

MITEK SYSTEMS INC  
Form 10-K  
December 29, 2009

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

Commission File Number 0-15235

MITEK SYSTEMS, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
(State of Incorporation)

87-0418827  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

8911 Balboa Ave., Suite B  
San Diego, California  
(Address of principal executive offices)

92123  
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number: (858) 503-7810

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 \$.001 per share  
(Title of class)

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of

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this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the 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.

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer

Smaller Reporting  
Company

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

The aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of December 23, 2009 (See definition of affiliate in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.) is \$8,300,825.

There were 16,751,137 shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock as of December 23, 2009.

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## MITEK SYSTEMS, INC.

## FORM 10-K

For The Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2009

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IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We make forward-looking statements in this report, particularly in Item 1. "Business" and Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", and in the documents that are incorporated by reference into this report, if any. These forward-looking statements relate to Mitek's outlook or expectations for earnings, revenues, expenses, asset quality or other future financial or business performance, strategies or expectations, or the impact of legal, regulatory or supervisory matters on Mitek's business, results of operations or financial condition. Specifically, forward looking statements used in this report may include statements relating to future business prospects, revenue, income and financial condition of Mitek.

Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "estimate," "may," "plan," "project," "forecast," "intend," "expect," "anticipate," "believe," "seek," "target" or similar expressions. These statements reflect Mitek's judgment based on currently available information and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements.

In addition to those factors discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this report, and in Mitek's other public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- adverse economic conditions;
- general decreases in demand for Mitek products and services;
- intense competition (including entry of new competitors), including among competitors with substantially greater resources than Mitek;
- loss of key customers or contracts;
- increased or adverse federal, state and local government regulation;
- inadequate capital;
- unexpected costs;
- lower revenues and net income than forecast;
- the risk of litigation and administrative proceedings;
- higher than anticipated labor costs;
- the possible fluctuation and volatility of operating results and financial condition;
- adverse publicity and news coverage;
- inability to carry out marketing and sales plans; and
- loss of key employees and executives.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof, or in the case of a document incorporated by reference, as of the date of that document. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect any events or circumstances after the date of this report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

The above list is not intended to be exhaustive and there may be other factors that would preclude us from realizing the predictions made in the forward-looking statement. We operate in a continually changing business environment and new factors emerge from time to time. We cannot predict such factors or assess the impact, if any, of such factors on their respective financial positions or results of operations.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Overview

Mitek Systems, Inc., referred to as "we," "our," "us," "Mitek," or the "Company" in this report, was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in 1986. We are primarily engaged in the development and sale of software solutions.

Our business develops and markets intelligent character recognition and document capture products and services deployed primarily in the financial services markets. Our technology is currently used to process checks by banks and is used in other markets for specialized applications.

During the past fiscal year, we have leveraged our technology and industry customer relationships to enter the rapidly growing market for smartphone mobile business applications. Branded "Oomph" for Office on My Phone, our new mobile applications use our proprietary technology to capture and read data from photos of documents taken using camera-equipped smartphones.

We have developed and deployed a software application that allows users to remotely deposit a check using their smartphone camera. Additionally, we have developed and deployed a receipt archival application and a mobile document faxing application using our proprietary technology.

Products and Related Markets

Our product family consists of mobile applications and software development toolkits, or "SDKs." During fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, we had one operating segment based on our product and service offerings that use our intelligent character recognition and document capture technology, commonly referred to as Image Analytics.

Document Image Processing and Image Analytics

Since 1992, we have developed and marketed intelligent character recognition products used to enable the automation of costly, labor-intensive business functions. Our proprietary software processes images of documents in many ways, including quality analysis, image repair, document identification and the extraction of hand-printed and machine-printed text. These capabilities work on any scanned check, invoice or other financial document, as well as most types of other business forms including images captured on camera-equipped smartphones.

Our capabilities include:

- Image repair and optimization;
- Optical Character Recognition ("OCR") and Intelligent Character Recognition ("ICR");
- Dynamic data finding on any document or check;
- Distributed capture;
- Courtesy Amount Recognition ("CAR") and Legal Amount Recognition ("LAR");
- Image analysis of signatures; and
- Mobile document capture.

OOMP Mobile Document Capture Applications using IMAGEPROVETM

We have invented new pattern recognition algorithms that provide the ability to read and extract data from any digital photo of a document taken by a smartphone.

Dubbed IImagePROVE, our mobile document capture software is an advanced form of Image Analytics that converts any document photographed with a smartphone camera into a digital image that is equivalent in size, resolution and quality to documents scanned with traditional office copiers and fax machines.

Unlike their scanned counterparts, mobile images captured by smartphones are exposed to variable lighting conditions, various angles and focal distance. Raw photos of documents taken by a smart phone may be of an unknown size and resolution from the original document and are often geometrically distorted, skewed or warped. As a result, the "raw" mobile document image is virtually unusable. IImagePROVE uses advanced algorithms designed to identify and correct geometric and optical distortions and automatically correct each mobile document image.

Using IImagePROVE we have created OOMPH, a suite of business productivity applications specifically for camera-equipped smartphones including the iPhone and selected BlackBerry and Windows Mobile handsets. Our flagship application, Mobile Deposit®, is the first smartphone application to utilize Mitek's image analytics and pattern recognition software to allow banks to accept check deposits via images of checks taken with camera-equipped smartphones. We began to recognize revenue related to Mobile Deposit in the third fiscal quarter of 2009.

Mobile Deposit is designed to enable a user to make a deposit by photographing the front and back of a check and submitting the item electronically to their bank from their smartphone. During fiscal 2009, we also launched Mobile Receipt and Mobile Phax. Mobile Receipt™ is designed to convert the photo of a receipt taken with a smartphone into a high quality image and with a single touch, converts the data into a professional looking expense report. Mobile Phax™ is designed to allow a user to take a photo of any letter sized document or page and send it as a portable document format ("PDF") file to any email address or fax machine.

#### ImageNet™, Intelligent Recognition Toolkits

Our Intelligent Recognition Toolkits are marketed under the brand ImageNet™ and include a suite of products that leverage our proprietary intelligent character recognition and data extraction software engines. The ImageNet suite of recognition toolkits includes the following products: Payments, Prep and ID, Data Capture, Fraud and Signature. These products are sold to original equipment manufacturers or "OEMs" such as Metavante Image Solutions, Harland Financial Solutions, a John Harland Company, SunGard, BancTec, J&B Software and Leap, Inc.

ImageNet products are designed to provide a high level of accuracy in remittance processing, proof of deposit and lock box processing applications. Our products are used to reduce manual labor by automatically extracting amounts and routing information from checks and distinguishing between common document types, such as personal and business checks, substitute checks (so-called IRDs, permitted by the Check 21 law), pre-authorized drafts and other document types specified by the customer.

ImageNet Payments™ allows for the automatic reading of machine and hand print information found on scanned documents and forms from any structured form as well as bank documents, such as checks, deposit slips, and remittance coupons. ImageNet Payments integrates technology components from the "CheckReader" product that we license from a vendor which is designed to specifically increase read rates of the currency and legal amounts of checks drawn on US and Canadian financial institutions.

ImageNet Prep & ID™ is a software toolkit that is designed to provide automatic form ID, form registration and form/template removal. We believe it significantly improves automatic data capture (ICR/OCR), forms processing, document imaging and storage performance. Image Net Prep & ID reduces the image size by removing extraneous information such as pre-printed text, lines, and boxes; leaving only the filled-in data. It repairs the characters that are left to allow better recognition, enhanced throughput, and higher accuracy rates.



ImageScore™ is our Check 21 readiness solution for any financial institution that truncates or uses check images in an accounts receivables conversion environment. Integrated solution providers for financial institutions can also buy ImageScore to enhance their products. ImageScore is designed to quickly, accurately and comprehensively analyze check images to provide the usability and quality information needed to help financial institutions act in accordance with regulatory and industry mandates. As a result, institutions minimize their risk by increasing the integrity of check images they process, and they reduce costly manual processes associated with managing transactions from bad check images.

ImageNet Data Capture™ is a software toolkit that captures data from many types of unstructured business documents. ImageNet Data Capture is used in challenging data capture applications where data must be found and extracted from documents that have no pre-determined format or layout, but share common data elements. ImageNet Data Capture is designed to locate this data on documents using contextual, positional, format and keyword specific information, even if it appears in a different location on each document. We have supplied ImageNet Data Capture as a stand alone application programming interface, or "API," to several OEMs in the document processing field.

ImageNet Signatures™ is designed to locate, extract and verify signatures in any document. It encodes each target signature and compares it with encoded reference examples rather than comparing actual images. Mitek's image analytics encode 60 characteristics of each signature which allows for accurate signature fraud detection.

#### Identity Validation and Check Fraud Detection Toolkits

Our FraudProtect™ Toolkit product is designed to detect check fraud and forgery using image analytics to uncover inconsistencies and alterations in checks as they are processed by banks. These products are sold to OEMs and system integrators and can detect forged or illegally modified checks.

Signature & Check Stock Verification API is fully automated and incorporates advanced imaging, image analysis and data extraction technologies that can help verify the authenticity of signatures on checks that pass through a bank, and analyzes paper stock for any indication that an item is a counterfeit.

Pre-authorized Draft, or "PAD," safe toolkit is the first toolkit of its kind using Mitek's patented technology to detect fraudulent preauthorized drafts. It is designed to automatically identify PADs from checks, and then notify the user of potentially suspicious PADs. This product helps reduce the withdrawal of unauthorized funds due to fraudulent PAD transactions is reduced and often prevented.

Our PayeeFind™ product is designed to prevent payee-altered checks from clearing. As a result, PayeeFind™ can reduce losses and cut administrative costs by eliminating the need for organizations to complete and file affidavits to recover funds from checks that have cleared with fraudulent payees. PayeeFind™ is designed to prevent this type of fraud before recovery becomes an issue.

#### Fraud Detection Solution

FraudProtect™ System is a comprehensive, automated software application designed to allow banks to detect the most common forms of check fraud from forged signatures and counterfeit checks, as well as the detection of pre-authorized drafts and payee name alterations.

#### Research and Development

Typically, our software products are developed internally. We also purchase or license intellectual property rights. We believe that our future success depends in part on our ability to maintain and improve our core technologies, enhance our existing products and develop new products that meet an expanding range of customer requirements. We do not believe we are materially dependent upon licenses or other agreements with third parties relating to the development of our products. Internal development allows us to maintain closer technical control over our products and gives us the freedom to designate which modifications and enhancements are most important and when they should be implemented. We devise innovative solutions to automated character processing problems, such as the enhancement and improvement of degraded images, and the development of user-manipulated tools to aid in document image processing. We intend to expand our existing product offerings and to introduce new document image processing software solutions. In the development of new products and enhancements to existing products, we use our own tools

extensively. We perform all quality assurance and develop documentation internally. We strive to become informed at the earliest possible time about changing usage patterns and hardware advances that may affect software design. We intend to continue to support industry standard operating environments.

Our team of specialists in recognition algorithms, software engineering, user interface design, product documentation and quality improvement is responsible for maintaining and enhancing the performance, quality and usability of all of our products. In addition to research and development, the engineering staff provides customer technical support on an as needed basis, along with technical sales support.

In order to improve the accuracy of our document image processing products, we devote significant research and development resources to enhance our core technology including our database of millions of character images that are used to "train" the neural network software that forms the core of our ICR engine. In addition, we have expanded our research and development tasks to include pre- and post-processing of data subject to automated processing.

Our research and development organization included eight software engineers, including four with advanced degrees, and four consultants as of September 30, 2009. We balance our engineering resources between development of ICR technology and applications development. All of our software engineers are involved in applications development, including ICR research and development of the Service Oriented Architecture compliant ImageNet API recognition engine suite, with solutions for Payments Prep & ID, Mobile Capture, Data Capture, Fraud Detection and Signatures, quality assurance, and customer services and support.

#### Intellectual Property

Our success depends significantly upon our proprietary technology. We attempt to protect our intellectual property rights primarily through copyrights, trade secrets, employee and third party nondisclosure agreements and other measures. If we are unable to protect our intellectual property or infringe intellectual property of a third party, our operating results could be harmed.

As of September 30, 2009, we have been awarded a total of six patents, one of which was awarded in 2009. Five of the patents generally cover System and Method for Check Fraud detection using Signature Validation, which we believe could provide us with a material competitive advantage. In addition, as of September 30, 2009, we had five patent applications on file.

We have 21 registered trademarks and we will continue to evaluate the registration of additional trademarks as appropriate. We claim common law protection for, and may seek to register, other trademarks. In addition, we generally enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees.

#### Sales and Marketing

We market our products and services primarily through our internal, direct sales organization. We contract the services of marketing companies to assist us with our marketing strategy during new product introduction and to provide us insight in marketing materials design. We employ a technically oriented sales force with management assistance to identify the needs of existing and prospective customers. Our sales strategy concentrates on OEMs, systems integrators and distributors and software solution companies that we believe are key users and designers of automated document processing systems for high performance, large volume applications, in addition to small and large financial institutions that are positioning themselves in the emerging mobile capture and remote data capture market. We currently maintain our sales and support office in California. In addition, we sell and support our products through foreign resellers. The sales process is supported with a broad range of marketing programs which include trade shows, direct marketing, public relations and advertising.

We license our software to organizations on a term or perpetual basis. We also license software to organizations under enterprise agreements that allow the end-user customer to acquire multiple licenses, without having to acquire separate packaged products. These enterprise agreements mostly appeal to large organizations that want to acquire

perpetual licenses to software products for their entire enterprise.

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International sales accounted for approximately 15% and 35%, of our net sales for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. International sales in fiscal year 2009 were made to customers in 14 countries including Australia, Canada, Finland, Greece, Japan, Spain and the United Kingdom. We sell our products in United States currency only. We recorded a significant portion (16%) of our revenues from one customer in fiscal year 2009. In fiscal year 2008, 31% of our net sales were to two customers.

### Maintenance and Support

Following the installation of our software at a customer site, we provide ongoing software support services to assist our customers in operating the systems. We have an internal customer service department that handles installation and maintenance requirements. The majority of inquiries are handled by telephone. For more complicated issues, our staff, after customer consent, can log on to our customers' systems remotely. Occasionally, visits to the customers' facilities are required to resolve support issues. We maintain our customers' software largely through releases, which contain improvements and incremental additions. Nearly all of our customers purchase post contract support from us. These services are a significant source of our recurring revenue and they are typically contracted on an annual basis and priced at approximately 10% to 20% of the license fee of the particular software product.

We typically provide telephone maintenance and support on a contractual basis after the initial product warranty of 90 days has expired. On site support is made at the customer's request along with pre-approval of reimbursable expenses from the customer. Customers with maintenance coverage receive software updates from us on an if-and-when-available basis only. Foreign distributors generally provide customer training, service and support for the products they sell. Additionally, our products are supported internationally by distributors. Technical support is provided by telephone as well as technical visits if necessary in addition to those previously mentioned.

We believe that as the installed base of our products grows and as customers purchase additional complementary products, the software support function will become a larger source of recurring revenues. Maintenance and support service fees are deferred and recognized as income over the contract period on a straight-line basis. Costs incurred by us to supply maintenance and support services are charged to cost of sales.

### Competition

Our OOMPH mobile products address a new market for the use of smartphone cameras and therefore face emerging competition primarily from start-up ventures. We believe our products are among the first smartphone solutions of their type, but we anticipate growing competition as the market matures.

The market for document image processing products is intensely competitive, subject to rapid change and significantly affected by new product introductions and other market activities of industry participants. We face direct and indirect competition from a broad range of competitors who offer a variety of products and solutions to our current and potential customers. Our principal competition comes from (i) customer developed solutions; (ii) direct competition from companies offering automated document processing systems; (iii) companies offering competing technologies capable of recognizing hand printed and cursive characters; and (iv) direct competition from companies offering check imaging systems to banks.

It is also possible that we will face competition from participants new to the industry. Moreover, as the market for automated document processing, ICR, check imaging and fraud detection software develops a number of companies with significantly greater resources than we have could attempt to enter or increase their presence in our market either independently or by acquiring or forming strategic alliances with our competitors or to otherwise increase their focus on the industry. In addition, current and potential competitors have established or may establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties to increase the ability of their products to address the needs of

our current and potential customers.

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Our Service Oriented Architecture compliant ImageNet API products and licensed Payments, Prep & ID, Fraud Detection and Signatures products compete, to various degrees, with products produced by a number of substantial competitors. Competition among product providers in this market generally focuses on price, accuracy, reliability and technical support. We believe our primary competitive advantages are (i) recognition accuracy with regard to hand printed characters, (ii) flexibility, since our products may operate in several Microsoft Web Services environments, (iii) scalability and (iv) an architectural software design, which allows our products to be more readily modified, improved with added functionality and configured for new products allowing our software to be easily upgraded. Despite these advantages, Image Net competitors have existed longer and have far greater financial resources and industry connections than we have.

Increased competition may result in price reductions, reduced gross margins, and loss of market share, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

#### Employees and Labor Relations

As of September 30, 2009, we employed a total of 13 persons, all of which are employed on a full-time basis, consisting of two in sales and marketing, eight in research and development, product management and support and three in finance, administration and other capacities. We engaged various consultants in the area of research and development, product development and marketing during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009. We have never had a work stoppage. None of our employees are represented by a labor organization, and we consider our relations with our employees to be good.

#### Available Information

Our Internet address is [www.miteksystems.com](http://www.miteksystems.com). There we make available, free of charge, our annual report, quarterly reports, current reports and any amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Our SEC reports can be accessed through the investor relations section of our website. Our public filings may also be obtained from the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). The information found on our website is not part of this or any other report we file with or furnish to the SEC.

#### ITEM 1A.

#### RISK FACTORS.

The risks described below could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. These risks are not the only risks that we face. Our business operations could also be affected by additional factors that apply to all businesses operating in the United States and globally, as well as other risks that are not presently known to us or that we currently consider to be immaterial to our operations.

#### Risks Associated With Our Business

We may need to raise additional capital to fund continuing operations. If our financing efforts are not successful, we may not be able to continue as a going concern.

We may require additional financing in order to complete our stated plan of operations for the next twelve months. There can be no assurance, however, that such financing will be available or, if it is available, that we will be able to structure such financing on terms acceptable to us or that it will be sufficient to fund our cash requirements until we can reach a level of profitable operations and positive cash flows. If we are unable to obtain the financing necessary to support our operations, we will be unable to continue as a going concern.



The trading price of our shares of common stock and the tightening of the credit markets, disruption in the financial markets and global economic downturn experienced over the last several quarters could make it more difficult to obtain financing through the issuance of equity or debt securities. Any additional equity financing will be dilutive to our stockholders, and debt financing, if available, may include restrictive covenants and require significant collateral. Further, if we issue additional equity or debt securities, stockholders may experience additional dilution or the new equity securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing holders of our shares of common stock.

While we believe that we will be successful in generating additional cash through outside financing, the outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time. If we are not able to secure additional funding, we may be required to defer, reduce or eliminate certain planned expenditures or significantly curtail our operations.

Note 1 to our financial statements included in Item 8 of this report has additional disclosures related to our ability to continue as a going concern.

We have a history of losses and we may not achieve profitability in the future.

Our operations resulted in a net loss of approximately \$1,322,000 and \$749,000 for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In addition, as a public company, we incur significant legal, accounting, and other expenses related to being a public company. As a result of these expenditures, we will have to generate and sustain increased revenue to achieve and maintain future profitability. We may not achieve sufficient revenue to achieve or maintain profitability. We have incurred and may continue to incur significant losses in the future for a number of reasons, including due to the other risks described in this report, and we may encounter unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications, delays, and other unknown factors. Accordingly, we may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability and we may continue to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future.

We do not have a current credit facility.

We have experienced a significant decline in working capital over the last fiscal year. We do not currently have any credit facilities in place, or any arrangement that we can draw upon for additional capital. Our current cash on hand and cash generated from operations may not be sufficient to sustain our business for the next twelve months, we can make no assurance that we will not need additional financing during the next twelve months or beyond. Actual sales, expenses, market conditions or other factors which could have a material affect upon us could require us to obtain additional financing. If such financing is not available, or if available, is not available on reasonable terms, it could have a material adverse effect upon our results of operations and financial condition.

Because most of our revenues are from a single type of technology, our product concentration may make us especially vulnerable to market demand and competition from other technologies, which could reduce our sales and revenues and cause us to be unable to continue our business.

We currently derive substantially all of our product revenues from licenses and sales of software products to customers incorporating our character recognition technology. As a result, factors adversely affecting the pricing of or demand for our products and services, such as competition from other products or technologies, any decline in the demand for document image processing, negative publicity or obsolescence of the software environments in which our products operate could result in lower sales or gross margins and would have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

If economic or other factors negatively affect the small and medium-sized business sector, our customers may become unwilling or unable to purchase our products and services, which could cause our revenue to decline.

Many of our existing and target customers are in the small and medium business sector. These businesses are more likely to be significantly affected by economic downturns than larger, more established businesses. Additionally, these customers often have limited discretionary funds, which they may choose to spend on items other than our products and services. If small and medium businesses experience economic hardship, it could negatively affect the overall demand for our products and services, and could cause our revenue to decline.

Competition in our market may result in pricing pressures, reduced margins or the inability of our products and services to achieve market acceptance.

We compete against numerous other companies which address the character recognition market, many of which have greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources. Other companies could choose to enter our marketplace. We may be unable to compete successfully against our current and potential competitors, which may result in price reductions, reduced margins and the inability to achieve market acceptance for our products. Moreover, from time to time, our competitors or we may announce new products or technologies that have the potential to replace our existing product offerings. There can be no assurance that the announcement of new product offerings will not cause potential customers to defer purchases of our existing products, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We must continue extensive research and development in order to remain competitive. If our products fail to gain market acceptance, our business, operating results and financial condition would be materially adversely affected by decreased sales.

Our ability to compete effectively with our character recognition product line will depend upon our ability to meet changing market conditions and develop enhancements to our products on a timely basis in order to maintain our competitive advantage. Rapidly advancing technology and rapidly changing user preferences characterize the markets for products incorporating character recognition technology. Our continued growth will ultimately depend upon our ability to develop additional technologies and attract strategic alliances for related or separate product lines. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in developing and marketing product enhancements and additional technologies, that we will not experience difficulties that could delay or prevent the successful development, introduction and marketing of these products, or that our new products and product enhancements will adequately meet the requirements of the marketplace, will be of acceptable quality, or will achieve market acceptance.

If our new products, including our recently developed Mobile Capture software solution, fail to gain market acceptance, our business, operating results and financial condition would be materially adversely affected by the lower sales. If we are unable, for technological or other reasons, to develop and introduce products in a timely manner in response to changing market conditions or customer requirements, our business, operating results and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected by decreased sales.

Our annual and quarterly results have fluctuated greatly in the past and will likely continue to do so, which may cause substantial fluctuations in our common stock price.

Our quarterly operating results have in the past and may in the future vary significantly depending on factors including the timing of customer projects and purchase orders, new product announcements and releases by us and other companies, gain or loss of significant customers, price discounting of our products, the timing of expenditures, customer product delivery requirements, availability and cost of components or labor and economic conditions, generally, and in the information technology market, specifically. Any unfavorable change in these or other factors could have a material adverse effect on our operating results for a particular quarter or year, which may cause downward pressure on our common stock price. We expect quarterly and annual fluctuations to continue for the foreseeable future.

Our historical order flow patterns, which we expect to continue, have caused forecasting difficulties for us. If we do not meet our forecasts or analysts' forecasts for us, the price of our common stock may decline.

Historically, a significant portion of our sales have resulted from shipments during the last few weeks of the quarter from orders received in the last month of the applicable quarter. We do, however, base our expense levels, in significant part, on our expectations of future revenue. As a result, we expect our expense levels to be relatively fixed in the short term. Any concentration of sales at the end of the quarter may limit our ability to plan or adjust operating expenses. Therefore, if anticipated shipments in any quarter do not occur or are delayed, expenditure levels could be disproportionately high as a percentage of sales, and our operating results for that quarter would be adversely affected. As a result, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are not and will not necessarily be meaningful, and you should not rely upon them as an indication of future performance. If our operating results for a quarter are below the expectations of public market analysts and investors, the price of our common stock may be materially adversely affected.

Revenue recognition accounting standards and interpretations may change, causing us to recognize lower revenues.

In October 1997, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA") issued Statement of Position ("SOP") No. 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition ("SOP 97-2"). We adopted SOP 97-2, as amended by SOP No. 98-4, Deferral of the Effective Date of a Provision of SOP 97-2 ("SOP 98-4"), as of July 1, 1998. In December 1998, the AICPA issued SOP No. 98-9, Modification of SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, With Respect to Certain Transactions ("SOP 98-9"). We adopted SOP 98-9 on January 1, 2000. These standards address software revenue recognition matters primarily from a conceptual level and do not include specific implementation guidance. In addition, in December 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 101, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements ("SAB 101"), which provides further guidance with regard to revenue recognition, presentation and disclosure. We adopted SAB 101 during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2000. In December 2003, the SEC issued SAB No. 104, Revenue Recognition ("SAB 104"), which superseded SAB 101. In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") incorporated the forgoing revenue recognition standards into the FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ ("ASC") within ASC Topic 985-605, Software Revenue Recognition ("ASC 985-605"). We believe that we are currently in compliance with ASC 985-605.

The accounting profession and the SEC continue to discuss certain provisions of ASC 985-605 with the objective of providing additional guidance on potential application of the standards and interpretations. These discussions could lead to unanticipated changes in revenue recognition standards and, as a result, in our current revenue accounting practices, which could cause us to recognize lower revenues and lead to a decrease in our stock price.

If our products have product defects, it could damage our reputation, sales and profitability and result in other costs, any of which could adversely affect our operating results, which could cause our common stock price to go down.

Our products are extremely complex and are constantly being modified and improved, and as such they may contain undetected defects or errors when first introduced or as new versions are released. As a result, we have in the past and could in the future face loss or delay in recognition of revenues as a result of software errors or defects. In addition, our products are typically intended for use in applications that are critical to a customer's business. As a result, we believe that our customers and potential customers have a greater sensitivity to product defects than the market for software products in general.

There can be no assurance that, despite our testing, errors will not be found in new products or releases after commencement of commercial shipments, resulting in loss of revenues or delay in market acceptance, diversion of development resources, damage to our reputation, adverse litigation, or increased service and warranty costs, any of which would have a material adverse effect upon our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our success and our ability to compete are dependent, in part, upon protection of our proprietary technology. If we are unable to protect our proprietary technology, our revenues and operating results would be materially adversely affected.

We generally rely on trademark, trade secret, copyright and patent law to protect our intellectual property. We may also rely on creative skills of our personnel, new product developments, frequent product enhancements and reliable product maintenance as means of protecting our proprietary technologies. There can be no assurance, however, that such means will be successful in protecting our intellectual property. There can be no assurance that others will not develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technology.

The source code for our proprietary software is protected both as a trade secret and as a copyrighted work. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our products or technology without authorization, or to develop similar technology independently.



We may have difficulty protecting our proprietary technology in countries other than the United States. If we are unable to protect our proprietary technology, our revenues and operating results would be materially adversely affected.

We operate in a number of countries other than the United States. Effective copyright and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited in certain countries. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the protection provided to our proprietary technology by the laws and courts of foreign nations against piracy and infringement will be substantially similar to the remedies available under the laws of the United States. Any of the foregoing considerations could result in a loss or diminution in value of our intellectual property, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Companies may claim that we infringe their intellectual property or proprietary rights, which could cause us to incur significant expenses or prevent us from selling our products.

We have in the past had companies claim that certain technologies incorporated in our products infringe their patent rights. Although we have resolved the past claims and there are currently no claims of infringement pending against us, there can be no assurance that we will not receive notices in the future from parties asserting that our products infringe, or may infringe, those parties' intellectual property rights. There can be no assurance that licenses to disputed technology or intellectual property rights would be available on reasonable commercial terms, if at all.

Furthermore, we may initiate claims or litigation against parties for infringement of our proprietary rights or to establish the validity of our proprietary rights. Litigation, either as plaintiff or defendant, could result in significant expense to us or divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel from operations, whether or not such litigation is resolved in our favor. In the event of an adverse ruling in any such litigation, we might be required to pay substantial damages, discontinue the use and sale of infringing products, expend significant resources to develop non-infringing technology or obtain licenses to infringing technology. In the event of a successful claim against us and our failure to develop or license a substitute technology, our business, financial condition and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

We depend upon our key personnel.

Our future success depends in large part on the continued service of our key technical and management personnel. We do not have employment contracts with or "key person" life insurance policies on, any of our employees, including Mr. John M. Thornton, our Chairman, and Mr. James B. DeBello, our President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Loss of services of key employees could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial condition. We are also dependent on our ability to identify, hire, train, retain and motivate high quality personnel, especially highly skilled engineers involved in the ongoing developments required to refine our technologies and to introduce future applications. The high technology industry is characterized by a high level of employee mobility and aggressive recruiting of skilled personnel.

We cannot assure you that we will be successful in attracting, assimilating and retaining additional qualified personnel in the future. If we were to lose the services of one or more of our key personnel, or if we failed to attract and retain additional qualified personnel, it could materially and adversely affect our customer relationships, competitive position and revenues.

The liability of our officers and directors is limited pursuant to Delaware law.

Pursuant to our Certificate of Incorporation, and as authorized under applicable Delaware Law, our directors and officers are not liable for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty, except for liability (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or that

involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) under Section 174 of the Delaware General Corporation Law or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

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## Risks Related to Our Stock

A few of our stockholders have significant control over our voting stock which may make it difficult to complete some corporate transactions without their support and may prevent a change in control.

As of November 30, 2009, John M. Thornton, who is our Chairman of the Board and his spouse, Director Sally B. Thornton, beneficially owned 2,869,959 shares of common stock including stock options or approximately 17% of our outstanding common stock. Our directors and executive officers as a whole, own approximately 16% of our outstanding common stock, or approximately 25% including outstanding options (vested and unvested) to acquire our common stock. John H. Harland Company ("John Harland") has 2,142,856 shares or approximately 13% of our outstanding common stock. John Harland also holds 321,428 warrants which may be exercised to acquire 321,428 shares of our common stock, thereby increasing the number of shares of common stock held by John Harland to 2,464,284 shares or approximately 14% of our outstanding common stock. Laurus Funds may acquire up to 1,060,000 shares of our common stock upon exercise of its warrant or approximately 6% of our outstanding common stock.

The above-described significant stockholders may have considerable influence over the outcome of all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election of directors. In addition, this ownership could discourage the acquisition of our common stock by potential investors and could have an anti-takeover effect, possibly depressing the trading price of our common stock.

Our common stock is listed on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board.

Our common stock is currently listed on the Over-The-Counter ("OTC") Bulletin Board. If our common stock became ineligible to be listed on the OTC Bulletin Board, it would likely continue to be listed on the "pink sheets." Securities traded on the OTC Bulletin Board or the "pink sheets" are subject to certain securities regulations. These regulations may limit, in certain circumstances, certain trading activities in our common stock, which could reduce the volume of trading in our common stock or the market price of our common stock. The OTC market and the "pink sheets" also typically exhibit extreme price and volume fluctuations. These broad market factors may materially adversely affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. In the past, individual companies whose securities have exhibited periods of volatility in their market price have had securities class action litigation instituted against that company. This type of litigation, if instituted, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources.

We may issue preferred stock, which could adversely affect the rights of common stock holders.

The Board of Directors is authorized to issue up to 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock and to determine the price, rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, including voting rights, of those shares without any further vote or action by the stockholders. The rights of the holders of common stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of any preferred stock that may be issued in the future. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing desirable flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire a majority of our outstanding voting stock. We have no current plans to issue shares of preferred stock. In addition, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law restricts certain business combinations with any "interested stockholder" as defined by such statute. The statute may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in our control.

Our common stock price has been volatile. You may not be able to sell your shares of our common stock for an amount equal to or greater than the price at which you acquire your shares of common stock.

The market price of our common stock has been, and is likely to continue to be, highly volatile. Future announcements concerning us or our competitors, quarterly variations in operating results, announcements of technological innovations, the introduction of new products or changes in our product pricing policies or those of our competitors, claims of infringement of proprietary rights or other litigation, changes in earnings estimates by analysts or other factors could cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate substantially. In addition, the stock market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected the market prices for the common stocks of technology companies and that have often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, the closing price of our common stock ranged from \$0.05 to \$1.01.

Applicable SEC rules governing the trading of "penny stocks" limit the trading and liquidity of our common stock which may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

So long as our common stock continues to trade below \$5.00 per share, our common stock is considered a "penny stock" and is subject to SEC rules and regulations that impose limitations upon the manner in which our shares can be publicly traded. These regulations require the delivery, prior to any transaction involving a penny stock, of a disclosure document explaining the penny stock market and the associated risks. Under these regulations, brokers who recommend penny stocks to persons other than established customers or certain accredited investors must make a special written suitability determination for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to a transaction prior to sale. These regulations, and the practices required by them, have the effect of limiting the trading activity of our common stock and reducing the liquidity of an investment in our common stock.

We do not intend to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

We have never declared or paid a dividend on our common stock. We intend to retain earnings, if any, for use in the operation and expansion of our business and, therefore, do not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

Our principal executive office, as well as our research and development facility, is located in an office building in San Diego, California that we lease under a non-cancelable operating lease. The lease costs are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The lease on this facility, which included approximately 15,927 square feet of office space, commenced in December 2005 and expires in December 2012. On February 1, 2009, the lease was amended to allow us to defer the payment of 50% of the basic rent due for the months of February through September 2009. We will repay the deferred rent with interest at an annual rate of 6% in equal monthly installments payable on the first day of each calendar month commencing October 1, 2009 and continuing through March 1, 2010. In addition, in connection with the amendment, we waived our right to exercise an early termination option. The base monthly rent for our facility in fiscal 2009 under this lease was approximately \$27,080. The base monthly rent increases every twelve months by approximately 3%. On September 13, 2009, the lease was amended to reduce the amount of office space subject to the lease by approximately 1,722 square feet, which reduced our basic rent proportionately starting in December 2009.

Our facility is covered by adequate insurance and we believe the leased space is sufficient for our current and future needs.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

We are not aware of any legal proceedings or claims that we believe may have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results, cash flow or liquidity.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter ended September 30, 2009.



## PART II

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

## Market Information

Our common stock is traded on the Over-The-Counter ("OTC") Bulletin Board under the symbol MITK.OB and the closing bid price of our common stock on December 23, 2009 was \$0.70. The following table sets forth, for the fiscal period indicated, the high and low closing bid prices for our common stock as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board. The quotations for our common stock traded on the OTC Bulletin Board may reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

	High	Low
<b>FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009</b>		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.11
Third Quarter	0.35	0.10
Second Quarter	0.13	0.05
First Quarter	0.34	0.06
<b>FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2008</b>		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.15
Third Quarter	0.51	0.15
Second Quarter	0.40	0.25
First Quarter	0.60	0.31

## Holders

As of November 30, 2009, there were 424 shareholders of record of our common stock.

## Dividends

We have not paid any dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain earnings for use in our business and do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

## Repurchases

We did not repurchase any of our equity securities during the year ended September 30, 2009.

## Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans.

The table below sets forth information as of September 30, 2009, with respect to compensation plans under which our common stock is authorized for issuance. The figures related to the equity compensation plan approved by security holders relate to our 1999 Stock Option Plan, 2000 Stock Option Plan, 2002 Stock Option Plan and 2006 Stock Option Plan. We do not have any equity compensation plans that have not been approved by security holders.

Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities
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	(a)	(b)	reflected in column (a) (c)
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Security Holders	3,533,000	\$ 0.56	396,811

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Our 1996 Stock Option Plan, which provided for the purchase of up to 2,000,000 shares of our common stock through incentive and non-qualified stock options, terminated on October 30, 2006; however options granted under the plan that were outstanding at such date remained in effect until such options were exercised or expired. As of September 30, 2009, no options were outstanding or available for grant under the 1996 Stock Option Plan.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

Disclosure not required as a result of the Company's status as a smaller reporting company.

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

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with our financial statements and the notes to those statements included in this report. This discussion and analysis may contain forward-looking statements, which are based on information that is currently available to us, speak only as of the date hereof, and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. See "IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS," at the beginning of this report. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements. In evaluating such statements, we urge you to carefully consider various factors identified in this report, including those discussed under "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this report, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued ASC Topic 105-10, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("ASC 105-10"), formerly known as SFAS No. 168, The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162. The FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Codification") will be the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. ASC 105-10 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. All existing accounting standards are superseded as described in ASC 105-10. All other accounting literature not included in the Codification is non-authoritative. The adoption of ASC 105-10 did not have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Sales

Net sales were approximately \$3,619,000 and \$5,229,000 for fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively, a decrease of approximately \$1,610,000, or 31%. The decrease in net sales primarily relates to reduced sales of our core products due to, among other factors, the economic downturn, accelerating consolidation of financial institutions and the continued decline of check processing in the back office.

We recognized revenue from the sale of software licenses to John Harland of approximately \$6,000 in fiscal 2009, compared to approximately \$228,000 in fiscal 2008, a reduction of 97%. Revenue recognized from professional services, including software maintenance, were approximately \$60,000 and \$58,000 in fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively. John H. Harland Company and its subsidiary, Harland Financial Solutions, is a related party which is discussed in Note 6 to our financial statements included in Item 8 of this report.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales for fiscal year 2009 was approximately \$669,000 compared to approximately \$899,000 for fiscal year 2008, a decrease of approximately \$230,000 or 26%. The decrease is primarily due to decreased sales, partially offset by an increase in third-party license fees, which are included in cost of sales. Stated as a percentage of net sales, cost of sales were 18% in fiscal 2009 compared to 17% in fiscal 2008.



### Operations Expenses

Operations expenses include payroll, employee benefits, and other personnel-related costs associated with purchasing, shipping and receiving and facilities management. In connection with the workforce reduction we implemented in January 2009, we eliminated our operations department. Other costs previously included in that department were reallocated to the other departments.

Operations expenses decreased by approximately \$65,000 or 68% to approximately \$30,000 in fiscal 2009 from approximately \$95,000 in fiscal 2008. The decrease in expenses for the current fiscal year primarily relates to reduced personnel-related costs and reductions in other direct operating expenses due to the workforce reduction we implemented in January 2009. Stated as a percentage of net sales, operations expenses were less than 1% in fiscal 2009 compared to 2% in fiscal 2008.

### Selling and Marketing Expenses

Selling and marketing expenses include payroll, employee benefits, and other headcount-related costs associated with sales and marketing personnel and advertising, promotions, trade shows, seminars, and other programs. Selling and marketing expenses were approximately \$857,000 and \$1,469,000 for fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively. Stated as a percentage of net sales, selling and marketing expenses in fiscal years 2009 and 2008 were 24% and 28%, respectively. The dollar decrease in the current fiscal year primarily relates to lower personnel costs due to the workforce reduction in January 2009, decreased commissions due to declining sales and to cost savings in outside services, travel expenses, website development and other promotional costs and stock-based compensation.

### Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses include payroll, employee benefits, consultant expenses and other headcount-related costs associated with product development. These costs are incurred to maintain and enhance existing products. We retain what we believe to be sufficient staff to sustain our existing product lines, including development of new, more feature-rich versions of our existing product, as we determine the marketplace demands. We also employ research personnel, whose efforts are instrumental in ensuring product paths from current technologies to anticipated future generations of products within our area of business.

Research and development expenses for fiscal 2009 were approximately \$1,901,000, compared to approximately \$1,802,000 for fiscal 2008, an increase of approximately \$99,000 or 5%. The increase in the current fiscal period primarily relates to software development costs of approx \$284,000, associated with our Mobile Capture software application, incurred subsequent to making the product available for general release to customers, and therefore expensed during the current period in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 985-20, Costs of Software to Be Sold, Leased or Marketed. These development costs were capitalized in the prior period. The increase in the current period was partially offset by decreased personnel costs in connection with the workforce reduction we implemented in January 2009 and decreases in certain direct operating expenses, such as software licenses, materials and supplies, repairs and maintenance and recruitment costs in fiscal 2009. Stated as a percentage of net sales, research and development expenses were 53% and 34% in fiscal years 2009 and 2008, respectively

### General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include payroll, employee benefits, and other personnel-related costs associated with the finance, facilities, and legal, accounting and other administrative fees. General and administrative expenses were approximately \$1,481,000 in fiscal 2009 compared to approximately \$1,719,000 in fiscal 2008, a decrease of approximately \$238,000 or 14%. The decrease in the current fiscal year was primarily due to decreased personnel costs due to the workforce reduction implemented in January 2009, reduced bad debt expense and decreases in other

direct operating expenses, including stock-based compensation, travel and charitable contributions, partially offset by increased legal fees and other outside services. Stated as a percentage of net sales, general and administrative expenses were 41% and 33% in fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively.

### Interest and Other Income (Expense)

Interest income decreased by approximately \$4,000 or 44% to approximately \$5,000 in fiscal 2009 compared to approximately \$9,000 in fiscal 2008 due to lower average cash balances. We recorded interest expense of approximately \$4,000 in fiscal 2009 compared to a negligible amount of interest expense in fiscal 2008. In fiscal 2009, we recorded a loss on the disposal of fixed assets of approximately \$2,000. There was no such loss in fiscal 2008.

### Income Taxes

For the fiscal 2009 and 2008, we recorded tax provisions of approximately \$1,800 and \$2,800, respectively, for income taxes which was primarily state franchise tax.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

On September 30, 2009, we had approximately \$674,000 in cash and cash equivalents compared to approximately \$1,300,000 on September 30, 2008, a decrease of approximately \$626,000 or 48%. The decrease in cash was primarily due to the loss for the year, largely due to decreased revenue, partially offset by decreased capital invested in software development and lower accounts receivable balances at the end of September 2009. The balance of accounts receivable at the end of fiscal 2009 was approximately \$361,000, a decrease of approximately \$552,000 from the September 30, 2008 balance of approximately \$913,000. The decrease in accounts receivable was primarily due to reduced sales, better collection efforts and the timing of customer billings and the receipt of payments.

Deferred revenue, which consists of maintenance and support service fees that are deferred and recognized as income over the contract period on a straight-line basis, was approximately \$701,000 and \$676,000 at September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, an increase of approximately \$25,000 or 4%. We believe that as the installed base of our products grows and as customers purchase additional complementary products, the maintenance and support service fees that are deferred, as well those recognized as income over the contract term, will continue to increase.

We financed our cash needs during the twelve months ended September 30, 2009 and for the same period in fiscal 2008 primarily from collections of accounts receivable and existing cash and cash equivalents.

Net cash used in operating activities during the twelve months ended September 30, 2009 was approximately \$553,000 compared to approximately \$399,000 during the twelve months ended September 30, 2008, an increase of approximately \$154,000 or 39%. The primary uses of cash from operating activities during the current fiscal year included the net loss of approximately \$1,322,000, decreases in accounts receivable of approximately \$576,000, accrued payroll and related taxes of approximately \$83,000 and accounts payable of approximately \$48,000, partially offset by an increase in other accrued liabilities of approximately \$138,000. Net cash used in operating activities in fiscal 2009 also included non-cash stock-based compensation of approximately \$116,000, amortization of software development costs of approximately \$46,000 and depreciation and amortization of fixed assets of approximately \$38,000.

Net cash used in investing activities during the twelve months ended September 30, 2009 was approximately \$73,000, compared to approximately \$397,000 during fiscal 2008, a decrease of approximately \$324,000 or 82%. The decrease in cash used in investing activities in the current period is primarily due to a decrease of approximately \$284,000 in software development costs related to our Mobile Capture software application, which costs we ceased capitalizing when we completed our first production general release in November 2008, and a decrease of approximately \$40,000 in purchases of property and equipment. We do not have any significant capital expenditures planned for the foreseeable future.

We had negative working capital of approximately \$280,000 and a current ratio of 0.80 at September 30, 2009, compared to working capital of approximately \$919,000 and a current ratio 1.66 at September 30, 2008. On September 30, 2009, our total liability to equity ratio was 11.73 to 1 compared to 1.09 to 1 on September 30, 2008. We have experienced a significant decline in working capital over the last fiscal year. We do not currently have any credit facilities in place, or any arrangement that we can draw upon for additional capital.

On January 9, 2009, we implemented a plan to decrease our operating expenses by reducing our workforce in light of the economic contraction of the financial services market into which we primarily sell our products. The staff reduction included general and administrative, sales and marketing and technical staff. We have diligently maintained key resources to adequately pursue new sales opportunities and support our operations.

On December 10, 2009, we sold: (i) 5% senior secured convertible debentures in the principal amount of approximately \$1.0 million, and (ii) warrants to purchase an aggregate of 334,167 shares of our common stock with an exercise price of \$0.91 per share. The debentures are convertible into shares of our common stock at any time at the discretion of the holder at a conversion price per share of \$0.75, subject to adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends and the like. The transaction resulted in net proceeds to us of approximately \$930,000, excluding transactions costs and expenses.

Based on our current operating plan, our existing working capital may not be sufficient to fund our planned operating expenses, capital expenditures, and working capital requirements through September 30, 2010 without additional sources of cash and/or the deferral, reduction or elimination of significant planned expenditures. A shortfall from projected sales levels could have a material adverse effect on our ability to continue operations at current levels. If this were to occur, we would be forced to liquidate certain assets where possible, and/or to suspend or curtail certain of our operations. Any of these actions could harm our business, results of operations and future prospects. To guard against this risk, we intend to seek debt, equity or equity-based financing, as we recently did in December 2009. We can give no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional financing on favorable terms or at all. If we raise additional funds by selling additional shares of our capital stock, or securities convertible into shares of our capital stock, the ownership interest of our existing shareholders may be diluted. The amount of dilution could be increased by the issuance of warrants or securities with other dilutive characteristics, such as anti-dilution clauses or price resets. If we need additional funding for operations and we are unable to raise it, we may be forced to liquidate assets and/or curtail or cease operations or to obtain funds through entering into additional collaborative agreements or other arrangements that may be on unfavorable terms. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

#### RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The possible effect on our financial statements of new accounting pronouncements that have been issued for future implementation is discussed in Note 1 to our audited financial statements included in this report.

#### APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. These estimates by management are affected by management's application of accounting policies are subjective and may differ from actual results. Our critical accounting policies include revenue recognition, allowance for accounts receivable, fair value of equity instruments and accounting for income taxes.

#### Revenue Recognition

We enter into contractual arrangements with integrators, resellers and end users that may include licensing of the our software products, product support and maintenance services, consulting services, resale of third-party hardware, or various combinations thereof, including the sale of such products or services separately. Our accounting policies regarding the recognition of revenue for these contractual arrangements is fully described in the Notes to the Financial Statements.



We consider many factors when applying generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America to revenue recognition. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- the actual contractual terms, such as payment terms, delivery dates, and pricing of the various product and service elements of a contract;
  - time period over which services are to be performed;
  - creditworthiness of the customer;
  - the complexity of customizations to our software required by service contracts;
  - the sales channel through which the sale is made (direct, VAR, distributor, etc.);
  - discounts given for each element of a contract; and
  - any commitments made as to installation or implementation “go live” dates.

Each of the relevant factors is analyzed to determine its impact, individually and collectively with other factors, on the revenue to be recognized for any particular contract with a customer. Management is required to make judgments regarding the significance of each factor in applying the revenue recognition standards, as well as whether or not each factor complies with such standards. Any misjudgment or error by management in its evaluation of the factors and the application of the standards, especially with respect to complex or new types of transactions, could have a material adverse affect on our future revenues and operating results.

#### Accounts Receivable.

We constantly monitor collections from our customers and maintain a provision for estimated credit losses that is based on historical experience and on specific customer collection issues. While such credit losses have historically been within our expectations and the provisions established, we cannot guarantee that we will continue to experience the same credit loss rates that we have in the past. Since our revenue recognition policy requires customers to be deemed creditworthy, our accounts receivable are based on customers whose payment is reasonably assured. Our accounts receivable are derived from sales to a wide variety of customers. We do not believe a change in liquidity of any one customer or our inability to collect from any one customer would have a material adverse impact on our financial position.

#### Fair Value of Equity Instruments

The valuation of certain items, including valuation of warrants, beneficial conversion feature related to convertible debt and compensation expense related to stock options granted, involve significant estimations with underlying assumptions judgmentally determined. The valuation of warrants and stock options are based upon a Black Scholes valuation model, which involve estimates of stock volatility, expected life of the instruments and other assumptions.

#### Deferred Income Taxes.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. We maintain a valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset due to uncertainty regarding the future realization based on historical taxable income, projected future taxable income, and the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences. Until such time as we can demonstrate that we will no longer incur losses or if we are unable to generate sufficient future taxable income we could be required to maintain the valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets.

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

Disclosure not required as a result of the Company's status as a smaller reporting company.





ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Mitek Systems, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Mitek Systems, Inc. as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, and the related statements of operations, 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 Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mitek Systems, Inc. as of September 30, 2009 and 2008, 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.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As more fully described in Note 1, the Company has negative working capital and has incurred recurring operating losses and negative cash flows from operations. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effects on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/Mayer Hoffman McCann P.C.  
San Diego, California  
December 29, 2009

MITEK SYSTEMS, INC  
BALANCE SHEET

	September 30,	
	2009	2008
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 674,115	\$ 1,300,281
Accounts receivable including related party of \$10,003 and \$4,591, respectively, net of allowance of \$24,268 and \$47,877, respectively	360,817	912,831
Deferred maintenance fees	60,683	-
Inventory, prepaid expenses and other current assets	49,910	100,000
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>1,145,525</b>	<b>2,313,112</b>
<b>PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT-net</b>	<b>60,367</b>	<b>91,066</b>
<b>SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT COSTS-net</b>	<b>365,753</b>	<b>347,738</b>
<b>DEPOSIT</b>	<b>29,465</b>	<b>29,465</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 1,601,110</b>	<b>\$ 2,781,381</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 356,305	\$ 403,925
Accrued payroll and related taxes	206,197	289,300
Deferred revenue	700,714	676,085
Deferred rent, current	118,732	-
Other accrued liabilities	44,023	24,712
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>1,425,971</b>	<b>1,394,022</b>
Deferred rent, non-current	49,374	55,745
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,475,345</b>	<b>1,449,767</b>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:</b>		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 40,000,000 shares authorized, 16,751,137 issued and outstanding	16,751	16,751
Additional paid-in capital	14,920,999	14,804,884
Accumulated deficit	(14,811,985)	(13,490,021)
<b>Total stockholders' equity</b>	<b>125,765</b>	<b>1,331,614</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$ 1,601,110</b>	<b>\$ 2,781,381</b>

MITEK SYSTEMS, INC  
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the years ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
<b>SALES</b>		
Software including sales to a related party of \$6,237 and \$227,812 for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively	\$ 1,692,707	\$ 3,396,054
Maintenance and professional services including sales to a related party of \$60,385 and \$56,792 for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively	1,925,908	1,833,394
	3,618,615	5,229,448
<b>COSTS AND EXPENSES:</b>		
Cost of sales-software	438,385	729,818
Cost of sales-maintenance and professional services	230,972	168,879
Operations	29,840	94,852
Selling and marketing	857,088	1,469,103
Research and development	1,901,327	1,801,633
General and administrative	1,480,666	1,719,463
Total costs and expenses	4,938,278	5,983,748
<b>OPERATING LOSS</b>	(1,319,663)	(754,300)
<b>OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):</b>		
Interest and other expense	(5,572)	(294)
Interest income	5,071	8,630
Total other income (expense) - net	(501)	8,336
<b>LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES</b>	(1,320,164)	(745,964)
<b>PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES</b>	(1,800)	(2,800)
<b>NET LOSS</b>	\$ (1,321,964)	\$ (748,764)
<b>NET LOSS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED</b>	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.04)
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING - BASIC AND DILUTED</b>	16,751,137	16,751,137

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

MITEK SYSTEMS, INC  
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the years ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net loss	\$ (1,321,964)	\$ (748,764)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Stock-based compensation expense	116,115	221,990
Depreciation and amortization	83,631	36,084
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	1,767	-
Provision for bad debts	(23,609)	26,900
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	575,623	(397,722)
Deferred maintenance fees	(60,683)	-
Inventory, prepaid expenses, and other assets	50,090	(524)
Accounts payable	(47,620)	283,406
Accrued payroll and related taxes	(83,103)	40,264
Deferred revenue	24,629	135,075
Other accrued liabilities	19,311	(6,798)
Deferred rent	112,361	11,149
Net cash used in operating activities	(553,452)	(398,940)
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Investment in software development costs	(63,734)	(347,738)
Purchases of property and equipment	(9,050)	(49,323)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	70	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(72,714)	(397,061)
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	-
<b>NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(626,166)</b>	<b>(796,001)</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<b>1,300,281</b>	<b>2,096,282</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD</b>	<b>\$ 674,115</b>	<b>\$ 1,300,281</b>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION</b>		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 3,724	\$ 243
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 1,800	\$ 2,800

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

MITEK SYSTEMS, INC.  
 STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY  
 For the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008

	Common Stock Outstanding (Shares)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders Equity
Balance, September 30, 2007	16,751,137	\$ 16,751	\$ 14,582,894	\$ (12,741,257)	\$ 1,858,388
Stock-based compensation expense			221,990		221,990
Net loss				(748,764)	(748,764)
Balance, September 30, 2008	16,751,137	16,751	14,804,884	(13,490,021)	1,331,614
Stock-based compensation expense			116,115		116,115
Net loss				(1,321,964)	(1,321,964)
Balance, September 30, 2009	16,751,137	\$ 16,751	\$ 14,920,999	\$ (14,811,985)	\$ 125,765

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

MITEK SYSTEMS, INC.  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009 AND 2008

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

Mitek Systems, Inc. (the "Company") primarily develops and markets intelligent character recognition and document capture products and services. The Company's technology is currently used to process checks by banks and is used in other markets for specialized applications.

During the past fiscal year, the Company has leveraged its technology and industry customer relationships to enter the rapidly growing market for smartphone mobile business applications. Branded "OOMPH" for Office on My Phone, the Company's new mobile applications use its proprietary technology to capture and read data from photos of documents taken using camera-equipped smartphones.

The Company has developed and deployed a software application that allows users to remotely deposit a check using their smartphone camera. Additionally, the Company has developed and deployed a receipt archival application and a mobile document faxing application using its proprietary technology.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared under the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification TM ("ASC") Topic 105-10, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("ASC 105-10"), in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern

The Company incurred net losses of approximately \$1,322,000 and \$749,000 for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and has an accumulated deficit of approximately \$14,800,000 as of September 30, 2009. In addition, the Company had negative working capital of approximately \$280,000 at the end of fiscal 2009, compared to working capital of approximately \$919,000 at the end of fiscal 2008. Cash used for operations increased from approximately \$399,000 in 2008 to \$553,000 in 2009. Cash used in investing activities during the twelve months ended September 30, 2009 was approximately \$73,000, compared to approximately \$397,000 in the same period in fiscal 2008. The Company has a cash balance of approximately \$674,000 as of September 30, 2009.

On January 9, 2009, the Company implemented a plan to decrease its operating expenses by reducing its workforce in light of the economic contraction of the financial services market into which the Company primarily sells its products. The staff reduction included general and administrative, sales and marketing and technical staff. The Company has diligently maintained key resources to adequately pursue new sales opportunities and support its operations. The Company's management does not believe that such reductions will impair the Company's ability to develop its ImageNet Mobile Deposit application and other mobile capture products, or to provide technical support to its current and prospective customers.

On December 10, 2009, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement with accredited investors pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue in exchange for aggregate consideration of approximately \$1.0 million the following securities: (i) 5% senior secured convertible debentures in the principal amount of approximately \$1.0 million, and (ii) warrants to purchase an aggregate of 334,167 shares of the Company's common stock with an exercise

price of \$0.91 per share. The debentures are convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at any time at the discretion of the holder at a conversion price per share of \$0.75, subject to adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends and the like. Each investor received a warrant to purchase that number of shares of the Company's common stock that equals 25% of the quotient obtained by dividing such investor's aggregate subscription amount by \$0.75. The transaction resulted in net proceeds to the Company of approximately \$930,000, excluding transactions costs and expenses. The notes are due and payable on December 31, 2011.

Based on its current operating plan, the Company's existing working capital may not be sufficient to meet the cash requirements to fund its planned operating expenses, capital expenditures, and working capital requirements through September 30, 2010 without additional sources of cash and/or the deferral, reduction or elimination of significant planned expenditures. The Company may need to raise significant additional funds to continue its operations. In the absence of positive cash flows from operations, the Company may be dependent on its ability to secure additional funding through the issuance of debt or equity instruments. If adequate funds are not available, the Company may be forced to significantly curtail its operations or to obtain funds through entering into additional collaborative agreements or other arrangements that may be on unfavorable terms.

These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. This basis of accounting contemplates the recovery of the Company's assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. In addition, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the specific amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities, which might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. The Company is taking expense reduction measures to conserve cash and has retained an investment banking firm to explore strategic alternatives.

#### Accounting 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, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. Examples include estimates of loss contingencies and product life cycles, and assumptions such as the elements comprising a software arrangement, including the distinction between upgrades or enhancements and new products; and when technological feasibility is achieved of new products. Balance sheet items that are significantly impacted by estimates include the contingencies related to the collectability of accounts receivable, the useful lives of fixed assets and the associated depreciation expense thereupon, and the valuation of tax losses and credits. In addition, the Company uses assumptions to estimate the fair value of stock-based compensation. Actual results may differ from management's estimates and assumptions.

#### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amount of cash, cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities are considered representative of their respective fair values because of the short-term nature of those instruments.

#### Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sales of software licenses sold through direct and indirect channels, which do not contain multiple elements, are recognized upon shipment of the related product, if the requirements of FASB ASC Topic 985-605, Software Revenue Recognition ("ASC 985-605"), are met. If the requirements of ASC 985-605, including evidence of an arrangement, delivery, fixed or determinable fee, collectability or vendor specific evidence about the fair value of an element are not met at the date of shipment, revenue is not recognized until such elements are known or resolved. Customer support services, or maintenance revenues, include post-contract support and the rights to unspecified upgrades and enhancements. Vendor specific objective evidence, or VSOE, of fair value for customer support is determined by reference to the price the customer pays for such element when sold separately; that is, the renewal rates offered to customers. In those instances when objective and reliable evidence of fair value exists for the undelivered items but not for the delivered items, the residual method is used to allocate the arrangement consideration. Under the residual method, the amount of arrangement consideration allocated to the delivered items equals the total arrangement consideration less the aggregate fair value of the undelivered items. Revenue from post-contract customer support is recognized ratably over the term of the contract. Revenue from professional



services is recognized when such services are delivered and accepted by the customer. When a software sales arrangement requires professional services related to significant production, modification or customization of software, or when a customer considers our professional services essential to the functionality of the software product, revenue is recognized based on predetermined milestone objectives required to complete the project as those milestone objectives are deemed to be substantive in relationship to the work performed. Any expected losses on contracts in progress are recorded in the period in which the losses become probable and reasonably estimable.

## Guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is not subject to potential obligations under guarantees that fall within the scope of FASB ASC Topic 460, Guarantees (“ASC 460”), except for standard indemnification and warranty provisions that are contained within many of the Company’s customer license and service agreements and certain supplier agreements, and give rise only to the disclosure requirements prescribed by ASC 460.

Indemnification and warranty provisions contained within the Company’s customer license and service agreements and certain supplier agreements are generally consistent with those prevalent in the Company’s industry. The Company has not incurred significant obligations under customer indemnification or warranty provisions historically and does not expect to incur significant obligations in the future. Accordingly, the Company does not maintain accruals for potential customer indemnification or warranty-related obligations.

## Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents customer billings, paid either upfront or annually at the beginning of each billing period, with revenue recognized ratably over the billing coverage period. For certain other licensing arrangements revenue attributable to undelivered elements, including post contract customer support which typically includes telephone support and the right to receive unspecified upgrades and enhancements of software on a when-and-if-available basis, is based upon the sales price of those elements when sold separately and is recognized ratably on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreement.

## Stock-Based Compensation

The Company records stock-based compensation in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation (“ASC 718”), formerly SFAS No. 123 (R), Share-Based Payments. The Company estimates the fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of stock options granted is recognized as expense over the requisite service period. Stock-based compensation expense for all share-based payment awards is recognized using the straight-line single-option method.

The Black-Scholes model requires subjective assumptions, including future stock price volatility and expected time to exercise, which greatly affect the calculated values. The expected term of options granted is derived from historical data on employee exercises and post-vesting employment termination behavior. The risk-free rate selected to value any particular grant is based on the U.S. Treasury rate that corresponds to the expected life of the grant effective as of the date of the grant. The expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock price. These factors could change in the future, affecting the determination of stock-based compensation expense in future periods.

## Advertising Expense

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and totaled approximately \$18,000 and \$7,000 during the years ended September 30, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

## Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are defined as highly liquid financial instruments with original maturities of three months or less. A substantial portion of the Company’s cash is deposited with two financial institutions. The Company monitors the financial condition of these financial institutions and it does not believe that funds on deposit are subject to a significant degree of risk. On May 20, 2009, in response to the crisis in the banking industry, the FDIC extended the increased basic deposit insurance limit of \$250,000 per depositor through December 31, 2013, at which time the limit

will return to \$100,000. Any financial problems with the financial institutions in which the Company deposits its funds may impact the Company's cash balances.

### Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects the Company's best estimate for probable losses inherent in accounts receivable balances. Management determines the allowance based on known troubled accounts, historical experience, and other currently available evidence.

### Inventories

Inventories primarily consisting of media storage devices are recorded at the lower of cost or market.

### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost. Following is a summary of property and equipment as of September 30, 2009:

Property and equipment - at cost:		
Equipment	\$	642,158
Furniture and fixtures		143,701
Leasehold improvements		49,300
		835,159
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization		
		(774,792)
Total property and equipment, net	\$	60,367

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment are provided using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives ranging from three to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the life of the lease or seven years. Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment totaled approximately \$38,000 and \$36,000 for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to operations. Total repairs and maintenance expenses were approximately \$9,000 and \$64,000 for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

### Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates the carrying value of long-lived assets including license agreements and other intangible assets when events and circumstances indicate that these assets may be impaired or whether any revision to the related amortization periods should be made. This evaluation is based on management's projections of the undiscounted future cash flows associated with each product or asset. If management's evaluation were to indicate that the carrying values of these intangible assets were impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. The Company did not record any impairment for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008.

### Research and Development

Research and development costs are expensed in the period incurred.

### Capitalized Software Development Costs

The Company has developed Mobile Capture software, a software solution that captures and reads data from mobile devices using proprietary technology. The Company has completed all of the planning, designing, coding, and testing

activities necessary to establish technological feasibility of the product and has determined that the product can be produced to meet its design specifications including functions, features, and technical performance requirements.

Costs of internally developed software are expensed until the technological feasibility of the software product has been established. Thereafter, software development costs, to the extent that management expects such costs to be recoverable against future revenues, are capitalized until the product's general availability to customers in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 985-20, Costs of Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Marketed ("ASC 985-20").

The Company evaluates its capitalized software development costs at each balance sheet date to determine if the unamortized balance related to any given product exceeds the estimated net realizable value of that product. Any such excess is written off through accelerated amortization in the quarter it is identified. Determining net realizable value, as defined by ASC 985-20, requires making estimates and judgments in quantifying the appropriate amount to write off, if any. Actual amounts realized from the software products could differ from those estimates. Also, any future changes to the Company's product portfolio could result in significant increases to its cost of license revenue as a result of the write-off of capitalized software development costs. The Company completed its first production general release of ImageNet Mobile Deposit™ on October 31, 2008, and entered into an agreement with a major financial institution on November 4, 2008 to conduct a performance evaluation of the product. In accordance with ASC 985-20, the Company ceased capitalizing software development costs related to this product on the date that it completed its first production general release.

In June 2009, the Company began to recognize revenue from the sale of ImageNet Mobile Deposit™, at which time it started amortizing the capitalized software development costs associated with the product in accordance with ASC 985-20. Under ASC 985-20, the annual amortization shall be the greater of the amount computed using (a) the ratio that current gross revenues for a product bear to the total of current and anticipated future gross revenues for that or (b) the straight-line method over the remaining estimated economic life of the product including the period being reported on. The Company determined it was appropriate to amortize the related capitalized software development costs over the remaining economic life of the product, estimated to be three years. In the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, the Company recorded approximately \$46,000 in amortization of software development costs. No amortization of software development costs were recorded in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008.

#### Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes ("ASC 740"). Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years.

Management evaluates the available evidence about future taxable income and other possible sources of realization of deferred tax assets. The valuation allowance reduces deferred tax assets to an amount that represents management's best estimate of the amount of such deferred tax assets that more likely than not will be realized. See Note 4.

#### Net Income (Loss) Per Share

The Company calculates net income (loss) per share in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 260, Earnings per Share ("ASC 260"). Basic net income (loss) per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share also gives effect to all potential dilutive common shares outstanding during the period, such as convertible debt, options and warrants, if dilutive. For fiscal 2009 and 2008 the Company had outstanding stock options to acquire 3,533,000 and 3,740,158 shares of the Company's common stock, respectively, which were excluded from this calculation, as they would have been antidilutive. In addition, warrants held by Laurus Master Fund to acquire 1,060,000 shares of the Company's common stock and warrants held by John Harland Company to acquire 321,428 shares of the Company's common stock were excluded from this calculation in fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, as they would reduce net loss per share.



## Segment Reporting

FASB ASC Topic 280, Segment Reporting (“ASC 280”), requires the use of a management approach in identifying segments of an enterprise. Management has determined that the Company operates in only one segment, document image processing and image analytics.

## Comprehensive Income (Loss)

There are no differences between net income and comprehensive income and, accordingly, no amounts have been reflected in the accompanying financial statements and a statement of comprehensive loss is not presented.

## Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued ASC Topic 105-10, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“ASC 105-10”), formerly known as SFAS No. 168, The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162. The FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“Codification”) will be the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. ASC 105-10 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. All existing accounting standards are superseded as described in ASC 105-10. All other accounting literature not included in the Codification is non-authoritative. The adoption of ASC 105-10 did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial condition or results of operations.

Effective October 1, 2008, the Company adopted the guidance in FASB ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (“ASC 820”), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements required under other accounting pronouncements. ASC 820 clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received pursuant to the sale of an asset or paid pursuant to the transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. It also requires that a fair value measurement reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on the best information available. Assumptions include the risks inherent in a particular valuation technique (such as a pricing model) and/or the risks inherent in the inputs to the model. The adoption of this guidance did not have a significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued ASC Topic 825, Financial Instruments (“ASC 825”), which permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The fair value option established by ASC 825 permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. Under ASC 825, the Company would report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option: (a) may be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments otherwise accounted for by the equity method; (b) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs); and (c) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments. This statement became effective for the Company October 1, 2008; however, the Company did not elect the fair value option for any of its financial assets or financial liabilities.

In June 2008, the FASB ratified a section of ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (“ASC 815-40”). ASC 815-40 provides that an entity should use a two step approach to evaluate whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to its own stock, including evaluating the instrument’s contingent exercise and settlement provisions. It also clarifies the impact of foreign currency denominated strike prices and market-based employee stock option valuation instruments on the evaluation. ASC 815-40 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company is in process of determining what the impact of adoption of ASC 815-40 will have



on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On April 1, 2009, the FASB issued ASC Topic 855, Subsequent Events (“ASC 855”). ASC 855 establishes general standards for accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued. ASC 855 sets forth 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 in the financial statements, identifies the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements, and the disclosures that should be made about events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date. In preparing these financial statements, the Company evaluated the events and transactions that occurred from September 30, 2009 through the date these financial statements were issued.

On April 1, 2009, the FASB issued ASC Topic 805, Business Combinations (“ASC 805”), which amends the guidance for business combinations, to: (i) require that assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies be recognized at fair value if fair value can be reasonably estimated; (ii) eliminate the requirement to disclose an estimate of the range of outcomes of recognized contingencies at the acquisition date; and (iii) require that contingent consideration arrangements of an acquiree assumed by the acquirer in a business combination be treated as contingent consideration of the acquirer and should be initially and subsequently measured at fair value. ASC 805 is effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of this pronouncement will have on its financial statements.

Effective June 30, 2009, the Company adopted three accounting standard updates which were intended to provide additional application guidance and enhanced disclosures regarding fair value measurements and impairments of securities. They also provide additional guidelines for estimating fair value in accordance with fair value accounting. The first update, as codified in ASC 820, provides additional guidelines for estimating fair value in accordance with fair value accounting. The second accounting update, as codified in ASC Topic 320, Investments – Debt and Equity Securities (“ASC 320”), changes accounting requirements for other-than-temporary-impairment for debt securities by replacing the current requirement that a holder have the positive intent and ability to hold an impaired security to recovery in order to conclude an impairment was temporary with a requirement that an entity conclude it does not intend to sell an impaired security and it will not be required to sell the security before the recovery of its amortized cost basis. The third accounting update, as codified in ASC 825, increases the frequency of fair value disclosures. These updates were effective for fiscal years and interim periods ended after June 15, 2009. The adoption of these accounting updates did not have any impact on the Company’s financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued ASC Topic 810, Consolidation (“ASC 810”), which amends the consolidation guidance related to variable interest entities including removing the scope exemption for qualifying special-purpose entities. This statement is effective as of the first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2009 with early adoption prohibited. The Company does not anticipate the adoption of ASC 810 to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2009-13, Revenue Recognition: Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements (“ASU 2009-13”), which amends ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition. ASU 2009-13 revises the current accounting treatment to specifically address how to determine whether an arrangement involving multiple deliverables contains more than one unit of accounting. This guidance is applicable to revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified during our first fiscal year that begins after June 15, 2010. The guidance may be applied either prospectively from the beginning of the fiscal year for new or materially modified arrangements or retrospectively. We are currently evaluating this authoritative guidance to determine any potential impact that it may have on our financial results.

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-14, Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements (“ASU 2009-14”), which amends ASC Topic 985, “Software.” ASU 2009-14 amends the ASC to change the accounting model for revenue arrangements that include both tangible products and software elements, such that tangible products containing both software and non-software components that function together to deliver the tangible product’s essential functionality are no longer within the scope of software revenue guidance. The changes to the ASC as a result of this update are effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. The Company does not anticipate the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on the financial statements.

## 2. INVENTORIES, PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Inventories, prepaid expenses and other current assets consisted of the following at September 30, 2009:

Inventories	\$	4,075
Prepaid insurance		22,029
Prepaid expenses		23,806
	\$	49,910

## 3. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

## Warrants

Historically, the Company has granted warrants to purchase its common stock to service providers and investors. As of September 30, 2009, the Company had warrants to purchase 1,381,428 shares of its common stock outstanding with exercise prices ranging from \$0.70 to \$0.92 per share, subject to adjustment per the terms of the agreements. These warrants expire from June 2011 to May 2012.

Included in the warrants discussed above, the Company entered into a warrant agreement with John H. Harland Company ("John Harland"), a related party, pursuant to which the Company granted to John Harland the right to purchase 321,428 shares of the Company's common stock at exercise prices ranging of \$0.70 per share, subject to adjustment per the terms of the agreement. These warrants expire from February 2012 to May 2012.

## Stock-based Compensation

ASC 718 requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The estimated average forfeiture rates for the twelve months ended September 30, 2009 of approximately 17% for grants to all employees were based on historical forfeiture experience. The estimated expected remaining contractual life of stock option grants for the twelve month period ended September 30, 2009 was 1.8 years on grants to directors and 6.0 years on grants to employees.

ASC 718 requires the cash flows resulting from the tax benefits resulting from tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for those options to be classified as financing cash flows. Due to the Company's valuation allowance from losses in the previous years, there was no such tax benefits during the twelve month period ended September 30, 2009. Prior to the adoption of ASC 718 those benefits would have been reported as operating cash flows had the Company received any tax benefits related to stock option exercises.

The fair value calculations for stock-based compensation awards to employees for the twelve month period ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 were based on the following assumptions:

	Twelve Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
Risk-free interest rate	0.44% - 2.46%	1.74% - 3.67%
Expected life (years)	5.3	5.4
Expected volatility	192%	98%
Expected dividends	None	None



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The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense related to stock options under ASC 718 for the twelve month period ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 which was allocated as follows:

	Twelve Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
Research and development	\$ 33,974	\$ 36,779
Sales and marketing	13,424	45,783
General and administrative	68,717	139,428
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options included in operating expenses	\$ 116,115	\$ 221,990

The following table summarizes vested and unvested options, fair value per share weighted average remaining term and aggregate intrinsic value at September 30, 2009:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Vested	2,625,973	0.39	5.09	\$ 980,641
Unvested	907,027	0.17	9.02	706,789
Total	3,533,000	0.34	6.10	\$ 1,687,430

As of September 30, 2009, the Company had \$149,251 of unrecognized compensation expense expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 1.0 year.

A summary of option activity under the Company's stock equity plans during the twelve months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in Years)
Oustanding, September 30, 2007	2,510,879	\$ 0.96	6.39
Granted:			
Board of Directors	175,000	\$ 0.37	2.18
Executive Officers	600,000	\$ 0.35	9.18
Employees	762,000	\$ 0.35	8.95
Cancelled	(307,721)	\$ 1.05	5.63
Oustanding, September 30, 2008	3,740,158	\$ 0.71	6.52
Granted:			
Board of Directors	150,000	\$ 0.09	2.41
Executive Officers	249,000	\$ 0.09	9.41
Employees	540,000	\$ 0.13	9.40
Cancelled	(1,146,158)	\$ 0.67	6.14

Oustanding, September 30, 2009	3,533,000	\$	0.56	6.10
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The following table summarizes significant ranges of outstanding and exercisable options as of September 30, 2009:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Shares Subject to Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares Subject to Exercisable Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Exercisable Options	Number of Shares Subject to Unvested Options
\$0.07 - \$0.69	2,300,500	6.92	\$ 0.29	1,431,959	\$ 0.35	868,541
\$0.70 - \$0.92	461,000	4.81	\$ 0.78	422,514	\$ 0.79	38,486
\$1.06 - \$1.68	725,000	4.57	\$ 1.11	725,000	\$ 1.11	-
\$2.13 - \$2.68	38,500	2.40	\$ 2.28	38,500	\$ 2.28	-
\$3.25 to \$12.37	8,000	0.63	\$ 7.21	8,000	\$ 7.21	-
	3,533,000	6.10	\$ 0.56	2,625,973	\$ 0.68	907,027

The per-share weighted average fair value of options granted during the twelve months ended September 30, 2009 was \$0.11.

#### Stock Option Plans

The Company currently has four stock option plans that allow the Company to grant options to purchase common stock to the Company's directors, executive officers and key individuals who make, or are expected to make, significant contributions to the Company. Under the terms of each of the Company's stock option plans, the exercise price of options granted to persons owning more than 10% of the total combined voting power of the Company's stock is not to be less than 110% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock as determined on the date of the grant of the options.

Under the terms of the 1999 Plan, 2000 Plan, 2002 Plan and 2006 Plan, each of which provides for the grant of incentive and non-qualified options: incentive stock options are granted with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the grant date and for a term of not more than ten years; non-qualified stock options may be granted with an exercise price of not less than 85% of fair market value of the Company's common stock at the grant date and for a term of not more than five years; and to date, the Company has elected to grant non-qualified stock options under these plans with a three year term.

The 1999 Plan provides for the purchase of up to 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The 1999 Plan terminated on June 10, 2009; however options granted under the plan that were outstanding at such date remain in effect until such options are exercised or expire. As of September 30, 2009, options to purchase 724,750 shares of the Company's common stock were outstanding and no options were available for grant under the 1999 Plan.

The 2000 Plan provides for the purchase of up to 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock. As of September 30, 2009, options to purchase 633,200 shares of the Company's common stock were outstanding and options to purchase up to 204,916 shares of the Company's common stock were available for grant under the 2000 Plan.

The 2002 Plan provides for the purchase of up to 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock. As of September 30, 2009, options to purchase 907,150 shares of the Company's common stock were outstanding and options to purchase up to 59,795 shares of the Company's common stock were available for grant under the 2002 Plan.

The 2006 Plan provides for the purchase of up to 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock. As of September 30, 2008, options to purchase 867,900 shares of the Company's common stock were outstanding and



options to purchase up to 132,100 shares of the Company's common stock were available for grant under the 2006 Plan.

The Company's 1996 Stock Option Plan, which provided for the purchase of up to 2,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock through incentive and non-qualified stock options, terminated on October 30, 2006; however options granted under the plan that were outstanding at such date remained in effect until such options were exercised or expired. As of September 30, 2009, no options were outstanding or available for grant under the 1996 Stock Option Plan.

4. INCOME TAXES

On October 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes ("ASC 740"), formerly FIN 48, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements 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 a tax return. Further, ASC 740 gives guidance regarding the recognition of a tax position based on a "more likely than not" recognition threshold; that is, evaluating whether the position is more likely than not of being sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The adoption of ASC 740 did not impact the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

The following table summarizes the activity related to our unrecognized tax benefits:

Balance at September 30, 2008	None
Increases related to current year tax positions	None
Expiration of statute of limitation of the assessment of taxes	None
Other	None
Balance at September 30, 2009	None

For the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 the provisions for income taxes were as follows:

	2009	2008
Federal - current	\$ -	\$ -
State - current	1,800	2,800
Total	\$ 1,800	\$ 2,800

Under ASC 740, deferred income tax liabilities and assets reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

Significant components of our net deferred tax liabilities and assets as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	2009	2008
<b>Deferred tax assets (liabilities):</b>		
Reserves not currently deductible	\$ 10,000	\$ 18,000
Book depreciation and amortization in excess of tax	2,000	2,000
Stock based compensation	223,000	177,000
Research credit carryforwards	44,000	44,000
AMT credit carryforwards	69,000	69,000
Net operating loss carryforwards	5,777,000	5,600,000
Capitalized research and development costs	865,000	551,000
Uniform capitalization	1,000	1,000
Other	245,000	259,000
<b>Total deferred assets</b>	<b>7,236,000</b>	<b>6,721,000</b>
Valuation allowance for net deferred tax assets	(7,236,000)	(6,721,000)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

The Company has provided a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets recorded as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 due to uncertainties regarding the realization of such assets.

The net change in the total valuation allowance for the year ended September 30, 2009 was an increase of approximately \$515,000. The net change in the total valuation allowance for the year ended September 30, 2008 was a decrease of approximately \$248,000. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. The Company considers projected future taxable income and planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical operating results and projections for the taxable income for the future, the Company has determined that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Accordingly, the Company has recorded a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to zero. There can be no assurance that the Company will ever be able to realize the benefit of some or all of the federal and state loss carryforwards or the credit carryforwards, either due to ongoing operating losses or due to ownership changes, which limit the usefulness of the loss carryforwards.

As of September 30, 2009, the Company has available net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$15,500,000 for federal income tax purposes, which will start to expire in 2018. The net operating loss carryforwards for state purposes are approximately \$8,700,000. As of September 30, 2009, the Company has available federal research and development credit carryforwards of approximately \$44,000 and alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$69,000. The research and development credits will start to expire in 2023. As of September 30, 2009, the Company has available California research and development credit carryforwards of approximately \$22,000. The state research and development credits have no expiration date.

The difference between the provision for income taxes and income taxes computed using the U.S. federal income tax rate was as follows for the years ended September 30:

	2009	2008
Amount computed using statutory rate	\$ (443,000)	\$ (260,000)
Net change in valuation allowance for net deferred tax assets	514,000	248,000
Non-deductible items	4,000	8,000
Expired credit	-	33,000
Other	-	29,000
State income tax	(73,200)	(55,200)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 1,800	\$ 2,800

## 5. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### Legal Matters

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is at times subject to various legal proceedings. Management is not aware of any legal proceedings or claims that it believes may have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, operating results, cash flow or liquidity.

### Employee 401(k) Plan

The Company has a 401(k) plan that allows participating employees to contribute up to 15% of their salary, subject to annual limits. The Board of Directors may, at its sole discretion, approve matching contributions by the Company. During fiscal 2009 and 2008, the Board of Directors did not approve any Company matching contributions to the plan.

### Leases

The Company's principal executive office, as well as its research and development facility, is located in an office building in San Diego, California that the Company leases under a non-cancelable operating lease. The lease costs are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The lease on this facility, which included approximately 15,927 square feet of office space, commenced in December 2005 and expires in December 2012. On February 1, 2009, the lease was amended to allow the Company to defer the payment of 50% of the basic rent due for the months of February through September 2009. The Company will repay the deferred rent with interest at an annual rate of 6% in equal monthly installments payable on the first day of each calendar month commencing October 1, 2009 and continuing through March 1, 2010. In addition, in connection with the amendment, the Company waived its right to exercise an early termination option. The base monthly rent for the facility in fiscal 2009 under this lease was approximately \$27,080. The base monthly rent increases every twelve months by approximately 3%. On September 13, 2009, the lease was amended to reduce the amount of office space subject to the lease by approximately 1,722 square feet, which reduced the Company's basic rent proportionately starting in December 2009.

The facility is covered by insurance and the Company believes the leased space is sufficient for its current and future needs.

Future annual minimum rental payments payable under the lease are as follows:

Year ending September 30:	
2010	\$ 414,385
2011	304,697
2012	313,220
2013	52,559
Thereafter	-
Total	\$ 1,084,861

Rent expense for operating leases for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 totaled \$324,114 and \$324,911, respectively.

## 6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

John H. Harland Company ("JHH Co.") made investments in the Company in February and May 2005. JHH Co. acquired a total of 2,142,856 shares of unregistered common stock for an aggregate purchase price of \$1,500,000 or \$0.70 per share. As part of the acquisition of shares, JHH Co. received warrants to purchase 321,428 additional shares of common stock at \$0.70 per share. This transaction resulted in JHH Co. and its subsidiary, Harland Financial Solutions (collectively "John Harland"), being considered related parties of the Company due to the amount of the Company's common stock beneficially owned by John Harland. John Harland is not involved in the management decisions of the Company and does not participate in any board meetings, unless invited.

The following table summarizes revenue realized from John Harland during the twelve months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

Revenue	Twelve Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
Software licenses	\$ 6,237	\$ 227,812
Maintenance and professional services	60,385	56,792
Total Revenue	\$ 66,622	\$ 284,604

At September 30, 2009, there was an outstanding accounts receivable balance of approximately \$10,000 due from John Harland, compared to a balance of approximately \$5,000 at September 30, 2008.

## 7. PRODUCT REVENUES AND SALES CONCENTRATIONS

### Product Revenues

During the twelve months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company's revenues were derived primarily from its Character Recognition Product line.

Below is a summary of the revenues by product lines:

Revenue	Twelve Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
Software licenses	\$ 1,692,707	\$ 3,396,054

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Maintenance and professional services	1,925,908	1,833,394
Total Revenue	\$ 3,618,615	\$ 5,229,448

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The Company sells its products primarily to original equipment manufacturers, system integrators and resellers who ultimately sell to depository institutions.

For the twelve months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company had the following sales concentrations:

	2009	2008
Customers to which sales were in excess of 10% of total sales:		
Number of customers	1	2
Aggregate percentage of sales	15.5%	31.0%

Sales to customers in excess of 10% of total sales were approximately \$561,000 and \$1,622,000 for the twelve months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008. The balance of accounts receivable from customers with sales in excess of 10% of total sales was approximately \$1,000 as of September 30, 2009, compared to \$402,000 as of September 30, 2008.

International sales accounted for approximately 15% and 35%, of the Company's net sales for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. International sales in fiscal 2009 were made to customers in 14 countries including Australia, Canada, Finland, Greece, Japan, Spain and the United Kingdom. The Company sells its products in United States currency only. The Company recorded a significant portion (16%) of its revenues from one customer in fiscal 2009. In fiscal 2008, 31% of net sales were to two customers.

#### 8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On December 10, 2009, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement with accredited investors pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue in exchange for aggregate consideration of approximately \$1.0 million the following securities: (i) 5% senior secured convertible debentures in the principal amount of approximately \$1.0 million, and (ii) warrants to purchase an aggregate of 334,167 shares of the Company's common stock with an exercise price of \$0.91 per share. The debentures are convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at any time at the discretion of the holder at a conversion price per share of \$0.75, subject to adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends and the like. Each investor received a warrant to purchase that number of shares of the Company's common stock that equals 25% of the quotient obtained by dividing such investor's aggregate subscription amount by \$0.75. The transaction resulted in net proceeds to the Company of approximately \$930,000, excluding transactions costs and expenses.

The following summarizes the terms of the debentures we issued:

Term: Due and payable on December 10, 2011.

Interest: Interest is payable in cash or stock at the rate of 5% on each conversion date (as to the principal amount being converted), on each early redemption date (as to the principal amount being redeemed) and on the maturity date.

Principal Payment: The principal amount, if not paid earlier, is due and payable on December 10, 2011.

Early Redemption: The Company has the right to redeem all or a portion of the debenture before maturity by payment in cash of the outstanding principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest being redeemed. The payment of the debenture would occur on the 10th trading day following the date the Company gave the holder notice of its intent to redeem the debenture. The Company agreed to honor any notices of conversion that it receives from the holder before the date the Company pays off

the debenture.



**Voluntary Conversion:** The debentures are convertible at anytime at the discretion of the holder at a conversion price per share of \$0.75, subject to adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends and the like.

**Forced Conversion:** The Company has the right to force conversion of the debentures if (i) the closing price of its common stock exceeds 200% of the then effective conversion price for 20 trading days out of a consecutive 30 trading day period or (ii) the average daily trading volume for its common stock exceeds 100,000 shares per trading day for 20 trading days out of a consecutive 30 trading day period and the closing price of its common stock exceeds 100% of the then effective conversion price for 20 trading days out of a consecutive 30 trading day period.

**Covenants:** The debentures impose certain covenants on the Company including restrictions against paying cash dividends or distributions on shares of its outstanding common stock.

**Security Interest:** The debentures are secured by all of the Company's assets under the terms of a security agreement it entered into with the investors dated December 10, 2009.

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

None.

**ITEM 9A(T). CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

**Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15 as of the end of the period covered by this report. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the company in the reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures also include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the year ended September 30, 2009.

**Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles, generally accepted in the United States of America.



The Company's management has used the framework set forth in the report entitled Internal Control—Integrated Framework published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The Company's management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of September 30, 2009.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit us to provide only management's report in this annual report.

#### Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

On January 13, 2009, Tesfaye Hailemichael, the Company's Chief Financial Officer, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary, tendered his resignation to pursue other interests, effective January 14, 2009 and the Company's Board of Directors appointed James B. DeBello, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, as Chief Financial Officer and Secretary. Mr. DeBello also continues his current responsibilities as President and Chief Executive Officer.

Other than the aforementioned change, the Company has not made any changes in its internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d - 15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B.

#### OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

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## PART III

## ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

## Directors and Executive Officers

Pursuant to our Bylaws, the Board of Directors has fixed the number of authorized directors at seven. The members of the Board of Directors serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors have been elected. The officers serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. The following table includes the names and certain information about our directors and executive officers.

Name	Age	Position
John M. Thornton	77	Chairman of the Board
James B. DeBello	51	Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Director
Tesfaye Hailemichael (1)	60	Chief Financial Officer
Michael W. Bealmear (2) (3) (4)	62	Director
Vinton P. Cunningham (3)	73	Director
Gerald I. Farmer, Ph. D. (2) (3) (4)	75	Director
Sally B. Thornton	75	Director
William P. Tudor (2)	64	Director

(1) On January 13, 2009, Tesfaye Hailemichael tendered his resignation from all offices with the Company to pursue other interests, effective January 14, 2009.

(2) Member of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors

(3) Member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors

(4) Member of the Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors

John M. Thornton. Mr. Thornton has been a director of Mitek since March 1986. He was appointed Chairman of the Board as of October 1, 1987 and served as President from May 1991 to July 1991, as Chief Executive Officer from May 1991 to February 1992 and again as Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer from September 1998 to May 2003, when he resigned from his positions as President and Chief Executive Officer. He resigned from his position as Chief Financial Officer in May 2005. He continues to serve as Chairman of the Board. From 1976 through 1988, Mr. Thornton served as Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board at Micom Systems, Inc. Mr. Thornton is also Chairman of the Board of Thornton Winery Corporation in Temecula, California.

James B. DeBello. Mr. DeBello has been a director of Mitek since November 1994. He has been President and Chief Executive Officer of Mitek since May 2003. In January 2009, Mr. DeBello was named Mitek's Chief Financial Officer and Secretary, in addition to his other positions. Prior to joining Mitek Systems, he was Chief Executive Officer of AsiaCorp Communications, Inc., a wireless data infrastructure and software company, from July 2001 to May 2003. He was Venture Chief Executive Officer for IdeaEdge Ventures, Inc., a venture capital company, from June 2000 to June 2001. From May 1999 to May 2000 he was President, Chief Operating Officer and a member of

the Board of Directors of CollegeClub.com, an Internet company. From November 1998 to April 1999 he was Chief Operating Officer of WirelessKnowledge, Inc., a joint venture company formed between Microsoft and Qualcomm, Inc. Before that, from November 1996 to November 1998, Mr. DeBello held positions as Vice President, Assistant General Manager and General Manager of Qualcomm, Inc.'s Eudora Internet Software Division, and Vice President of Product Management of Qualcomm, Inc.'s Subscriber Equipment Division. Mr. DeBello holds a B.A., magna cum laude and MBA from Harvard Business School and was a Rotary Scholar at the University of Singapore where he studied economics and Chinese.

Tesfaye Hailemichael. Mr. Hailemichael joined Mitek in May 2005, serving as Chief Financial Officer until his resignation in January 2009. Prior to joining Mitek, he served as Chief Financial Officer at Maxwell Technologies from 2003 to 2005. Prior to that, he served as Chief Financial Officer at Raidtec Ltd. from 2001 to 2003. Prior to that, he served as Executive Vice President and Director of Transnational Computer Technology, Inc. from 1998 to 2001. Mr. Hailemichael served as Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Dohill Systems, Inc. from 1990 to 1998.

Michael W. Bealmear. Mr. Bealmear has been a director of Mitek since April 2004. He has been President and Chief Executive Officer of Hyperroll since 2004. He was EVP and President of Worldwide Operations at Sybase, Inc. from 2002 to 2004. From 2001 to 2000 he was CEO at Convansys, Inc., from 1999 to 2000 he was CEO at Spear Technologies, and from 1997 to 1998 he was EVP at Cadence Design Systems.

Vinton P. Cunningham. Mr. Cunningham has been a director of Mitek since May 2005. Retired since 2002, he served as Sr. Vice-President-Finance of EdVision Corporation from 1993 to 2002. Mr. Cunningham was Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Founders Club Golf Company from 1990 to 1993. He was Vice President-Finance of Amcor Capital, Inc. from 1985 to 1990. Mr. Cunningham was Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Superior Farming Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Superior Oil Company, from 1981 to 1985.

Gerald I. Farmer. Dr. Farmer has been a director of Mitek since May 1994. He was Executive Vice President of Mitek from November 1992 until June 1997. Before joining Mitek, from January 1987 to November 1992, Dr. Farmer was Executive Vice President of HNC Software, Inc. He has held senior management positions with IBM Corporation, Xerox, SAIC and Gould Imaging and Graphics.

Sally B. Thornton. Ms. Thornton has been a director of Mitek since April 1988. She has been a private investor for more than 40 years. She served as a director of Micom Systems, Inc. from 1976 to 1988. From 1987 until 1996 she served as Chairman of Medical Materials, Inc, a composite plastics manufacturer. Ms. Thornton is on the Board of Directors of Thornton Winery Corporation in Temecula, California. She has been a Trustee of the Sjorgren's Syndrome Foundation in New York and Stephens College in Missouri. Ms. Thornton is also a Life Trustee of the San Diego Museum of Art. Ms. Thornton is the spouse of John M. Thornton, Chairman of the Board.

William P. Tudor. Mr. Tudor has been a director of Mitek since September 2004. He is President of International Learning Corporation. Prior to that, he was Executive Vice President of Scantron Corporation from July 2002 to July 2005. He was Chief Executive Officer of EdVision from June 1990 to July 2002.

#### Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our officers and directors and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of our equity securities to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Officers, directors and greater than 10% stockholders are required by Securities and Exchange Commission regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file. Based solely on a review of Forms, 3, 4, and 5 and amendments thereto furnished to us, we are not aware of any director, officer or beneficial owner of 10% of our common stock that failed to file on a timely basis as disclosed on the above forms, reports required by Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, during fiscal year 2009.

## Code of Ethics

We have adopted the Mitek Systems, Inc. Financial Code of Professional Conduct (the "Finance Code of Ethics"), a code of ethics that applies to our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and other finance organization employees. The Finance Code of Ethics is publicly available on our website at [www.miteksystems.com](http://www.miteksystems.com), under the Company tab. We will provide a copy of the Finance Code of Ethics, free of charge, to any stockholder upon written request to our Corporate Secretary at Mitek Systems, Inc., 8911 Balboa Ave., Suite B, San Diego, CA 92123. If we make any amendments to the Finance Code of Ethics or grant any waiver, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of the code to our Chief Executive Office or Chief Financial Officer that requires disclosure under applicable SEC rules, we intend to disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver on our website.

## Audit Committee and Audit Committee Financial Expert

We have an audit committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(a) of the Exchange Act. The members of the audit committee include Messrs. Bealmear, Cunningham and Farmer. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Cunningham is an "audit committee financial expert" and "independent" as defined under applicable SEC and NASDAQ Marketplace rules.

## ITEM 11.

## EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table summarizes compensation paid to or earned by each of our named executive officers:

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Option Awards (\$)(1)	Total Compensation (\$)
James B. DeBello President, CEO and CFO	2009	\$ 318,683	—	\$ 47,890	\$ 366,573
	2008	\$ 333,497	—	\$ 70,325	\$ 403,822
Tesfaye Hailemichael	2009	\$ 43,960	—	—	\$ 43,960
	2008	\$ 186,915	—	\$ 27,483	\$ 214,398

(1) Represents the dollar amount recognized for financial statement report purposes with respect to the fiscal year in accordance with ASC 718. Please see "NOTE 3. ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK BASED COMPENSATION," to our financial statements included in this report for the relevant assumptions used to determine the valuation of our option awards.

(2) On January 13, 2009, Tesfaye Hailemichael tendered his resignation from all offices with the Company to pursue other interests, effective January 14, 2009.

## Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table presents the outstanding equity awards held by each of the named executive officers as of the September 30, 2009. The only outstanding equity awards are stock options. All options we granted to our named executive officers during our fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, vest monthly over a three-year period and have ten-year terms, subject to earlier termination on the occurrence of certain events related to termination of employment. In addition, the full vesting of options is accelerated if there is a change in control of the Company.

Name	Option Awards Equity Incentive Plan Awards			Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options		
James B. DeBello	400,000	-	-	\$ 1.06	05/19/13
	400,000	-	-	\$ 0.50	11/17/14
	100,000	-	-	\$ 0.80	10/19/15
	100,000	-	-	\$ 0.82	11/18/15
	150,000	-	-	\$ 1.10	07/10/16
	275,000	175,000	-	\$ 0.35	12/04/17
	48,412	200,588	-	\$ 0.09	02/25/19
Tesfaye Hailemichael	-	-	-	-	-

## Option Exercises and Stock Vested at Fiscal Year End

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, no stock options were exercised by any named executive officer.

## Pension Benefits

We do not have any defined benefit plans at this time.

## Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

None of our named executive officers participate in or have account balances in non-qualified defined contribution plans or other deferred compensation plans.

## Employment Arrangements and Change in Control Arrangements

The stock option agreements of our named executive officers provide that, generally, in case of a change of control, the option will be assumed or an equivalent option or right substituted by the successor corporation or a parent or subsidiary of the successor corporation. If the successor corporation refuses to assume or substitute for the option, then immediately before and contingent on the consummation of the change in control, the optionee will fully vest in and have the right to exercise his or her options.





As of September 30, 2009, the value of the unvested, in-the-money options of our named executive officers that would accelerate upon a change of control, based on the difference between the closing bid price on the last trading day of the year of \$0.98 per share and the exercise price of the respective options, was as follows:

Name	Option Value as of September 30, 2009
James B. DeBello	\$ 288,773
Tesfaye Hailemichael	-

#### Director Compensation

Our Chairman receives \$2,250 and all of our other non-employee directors received \$1,500 for each regularly scheduled Board meeting attended in person and \$500 per meeting attended by phone. In addition, they received \$500 for each regularly scheduled committee meeting. We reimbursed our directors for their reasonable expenses incurred in attending meetings of our Board of Directors. The members of the Board are eligible for reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with their service on the Board.

The following table provides director compensation information for the year ended September 30, 2009.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Option Awards (\$)(1)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total Compensation (\$)
John M. Thornton(2)	\$ 12,960	\$ 2,073	\$ -	\$ 15,033
Michael W. Bealmear(2)	\$ 8,500	\$ 2,073	\$ -	\$ 10,573
Vinton P. Cunningham(2)	\$ 8,000	\$ 2,073	\$ -	\$ 10,073
Gerald I. Farmer(2)	\$ 9,000	\$ 2,073	\$ -	\$ 11,073
Sally B. Thornton(2)	\$ 6,000	\$ 2,073	\$ -	\$ 8,073
William P. Tudor(2)	\$ 7,000	\$ 2,073	\$ -	\$ 9,073

(1) Represents the dollar amount recognized for financial statement report purposes with respect to the fiscal year in accordance with ASC 718. Please see "NOTE 3. ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK BASED COMPENSATION," to our financial statements included in this report for the relevant assumptions used to determine the valuation of our option awards.

(2) The outstanding equity awards held by each of our directors as of September 30, 2009 are as follows:  
 John M. Thornton, 90,000 shares;  
 Michael W. Bealmear, 65,000 shares;  
 Vinton P. Cunningham, 65,000 shares;  
 Gerald I. Farmer, 65,000 shares;  
 Sally B. Thornton, 65,000 shares; and  
 William P. Tudor, 65,000 shares.

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

The following table presents information concerning the beneficial ownership of the shares of our common stock as of November 30, 2009, by:

- each person we know to be the beneficial owner of 5% of more of our outstanding shares of common stock;

- each of our named executive officers and current directors; and
- all of our current executive officers and directors as a group.

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We have determined beneficial ownership in accordance with the rules of the SEC. Except as indicated by the footnotes below, we believe, based on the information furnished to us, that the persons and entities named in the table below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock that they beneficially own, subject to applicable community property laws.

Applicable percentage ownership is based on 16,751,137 shares of common stock outstanding on November 30, 2009. In computing the number of shares of common stock beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, we deemed as outstanding shares of common stock subject to options or warrants held by that person that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of November 30, 2009. We did not deem these shares outstanding, however, for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

Except as indicated by the footnotes below, the business address for each of these stockholders is c/o Mitek Systems, Inc., 8911 Balboa Ave., Suite B, San Diego, CA 92123.

Name of Beneficial Owner or Identify of Group	Number of shares of common stock Beneficially Owned	Percent of Class
<b>Directors and Executive Officers</b>		
John M. and Sally B. Thornton (1)	2,869,959	16.98%
James B. DeBello (2)	1,551,076	8.47%
William P. Tudor (3)	100,000	*
Michael W. Bealmear (4)	65,000	*
Vinton P. Cunningham (5)	65,000	*
Gerald I. Farmer (6)	65,000	*
Tesfaye Hailemichael	—	*
Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (seven individuals)(7)	4,716,035	25.20%
<b>Five Percent Stockholders</b>		
John M. and Sally B. Thornton (1)	2,869,959	16.98%
John Harland Company (8)	2,464,284	14.43%
Prescott Group Capital Management LLC (9)	1,666,985	9.95%
Isaac and Frieda Schlesinger (10)	1,000,000	5.97%
Laurus Master Fund Ltd. (11)	1,061,000	5.96%
White Pine Capital, LLC (12)	913,300	5.45%

\* Less than 1%.

(1) John M. Thornton and Sally B. Thornton, husband and wife, are trustees of a family trust, and are each directors of the Company. Includes 155,000 shares of common stock subject to options.

(2) Consists of 1,551,076 shares of common stock subject to options.

(3) Includes 65,000 shares of common stock subject to options.

(4) Consists of 65,000 shares of common stock subject to options.

(5) Consists of 65,000 shares of common stock subject to options.

(6) Consists of 65,000 shares of common stock subject to options.

(7) Includes 1,966,076 shares of common stock subject to options.

(8) Based solely on Schedule 13G filed by the beneficial owner with the SEC on May 13, 2005. The stockholder's address is 2939 Miller Road, Decatur, Georgia 30035.

(9) Based solely on Schedule 13G/A filed by the beneficial owner with the SEC on February 14, 2008. This stockholder's address is 1924 South Utica, Suite 1120, Tulsa, OK 74104-6529.

(10)

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Based solely on Schedule 13G/A filed by the beneficial owner with the SEC on March 6, 2008. Consists of 1,000,000 shares of common stock as to which Isaac Schlesinger and Frieda Schlesinger have shared voting and dispositive power. This stockholder's address is c/o Bishop, Rosen & Co, Inc., 100 Broadway 16th Floor, New York, NY 10005.

- (11) Consists of 1,061,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants.

- 12) Based solely on Schedule 13G/A filed by the beneficial owner with the SEC on February 12, 2008. This stockholder's address is 60 South 6th Street, Suite 2530 Minneapolis, MN 55402.

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

##### Related Transactions

Except as noted below, there have been no related party transactions with any of our directors, executive officers or five percent stockholders in the last three fiscal years.

John H. Harland Company beneficially owns more than five percent of our outstanding common stock. During the twelve months ended September 30, 2009, we realized revenue of approximately \$67,000 from transactions between us and John H. Harland Company and its subsidiary, Harland Financial Solutions (collectively "John Harland"). During the twelve months ended September 30, 2008, we realized revenue of \$285,000 from transactions between us and John Harland. At September 30, 2009, there was an outstanding accounts receivable balance of approximately \$10,000 due from John Harland, compared to a balance of approximately \$5,000 at September 30, 2008.

##### Director Independence

Our board of directors has determined that each of Messrs. Bealmear, Cunningham, Farmer and Tudor are "independent" under the criteria established by the NASDAQ Marketplace Rules for independent board members. In addition, our board of directors has determined that the members of our audit committee meet the additional independence criteria required for audit committee membership.

#### ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

##### Audit Fees

The fees for professional services rendered for the audit of our financial statements for each of the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008, and the reviews of our interim financial statements included in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q (or 10-QSB) or services normally provided by Mayer Hoffman McCann P.C., our independent registered public accounting firm, in connection with statutory or regulatory filings or engagements were approximately \$129,300 and \$140,500 for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

##### Audit Related Fees

There were no audit related fees for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 or September 30, 2008.

##### Tax Fees

There were no fees for tax compliance, tax advice or tax planning billed or expected to be billed by our independent auditors for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 or September 30, 2008.

##### All Other Fees

Other than described above, there were no other fees paid to our independent auditors.

##### Independence

The Audit Committee of our Board of Directors believes there were no services provided by our independent auditors which would affect their independence.

### Pre-Approval Policies

In accordance with the Audit Committee Charter, the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors has established policies and procedures by which it approves in advance any audit and permissible non-audit services to be provided by our independent auditors. Under these procedures, prior to the engagement of the independent auditor for pre-approved services, requests or applications for the auditors to provide services must be submitted to the Audit Committee and must include a detailed description of the services to be rendered. Our chief financial officer and the independent auditors must ensure that the independent auditors are not engaged to perform the proposed services unless those services are within the list of services that have received the Audit Committee's pre-approval and must cause the Audit Committee to be informed in a timely manner of all services rendered by the independent auditors and the related fees.

Each request or application must include:

- a recommendation by our chief financial officer as to whether the Audit Committee should approve the request or application; and
- a joint statement of our chief financial officer and the independent auditors as to whether, in their view, the request or application is consistent with the SEC's and the requirements for auditor independence of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB").

The Audit Committee also will not permit the independent auditors to be engaged to provide any services to the extent that the SEC has prohibited the provision of those services by independent auditors, which generally include:

- bookkeeping or other services related to accounting records or financial statements;
  - financial information systems design and implementation;
- appraisal or valuation services, fairness opinions or contribution-in-kind reports;
  - actuarial services;
  - internal audit outsourcing services;
  - management functions;
  - human resources;
- broker-dealer, investment adviser or investment banking services;
  - legal services;
- expert services unrelated to the audit; and
- any service that the PCAOB determines is not permissible.



PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

(1) Financial Statements:

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm  
Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2009 and 2008  
Statements of Operations for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008  
Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008  
Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008  
Notes to Financial Statements

(2) Financial Statement Schedule:

None.

(3) Exhibits.

See subsection (b) below.

(b) Exhibits. The exhibits set forth in the Exhibit Index following the signature page of this report are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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, there unto duly authorized.

December 29, 2009

MITEK SYSTEMS, INC.

By:

/s/ James B. De Bello  
 James B. DeBello  
 President, Chief Executive Officer  
 (Principal Executive Officer)

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below hereby severally constitutes and appoints James B. DeBello, his or her true and lawful agent and attorney-in-fact, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him or her and in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this report, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Commission, granting unto said attorney-in-fact full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite or necessary fully to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact and agent or his or her substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

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

/s/ John M. Thornton John M. Thornton	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Director	December 29, 2009
/s/ James B. DeBello James B. DeBello	President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer)	December 29, 2009
/s/ Michael W. Bealmear Michael W. Bealmear	Director	December 29, 2009
/s/ Vinton P. Cunningham Vinton P. Cunningham	Director	December 29, 2009
/s/ Gerald I. Farmer Gerald I. Farmer	Director	December 29, 2009
/s/ Sally B. Thornton Sally B. Thornton	Director	December 29, 2009
/s/ William P. Tudor William P. Tudor	Director	December 29, 2009



## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporated by Reference from Document
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Mitek Systems, Inc.	(1)
3.2	Bylaws of Mitek Systems, Inc	(1)
4.1	Form of debenture issued on December 10, 2009	(2)
4.2	Form of warrant issued on December 10, 2009	(2)
10.1	Mitek Systems, Inc. 1996 Stock Option Plan.	(3)
10.2	Mitek Systems, Inc. 1999 Stock Option Plan.	(4)
10.3	Mitek Systems, Inc. 2000 Stock Option Plan.	(5)
10.4	Mitek Systems, Inc. 2002 Stock Option Plan.	(6)
10.5	Mitek Systems, Inc. 2006 Stock Option Plan.	(7)
10.6	Mitek Systems, Inc. 401(k) Savings Plan	(8)
10.7	Securities purchase agreement dated December 10, 2009	(2)
10.8	Security agreement dated December 10, 2009	(2)
23.1	Consent of Mayer Hoffman McCann P.C.	Filed herewith
24.1	Power of Attorney	Incorporated by reference from the signature page of this report
31.1	Certification of Periodic Report by the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.	Filed herewith
31.2	Certification of Periodic Report by the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.	Filed herewith
32.1	Certification of Periodic Report by the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	Furnished herewith
32.2	Certification of Periodic Report by the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	Furnished herewith

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- (1) Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1987.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K originally filed with the SEC on December 16, 2009.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 originally filed with the SEC on March 21, 1997.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 originally filed with the SEC on June 11, 1999.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 originally filed with the SEC on March 30, 2001.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 originally filed with the SEC on July 7, 2003.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 originally filed with the SEC on May 3, 2006.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to the exhibits to the Company's Registration Statement on Form SB-2 originally filed with the SEC on July 9, 1996.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

CORPORATE OFFICE

Mitek Systems, Inc.  
8911 Balboa Ave, Suite B  
San Diego, California 92123  
(858) 503-7810

CORPORATE OFFICERS

James B. DeBello, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

TRANSFER AGENT

Mellon Investor Services LLC  
480 Washington Blvd., Jersey City, NJ 07310-1900  
www.mellon.com

REGISTERED INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Mayer Hoffman McCann, P.C.  
10616 Scripps Summit Court, San Diego, California 92131

DIRECTORS

John M. Thornton, Chairman of the Board  
Sally B. Thornton, Investor  
Michael W. Bealmear (1) (2) (3)  
James B. DeBello, President, Chief Executive Officer  
Gerald I. Farmer, Ph.D. (1) (2) (3)  
William P. Tudor (1)  
Vinton P. Cunningham (2)

NOTES

(1) Compensation Committee  
(2) Audit Committee  
(3) Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee

FORM 10-K REPORT

Copies of our Form 10-K report to the Securities and Exchange Commission, are available free to stockholders and may be obtained by writing or calling Secretary, Mitek Systems, Inc., 8911 Balboa Ave., Suite B, San Diego, California 92123, phone (858) 503-7810.