

TABLE TRAC INC  
Form 10-K  
March 20, 2009

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

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

Commission File No. 0-28383

TABLE TRAC, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada -----88-0336568  
(State or other jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)----- (IRS Employer Identification No.)

15612 Highway 7, Suite 331 Minnetonka, Minnesota 55345  
(Address of principal executive office) ----- (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (952) 548-8877

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

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

Common Stock, par value \$0.001  
(Title of Class)

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

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 [X]. 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 [X]. 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. [X].

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of accelerated filer, large 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 [X]

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by persons other than officers, directors and more than 5% stockholders of the registrant as of March 17, 2009 was \$5,719,000, based on the most recent sales price of the common stock of the Company (\$2.15 per share). As of March 17, 2009, about 2,660,000 shares held by persons other than officers, directors and more than 5% stockholders shares of common stock were outstanding. As of March 17, 2009, the Company had outstanding 4,162,234 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value.

## PART I

### Item 1. Business.

#### General

Table Trac, Inc. (the "Company" or "Table Trac") is a Nevada Corporation, formed on June 27, 1995, with principal offices in Minnetonka, Minnesota.

The Company has developed and patented (U.S. patent # 5,957,776) a proprietary information and management system (Table Trac) that automates and monitors the operations of casino table games. In addition to table games management, Table Trac has been adding functionality to related casino system modules for guest rewards and loyalty club, marketing analysis, guest service, promotions administration / management, vault/cage management and audit / accounting.

In 2005, the Company launched new products in the areas of promotions administration and management, customer mailing for tiered pre-encoded promotional marketing, gaming machine on-line accounting and management, gaming machine vault cage operations, touch screen customer service kiosks, guest service paging and wireless handheld communications. The addition of these modalities has transformed Table Trac's role from a "niche" supplier of peripheral product offerings to one of a full line single source supplier. This development has greatly enhanced their opportunities for new system sales in the marketplace, which has been demonstrated in 2007 and again in 2008.

Table Trac is able to offer to its customers systems of comparable functionality to their Nevada-based competitors at a significant cost savings by utilizing innovative technology and programming resources. Table Trac now has over 10 years of on-table experience, 8+ years of customer reward and loyalty programs and tens of millions of hours of continuous gaming machine monitoring. Table Trac is positioned to continue gaining customers while competing for a broad cross section of casinos that are seeking to reduce the cost of their systems and improve the reliability and

accountability of their operations.

As a tougher economy forces all businesses to make their dollars work harder, Table Trac Inc.'s solutions may become more attractive to a larger number of casino system users. The Company is working to expand its name recognition within the gaming segment in order to capitalize on a rising demand for its affordable solutions.

### **TABLE TRAC INSTALLATIONS**

Table Trac currently has systems installed with on-going support and maintenance contracts at 22 casinos in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Florida, Oklahoma, Central America, and South America.

### **AVAILABILITY OF TABLE TRAC**

Table Trac systems are available for purchase from the Company to any legal gambling casino in the U.S. and most legal casinos operating outside the U.S. Systems are purchased, installed and sold with a monthly license and maintenance contract whereby Table Trac performs required maintenance on its systems to assure trouble-free operations.

### **MANUFACTURING CAPABILITIES**

The Company designs and manufactures its own Table Trac table units and gaming machine interface boards, using the services of third party electronics assembly houses. The Company is aware of local electronic manufacturers offering equivalent manufacturing capability, whose services the Company could readily hire as needed.

### **TRADEMARKS AND PATENTS**

The Company filed for its provisional patent application in August 1995, and filed for its Final Application in August 1996. This application was approved and issued on September 28, 2000, as patent number 5,957,776.

The Company filed to register its trademark ("TABLE TRAC") in September 1996. The trademark was issued on September 7, 2000, as trademark number 2,275,137. A re-application for this mark has been filed.

In October 2008, the Company has filed for the Trademark ("REEL TIME RESULTS") to trade name a feature contained in its product (Table Trac TV Digital signage), that has the ability to track slot machine play as votes in real time, into a voting pool for various promotional games. This feature was central to the successes of the Company's "Pick a President" promotion which received local and national attention as a cutting edge casino promotion.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE**

The Company believes that it is in compliance with all current federal and state environmental laws.

### **EMPLOYEES**

As of December 31, 2008, the Company had 12 full-time employees and engaged the full-time services of 2 contract specialists.

### **COMPETITION**

The year 2006 was a significant milestone for Table Trac in its quest to not only develop its definition of markets for growth and expansion, but to further separate itself from the competition. As of the end of 2008, to the best of the Company's knowledge, which encompasses reporting from operators, vendors, and analysts, Table Trac was the only

systems company that was operating accounting and players club functions on Class II, S2S games and protocols in Oklahoma. At the same time, Table Trac feels that it can still claim their system's sales price is half-price, compared to Nevada competitors. In addition, in regard to off-shore markets, Table Trac has successfully entered into several Central American jurisdictions with their systems meeting the special demands of multi-lingual, multi-currency, and multi-tax requirements, while maintaining the competitive pricing advantage.

## **BUSINESS SEGMENTS**

The Company operates as one reporting segment.

## **RECENT DEVELOPMENTS**

Contrary to the adverse economic developments on a National and world-wide scale that took place in 2008, Table Trac Inc. had its most successful year ever.

In every significant category upon which the success of a business is judged, Table Trac showed progress, expansion, and accomplishment. Revenues reached record levels. Earnings were the highest in company history. Sales to new customers exceeded the previous year. New products and profit centers were developed, and Table Trac received National attention for certain innovations and promotions.

For the first time, Table Trac paid a dividend of \$0.05 per share to its shareholders in April of 2008. Shareholder response was appreciative, and future dividend distributions will continue to be evaluated as the Company's financial condition dictates.

The Company added five new employees and consultants to meet its growing needs in the areas of technical, promotional, creative, support, and administration.

In addition to numerous technical upgrades, the Company developed new products such as Table Trac TV and animated promotions. One of the promotions, "Pick a President", which coincided with the presidential election, was so creative and innovative, that it received National acclaim.

In 2008, Table Trac's technology received approval from two National Testing Laboratories for two major jurisdictions, Oklahoma and Minnesota, which is significant as it adds to both the Company's recognition and credibility.

Table Trac expanded its customer base with six new casinos in Costa Rica, and four new casinos in Oklahoma. In addition, the Company has achieved penetration into several new geographic jurisdictions that are expected to add to its growing customer base in 2009.

As Table Trac, looks ahead to 2009, the Company is confident and committed to achieving the same continued growth and success that it experienced in 2008.

## **Item 2. Properties.**

We lease office space in Minnetonka, Minnesota, pursuant to a lease that expires in May 2011. We believe our facilities will be sufficient to meet our current requirements and that additional space at or near the current location will be available at a reasonable cost if additional space is required in the future.

## **Item 3. Legal Proceedings.**

None.

## Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

a.	OCTOBER 16, 2008, ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
b.	Re -Elected Board Members Hoehne, Sigveland and Oliveri to serve until the next annual meeting.
c.	Voted to ratify the engagement of the auditing firm of Carver Moquist & O'Connor, LLC
d.	No other matters came before the meeting

## PART II

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

**Market Information:** The Company's common stock trades on the OTCBB.

Price per Share Calendar Year	2008	
	High	Low
Annual Price per Share	\$4.35	\$1.40
First Quarter, January -March	\$4.35	\$3.70
Second Quarter, April - June	\$4.10	\$2.95
Third Quarter, July - September	\$3.90	\$2.95
Fourth Quarter, October - December	\$3.25	\$1.40

Price per Share Calendar Year	2007	
	High	Low
Annual Price per Share	\$4.50	\$1.00
First Quarter, January -March	\$1.90	\$1.00
Second Quarter, April - June	\$1.76	\$1.28
Third Quarter, July - September	\$2.91	\$2.05
Fourth Quarter, October - December	\$4.50	\$2.91

**Holders:** There are approximately 150 shareholders in the Company.

**Dividends:** The Company declared a \$0.05 per share dividend to be paid to shareholders of record as of April 1, 2008. Payment was made on April 9, 2008.

### Equity Compensation:

On May 22, 2008, the Company issued 6,000 shares of restricted common stock valued at \$15,750 to a consultant for professional services rendered during the six months ended June 30, 2008.

### Securities Authorized Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table lists the securities authorized for issuance under any equity compensation plans approved by our shareholders and any equity compensation plans not approved by our shareholders.

## Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column a) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	337,500	\$0.13	370,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -

**Equity Repurchases**

In the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company re-purchased 32,200 shares of its stock for a total cost of \$45,747.

## Pursuant to Rule 10B - 18, ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares(or Units) Purchased	(b)Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 2008	0	0	0	N/A
November 2008	31,100	\$1.40	0	N/A
December 2008	1,100	\$1.40	0	N/A
Total	32,200	\$1.40	0	

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements and related notes that appear elsewhere in this filing.

#### Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements made in this section of our report are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements generally relate to and are based upon our current plans, expectations, assumptions and projections about future events. Our management currently believes that the various plans, expectations, and assumptions reflected in or suggested by these forward-looking statements are reasonable. Nevertheless, all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and our actual future results may be materially different from the plans, objectives or expectations, or our assumptions and projections underlying our present plans, objectives and expectations, which are expressed in this section.

In light of the foregoing, prospective investors are cautioned that the forward-looking statements included in this filing may ultimately prove to be inaccurate-even materially inaccurate. Because of the significant uncertainties inherent in such forward-looking statements, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation or warranty by Table Trac, Inc. or any other person that our objectives, plans, expectations or projections that are contained in this filing will be achieved in any specified time frame, if ever. We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to the forward-looking statements or reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document.

## 1. LIQUIDITY

Management is not aware of any trends or any known demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that will result in or that are reasonably likely to result in the registrant's liquidity increasing or decreasing in any material way. Management believes that the Company has adequate cash to meet its obligations and continue operations for both existing customer contracts and ongoing product development for the next twelve months.

The Company's cash position at December 31, 2008 was \$1,212,953, an increase of \$602,798 from \$610,155 at December 31, 2007 .

Net cash flows provided by operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$891,422 compared with net cash flows provided by operating activities of \$283,221 for the same period in 2007. This increase of \$608,201 was caused primarily by increased sales, resulting in greater net income of \$459,679 over the prior year and corresponding increases in accounts payable and deferred revenue.

Net Cash Flows used in investing activities was \$35,065 during the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to \$0 for the same period in 2007. This increase was entirely due to vehicles purchased for the Company's two new field service representatives.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$253,559 during the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to net cash flows provided by financing activities of \$19,563 for the same period in 2007. The change was due to the payment of a shareholder dividend on April 9, 2008 at \$0.05 per share, and stock repurchased in November and December of 2008 totaling 32,200 shares at a cost of \$45,747.

On December 31, 2008, total stockholder's equity was \$2,354,792. This compared to a stockholder's equity of \$1,414,973 in 2007, which is an increase of \$939,819 or 66%.

## 2. CAPITAL RESOURCES.

The Company is not capital intensive. The basic product of the Company is computer software developed by its employees. Most manufacturing is done after the Company receives an order, so there is little product inventory held by the Company.

### **3. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS, YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 COMPARED TO YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007.**

The Company's operating environment in 2008 was free from unusual or infrequent events or transactions or any significant economic changes that materially affected the amount of reported income from continuing operations. The Company knows of no specific trends or uncertainties that have had or that the registrant reasonably expects will have a material favorable or unfavorable impact on net sales or income from continuing operations. The Company believes that the present economy downturn in late 2008 and early 2009 may benefit future sales as potential customers take a closer look at budgets and the relative value the Table Trac brand offers versus its competitors.

Inflation for the previous three years ending December 31, 2008 has been negligible having no effect on the Company's operations. The outlook for inflation may put the Company's cash holdings at risk for a loss of real value. The Company will evaluate inflation pressure and take steps to place its available cash and cash equivalents.

Revenues increased from \$2,716,072 in 2007 to \$ 4,621,514 in 2008. The increase of \$1,905,442 was due to the increased number of completed installations along with additional maintenance revenues from new installations. In 2008, we installed eight systems compared to six in 2007. Ongoing maintenance revenue has increased from approximately \$407,000 in 2007 to approximately \$678,000 in 2008, an increase of approximately \$271,000.

Deferred revenues increased from \$169,353 in 2007 to \$389,297 in 2008. The balance represents down payments received for in-process system installations at year-end. The deferred revenue is non-refundable and will be recognized as revenue when the system installations are completed.

Cost of sales increased in 2008 to \$1,105,501 from \$722,051 in 2007. This increase was due to more and larger completed system installations in 2008.

The gross margin in 2008 is \$3,516,013 or 76% of sales compared with \$1,994,021 or 73% of sales in 2007. The slight percentage increase was due to the 2008 system sales having slightly lower install labor costs sold than the systems sold in the prior year. Also, the license and maintenance revenue has a much higher margin than the system installations.

Total operating expenses increased from \$856,889 in 2007 to \$1,662,479 in 2008. The increase of \$805,590 was primarily due to additional wages for new employees to handle the increased volume, several research and development projects where outside consultants were engaged to design hardware and software systems, and for costs related to additional office space.

Interest income has increased substantially in 2008 to \$73,094 from \$50,817 in 2007, the \$22,277 increase is due to our increased cash reserve balance and from interest earned on accounts receivable - financed contracts.

The provision for income taxes was \$470,000 in 2007, for an effective rate of 39.6%, compared to a provision for income taxes of \$749,000 for an effective rate of 40.3% in 2008.

The net income for 2008 was \$1,177,628 compared to net income of \$717,949 for 2007. This was an increase of \$459,679.

The basic earnings per share in 2008 was \$0.28 compared to basic earnings per share of \$0.18 in 2007.



#### **4. Off-balance sheet arrangements.**

None.

#### **5. Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates.**

The Company's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based upon its financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires the company to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis the Company evaluates these estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, bad debts, inventory valuation, intangible assets, and income taxes. The Company bases these estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believes are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgements about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The estimates and judgements that Company believes have the most effect on its reported financial position and results of operations are as follows:

##### Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues from the sales of systems, licenses and maintenance fees and services.

System sales: Revenue from systems that have been demonstrated to meet customer specifications during installation is recognized when evidence of an arrangement exists, the product has been installed, title and risk of loss have transferred to the customer and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

System sales which are accounted for as multiple-element arrangements include multiple products and/or services. For multiple-element arrangements, the Company allocates the revenue to each element based on their stand-alone fair value (or in the absence of fair value, the residual method) and recognizes the associated revenue when all revenue recognition criteria have been met for each element.

In 2005, the Company began offering its customers contracts with extended payment terms. The Company has established a history of successfully collecting these contracts under the original payment terms without making concessions. Based on past and current collection history, all sales installment contracts are being recognized in revenue following the "system sales" policy noted above.

Maintenance revenue: Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the contract period.

Service revenue: Service revenue is recognized after the services are performed and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

##### Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount. Any accounts receivable amount relating to a sales installment contract greater than twelve months beyond the calendar year end is recorded as a long term asset and is classified as "accounts receivable, financed contracts - long term". Management believes that receivables are fully collectible. While the ultimate result may differ, management believes that any write off not allowed for will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position.

##### Inventory

Inventory comprised of finished good and work in process is stated at the lower of cost or market. The first-in, first-out cost method is used to value inventory. Inventory is reviewed annually for the lower of cost or market and obsolescence. Any material cost found to be above market value or considered obsolete is written down accordingly.

#### Intangible Asset

In March 1999, the Company received patent number 5,957,776 relating to its table game control system. Expenses incurred in obtaining this patent are carried at cost and are being amortized over seventeen years using the straight-line method.

#### Long-lived Assets

The Company periodically assesses the recoverability of long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangible assets by reviewing for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future un-discounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

#### Stock-based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with FASB Statement No. 123(R) "Share-Based Payment" (SFAS 123(R)), which requires an entity to reflect on its income statement, instead of pro forma disclosures in its financial footnotes, the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair market value of the award.

#### Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" which requires the use of the "liability method" of accounting for income taxes. Accordingly, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

On January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes ("FIN 48"), which is an interpretation of SFAS 109. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109 and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in an income tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The initial application of FIN 48 to the Company's tax position had no effect on the results of operations or stockholders' equity.

### **6. Recent Accounting Pronouncements.**

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141R, "Business Combinations" which establishes principles for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination, the goodwill acquired in a business combination, and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of a business combination. We are required to apply this standard prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. Earlier application is not permitted.

In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 157-2 ("FSP 157-2"), which delayed the effective date by which companies must adopt certain provisions of SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements ("SFAS 157"). FSP 157-2 defers the effective date of SFAS 157 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis, to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this standard is not anticipated to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

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

Our financial instruments consist almost entirely of cash. Our only risk is the fluctuations in interest rates which is not considered significant.

The Company does not hold foreign currency since we do not transact business in foreign currencies, and therefore have no currency exposure. We do not enter into futures or forward commodity contracts since we have no market risk exposure with respect to commodity prices.

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

### **REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of  
Table Trac, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Table Trac, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Table Trac, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Carver Moquist & O'Connor, LLC

Bloomington, Minnesota  
March 19, 2009

**TABLE TRAC, INC.**

## BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, <u>2008</u>	December 31, <u>2007</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$1,212,953	\$610,155
Accounts receivable, no allowance for doubtful accounts deemed necessary for 2008 and 2007	2,006,475	1,021,346
Inventory	248,598	162,559
Prepaid expenses	8,143	12,043
Income taxes receivable	<u>45,000</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>
Total current assets	<b><u>3,521,169</u></b>	<b><u>1,806,103</u></b>
Patent, net	11,191	12,555
Deferred tax asset	- 0 -	136,000
Property and equipment, net	27,865	0
Accounts receivable, financed contracts - long term	<u>68,045</u>	<u>152,600</u>
Total assets	<b><u>\$3,628,270</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,107,258</u></b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 225,557	\$ 65,509
Accrued payroll and related	39,624	36,423
Deferred revenue	389,297	169,353
Deferred tax liability	<u>619,000</u>	<u>421,000</u>
Total current liabilities	<b><u>1,273,478</u></b>	<b><u>692,285</u></b>
Stockholders equity:		
Common stock, 0.001 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized: 4,162,234 and 4,156,234 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively	4,162	4,156
Additional paid-in capital	1,398,254	1,382,510
Retained earnings	<u>998,123</u>	<u>28,307</u>
	<b><u>2,400,539</u></b>	<b><u>1,414,973</u></b>
Less: treasury stock (32,200 shares in 2008 and 0 shares in 2007) at cost	<u>(45,747)</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>
Total stockholders equity	<b><u>2,354,792</u></b>	<b><u>1,414,973</u></b>
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	<b><u>\$3,628,270</u></b>	<b><u>\$2,107,258</u></b>

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

**TABLE TRAC, INC.**

## STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended	
	December 31,	December 31,
	2008	2007
Net sales	\$ 4,621,514	\$2,716,072
Cost of sales	<u>1,105,501</u>	<u>722,051</u>
Gross profit	<b>3,516,013</b>	<b>1,994,021</b>
Selling, general and administrative expenses	<u>1,662,479</u>	<u>856,889</u>
Income from operations	<u>1,853,534</u>	<u>1,137,132</u>
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	<u>73,094</u>	<u>50,817</u>
Net income before income taxes	1,926,628	1,187,949
Income tax expense	<u>749,000</u>	<u>470,000</u>
Net income	<b>\$1,177,628</b>	<b>\$ 717,949</b>
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$0.28</u>	<u>\$0.18</u>
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	<u>4,159,234</u>	<u>4,012,147</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$0.26</u>	<u>\$0.17</u>
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	4,468,609	4,337,806

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

**TABLE TRAC, INC.**

## STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)

	Common Stock Number of Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Treasury Stock	Total
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2006	3,991,534	\$ 3,991	\$1,319,779	\$(689,642)	\$ - 0 -	\$ 634,128
Stock options exercised	137,500	138	19,425			19,563
Shares issued for board service	15,000	15	23,048			23,063
Shares issued to employees as compensation	12,200	12	20,258			20,270
2007 Net income				<u>717,949</u>		<u>717,949</u>
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2007	4,156,234	4,156	1,382,510	28,307	- 0 -	1,414,973

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Shares issued for consultant services	6,000	6	15,744			15,750
Dividend paid April 10, 2008 at \$0.05 per share				(207,812)		(207,812)
Treasury, stock repurchased in November and December 2008 at approximately \$1.40 per share					(45,747)	(45,747)
2008 Net income				<u>1,177,628</u>		<u>1,177,628</u>
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2008	<u>4,162,234</u>	<u>\$4,162</u>	<u>\$1,398,254</u>	<u>\$ 998,123</u>	<u>\$(45,747)</u>	<u>\$2,354,792</u>

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

**TABLE TRAC, INC.**  
**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended December 31, <u>2008</u>	Year Ended December 31, <u>2007</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$1,177,628	\$ 717,949
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash flows provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	8,564	1,089
Deferred income taxes	334,000	470,000
Non-cash stock compensation expense	15,750	43,333
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) in accounts receivable	(900,574)	(951,954)
(Increase) in income taxes receivable	(45,000)	- 0 -
(Increase) in inventory	(86,039)	(66,086 )
Decrease in prepaid expenses	3,900	4,267
Increase in accounts payable	160,048	51,900
Increase in accrued payroll and related	3,201	18,165
(Increase) decrease in deferred revenue	<u>219,944</u>	<u>(5,442)</u>
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>891,422</u>	<u>283,221</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(35,065)	- 0 -
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from stock options exercised	- 0 -	19,563
Repurchase of Company stock	(45,747)	- 0 -
Dividend paid	<u>(207,812)</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>

Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>(253,559)</u>	<u>19,563</u>
Net increase in cash	602,798	302,784
Cash - beginning of year	<u>610,155</u>	<u>307,371</u>
Cash - end of year	<u>\$ 1,212,953</u>	<u>\$ 610,155</u>

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

## Notes to Financial Statements

### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Company

Table Trac, Inc. (the Company) was formed under the laws of the State of Nevada in June 1995. The Corporation has its offices in Minnetonka, Minnesota. The Company has developed and sells an information and management system that automates various aspects of the operations of casino table games, Table Trac .

Table Trac provides system sales and technical support to casinos. System sales include installation, custom casino system configuration, and training. In addition, license and technical support are provided under an annual license and service contract.

#### Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues from the sales of systems, licenses and maintenance fees and services.

System sales: Revenue from systems that have been demonstrated to meet customer specifications during installation is recognized when evidence of an arrangement exists, the product has been installed, title and risk of loss have transferred to the customer and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

System sales which are accounted for as multiple-element arrangements include multiple products and/or services. For multiple-element arrangements, the Company allocates the revenue to each element based on their stand-alone fair value (or in the absence of fair value, the residual method) and recognizes the associated revenue when all revenue recognition criteria have been met for each element.

In 2005, the Company began offering its customers contracts with extended payment terms. The Company has established a history of successfully collecting these contracts under the original payment terms without making concessions. Based on past and current collection history, all sales installment contracts are being recognized in revenue following the "system sales" policy noted above.

Maintenance revenue: Maintenance revenue are recognized ratably over the contract period.

Service revenue: Service revenue is recognized after the services are performed and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

#### 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.

Concentrations of Risk

Cash Deposits in Excess of Federally Insured Limits

The Company maintains its cash balances at two financial institutions. Accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000. The Company had approximately \$640,000 of uninsured cash balances at December 31, 2008.

Major Customers

The following summarizes certain significant customer information:

2008	% of sales	% of AR
Customer D	29.3	19.6
Customer E	19.2	13.8
Customer F	13.8	13.4
Customer G	12.0	13.1

Four customers accounted for approximately 74% of revenues in 2008 and for approximately 60% of accounts receivable at December 31, 2008.

2007	% of sales	% of AR
Customer A	26.2	29.8
Customer B	21.6	24.2
Customer C	17.6	15.8

Three customers accounted for approximately 66% of the Company's revenue in 2006 and approximately 69% of accounts receivable at December 31, 2007.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses. Pursuant to SFAS No. 107 "Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments," the Company is required to estimate the fair value of all financial instruments at the balance sheet date. The Company considers the carrying values of its financial instruments to approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable



Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount. Any accounts receivable amount relating to a sales installment contract greater than twelve months beyond the calendar year end is recorded as a long term asset and is classified as "accounts receivable, financed contracts - long term". Management believes that receivables are fully collectible. While the ultimate result may differ, management believes that any write off not allowed for will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position.

#### Inventory

Inventory comprised of finished goods and work in process is stated at the lower of cost or market. The first-in, first-out cost method is used to value inventory. Inventory is reviewed annually for the lower of cost or market and obsolescence. Any material cost found to be above market value or considered obsolete is written down accordingly.

#### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from two to five years. Repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred; major renewals and improvements are capitalized. As items of property or equipment are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in operating income.

#### Intangible Asset

In March 1999, the Company received patent number 5,957,776 relating to its table game control system. Expenses incurred in obtaining this patent are carried at cost and are being amortized over seventeen years using the straight-line method.

#### Long-lived Assets

The Company periodically assesses the recoverability of long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangible assets by reviewing for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

#### Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" which requires the use of the "liability method" of accounting for income taxes. Accordingly, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

On January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes ("FIN 48"), which is an interpretation of SFAS 109. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109 and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in an income tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The initial application of FIN 48 to the Company's tax position had no effect on the results of operations or stockholders' equity.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with FASB Statement No. 123(R) "Share-Based Payment" (SFAS 123(R)), which requires an entity to reflect on its income statement, instead of pro forma disclosures in its financial footnotes, the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair market value of the award.

Segment Reporting

The Company operates as one reporting segment.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) includes net income (loss) and items defined as other comprehensive income (loss). Items defined as other comprehensive income (loss) include such items as foreign currency translation adjustments and unrealized gains (losses) on certain marketable securities. For the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had no items defined as other comprehensive income (loss).

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share is computed similar to basic earnings per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares from the assumed exercise of stock options or warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options or warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from the exercise were used to acquire shares of common stock at the average market price during the reporting period.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141R, "Business Combinations" which establishes principles for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination, the goodwill acquired in a business combination, and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of a business combination. We are required to apply this standard prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. Earlier application is not permitted.

In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 157-2 ("FSP 157-2"), which delayed the effective date by which companies must adopt certain provisions of SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements ("SFAS 157"). FSP 157-2 defers the effective date of SFAS 157 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis, to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of this standard is not anticipated to have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

**NOTE 2. INVENTORY**

Company inventories consisted of the following at:

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Work in Process	\$8,850	\$24,754
Finished Goods	239,748	137,805

Totals	<b>\$248,598</b>	<b>\$162,559</b>
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**NOTE 3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT**

Property and equipment consists of the following at December 31:.

	2008	2007
Office equipment	\$ 22,794	\$22,974
Vehicles	<u>35,065</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>
	57,859	22,974
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(29,994)</u>	<u>(22,974)</u>
Property and equipment, net	<b>\$27,865</b>	<b>\$ - 0 -</b>

Depreciation expense totaled \$7,020 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

**NOTE 4. OPERATING LEASE**

The Company leases its office facilities under a lease agreement which expires May 2011. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

2009- - - \$41,430

2010- - - \$45,360

2011- - - \$19,400

Rent expense was \$33,500 and \$18,820 in 2008 and 2007, respectively.

**NOTE 5. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

From November through December 2008, the Company re-purchased 32,200 shares of its stock for at total purchase cost of \$45,747. The Company is currently holding the shares in treasury and has no disposition plans at December 31, 2008.

In May 2008, the Company issued 6,000 common restricted shares for consultant services with a fair value of \$15,750.

Stock Options

In October 2001, the Company implemented an Employee Stock Incentive Plan. This plan provides for the issuance of options to employees to purchase shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price at least equal to the fair value of the Company's common stock at the grant date. These options are exercisable for a period of seven years from the date of grant. The Company has reserved 1,000,000 shares of its common stock for potential issuance under this plan. As of December 31, 2008, 370,000 stock options were available for grants.

SFAS 123(R) requires companies to estimate the fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods in the Company's Statements of Income. The Company recorded \$0 of related compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 as no options were granted during these years and all previously issued options were fully vested prior to January 1, 2007.

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The Company uses the Black-Scholes-Merton ("Black Scholes") option-pricing model as the method for determining the estimated fair market value for employee stock awards. Compensation expense for employee stock awards is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the award.

The following is a summary of all activity involving options for the years ended December 31:

		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	Outstanding and Exercisable Options			
Balance, December 31, 2006	<u>475,000</u>	<u>\$ 0.13</u>		
Granted	- 0 -			
Exercised	137,500	\$0.14		
Cancelled	- 0 -			
Balance, December 31, 2007	<u>337,500</u>	<u>\$ 0.13</u>	<u>3.0</u>	
Granted	- 0 -			
Exercised	- 0 -			
Cancelled	- 0 -			
Balance, December 31, 2008	<u>337,500</u>	<u>\$ 0.13</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>\$464,063</u>

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table represents the difference between the closing stock price on December 31, 2008 and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on December 31, 2008.

**NOTE 6. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION**

Cash paid for interest was \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. Cash paid for income taxes totaled \$460,000 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

**NOTE 7. INCOME TAXES**

The income tax provision consists of the following for the years ended December 31:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Current tax expense	\$ 415,000	\$- 0 -
Deferred tax expense	<u>334,000</u>	<u>470,000</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>\$749,000</u>	<u>\$ 470,000</u>

The reconciliation between expected federal income tax rates is as follows:

	2008		2007	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Expected federal tax \$	\$627,000	34.0%	\$404,000	34.0%
State income tax, net of federal tax benefit	56,000	2.9%	60,000	5.0
Other(1)	<u>66,000</u>	<u>3.4%</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total	<b><u>\$749,000</u></b>	<b><u>40.3%</u></b>	<b><u>\$470,000</u></b>	<b><u>39.6%</u></b>

(1) Other primarily includes an adjustment required for a change in estimate related to state apportionment calculations.

The following table summarizes the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Current deferred tax asset (liabilities):		
Deferred revenue	\$144,000	\$ 67,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	98,000	38,000
Accounts receivable	(766,000)	(458,000)
Inventory	(92,000)	(64,000)
Prepaid expenses	<u>(3,000)</u>	<u>(4,000)</u>
Net current deferred tax liability	<b><u>\$(619,000)</u></b>	<b><u>\$(421,000)</u></b>
Long-term deferred tax asset:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	<b><u>- 0 -</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 136,000</u></b>
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	<b><u>\$(619,000)</u></b>	<b><u>\$(285,000)</u></b>

## NOTE 8. GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATIONS

The Company sells its technologies and services to casinos in the United States, and countries in both Central and South America. For 2008 and 2007, 64% and 78% of the Company's revenues were from the United States, 27% and 22% from Central America, and 9% and 0% from South America, respectively.

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

None.

## Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in its reports filed pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), are recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to

management, including our Chief Executive Officer / Chief Financial Officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance the objectives of the control system are met.

As of December 31, 2008, our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer / Chief Financial Officer, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer / Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2008, because of the identification of the material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting described below. Notwithstanding the material weaknesses that existed as of December 31, 2008, our Chief Executive Officer / Chief Financial Officer has concluded that the financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

### **Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Internal control over financial reporting is a set of processes designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's CEO / CFO, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP and includes those policies and procedures that:

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

Provide reasonable assurance our transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of our financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that 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 statement.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. It should be noted that any system of internal control, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system will be met. 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.

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's CEO / CFO, the Company conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on criteria established in "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), as of December 31, 2008.

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. In connection with the assessment described above, management identified the following control deficiencies that represent material weaknesses at December 31, 2008:

Management's internal control system is dependent entirely on the founder and a few key employees. As such it had the inherent flaws of lack of segregation of duties and being subject to time constraints of an ever expanding set of demands that are part of growing a business. Consequently, management

did not maintain effective control relating to individual monthly closings and monthly financial reporting process in adequately preparing account reconciliations and properly evidencing journal entries. The Company only closes and reports quarterly.

In 2008, the Company added a full-time bookkeeper to assist in some of the daily accounting tasks. However, the majority of the preparation of the financial statements was carried out by the Company's CEO/CFO. The CEO/CFO prepared routine and non-routine journal entries, processed certain transactions, prepared certain account reconciliations, and prepared interim and annual financial statements (including report combinations and footnote disclosures) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles without review and approval by someone with financial expertise for overseeing such duties. Additionally, the Company had insufficient personnel resources and technical accounting and reporting expertise within the Company's financial closing and reporting functions.

The Company does not currently have an audit committee with a financial expert that is actively involved with the financial reporting process; therefore, the Company lacks the board oversight role within the financial reporting process.

As a result of these material weaknesses described above, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2008, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was not effective based on the criteria in "Internal Control-Integrated Framework" issued by COSO. This annual filing does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this annual filing.

In 2009 the Company has acquired new computer systems software to improve and automate its materials handling, tracking and inventory functions. The Company continues to seek and implement automation solutions to enhance its capacity to grow while accounting and reporting with timeliness and accuracy.

During the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2008, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

## PART III

## Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The executive officers and directors of the Company, with a brief description, are as follows:

Name	Age	Position		Independent Director
Chad B. Hoehne	46	Chairman, CEO, CFO, Director	Mr. Hoehne is the Chairman, President and founder of the Company. He has a BS degree in Business Administration from Mankato State University. Mr. Hoehne was employed by Micro Control Company from 1985 to 1993.	NO

Robert R Siqueland	64	Secretary, Director	Mr. Siqueland is the Director of Marketing and the Corporate Secretary. He was an investment advisor and venture capitalist for twenty-five years. Mr. Siqueland has worked with Table Trac in various capacities for the past seven years.	NO
Thomas J. Oliveri	46	Director	Mr. Tom Oliveri is President of Clear Skies Solar, Inc. CSKH and former Chief Operating Officer of Global Payment Technologies, Inc. (GPT). Mr. Oliveri joined the company's board in 2005. Mr. Oliveri possesses over twenty-two years of diverse manufacturing experience, including fifteen years in senior management positions encompassing a variety of manufacturing venues from military electronics and aviation to medical devices. Mr. Oliveri holds a Bachelor of Science degree from the State University at Oswego and a Master of Science degree from the State University at Stony Brook.	YES

The directors of the Company are elected annually by the stockholders for a term of one year or until their successors are elected and qualified.

## Item 11. - EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, certain officers were compensated for their role as executive officers.

In 2008 and since 2002, Mr. Hoehne has fulfilled the duties of chief executive officer, chief financial officer, corporate administrator, performing the corporate accounting and finance activities, chairman and president in addition to programming and technology development. For fulfilling these responsibilities the total executive compensation was \$333,000 which includes board member compensation, for the year ended December 31, 2008 and \$299,755 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

In 2008 and since 2002, Mr. Siqueland has fulfilled the duties of corporate secretary, customer services, installation training and corporate development, as well as National Sales Manager. For fulfilling these responsibilities, the total executive compensation for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$86,820 which includes health plan coverage and was \$76,010 salary and 5,000 shares stock for board member compensation valued at \$7,688 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

As of the date of this Annual Report, Table Trac Inc. does not offer its executive employees any pension, annuity, insurance, profit sharing or similar benefit plans other than our Stock Incentive Plan. Executive compensation is subject to change concurrent with our requirements. We do not have employment agreements with any of our officers but we may enter into such agreements with our senior executive officers in the future. We do not currently have a compensation committee. Decisions as to compensation are made from time-to-time by our Board of Directors with no established policies or formulas.

We have no long-term incentive plans in place; therefore, there were no awards made under any long-term incentive plan to any of the above executive officers during fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

### Stock Options and Grants in 2008

The Company did not grant any stock options in 2008 or 2007.

#### Outstanding Options Table

Name				



	Employee Stock Options Exercisable	Employee Stock Options Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date
Chad and Sally Hoehne	157,500	- 0 -	\$0.125	12/31/2010
Robert Sigveland, Director	80,000	- 0 -	\$0.125	12/31/2010
Directors and Officers as a group	237,500			

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

As of December 31, 2008, there are 4,162,234 shares of the Company's common shares outstanding. The following table sets forth the information as of December 31, 2008 as to the ownership of each person who, as of this date, owns of record, or is known by the Company to own beneficially, more than five percent of the Company's common stock, and in addition, by each director and executive officer of the Company, and by all directors and executive officers as a group.

Name	Shares of Common Stock	Percent of Ownership
Chad Hoehne, CEO and Director	1,138,600	27.39%
Robert Sigveland, Director	170,500	4.11%
Thomas Oliveri, Director	20,000	0.48%
Directors and Officers as a group	1,329,100	31.98%
Unrelated Parties		
Doucet capital, LLC	217,000	5.22%

## Item 13. - CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS.

None

## ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Our independent auditor, Carver Moquist & O'Connor, LLC (CMO), billed an aggregate of \$45,996 in 2008 and \$33,286 in 2007 for audit services, including the quarterly review of the Company's Form 10-Q during 2008 and Form 10-QSB during 2007. The Company also paid CMO \$3,652 and \$2,365 for tax preparation services in 2008 and 2007 respectively.

The Company does not have an audit committee and as a result our board of directors perform the duties of an audit committee. Our board of directors evaluates the scope and cost of the engagement of an auditor before the auditor renders audit and non-audit services. As a result, we do not rely on established pre-approval policies and procedures.

## PART IV

## Item 15. - EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

(a) Included herein at part II, Item 8 are the Financial Statements and the Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

(b) The Company had no events to report on Form 8-K in 2008.

(c) There are no exhibits.

## 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.

Dated: March 19, 2009

TABLE TRAC, INC.

Table Trac, Inc.           /s/ Chad B. Hoehne            
Chad B. Hoehne, Chief Executive Officer / Chief Financial Officer

### CERTIFICATION

I, Chad B. Hoehne, Chief Executive Officer / Chief Financial Officer of Table Trac, Inc. (the "Registrant"), certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 of Table Trac, 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. I am 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, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, is made known to me 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 principals;
  - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this annual 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. I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors of the Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

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- 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:

March 19, 2009

Table Trac, Inc. \_\_\_\_\_/s/\_Chad B. Hoehne\_\_\_\_\_  
Chad B. Hoehne, Chief Executive Officer / Chief Financial Officer

TABLE TRAC, INC. CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350)

The undersigned, Chad B. Hoehne, the Chairman and President of Table Trac, Inc. (the "Company") has executed this Certification in connection with the filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the Company's amended Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 (the "Report"). The undersigned hereby certifies that: · the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and · the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this Certification as of the 19th day of March 2009.

Table Trac, Inc. \_\_\_\_\_/s/\_Chad B. Hoehne\_\_\_\_\_  
Chad B. Hoehne, Chief Executive Officer/ Chief Financial Officer

**TABLE TRAC, INC.**

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