000 of the options granted will be vested as follows: 25% on the first anniversary of the grant, 50% on the second anniversary of the grant, 75% on the third anniversary of the grant and 100% on the fourth anniversary of the grant. 50,000 of the options granted will be vested as follows: 33.3% on the first anniversary of the grant, 66.7% on the second anniversary of the grant and 100% on the third anniversary of the grant.

The weighted-average option fair values, as determined using the Black-Scholes option valuation model, and the assumptions used to estimate these values for stock options granted during the fiscal year ended March 30, 2008 were:

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| | March 30, 2008 |
| Weighted-average option fair values | \$5.8270 |
| Expected life (years) | 4.25 |
| Interest rate | 4.21% |
| Volatility | 32.93% |
| Dividend yield | 0% |

The expected dividend yield is based on historical and projected dividend yields. The Company estimates expected volatility based primarily on historical monthly price changes of the Company's stock equal to the expected life of the option. The risk free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield in effect at the time of the grant. The expected option term is the number of years the Company estimates the options will be outstanding prior to exercise based on expected employment termination behavior.

23. Classification of Operating Expenses

Cost of sales consists of the following:

- The cost of products sold by Company-operated restaurants, through the Branded Product Program and other distribution channels.
- The cost of labor and associated costs of in-store restaurant management and crew.
- The cost of paper products used in Company-operated restaurants.
- Other direct costs such as fulfillment, commissions, freight and samples.

Restaurant operating expenses consist of the following:

- Occupancy costs of Company-operated restaurants.
- Utility costs of Company-operated restaurants.
- Repair and maintenance expenses of Company-operated restaurant facilities.
- Marketing and advertising expenses done locally and contributions to advertising funds for Company-operated restaurants.
- Insurance costs directly related to Company-operated restaurants.

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NOTE B — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (continued)

24. *Income Taxes*

The Company's current provision for income taxes is based upon its estimated taxable income in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates, after considering the impact on taxable income of temporary differences resulting from different treatment of items such as depreciation, estimated self-insurance liabilities, allowance for doubtful accounts and any tax credits or net operating losses ("NOL") for tax and reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and any operating loss or tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income in those periods in which temporary differences became deductible. Should the management determine that it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets would be established in the period such determination was made.

Uncertain Tax Positions

We have recorded liabilities for underpayment of income taxes and related interest and penalties, if any, for uncertain tax positions based on the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. The Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Guidance was also provided on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods and disclosure requirements. (See Note I.)

25. *Reclassifications*

Certain prior years' balances have been reclassified to conform with Nathan's current year presentation.

26. *Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements*

In December 2007, the FASB issued an amendment to its existing accounting standard on business combinations, which establishes new principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in an acquiree, including the recognition and measurement of goodwill acquired in a business combination. In April 2009, the FASB also issued new guidelines on the initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination, which provide that an acquirer shall recognize an asset acquired or a liability assumed in a business combination that arises from a contingency at fair value, at the acquisition date, if the acquisition-date fair value of that asset or liability can be determined during the measurement period. New guidance is also provided in the event that the fair value of an asset acquired or liability assumed cannot be determined during the measurement period. An acquirer shall also develop a systematic and rational basis for subsequently measuring and accounting for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies and also provide for the disclosure requirements. Nathan's adopted the provisions of the new accounting standards on business combinations on March 30, 2009, the adoption of which had no impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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NOTE B — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (continued)

In December 2007, the FASB issued a new accounting standard which establishes accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary, which is sometimes referred to as minority interest, is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements.

Among other requirements, this standard requires consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling interest. It also requires disclosure, on the face of the consolidated income statement, of the amounts of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest. Nathan's adopted the provisions of this new accounting standard on March 30, 2009, the adoption of which had no impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2008, the FASB issued new guidance which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset. Nathan's adopted the new guidance on March 30, 2009, the adoption of which had no impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In June 2008, the FASB issued new guidance for the accounting for maintenance deposits paid by a lessee to a lessor. Nathan's adopted these provisions on March 30, 2009, the adoption of which had no impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new guidance on the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments, which segregate credit and noncredit components of impaired debt securities that are not expected to be sold. Impairments will still have to be measured at fair value in other comprehensive income. These accounting standards also require some additional disclosures regarding expected cash flows, credit losses, and an aging of securities with unrealized losses. Nathan's adopted the new guidance effective March 30, 2009, the adoption of which had no impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new requirements for interim disclosures about fair value of financial instruments, which increase the frequency of fair value disclosures to a quarterly basis instead of annually. The requirements relate to fair value disclosures for any financial instruments that are not currently reflected on the balance sheet at fair value. Prior to these changes, fair values for these assets and liabilities were only disclosed annually. Nathan's adopted the provisions of these accounting standards effective March 30, 2009. The newly-required interim disclosures had no impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In May 2009, the FASB issued a new accounting standard on subsequent events, which establishes general standards of accounting for, and disclosure of, events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. This accounting standard establishes: (1) The period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements; (2) the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements; and (3) the disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. This accounting standard also requires disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events. Nathan's adopted the provisions of this accounting standard effective for its first quarter ended June 28, 2009.

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NOTE B — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (continued)

In June 2009, the FASB issued a new accounting standard which establishes the *FASB Accounting Standards Codification*TM (“Codification”) as the source of authoritative U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. Nathan’s adopted the provisions of this accounting standard on June 29, 2009. The adoption of this accounting standard did not have any impact on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

We do not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective accounting standards, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE C — INCOME PER SHARE

Basic income per common share is calculated by dividing income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding and excludes any dilutive effects of stock options or warrants. Diluted income per common share gives effect to all potentially dilutive common shares that were outstanding during the period. Dilutive common shares used in the computation of diluted income per common share result from the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, using the treasury stock method.

The following chart provides a reconciliation of information used in calculating the per share amounts for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008, respectively:

| | Income from continuing operations | | | Shares | | | Income per share from continuing operations | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 |
| Basic EPS | | | | | | | | | |
| Basic calculation . . . | \$5,569 | \$4,958 | \$4,781 | 5,563,000 | 5,898,000 | 6,085,000 | \$1.00 | \$.84 | \$.79 |
| Effect of dilutive employee stock options and warrants | <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>153,000</u> | <u>282,000</u> | <u>417,000</u> | <u>(.03)</u> | <u>(.04)</u> | <u>(.05)</u> |
| Diluted EPS | | | | | | | | | |
| Diluted calculation | <u>\$5,569</u> | <u>\$4,958</u> | <u>\$4,781</u> | <u>5,716,000</u> | <u>6,180,000</u> | <u>6,502,000</u> | <u>\$.97</u> | <u>\$.80</u> | <u>\$.74</u> |

Options and warrants to purchase 110,000, 196,833 and 55,000 shares of common stock for the years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise prices exceeded the average market price of common shares during the respective periods.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE D — MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and fair market value for marketable securities, which consist entirely of municipal bonds that are classified as available-for-sale securities are as follows:

| | Cost | Gross Unrealized Gains | Gross Unrealized Losses | Fair Market Value |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| March 28, 2010 | <u>\$23,308</u> | <u>\$1,009</u> | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>\$24,317</u> |
| March 29, 2009. | <u>\$25,130</u> | <u>\$ 625</u> | <u>\$(85)</u> | <u>\$25,670</u> |

As of March 28, 2010, none of the securities held by the Company were in an unrealized loss position. As of March 29, 2009, there were four securities in an unrealized loss position. Management had evaluated the securities, individually and in the aggregate, for other than temporary impairment. Based on management's intent and ability to hold the securities until market conditions recover and the market value of the securities is at a minimum equal to their cost basis it was determined by management that no other than temporary impairment existed at March 29, 2009. As of March 29, 2009, all securities in an unrealized loss position had been in such position for less than one year.

As of March 28, 2010, the municipal bonds mature at various dates between August 2010 and October 2019. The following represents the bond maturities by period:

| | Total | Less than 1 Year | 1 – 5 Years | 5 – 10 Years | After 10 Years |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| March 28, 2010 | <u>\$24,317</u> | <u>\$2,984</u> | <u>\$12,354</u> | <u>\$8,979</u> | <u>\$ —</u> |
| March 29, 2009. | <u>\$25,670</u> | <u>\$1,049</u> | <u>\$15,795</u> | <u>\$7,577</u> | <u>\$1,249</u> |

Proceeds from the sale of available-for-sale securities and the resulting gross realized gains and losses included in the determination of net income are as follows:

| | March 28, 2010 | March 29, 2009 | March 30, 2008 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Available-for-sale securities: | | | |
| Proceeds | <u>\$1,535</u> | <u>\$3,681</u> | <u>\$3,100</u> |
| Gross realized losses | <u>—</u> | <u>\$ (17)</u> | <u>—</u> |

The change in net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008, of \$281, \$120, and \$269, respectively, which is net of deferred income taxes, has been included as a component of comprehensive income.

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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NOTE E — ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES, NET

Accounts and other receivables, net, consist of the following:

| | March 28, 2010 | March 29, 2009 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Franchise and license royalties | \$2,271 | \$1,672 |
| Branded product sales | 2,841 | 2,686 |
| Real estate tax refund, net. | — | 516 |
| Other. | 528 | 200 |
| | 5,640 | 5,074 |
| Less: allowance for doubtful accounts. | 415 | 205 |
| Accounts and other receivables, net | \$5,225 | \$4,869 |

Real estate tax refund, net, as at March 29, 2009 represents the settlement of a multi-year certiorari proceeding at a Company-owned restaurant, net of associated fees. The balance was collected in full during the year ended March 28, 2010.

Accounts receivable are due within 30 days and are stated at amounts due from franchisees, retail licensees and Branded Product Program customers, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts outstanding longer than the contractual payment terms are considered past due. The Company determines its allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time accounts receivable are past due, the Company's previous loss history, the customer's current and expected future ability to pay its obligation to the Company, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. The Company writes off accounts receivable when they are deemed to be uncollectible.

Changes in the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008 are as follows:

| | March 28, 2010 | March 29, 2009 | March 30, 2008 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Beginning balance | \$205 | \$104 | \$ 94 |
| Bad debt expense. | 181 | 173 | — |
| Uncollectible marketing fund contributions | 50 | 27 | 20 |
| Accounts written off. | (21) | (99) | (10) |
| Ending balance | \$415 | \$205 | \$104 |

NOTE F — PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment consists of the following:

| | March 28, 2010 | March 29, 2009 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Land | \$ 1,094 | \$ 1,094 |
| Building and improvements. | 2,139 | 2,164 |
| Machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures | 5,623 | 6,290 |
| Leasehold improvements | 3,835 | 3,834 |
| Construction-in-progress. | — | 3 |
| | 12,691 | 13,385 |
| Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization | 7,224 | 9,259 |
| | \$ 5,467 | \$ 4,126 |

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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NOTE G — DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

1. Sale of NF Roasters Corp.

On April 23, 2008, Nathan's completed the sale of its wholly-owned subsidiary, NF Roasters Corp. ("NF Roasters"), the franchisor of the Kenny Rogers Roasters concept, to Roasters Asia Pacific (Cayman) Limited. Pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement ("NFR Agreement"), Nathan's sold all of the stock of NF Roasters for \$4,000 in cash.

In connection with the NFR Agreement, Nathan's and its previously-owned subsidiary, Miami Subs, may continue to sell NF Roasters products within the then-existing restaurants without payment of royalties.

The following is a summary of the assets and liabilities of NF Roasters, as of the date of sale, that were sold:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Cash | \$ 8 ^(A) |
| Accounts receivable, net | 1 |
| Deferred income taxes, net | 230 |
| Intangible assets, net | 391 |
| Other assets | 30 |
| Total assets sold | <u>660</u> |
| Accrued expenses | 27 ^(B) |
| Other liabilities | 328 |
| Total liabilities sold | <u>355</u> |
| Net assets sold | <u>\$305</u> |

(A) — Represents unexpended marketing funds.

(B) — Includes unexpended marketing funds of \$8.

Nathan's realized a gain on the sale of NF Roasters of \$3,656 net of professional fees of \$39 and recorded income taxes of \$1,289 on the gain during the fiscal year ended March 29, 2009. Nathan's has determined that it will not have any significant cash flows or continuing involvement in the ongoing operations of NF Roasters. Therefore, the results of operations for NF Roasters, including the gain on disposal, have been presented as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

2. Sale of Miami Subs Corporation

On June 7, 2007, Nathan's completed the sale of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Miami Subs Corporation ("Miami Subs") to Miami Subs Capital Partners I, Inc. ("Purchaser"). Pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement ("MSC Agreement"), Nathan's sold all of the stock of Miami Subs in exchange for \$3,250, consisting of \$850 in cash and the Purchaser's promissory note in the principal amount of \$2,400 (the "MSC Note"). The MSC Note originally bore interest at 8% per annum and is secured by a lien on all of the assets of Miami Subs and by the personal guarantees of two principals of the Purchaser. The Purchaser may also prepay the MSC Note at any time. In the event the MSC Note was fully repaid within one year of the sale, Nathan's would have been required to reduce the amount due by \$250. Due to the ability to prepay the loan and reduce the amount due, the recognition of \$250 was initially deferred. Nathan's initially realized a gain on the sale of Miami Subs of \$983, net of professional fees of \$37, and recorded income taxes of \$356 on the gain during the fiscal year ended March 30, 2008. The MSC Note was not prepaid within the requisite timeframe and Nathan's recognized the deferred amount of \$250 as additional gain and recorded income taxes of \$97 during the fiscal year ended March 29, 2009.

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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NOTE G — DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS — (continued)

Effective August 31, 2008, Nathan's and the Purchaser agreed to extend the due date of the MSC Note from its initial four-year term until April 2014, to reduce the monthly payment and to settle certain claims under the MSC Agreement. At that time, management evaluated the restructured MSC Note for impairment by comparing the present value of the future cash flows on the MSC Note to the current carrying value and determined that no impairment existed.

Effective April 1, 2010, Nathan's and the Purchaser agreed to further modify the terms of the MSC Note extending the due date of the MSC Note until June 2015, to reduce the monthly payments, increase the interest rate to 8.5% and agreed to reduce the balance of the note by \$250, if the MSC Note is paid in full on or before the maturity date. Management evaluated the restructured MSC Note for impairment by comparing the present value of the expected future cash flows on the MSC Note to the current carrying value and recorded an impairment charge of \$250.

The current and long-term portions of the MSC Note as of March 28, 2010 reflect the terms of the restructured MSC Note.

In accordance with the MSC Agreement, Nathan's retained ownership of Miami Subs' then-owned corporate office in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

The following is a summary of the assets and liabilities of Miami Subs, as of the date of sale, that were sold:

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Cash | \$ 674 ^(A) |
| Accounts receivable, net | 213 |
| Notes receivable, net | 153 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 119 |
| Deferred income taxes, net | 719 |
| Property and equipment, net | 48 |
| Intangible assets, net | 1,803 |
| Other assets, net | 46 |
| Total assets sold | <u>3,775</u> |
| Accounts payable | 27 |
| Accrued expenses | 1,373 ^(A) |
| Other liabilities | 395 |
| Total liabilities sold | <u>1,795</u> |
| Net assets sold | <u>\$1,980</u> |

(A) — Includes unexpended marketing funds of \$565.

In connection with the MSC Agreement, as amended, the Purchaser may continue to sell Nathan's Famous and Arthur Treacher's products within the existing restaurant system in exchange for a royalty payment of \$2 per month.

Nathan's has determined that it will not have any significant cash flows or continuing involvement in the ongoing operations of Miami Subs. Therefore, the results of operations for Miami Subs, including the gain on disposal, have been presented as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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NOTE G — DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS — (continued)

3. Sale of Leasehold Interest

During the fiscal year ended March 30, 2008, Nathan's completed a Lease Termination Agreement with respect to three leased properties in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, with its landlord, and CVS 3285 FL, L.L.C., ("CVS") to sell its leasehold interests to CVS for \$2,000. As the properties were subject to certain sublease and management agreements between Nathan's and the then-current occupants, Nathan's made payments to, or forgave indebtedness of, the then-current occupants of the properties and paid brokerage commissions of \$494 in the aggregate. Nathan's made the properties available to CVS by May 29, 2007, and Nathan's received the proceeds of the sale on June 5, 2007. Nathan's recognized a gain of \$1,506 and recorded income taxes of \$557 during the fiscal year ended March 30, 2008. The results of operations for these properties, including the gain on disposal, have been included as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

4. Summary Financial Information

The following is a summary of all discontinued operations for the fiscal years ended March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008:

| | March 29, 2009 | March 30, 2008 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Revenues (excluding gains from dispositions) | \$ 10 | \$ 593 |
| Gain from dispositions before income taxes. | <u>\$3,906</u> | <u>\$2,489</u> |
| Income before income taxes | <u>\$3,914</u> | <u>\$2,824</u> |

NOTE H — ACCRUED EXPENSES, OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consist of the following:

| | March 28, 2010 | March 29, 2009 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Payroll and other benefits | \$1,807 | \$1,770 |
| Accrued rebates | 656 | 816 |
| Professional and legal costs. | 163 | 137 |
| Self-insurance costs | 36 | 51 |
| Rent and occupancy costs. | 231 | 119 |
| Taxes payable | 53 | 50 |
| Unexpended advertising funds | — | 46 |
| Deferred revenue. | 501 | 634 |
| Other. | <u>324</u> | <u>244</u> |
| | <u>\$3,771</u> | <u>\$3,867</u> |

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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NOTE H — ACCRUED EXPENSES, OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES AND OTHER LIABILITIES – (continued)

Other liabilities consist of the following:

| | <u>March 28, 2010</u> | <u>March 29, 2009</u> |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Deferred income – supplier contracts | \$ — | \$ 4 |
| Deferred development fees | 480 | 193 |
| Reserve for uncertain tax positions (Note I). | 648 | 841 |
| Deferred rental liability | 563 | 24 |
| Contingent guaranty. | 208 | — |
| Deferred royalty | 8 | 18 |
| | <u>\$1,907</u> | <u>\$1,080</u> |

NOTE I — INCOME TAXES

Income tax provision (benefit) consists of the following for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009, and March 30, 2008:

| | <u>March 28, 2010</u> | <u>March 29, 2009</u> | <u>March 30, 2008</u> |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Federal | | | |
| Current. | \$2,538 | \$2,012 | \$1,314 |
| Deferred. | (212) | (53) | 523 |
| | <u>2,326</u> | <u>1,959</u> | <u>1,837</u> |
| State and local | | | |
| Current. | 452 | 511 | 497 |
| Deferred. | (57) | (9) | 93 |
| | <u>395</u> | <u>502</u> | <u>590</u> |
| | <u>\$2,721</u> | <u>\$2,461</u> | <u>\$2,427</u> |

Total income tax provision (benefit) for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008 differs from the amounts computed by applying the United States Federal income tax rate of 34% to income before income taxes as a result of the following:

| | <u>March 28, 2010</u> | <u>March 29, 2009</u> | <u>March 30, 2008</u> |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Computed “expected” tax expense. | \$2,819 | \$2,522 | \$2,450 |
| State and local income taxes, net of Federal income tax benefit | 391 | 314 | 360 |
| Reduction in uncertain tax positions. | (198) | — | — |
| Tax-exempt investment earnings | (272) | (305) | (309) |
| Nondeductible meals and entertainment and other. | (19) | (70) | (74) |
| | <u>\$2,721</u> | <u>\$2,461</u> | <u>\$2,427</u> |

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTE I — INCOME TAXES – (continued)

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented below:

| | March 28, 2010 | March 29, 2009 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Deferred tax assets | | |
| Accrued expenses | \$ 208 | \$ 180 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | 266 | 82 |
| Deferred revenue | 516 | 404 |
| Depreciation expense | 356 | 752 |
| Expenses not deductible until paid | 32 | 21 |
| Deferred stock compensation | 604 | 433 |
| Excess of straight line over actual rent | 178 | 32 |
| Other | 46 | 7 |
| Total gross deferred tax assets | \$2,206 | \$1,911 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | | |
| Difference in tax bases of installment gains not yet recognized | 248 | 282 |
| Deductible prepaid expense | 203 | 172 |
| Unrealized gain on marketable securities | 403 | 224 |
| Other | 148 | 109 |
| Total gross deferred tax liabilities | 1,002 | 787 |
| Net deferred tax asset | 1,204 | 1,124 |
| Less current portion | (111) | (209) |
| Long-term portion | \$1,093 | \$ 915 |

A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Based upon anticipated taxable income, management believes that it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefit of this net deferred tax asset of \$1,204 and \$1,124 at March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009, respectively.

Nathan's adopted the accounting guidance for uncertainty in income taxes on March 26, 2007 which resulted in a \$155 adjustment to increase tax liabilities and decrease opening retained earnings in connection with a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle.

The following is a tabular reconciliation of the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits excluding interest and penalties for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009.

| | March 28, 2010 | March 29, 2009 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Unrecognized tax benefits, beginning of year | \$501 | \$466 |
| Increases based on tax positions taken in prior years | 6 | 14 |
| Increase based on tax positions taken in current year | 15 | 21 |
| Lapse of statute of limitations | (52) | — |
| Reductions of tax positions taken in prior years | (49) | — |
| Settlements of tax positions taken in prior years | (43) | — |
| Unrecognized tax benefits, end of year | \$378 | \$501 |

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NOTE I — INCOME TAXES – (continued)

The amount of unrecognized tax benefits at March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009 was \$378 and \$501, respectively, all of which would impact Nathan's effective tax rate, if recognized. Nathan's recognizes accrued interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits as part of the income tax provision. As of March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009, the Company had \$378 and \$458, respectively, accrued for the payment of interest and penalties. The Company believes that it is reasonably possible that decreases in unrecognized tax benefits of up to \$60 may be recorded within the next year.

Nathan's is subject to tax in the U.S. and various state and local jurisdictions. Effective May 28, 2010, the Company concluded its audit by the Internal Revenue Service for the fiscal year ended March 25, 2007, which resulted in no changes to the return as filed. New York State completed an examination of fiscal years ending March 2005 through March 2007, resulting in no changes to the returns as filed. The earliest tax years that are subject to examination by taxing authorities by major jurisdictions are as follows:

| <u>Jurisdiction</u> | <u>Fiscal Year</u> |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Federal | 2007 |
| New York State | 2007 |
| New York City | 2007 |

NOTE J — STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY, STOCK PLANS AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

1. Stock Option Plans

On December 15, 1992, the Company adopted the 1992 Stock Option Plan (the "1992 Plan"), which provided for the issuance of incentive stock options ("ISOs") to officers and key employees and nonqualified stock options to directors, officers and key employees. Up to 525,000 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance for the exercise of options granted under the 1992 Plan. The 1992 Plan expired with respect to granting of new options on December 2, 2002.

In April 1998, the Company adopted the Nathan's Famous, Inc. 1998 Stock Option Plan (the "1998 Plan"), which provides for the issuance of nonqualified stock options to directors, officers and key employees. Up to 500,000 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options granted under the 1998 Plan. The 1998 Plan expired with respect to granting of new options on April 5, 2008.

In June 2001, the Company adopted the Nathan's Famous, Inc. 2001 Stock Option Plan (the "2001 Plan"), which provides for the issuance of nonqualified stock options to directors, officers and key employees. Up to 350,000 shares of common stock were originally reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options granted and for future issuance in connection with awards under the 2001 Plan. On September 12, 2007, Nathan's shareholders approved certain modifications to the 2001 Plan, which increased the number of options available for future grant by 275,000 shares. As of March 29, 2009, there were 168,500 shares available to be issued for future grants under the 2001 Plan.

In June 2002, the Company adopted the Nathan's Famous, Inc. 2002 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2002 Plan"), which provides for the issuance of nonqualified stock options or restricted stock awards to directors, officers and key employees. Up to 300,000 shares of common stock were reserved for issuance in connection with awards under the 2002 Plan. As of March 29, 2009, there were 2,500 shares available to be issued for future grants under the 2002 Plan.

The 2001 Plan and the 2002 Plan expire on June 13, 2011 and June 17, 2012, respectively, unless terminated earlier by the Board of Directors under conditions specified in the respective Plan.

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NOTE J — STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY, STOCK PLANS AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS – (continued)

All of the stock options previously issued upon the acquisition of Miami Subs during the fiscal year ended March 26, 2000 have been exercised or forfeited. These options had an exercise price of \$3.1875 and had an expiration date of September 30, 2009.

In general, options granted under the Company's stock incentive plans have terms of five or ten years and vest over periods of between three and five years. The Company has historically issued new shares of common stock for options that have been exercised and determined the grant date fair value of options and warrants granted using the Black-Scholes option valuation model.

A summary of the status of the Company's stock options at March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008 and changes during the fiscal years then ended is presented in the tables below:

| | 2010 | | 2009 | | 2008 | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Shares | Weighted-average exercise price | Shares | Weighted-Average Exercise price | Shares | Weighted-Average Exercise price |
| Options outstanding – beginning of year | 1,027,308 | \$ 6.94 | 1,152,308 | \$6.54 | 1,172,308 | \$ 5.21 |
| Granted | — | — | — | — | 110,000 | 17.43 |
| Expired | (25,000) | 3.19 | — | — | (8,500) | 6.20 |
| Exercised | (467,558) | 3.28 | (125,000) | 3.30 | (121,500) | 3.59 |
| Options outstanding – end of year | <u>534,750</u> | <u>\$10.31</u> | <u>1,027,308</u> | <u>\$6.94</u> | <u>1,152,308</u> | <u>\$ 6.54</u> |
| Options exercisable – end of year | <u>409,083</u> | <u>\$ 8.97</u> | <u>830,475</u> | <u>\$5.07</u> | <u>884,306</u> | <u>\$ 4.02</u> |
| Weighted-average fair value of options granted | <u>—</u> | <u>\$ —</u> | | <u>\$ —</u> | | <u>\$ 5.83</u> |

During the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008, 467,558, 125,000, and 271,500 stock options and warrants were exercised which aggregated proceeds of \$1,533, \$413 and \$924, respectively, to the Company.

The aggregate intrinsic values of the stock options exercised during the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008 were \$4,929, \$1,250 and \$3,169 respectively.

The following table summarizes information about stock options at March 28, 2010:

| | Shares | Weighted-Average Exercise Price | Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life | Aggregate Intrinsic Value |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Options outstanding at March 28, 2010. | <u>534,750</u> | <u>\$10.31</u> | <u>4.12</u> | <u>\$2,879</u> |
| Options exercisable at March 28, 2010. | <u>409,083</u> | <u>\$ 8.97</u> | <u>3.90</u> | <u>\$2,708</u> |

Exercise prices range from \$3.20 to \$17.43

2. Warrant

On July 17, 1997, the Company granted its Chairman and then Chief Executive Officer a warrant to purchase 150,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$3.25 per share, representing the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. The warrant was exercised in July 2007.

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NOTE J — STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY, STOCK PLANS AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS – (continued)

3. Common Stock Purchase Rights

On June 4, 2008, Nathan's approved an amendment of its then-existing shareholder rights plan ("Former Rights Plan") to accelerate the final expiration date of the then-outstanding common stock purchase rights to June 4, 2008, thereby terminating the then-existing rights, as well as the adoption of a new stockholder rights plan (the "New Rights Plan") under which all stockholders of record as of June 5, 2008 received rights to purchase shares of common stock (the "New Rights"). The New Rights Plan replaced and updated its Former Rights Plan. The Company had reserved 9,501,491 shares of common stock for issuance upon exercise of the Rights under its Former Rights Plan.

The New Rights were distributed as a dividend. Initially, the New Rights will attach to, and trade with, the Company's common stock. Subject to the terms, conditions and limitations of the New Rights Plan, the New Rights will become exercisable if (among other things) a person or group acquires 15% or more of the Company's common stock. Upon such an event and payment of the purchase price of \$30 (the "New Right Purchase Price"), each New Right (except those held by the acquiring person or group) will entitle the holder to acquire one share of the Company's common stock (or the economic equivalent thereof) or, if the then-current market price is less than the New Right Purchase Price, a number of shares of the Company's common stock which at the time of the transaction has a market value equal to the New Right Purchase Price. Based on the market price of the Company's common stock on June 4, 2008, the date the New Rights Plan was adopted, of \$13.41 per share, and due to the fact that the Company is not required to issue fractional shares, the current exchange ratio is two shares of common stock per New Right. The Company's Board of Directors may redeem the New Rights prior to the time they are triggered. Upon adoption of the New Rights Plan, the Company reserved 16,589,516 shares of common stock for issuance upon exercise of the New Rights. At March 28, 2010, the Company reserved 12,485,250 shares of common stock, based upon the closing market price per share on Friday, March 26, 2010 of \$15.25. The New Rights will expire on June 5, 2013 unless earlier redeemed or exchanged by the Company.

4. Stock Repurchase Programs

Through March 28, 2010, Nathan's purchased a total of 3,178,793 shares of common stock at a cost of approximately \$25,192 in completion of the various stock repurchase plans previously authorized by the Board of Directors. Of these repurchased shares, 484,987 shares were repurchased at a cost of \$6,394 during the year ended March 28, 2010. On November 5, 2007, Nathan's Board of Directors authorized a third stock repurchase plan for the purchase of up to 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock, under which 500,000 shares were repurchased at a cost of \$7,312 during the fiscal year ended March 29, 2009. On November 13, 2008, Nathan's Board of Directors authorized a fourth stock repurchase plan for the purchase of up to 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock, under which 200,309 shares were repurchased at a cost of \$2,494 through the fiscal year ended March 28, 2010.

On June 30, 2009, Nathan's Board of Directors authorized its fifth stock repurchase plan for the purchase of up to 500,000 shares of its common stock on behalf of the Company and the Company repurchased 238,129 shares of common stock at a cost of \$3,015 in a privately-negotiated transaction with Prime Logic Capital, LLC. As of March 28, 2010, the Company has repurchased 478,484 shares at a cost of \$6,301 under the fifth stock repurchase plan.

On November 3, 2009, Nathan's Board of Directors authorized its sixth stock repurchase plan for the purchase of up to 500,000 shares of its common stock on behalf of the Company. No shares have been repurchased under the sixth stock repurchase plan.

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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NOTE J — STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY, STOCK PLANS AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS – (continued)

On February 5, 2009, Nathan's and Mutual Securities Inc. ("MSI") entered into an agreement (the "10b5-1 Agreement") pursuant to which MSI was authorized to purchase shares of the Company's common stock, having a value of up to an aggregate \$3.6 million, which commenced on March 16, 2009. The 10b5-1 Agreement was adopted under the safe harbor provided by Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in order to assist the Company in implementing its previously-announced fourth stock repurchase plan, for the purchase of up to 500,000 shares. The 10b5-1 Agreement was originally due to terminate no later than March 15, 2010. On November 6, 2009, Nathan's and MSI amended the terms of the 10b5-1 Agreement to increase the aggregate amount to \$4.2 million and extend the termination date to no later than August 10, 2010.

There are 299,691, 21,516 and 500,000 shares remaining to be purchased pursuant to the fourth, fifth and sixth stock repurchase plans, respectively.

Purchases may be made from time to time, depending on market conditions, in open market or privately-negotiated transactions, at prices deemed appropriate by management. There is no set time limit on the repurchases to be made under the stock repurchase plans.

5. *Employment Agreements*

Effective January 1, 2007, Howard M. Lorber, previously Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, assumed the newly-created position of Executive Chairman of the Board of Nathan's and Eric Gatoff, previously Vice President and Corporate Counsel, became Chief Executive Officer of Nathan's.

In connection with the foregoing, the Company entered into an employment agreement with each of Messrs. Lorber (as amended, the "Lorber Employment Agreement") and Gatoff (the "Gatoff Employment Agreement"). Under the terms of the Lorber Employment Agreement, Mr. Lorber will serve as Executive Chairman of the Board from January 1, 2007 until December 31, 2012, unless his employment is terminated in accordance with the terms of the Lorber Employment Agreement. Pursuant to the Lorber Employment Agreement, Mr. Lorber receives a base salary of \$400, and will not receive a contractually-required bonus. The Lorber Employment Agreement provides for a three-year consulting period after the termination of employment during which Mr. Lorber will receive a consulting fee of \$200 per year in exchange for his agreement to provide no less than 15 days of consulting services per year, provided, Mr. Lorber is not required to provide more than 50 days of consulting services per year.

The Lorber Employment Agreement provides Mr. Lorber with the right to participate in employment benefits offered to other Nathan's executives. During and after the contract term, Mr. Lorber is subject to certain confidentiality, non-solicitation and non-competition provisions in favor of the Company.

In the event that Mr. Lorber's employment is terminated without cause, he is entitled to receive his salary and bonus for the remainder of the contract term. The Lorber Employment Agreement further provides that in the event there is a change in control, as defined in the agreement, Mr. Lorber has the option, exercisable within one year after such event, to terminate the agreement. Upon such termination, he has the right to receive a lump sum cash payment equal to the greater of (A) his salary and annual bonuses for the remainder of the employment term (including a prorated bonus for any partial fiscal year), which bonus shall be equal to the average of the annual bonuses awarded to him during the three fiscal years preceding the fiscal year of termination; or (B) 2.99 times his salary and annual bonus for the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year of termination, as well as a lump sum cash payment equal to the difference between the exercise price of any exercisable options having an exercise price of less than the then current market price of the Company's common stock and such then current market price. In addition, Nathan's will provide Mr. Lorber with a tax gross-up payment to cover any excise tax due.

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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NOTE J — STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY, STOCK PLANS AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS – (continued)

In the event of termination due to Mr. Lorber's death or disability, he is entitled to receive an amount equal to his salary and annual bonuses for a three-year period, which bonus shall be equal to the average of the annual bonuses awarded to him during the three fiscal years preceding the fiscal year of termination.

In connection with Mr. Lorber's prior employment agreement dated January 1, 2005, we issued to Mr. Lorber 50,000 shares of restricted common stock, which vest ratably over the 5 years. A charge of \$363 based on the fair market value of the Company's common stock of \$7.25 on grant date has been charged to earnings ratably over the vesting period. At March 28, 2010 and March 29, 2009, all 50,000 shares were fully vested and as of March 30, 2008, 40,000 shares were vested and 10,000 shares were not vested.

Under the terms of the Gatoff Employment Agreement, Mr. Gatoff will serve as Chief Executive Officer from January 1, 2007 until December 31, 2008, which period shall extend for additional one-year periods unless either party delivers notice of non-renewal no less than 180 days prior to the end of the term then in effect. Consequently, the Gatoff Employment Agreement has been extended through December 31, 2010, based on the original terms, and no non-renewal notice has been given through June 10, 2010. Pursuant to the agreement, Mr. Gatoff will receive a base salary of \$225 and an annual bonus equal in an amount of up to 100% of his base salary, depending upon the Company's achievement of performance goals established and agreed to by the Compensation Committee and Mr. Gatoff for each fiscal year during the employment term, and further, that Mr. Gatoff is entitled to a minimum bonus of 50% of his base salary for the first two years of the Gatoff Employment Agreement. The Gatoff agreement provides for an automobile allowance and the right of Mr. Gatoff to participate in employment benefits offered to other Nathan's executives. During and after the contract term, Mr. Gatoff is subject to certain confidentiality, non-solicitation and non-competition provisions in favor of the Company.

The Company and its President and Chief Operating Officer entered into an employment agreement on December 28, 1992 for a period commencing on January 1, 1993 and ending on December 31, 1996. The employment agreement automatically extends for successive one-year periods unless notice of non-renewal is provided in accordance with the agreement. Consequently, the employment agreement has been extended annually through December 31, 2010, based on the original terms, and no non-renewal notice has been given through June 10, 2010. The agreement provides for annual compensation of \$275, which has been increased to \$289 as a result of pay raises, plus certain other benefits. In November 1993, the Company amended this agreement to include a provision under which the officer has the right to terminate the agreement and receive payment equal to approximately three times annual compensation upon a change in control, as defined.

As a result of the sale of Miami Subs, the employment agreement between Miami Subs and its-then President and Chief Operating Officer (who also serves as an executive officer of Nathan's) was cancelled and a new employment agreement was entered into with Nathan's effective May 31, 2007. The agreement provides for annual compensation of \$210 plus certain other benefits and automatically renews annually unless 180 days prior written notice is given to the employee. No non-renewal notice has been given. Consequently, the employment agreement has been extended through September 30, 2011. The agreement includes a provision under which the officer has the right to terminate the agreement and receive payment equal to approximately three times his annual compensation upon a change in control, as defined. In the event a non-renewal notice is delivered, the Company must pay the officer an amount equal to the employee's base salary as then in effect.

The Company and one employee of Nathan's entered into a change of control agreement effective May 31, 2007 for annual compensation of \$136 per year. The agreement additionally includes a provision under which the employee has the right to terminate the agreement and receive payment equal to approximately three times his annual compensation upon a change in control, as defined.

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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NOTE J — STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY, STOCK PLANS AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS – (continued)

Each employment agreement terminates upon death or voluntary termination by the respective employee or may be terminated by the Company on up to 30-days' prior written notice by the Company in the event of disability or "cause," as defined in each agreement.

6. 401(k) Plan

The Company has a defined contribution retirement plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code covering all nonunion employees over age 21 who have been employed by the Company for at least one year. Employees may contribute to the plan, on a tax-deferred basis, up to 20% of their total annual salary. The Company matches contributions at a rate of \$.25 per dollar contributed by the employee on up to a maximum of 3% of the employee's total annual salary. Employer contributions for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008 were \$28, \$27, and \$29, respectively.

7. Other Benefits

The Company provides, on a contributory basis, medical benefits to active employees. The Company does not provide medical benefits to retirees.

NOTE K — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

1. Commitments

The Company's operations are principally conducted in leased premises. The leases generally have initial terms ranging from 5 to 20 years and usually provide for renewal options ranging from 5 to 20 years. Most of the leases contain escalation clauses and common area maintenance charges (including taxes and insurance).

As of March 28, 2010, the Company has noncancelable operating lease commitments, net of certain sublease rental income, as follows:

| | Lease commitments | Sublease income | Net lease commitments |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 2011 | \$ 1,163 | \$226 | \$ 937 |
| 2012 | 1,240 | 196 | 1,044 |
| 2013 | 1,276 | 140 | 1,136 |
| 2014 | 1,289 | 63 | 1,226 |
| 2015 | 1,308 | 24 | 1,284 |
| Thereafter | 11,167 | 74 | 11,093 |
| | \$17,443 | \$723 | \$16,720 |

Aggregate rental expense, net of sublease income, under all current leases amounted to \$1,350, \$1,215 and \$1,204 for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008, respectively. Sublease rental income was \$334, \$203 and \$194 for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008, respectively.

Contingent rental payments on building leases are typically made based on the percentage of gross sales on the individual restaurants that exceed predetermined levels. The percentage of gross sales to be paid and related gross sales level vary by unit. Contingent rental expense, which is inclusive of common area maintenance charges, was approximately \$205, \$147 and \$59 for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008, respectively.

The Company leases four sites, three of which it in turn subleases to franchisees, which expire on various dates through 2018 exclusive of renewal options. The Company remains liable for all lease costs when properties are subleased to franchisees.

Nathan's Famous, Inc. and Subsidiaries

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NOTE K — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES – (continued)

The Company also subleases a restaurant location to a third party. This sublease provides for minimum annual rental payments by the Company aggregating approximately \$1,091 and expires in 2028 exclusive of renewal options.

The Company leases the majority of its corporate office in Florida to the purchaser of Miami Subs, which lease provides for lease payments of \$58 per annum including charges for common area expenses. The lease expires in 2014 exclusive of renewal options.

In February 2010, the Company entered into a commitment, as amended, to purchase 585,000 pounds of hot dogs for approximately \$1,012 from its primary hot dog manufacturer. Nathan's has the right to order this product between April through June 2010. The hot dogs to be purchased represent approximately 19% of Nathan's estimated usage during the period of the commitment.

2. Contingencies

The Company and its subsidiaries are from time to time involved in ordinary and routine litigation. Management presently believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, cash flows or results of operations. Nevertheless, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties and unfavorable rulings could occur. An unfavorable ruling could include money damages and, in such event, could result in a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations for the period in which the ruling occurs.

The Company is also involved in the following legal proceedings:

On March 20, 2007, a personal injury lawsuit was initiated seeking unspecified damages against the Company's subtenant and the Company's master landlord at a leased property in Huntington, New York. The claim related to damages suffered by an individual as a result of an alleged "trip and fall" on the sidewalk in front of the leased property, maintenance of which is the subtenant's responsibility. Although the Company was not named as a defendant in the lawsuit, under its master lease agreement the Company may have had an obligation to indemnify the master landlord in connection with this claim. The Company did not maintain its own insurance on the property concerned at the time of the incident; however, the Company was named as an additional insured under its subtenant's liability policy. This claim was satisfied by the subtenant's insurance company without any payment by Nathan's.

The Company is party to a License Agreement with SMG, Inc. ("SMG") dated as of February 28, 1994, as amended (the "License Agreement") pursuant to which: (i) SMG acts as the Company's exclusive licensee for the manufacture, distribution, marketing and sale of packaged Nathan's Famous frankfurter product at supermarkets, club stores and other retail outlets in the United States; and (ii) the Company has the right, but not the obligation, to require SMG to produce frankfurters for the Nathan's Famous restaurant system and Branded Product Program. On July 31, 2007, the Company provided notice to SMG that the Company has elected to terminate the License Agreement, effective July 31, 2008 (the "Termination Date"), due to SMG's breach of certain provisions of the License Agreement. SMG has disputed that a breach has occurred and has commenced, together with certain of its affiliates, an action in state court in Illinois seeking, among other things, a declaratory judgment that SMG did not breach the License Agreement. The Company filed its own action on August 2, 2007, in New York State court seeking a declaratory judgment that SMG has breached the License Agreement and that the Company has properly terminated the License Agreement. On January 23, 2008, the New York court granted SMG's motion to dismiss the Company's case in New York on the basis that the dispute was already the subject of a pending lawsuit in Illinois. The Company has answered SMG's complaint in Illinois and asserted its own counterclaims which seek, among other things, a declaratory judgment that SMG did breach the License Agreement and that the Company has properly terminated the License Agreement. On July 31, 2008, SMG and Nathan's entered into a Stipulation pursuant to which Nathan's agreed that it would not effectuate the termination of the License Agreement on the grounds alleged

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NOTE K — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES – (continued)

in the present litigation until such litigation has been successfully adjudicated, and SMG agreed that in such event, Nathan's shall have the option to require SMG to continue to perform under the License Agreement for an additional period of up to six months to ensure an orderly transition of the business to a new licensee/supplier. On June 30, 2009, SMG and Nathan's each filed motions for summary judgment. Both motions for summary judgment were ultimately denied on February 25, 2010. On January 28, 2010, SMG filed a motion for leave to file a Second Amended Complaint and Amended Answer, which sought to assert new claims and affirmative defenses based on Nathan's alleged breach of the parties' License Agreement in connection with the manner in which Nathan's profits from the sale of its proprietary seasonings to SMG. On February 25, 2010, the court granted SMG's motion for leave, and its Second Amended Complaint and Amended Answer were filed with the court. On March 29, 2010, Nathan's filed an answer to SMG's Second Amended Complaint, which denied substantially all of the allegations in the complaint. The parties are presently conducting discovery on these new claims and defenses. Nathan's expects a trial in this action to be completed before the end of calendar 2010.

On July 31, 2009, the Company was served with a class action complaint filed in the Superior Court of the State of New Jersey, Essex County (the "Complaint"). In addition to Nathan's Famous, Inc., the Complaint names as defendants Kraft Foods, Sara Lee Corporation, ConAgra Foods, Inc., and Marathon Enterprises, Inc. (and together with Nathan's Famous, Inc., the "Defendants").

The named class plaintiffs purport to represent consumers who have purchased processed meat products that were distributed and sold in New Jersey from July 22, 2003 through July 22, 2009. The Complaint alleges, among other things, that Defendants violated the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act (N.J.S.A. 56:8-2) (the "Act") by omitting material information about their respective processed meat products for the purpose of inducing consumers to purchase the products. The Complaint sought injunctive relief, attorneys' fees and costs incurred in bringing the lawsuit. The named plaintiffs were further seeking combined damages in the amount of \$.9 If a violation of the Act was found to have occurred, named plaintiffs are entitled to trebled damages in the combined amount of \$2.7. The Company, along with all of the defendants made a motion to dismiss this Complaint on October 9, 2009 and such motion was granted.

On October 5, 2009, the Company was served with a summons and complaint filed in the Supreme Court of Suffolk County, New York. The plaintiff, Painted Pieces LTD, alleges copyright infringement and asserts causes of action for breach of contract, unjust enrichment, willful wrongful use of plaintiff's artwork, and violation of the New York general business law, in each case due to the reproduction of certain artwork used by the Company in its advertising. The complaint sought damages of an aggregate \$10,500. On November 2, 2009, the Company removed the action to the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York and on November 9, 2009, filed a motion to dismiss. The Company denied all of the claims asserted against it in this litigation. The Company has submitted the claim to its various insurance carriers for defense and indemnification. The majority of Nathan's insurance carriers have initially declined coverage and the Company is presently reviewing its rights in relation thereto. In May 2010, this action was settled whereby Nathan's agreed to purchase the claimants rights in the intellectual property for \$140. The complaint was dismissed with prejudice on or about May 13, 2010.

3. *Guaranty*

On December 1, 2009, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company executed a Guaranty of Lease in connection with its re-franchising of a restaurant located in West Nyack, New York. The Guaranty of Lease could be called upon in the event of a default by the tenant/franchisee. The guaranty extends through the fifth Lease Year, as defined in the lease, and shall not exceed an amount equal to the highest amount of the annual minimum rent, percentage rent and any additional rent payable pursuant to the lease and reasonable attorney's fees and other costs. Nathan's has recorded a liability of \$208 in connection with this guaranty, which does not include potential real estate tax increases and attorney's fees and other costs as these amounts are not

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NOTE K — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES – (continued)

reasonably determinable at this time. Nathan's has not made any payments pursuant to this guaranty. In connection with Nathan's Franchise Agreement, Nathan's has received a personal guaranty from the franchisee for all obligations under the agreement.

NOTE L — RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

An accounting firm of which Charles Raich, who serves on Nathan's Board of Directors, serves as Managing Partner, received ordinary tax preparation and other consulting fees of \$149, \$146, and \$182 for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008, respectively.

A firm to which Mr. Lorber serves as a consultant (and, prior to January 2005, as the Chairman), and the firm's affiliates, received ordinary and customary insurance commissions aggregating approximately \$13, \$15, and \$12 for the fiscal years ended March 28, 2010, March 29, 2009 and March 30, 2008, respectively.

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NOTE M — QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

| | First Quarter | Second Quarter | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter |
|--|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Fiscal Year 2010 | | | | |
| Total revenues | \$ 14,232 | \$ 14,896 | \$ 11,224 | \$ 10,524 |
| Gross profit ^(a) | 2,906 | 3,665 | 2,140 | 1,461 |
| Net income | 1,563 | 2,163 | 1,052 | 791 |
| Per share information | | | | |
| Net income per share | | | | |
| Basic ^(b) | \$.28 | \$.40 | \$.19 | \$.14 |
| Diluted ^(b) | \$.27 | \$.39 | \$.19 | \$.14 |
| Shares used in computation of net income per share | | | | |
| Basic ^(b) | 5,612,000 | 5,420,000 | 5,603,000 | 5,618,000 |
| Diluted ^(b) | 5,879,000 | 5,594,000 | 5,680,000 | 5,710,000 |
| | | | | |
| | First Quarter | Second Quarter | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter |
| Fiscal Year 2009 | | | | |
| Total revenues | \$ 14,040 | \$ 14,523 | \$ 10,619 | \$ 10,039 |
| Gross profit ^(a) | 2,684 | 2,817 | 1,652 | 1,553 |
| Net income | 3,822 ^(c) | 1,859 | 857 | 944 |
| Per share information | | | | |
| Net income per share | | | | |
| Basic ^(b) | \$.62 | \$.31 | \$.15 | \$.17 |
| Diluted ^(b) | \$.59 | \$.29 | \$.14 | \$.16 |
| Shares used in computation of net income per share | | | | |
| Basic ^(b) | 6,165,000 | 5,984,000 | 5,756,000 | 5,685,000 |
| Diluted ^(b) | 6,473,000 | 6,309,000 | 6,022,000 | 5,915,000 |

(a) Gross profit represents the difference between sales and cost of sales.

(b) The sum of the quarters may not equal the full year per share amounts included in the accompanying consolidated statements of earnings due to the effect of the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the fiscal years as compared to the quarters.

(c) Includes gains of disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax, of \$2,519.

CERTIFICATION

I, Eric Gatoff, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 28, 2010 of Nathan's Famous, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June 11, 2010

By: /s/ ERIC GATOFF

Eric Gatoff
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Ronald G. DeVos, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 28, 2010 of Nathan's Famous, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June 11, 2010

By: /s/ RONALD G. DEVOS

Ronald G. DeVos
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Eric Gatoff, Chief Executive Officer of Nathan's Famous, Inc., certify that:

The Annual Report on Form 10-K of Nathan's Famous, Inc. for the fiscal year ended March 28, 2010 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and The information contained in such report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Nathan's Famous, Inc.

/S/ ERIC GATOFF

Name: Eric Gatoff

Date: June 11, 2010

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Nathan's Famous, Inc. and will be retained by Nathan's Famous, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Ronald, G. DeVos, Chief Financial Officer of Nathan's Famous, Inc., certify that:

The Annual Report on Form 10-K of Nathan's Famous, Inc. for the fiscal year ended March 28, 2010 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and The information contained in such report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Nathan's Famous, Inc.

/s/ RONALD G. DEVOS

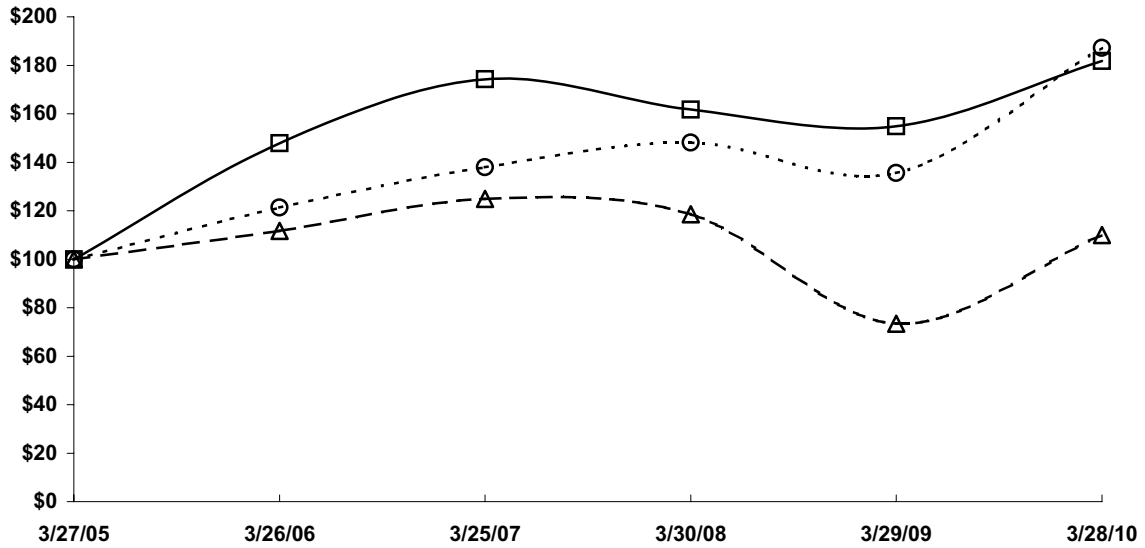
Name: Ronald G. DeVos

Date: June 11, 2010

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Nathan's Famous, Inc. and will be retained by Nathan's Famous, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Nathan's Famous, Inc., The S&P 500 Index
and The S&P Restaurants Index



—■— Nathan's Famous, Inc.

—▲— S&P 500

---○--- S&P Restaurants

*\$100 invested on 3/27/05 in stock or 3/31/05 in index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Indexes calculated on month-end basis.

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY



List of Directors

Howard M. Lorber
*Executive Chairman of the Board,
Nathan's Famous, Inc.*

Eric Gatoff
*Chief Executive Officer,
Nathan's Famous, Inc.*

Wayne Norbitz
*President & Chief Operating Officer,
Nathan's Famous, Inc.*

Donald L. Perlyn
*Executive Vice President,
Nathan's Famous, Inc.*

Robert J. Eide
*Chairman & Chief Executive Officer,
AEGIS Capital Corp.*

Barry Leistner
*President & Chief Executive Officer,
Koenig Iron Works, Inc.*

Brian S. Genson
President, Motorsport Investments

A.F. Petrocelli
*Chairman, President &
Chief Executive Officer,
United Capital Corp.*

Charles Raich
*Managing Partner,
Raich, Ende, Malter & Co. LLP*

List of Officers

Howard M. Lorber
*Executive Chairman of the Board,
Nathan's Famous, Inc.*

Eric Gatoff
*Chief Executive Officer,
Nathan's Famous, Inc.*

Wayne Norbitz
President & Chief Operating Officer

Donald L. Perlyn
Executive Vice President

Ronald G. DeVos
*Vice President—Finance,
Chief Financial Officer & Secretary*

Randy K. Watts
Vice President—Franchise Operations

Donald P. Schedler
*Vice President—Development,
Architecture & Construction*

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Grant Thornton LLP
445 Broadhollow Road
Melville, New York 11747

Corporate Counsel

Farrell, Fritz, PC
1320 RexCorp Plaza
Uniondale, New York 11556

Transfer Agent

American Stock Transfer
& Trust Company
59 Maiden Lane
New York, New York 10038

Form 10-K

THE COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT
ON FORM 10-K AS FILED WITH THE
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COM-
MISSION, IS AVAILABLE WITHOUT
CHARGE UPON WRITTEN REQUEST:

SECRETARY
NATHAN'S FAMOUS, INC.
ONE JERICO PLAZA
SECOND FLOOR—WING A
JERICO, NEW YORK 11753

Quarterly Shareholder Letter

Will be available on our website.
Copies will be provided upon
request.

Corporate Headquarters

One Jericho Plaza
Second Floor—Wing A
Jericho, New York 11753
516-338-8500 Telephone
516-338-7220 Facsimile

Company Website

www.nathansfamous.com

Annual Shareholders' Meeting

The Annual Meeting of Share-
holders of the Company will
be held at 10:00 a.m., EST on
Tuesday, September 14, 2010, in
the Offices of Nathan's Famous, Inc.,
One Jericho Plaza, Second Floor—
Wing A, Jericho, New York 11753.



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Jericho, New York 11753
www.nathansfamous.com

