

INTERNATIONAL GAME TECHNOLOGY
Form 10-Q
February 12, 2009

United States

Securities and Exchange Commission

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Quarterly Period Ended December 31, 2008

OR

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from ____ to ____

Commission File Number 001-10684

International Game Technology

Nevada
(State of Incorporation)

88-0173041
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

9295 Prototype Drive

Reno, Nevada 89521

(Address of principal executive offices)

(775) 448-7777

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

www.IGT.com

(Registrant's website)

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 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 and 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

At February 9, 2009, there were 295.4 million shares of our \$.00015625 par value common stock outstanding.

INTERNATIONAL GAME TECHNOLOGY

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (as used in this document)

Acronym

AICPA
Anchor
APB
APIC
ARS
AVP®
bps
CAD
CCSC
CDS
CEO
CFO
CLS
Cyberview
DCF
Debentures
DigiDeal
EBITDA
EITF
EPA
EPS
FAS
FASB
FIN
FSP
GAAP
IGT
IP
IRS
LIBOR
LVGI
M-2-1
MDA
NJ
OSHA

Terminology

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Anchor Gaming
Accounting Principles Board Opinion
additional paid-in capital
auction rate securities
Advanced Video Platform®
basis points
Canadian dollars
Colorado Central Station Casino
central determination system
Chief Executive Officer
Chief Financial Officer
China LotSynergy Holdings, Ltd.
Cyberview Technology, Inc.
discounted cash flow
2.6% Senior Convertible Debentures
DigiDeal Corporation
earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortization
Emerging Issues Task Force
Environmental Protection Agency
earnings per share
Financial Accounting Standard
Financial Accounting Standards Board
FASB Interpretation
FASB Staff Position
generally accepted accounting principles
International Game Technology
intellectual property
Internal Revenue Service
London Inter-Bank Offering Rate
Las Vegas Gaming International
Million-2-1
management's discussion and analysis
New Jersey
Occupational Safety & Health Administration

PP	percentage points
PFO	Principal Financial Officer
PGIC	Progressive Gaming International Corporation
R&D	research and development
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SFAS	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards
SFAS 115	Accounting for Investments in Debt and Equity Securities
SFAS 133	Accounting for Derivative Instruments
SFAS 157	Fair Value Measurements
SFAS 159	Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities
SG&A	selling, general and administrative
SIP	Stock Incentive Plan
SOP	Statement of Position
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
VIE	variable interest entity
VLC	VLC, Inc.
WAP	wide area progressive
WDG	Walker Digital Gaming, LLC
*	not meaningful (in table)

Tables of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1.****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS**

	Quarters Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
<i>(In millions, except per share amounts)</i>		
Revenues		
Gaming operations	\$ 313.3	\$ 332.3
Product sales	288.3	313.5
Total revenues	601.6	645.8
Costs and operating expenses		
Cost of gaming operations	151.9	132.9
Cost of product sales	143.8	146.4
Selling, general and administrative	114.9	100.3
Research and development	53.5	51.3
Restructuring charges	17.4	
Depreciation and amortization	20.0	19.2
Total costs and operating expenses	501.5	450.1
Operating income	100.1	195.7
Other income (expense)		
Interest income	16.5	17.3
Interest expense	(30.4)	(24.8)
Other	(5.9)	(0.1)
Total other income (expense)	(19.8)	(7.6)
Income before tax	80.3	188.1
Income tax provision	14.6	74.4
Net income	\$ 65.7	\$ 113.7
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.36
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.36

Cash dividends declared per share	\$ 0.145	\$ 0.140
Weighted average shares outstanding		
Basic	293.3	314.4
Diluted	293.7	318.4

See accompanying notes

Tables of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31, 2008	September 30, 2008
<i>(In millions, except par value)</i>		
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 261.1	\$ 266.4
Restricted cash and investments	119.6	108.0
Accounts receivable, net	362.1	436.8
Current maturities of notes and contracts receivable, net	106.0	93.5
Inventories	207.8	218.3
Jackpot annuity investments	67.9	67.5
Deferred income taxes	101.8	115.8
Prepaid expenses and other	139.9	163.8
Total current assets	1,366.2	1,470.1
Notes and contracts receivable, net	178.7	148.2
Property, plant and equipment, net	583.6	590.9
Jackpot annuity investments	423.2	423.4
Intangible assets, net	237.6	248.9
Goodwill	1,146.7	1,158.5
Deferred income taxes	139.7	136.9
Other assets	367.4	380.5
	\$ 4,443.1	\$ 4,557.4
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Current maturities of notes payable	\$ 11.7	\$ 16.0
Accounts payable	81.1	105.7
Jackpot liabilities	211.8	189.7
Accrued income taxes	16.0	15.3
Dividends payable	42.8	42.9
Accrued employee benefits	14.9	64.7
Other accrued liabilities	242.5	302.4
Total current liabilities	620.8	736.7
Notes payable, net of current maturities	2,270.5	2,247.1

Non-current jackpot liabilities	459.8	461.0
Other liabilities	186.7	203.6
	3,537.8	3,648.4
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock: \$.00015625 par value; 1,280.0 shares authorized; 335.8 and 334.9 issued; 295.5 and 294.7 outstanding	0.1	0.1
Additional paid-in capital	1,270.0	1,262.0
Treasury stock at cost: 40.3 and 40.2 shares	(799.0)	(798.5)
Retained earnings	466.4	443.5
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(32.2)	1.9
	905.3	909.0
	\$ 4,443.1	\$ 4,557.4

See accompanying notes

Tables of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****Three Months Ended December 31,****2008****2007***(In millions)***Operations**

Net income	\$ 65.7	\$ 113.7
Adjustments:		
Depreciation, amortization, and asset charges	79.1	69.3
Discounts and deferred issuance costs	0.8	1.9
Share-based compensation	10.8	9.3
Bad debt provisions (recoveries)	11.3	(4.6)
Inventory obsolescence	3.4	2.5
Gain on assets sold	(0.8)	(0.2)
Loss on investments	5.3	
Gain on redemption of debt	(4.4)	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, excluding acquisitions and VIE consolidations/deconsolidations:		
Receivables	47.3	22.4
Inventories	3.4	3.2
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(105.1)	(103.6)
Jackpot liabilities	13.0	(3.5)
Income taxes, net of employee stock plans	(0.9)	56.2
Excess tax benefits from employee stock plans	-	(7.5)
Other current assets	8.0	7.1
Other non-current assets	12.6	(46.0)
Cash from operations	149.5	120.2
Investing		
Capital expenditures	(76.0)	(62.7)
Investment securities, net		15.0
Jackpot annuity investments, net	7.2	8.6
Changes in restricted cash	(11.6)	(5.3)
Loans receivable cash advanced	(41.5)	(12.1)
Loans receivable payments received	2.0	4.1
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	(10.3)	
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(0.2)	
Proceeds from assets sold	1.3	1.2

Cash from investing	(129.1)	(51.2)
Financing		
Debt repayments	(417.8)	(104.6)
Debt proceeds	440.0	222.8
Employee stock plan proceeds	0.1	23.0
Excess tax benefits from employee stock plans		7.5
Dividends paid	(42.9)	(44.4)
Share repurchases		(149.2)
Cash from financing	(20.6)	(44.9)
Foreign exchange rates effect on cash	(5.1)	0.5
Net change in cash and equivalents	(5.3)	24.6
Beginning cash and equivalents	266.4	261.3
Ending cash and equivalents	\$ 261.1	\$ 285.9

See accompanying notes

Tables of Contents**SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOWS INFORMATION**

Depreciation, amortization, and asset charges reflected in the cash flows statements are comprised of amounts presented separately on the income statements, plus depreciation, amortization, and asset charges included in cost of gaming operations and cost of product sales.

Three Months Ended December 31, <i>(In millions)</i>	2008	2007
Investment securities		
Purchases	\$	\$ (18.7)
Proceeds from sales		33.7
Net	\$	\$ 15.0
Jackpot funding		
Change in jackpot liabilities	\$ 13.0	\$ (3.5)
Jackpot annuity purchases	(5.8)	(4.3)
Jackpot annuity proceeds	13.0	12.9
Net change in jackpot annuity investments	7.2	8.6
Net jackpot funding	\$ 20.2	\$ 5.1
Capital expenditures		
Property, plant and equipment	\$ (17.1)	\$ (23.1)
Gaming operations equipment	(57.3)	(35.4)
Intellectual property	(1.6)	(4.2)
Total	\$ (76.0)	\$ (62.7)
Payments		
Interest	\$ 28.0	\$ 21.4
Income taxes	25.1	19.2
Non-cash investing and financing items:		
Accrued capital asset additions	\$ 5.0	\$ 7.8
Interest accretion for jackpot annuity investments	7.3	7.2
Business acquisitions/purchase price adjustments		
Fair value of assets	\$ 0.2	\$ (0.2)
Fair value of liabilities		(0.2)

See accompanying notes

Tables of Contents**NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****1.****Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*****Basis of Presentation and Consolidation***

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of International Game Technology (IGT, we, our, or the Company), including all majority-owned or controlled subsidiaries and VIEs for which we are the primary beneficiary. All appropriate inter-company accounts and transactions are eliminated.

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with SEC and US GAAP requirements and include all adjustments of a normal recurring nature that are necessary to fairly present our consolidated results of operations, financial position, and cash flows for all periods presented. Interim period results are not necessarily indicative of full year results. This quarterly report should be read in conjunction with our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our fiscal year is reported on a 52/53-week period that ends on the Saturday nearest to September 30 each year. Similarly, our quarters end on the Saturday nearest to the last day of the quarter end month. For simplicity, this report presents all fiscal periods using the calendar month end as outlined in the table below. Fiscal 2009 will contain 53 weeks and our results for the current first quarter contained 14 weeks versus 13 weeks in the prior year.

	Actual	Period End	Presented as
Current quarter	January 3, 2009		December 31, 2008
Prior year quarter	December 29, 2007		December 31, 2007
Prior fiscal year end	September 27, 2008		September 30, 2008

Use of Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the US. Accordingly, we are required to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that we believe are reasonable based on our historical experience, contract terms, observance of known trends in our company and the industry as a whole, and information available from other outside sources. Our estimates affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from initial estimates.

Restructuring Costs

In November 2008, we reduced our global workforce by approximately 8%, as part of our continued focus on achieving greater operational efficiencies and controlling expenses. We paid \$6.9 million of severance costs in January 2009, and expect to pay \$0.6 million in March 2009 and the remaining amount ratably over the next 18 months. Our restructuring liability summarized below does not reflect \$1.6 million of forfeited stock compensation

related to this effort.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Severance	Other Costs	Total Liability
Beginning accrual	\$ 19.1	\$ 0.3	\$ 19.4
Payments	(8.8)	(0.3)	(9.1)
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 10.3	\$	\$ 10.3

Additionally, in January 2009, we announced the elimination of approximately 200 manufacturing-related positions to better align our supply chain capacity and resources to the difficult demands of the market. This effort will bring the current fiscal year workforce reductions to just over 10% and is expected to be completed in April 2009. We expect to incur approximately \$7.0 million to \$9.0 million in non-recurring cash charges related to severance and other termination costs in connection with this additional reduction in workforce.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

SFAS 157 (including FSPs)

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair

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value measurements. SFAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements, but provides guidance on how to measure fair value by providing a fair value hierarchy used to classify the source of the information. We adopted this statement for financial assets and liabilities effective October 1, 2008 and will apply SFAS 157 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities effective with IGT's fiscal 2010 in accordance with FSP FAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No.157*. See Note 15.

SFAS 159

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, permitting entities to elect fair value measurement for many financial instruments and certain other items. Unrealized gains and losses on designated items will be recognized in earnings at each subsequent period. SFAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements for similar types of assets and liabilities measured at fair value. We adopted this statement effective October 1, 2008 and elected the fair value option for our ARS put rights obtained in November 2008. The adoption of SFAS 159 did not have a material impact on our financial statements. See Notes 7 and 15.

SFAS 161

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment of SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. This statement requires disclosures about derivatives and hedging activities including enhanced disclosure about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS 133, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. This statement is effective for periods beginning after November 15, 2008, which is IGT's second quarter of fiscal 2009. We expect the adoption of this statement will expand our future disclosures.

SFAS 141(R) and SFAS 160

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141(R), *Business Combinations*, and SFAS 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin 51*. These statements will change the way companies account for business combinations and noncontrolling interests (i.e. minority interests), requiring more assets and liabilities to be measured at fair value as of the acquisition date. Contingent consideration liabilities will require remeasurement at fair value in each subsequent reporting period. Acquisition related costs, such as fees for attorneys, accountants, and investment bankers, will be expensed as incurred and no longer be capitalized as part of the business purchase price. Noncontrolling interests will initially be measured at fair value and classified as a separate component of equity.

Both statements provide for prospective application in fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, which is IGT's fiscal 2010, and earlier application is prohibited. SFAS 141(R) applies only to business combinations consummated after fiscal years beginning on or after the effective date, with the exception of income taxes. For all acquisitions, regardless of the consummation date, deferred tax assets and uncertain tax position adjustments occurring after the measurement period will be recorded as a component of income tax expense, rather than adjusted through goodwill. SFAS 160 will require retrospective application for presentation and disclosures in comparative financial statements (e.g. reclassification of noncontrolling interests to appear in equity).

FSP EITF 03-6-1

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP EITF 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities*. This FSP mandates that unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents be considered participating securities and be included in the computation of EPS pursuant to the two-class method. This change will become effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, or the first quarter of IGT's fiscal 2010, and requires retrospective application for all periods presented. We estimate the computation under the two-class method incorporating unvested restricted stock awards as participating securities may reduce our annual diluted EPS by up to \$0.01 per share.

EITF 07-5

In June 2008, the FASB ratified EITF Issue No. 07-5, *Determining Whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock*. EITF 07-5 mandates a two-step process for evaluating whether an equity-linked financial instrument or embedded feature is indexed to the entity's own stock. It is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and interim periods within those fiscal years, which is the first quarter of IGT's

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fiscal 2010. We do not expect the adoption of this issue will have a material impact on our results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

FSP APB 14-1

In May 2008, the FASB issued FSP APB 14-1, *Accounting For Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash Upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)*. This FSP requires that convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion be separated into a debt and equity component. The debt component will be equal to the fair value of a similar liability and reflect the entity's borrowing rate for nonconvertible instruments. The equity component will be the residual difference between the proceeds and the value of the debt component. The rule is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and interim periods within those fiscal years and requires retrospective restatement of all periods presented. We will adopt FSP APB 14-1 in the first quarter of our fiscal 2010 and continue evaluating the extent to which it will increase interest expense related to our Debentures and reduce diluted EPS.

2.

Variable Interest Entities and Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates

Variable Interest Entities

As the primary beneficiary, we consolidated the WAP trusts in Iowa and NJ beginning June 30, 2004, under FIN 46 (R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*. The trusts are primarily responsible for administering jackpot payments to winners. The consolidation of these VIE trusts primarily increases jackpot liabilities and related assets, as well as interest income and equivalent offsetting interest expense. In conjunction with regulatory changes, the Iowa Trust was dissolved with its remaining assets and liabilities transferred to IGT in December 2008. Consolidated VIE trust assets and equivalent liabilities totaled \$99.6 million at December 31, 2008, and \$108.2 million at September 30, 2008.

Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates

Las Vegas Gaming International

In October 2008, we entered into a strategic business arrangement with LVGI, a gaming industry innovator in gaming software application development. As part of this arrangement, LVGI agreed to create applications for IGT's server based gaming systems, and IGT agreed to purchase certain shares in LVGI. We advanced \$1.5 million in July 2008 and paid \$10.3 million in October 2008 to LVGI for a total investment of \$11.8 million, including transaction costs, for 4.7 million shares of convertible perpetual cumulative preferred stock and warrants to purchase an additional 1.5 million common shares.

As LVGI is not a publicly traded company and our preferred stock does not meet all the characteristics of in-substance common stock, this equity investment is accounted for under the cost method with our portion of net accumulated earnings recorded only to the extent of distributed dividends. The warrants are not accounted for separately as they do not qualify as free standing derivatives.

Progressive Gaming International Corp.

The senior subordinated convertible notes, accounted for as available-for-sale securities, had an estimated fair value at December 31, 2008, of \$4.2 million, after other-than-temporary impairment of \$2.7 million recorded during the current quarter. The embedded derivatives and warrants, accounted for separately under SFAS 133, had a combined fair value of zero at December 31, 2008, after recording a loss of \$1.2 million in the current quarter.

China LotSynergy Holdings, Ltd.

The adjusted cost basis of our CLS stock investment, accounted for under the cost method, was \$12.2 million at December 31, 2008. The fair value (quoted market price) totaled \$6.2 million at December 31, 2008; however, we determined the impairment of \$6.0 million was temporary, as the duration of the decline has been short and we expect the business to improve over the next six to nine months. Additionally, because this is a strategic investment, we have the intent and ability to retain it for a period of time sufficient to allow for a recovery of market value. We will continue to monitor for impairment on a quarterly basis until the fair value recovers or an impairment loss is deemed necessary.

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Our CLS convertible note investment, accounted for as an available-for-sale security, had a carrying amount of \$75.6 million, fair value of \$66.9 million, and an unrealized loss of \$8.7 million at December 31, 2008. We believe this impairment is temporary primarily because CLS has sufficient cash to satisfy the obligation. We will continue to monitor for impairment on a quarterly basis until the fair value recovers or an impairment loss is deemed necessary. We determined that no feature met the SFAS 133 definition of a derivative requiring bifurcation at December 31, 2008. See Note 14 about related foreign currency derivatives.

Additionally, we recognized a loss of \$0.1 million during the first quarter of fiscal 2009 from our equity method joint venture with CLS, IGT Synergy Holding Ltd. As of December 31, 2008, we had funded \$1.0 million of an unconditional commitment to contribute capital of \$14.5 million to the joint venture.

Walker Digital Gaming, LLC

At December 31, 2008, our 12% equity method investment in WDG, totaled \$54.6 million and we had advanced \$15.0 million of our \$60.0 million royalty advance commitment. We also funded the second \$15.0 million royalty advance in January 2009. These amounts represent our maximum exposure to loss and there are no other terms of the arrangement, implicit or explicit, that could require IGT to provide additional financial support. Our qualitative analysis of this VIE determined that IGT is not the primary beneficiary because it does not provide more than half of the total equity or financial support.

We recognized losses of \$1.0 million in the first quarter of 2009 and \$1.4 million in the prior year quarter, primarily comprised of intangible asset amortization.

Aggregate investments in unconsolidated affiliates

As of December 31, 2008, the aggregate carrying amount of cost method investments in unconsolidated affiliates totaled \$24.0 million and available-for-sale investments in unconsolidated affiliates are summarized below. See Note 15 for factors related to estimated fair values.

	Amortized	Unrealized	Fair
	Cost	gain (loss)	Value
<i>(In millions)</i>			
CLS Convertible Note	\$ 75.6	\$ (8.7)	\$ 66.9
PGIC Convertible Note ⁽¹⁾	4.2		4.2
Total	\$ 79.8	\$ (8.7)	\$ 71.1

(1)

adjusted for other-than-temporary impairment

3.

Balance Sheet Components

Inventories

	December 31, 2008	September 30, 2008
<i>(In millions)</i>		
Raw materials	\$ 103.2	\$ 99.8
Work-in-process	12.7	9.5
Finished goods	91.9	109.0
Total	\$ 207.8	\$ 218.3

Tables of Contents**Property, Plant and Equipment**

	December 31, 2008	September 30, 2008
<i>(In millions)</i>		
Land	\$ 62.4	\$ 62.9
Buildings	224.0	219.7
Leasehold improvements	12.7	12.8
Machinery, furniture and equipment	280.6	287.3
Gaming operations equipment	839.6	813.2
Construction in process	21.4	22.6
Total	1,440.7	1,418.5
Less accumulated depreciation	(857.1)	(827.6)
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 583.6	\$ 590.9

4.**Share-based Compensation**

Shares available for grant under the IGT SIP totaled 7.1 million at December 31, 2008 and unrecognized share-based compensation costs totaled \$91.5 million expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.9 years. SIP activity is reflected below as of and for the three months ended December 31, 2008.

	Shares	Exercise	Weighted Average	
			Contractual	Aggregate
Options	(thousands)	(per share)	Term	Intrinsic
			(years)	Value
				(millions)
Outstanding at beginning of fiscal year	16,780	\$ 32.06		
Granted	3,981	10.74		
Exercised	(12)	9.73		
Forfeited	(156)	35.78		
Expired	(181)	31.58		
Outstanding at end of period	20,412	\$ 27.89	7.0	\$ 9.0
Vested and expected to vest	19,864	\$ 27.87	6.9	\$ 8.7
Exercisable at end of period	10,952	\$ 29.87	5.4	\$ 1.0

Weighted Average

		Grant	Remaining	Aggregate
		Date	Vesting	Intrinsic
Restricted Shares/Units	Shares	Fair Value	Period	Value
	<i>(thousands)</i>	<i>(per share)</i>	<i>(years)</i>	<i>(millions)</i>
Outstanding at beginning of fiscal year	1,663	\$ 35.72		
Granted	925	10.74		
Vested	(321)	36.98		
Forfeited	(27)	36.62		
Outstanding at end of period	2,240	\$ 25.21	2.9	\$ 28.7
Expected to vest	2,098	\$ 24.61	2.8	\$ 26.9

5.**Acquisitions**

Pro forma financial information is not provided, as these acquisitions are not material to our consolidated financial statements.

Progressive Gaming International Corp.

In January 2009, IGT acquired certain operating assets of PGIC for cash of approximately \$16.3 million. Certain global assets and operations of PGIC will be integrated with IGT's respective offices in Europe, Asia, Australia, Latin America, Canada, and the US. We believe this purchase will provide IGT with additional market opportunities

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using the PGIC technology to augment our current systems product offerings and increase our systems installed base. The preliminary business valuation and purchase price allocation is currently in process.

Cyberview Technology, Inc.

In July 2008, we paid approximately \$88.6 million for substantially all of the assets of Cyberview, a group of companies that develop, produce, and implement innovative, integrated gaming systems solutions. The purchase price included a separate license agreement providing rights to certain additional Cyberview patents. We anticipate this purchase will enable more immediate access to the fixed odds betting terminal market in the UK, as well as further strengthen our IP portfolio and enhance our server-based initiatives.

With the business valuation not yet complete at December 31, 2008, we preliminarily allocated the purchase price to:

a

tangible assets of \$30.8 million, including cash of \$16.5 million

a

identifiable intangible assets of \$31.5 million

a

goodwill of \$35.8 million, which may be deductible for tax purposes

a

liabilities of \$9.5 million

Million-2-1

In June 2008, we completed the acquisition of M-2-1, a mobile gaming company based in Manchester, UK, for approximately \$10.2 million. Additionally, we committed to pay earn-out consideration up to a maximum of approximately \$13.8 million, based on current exchange rates, payable through fiscal 2011 contingent upon M-2-1 meeting certain financial targets. If paid, a portion will be recorded as additional purchase price and a portion as compensation expense ratably over the service period through June 2011. In addition to gaining access to M-2-1's IP, we anticipate this business combination will enable us to establish new markets and channels for IGT's game content.

With the business valuation not yet complete at December 31, 2008, we preliminarily allocated the purchase price to:

a

tangible assets of \$1.6 million, including cash of \$0.8 million

a

identifiable intangible assets of \$7.3 million

a

goodwill of \$6.2 million, which may be deductible for tax purposes

a

liabilities of \$4.9 million

6.

Allowances for Receivables

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2008	September 30, 2008
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 26.8	\$ 19.1
Allowance for doubtful notes and contracts		
Current	\$ 12.4	\$ 10.1
Non-current	7.1	6.2
	\$ 19.5	\$ 16.3

7.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and equivalents, investments, and receivables. We place short-term investments in high credit quality financial institutions and in short-duration high-quality securities. With the exception of US Government and Agency securities, our short-term investment policy limits the amount of credit exposure in any one financial institution, industry group or type of investment. Cash on deposit may be in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation limits.

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Our receivables are concentrated in the following legalized gaming regions at December 31, 2008:

North America	67 %	International	33 %
Nevada	12	Argentina	14
Oklahoma	11	Other (less than 5% individually)	19
Other (less than 5% individually)	44		

Our unfunded development financing loans totaled \$74.5 million at December 31, 2008. Through December 31, 2008, IGT had funded \$31.5 million of \$75.0 million in development financing extended to an Alabama charitable gaming property and \$69.0 million of financing extended to a consortium of Argentina gaming operators comprised of a \$100.0 million fully collateralized development credit facility and \$40.0 million in gaming equipment financing.

Auction Rate Securities

IGT held \$21.6 million (par) of ARS at December 31, 2008. As a result of the failed auctions which began in February 2008, our ARS currently lack liquidity and are carried at fair value in non-current assets. We continue to receive ARS interest payments and have no reason to believe any of the underlying issuers are at risk of default.

In November 2008, we accepted ARS put rights offered by our broker, UBS Securities LLC, entitling us to sell our ARS through appropriate UBS entities at par plus accrued interest during the exercise period from June 30, 2010 through July 2, 2012. In accepting these rights, we also granted UBS the right to sell or auction our ARS at par at any time up until the expiration date of the rights and released UBS from any claims related to the marketing and sale of our ARS.

Upon acceptance of the put rights, we classified our ARS as trading and made a SFAS 159 election to carry the put at fair value. We believe this election will more accurately reflect the economic relationship between the put and the underlying ARS, and expect that future changes in the put fair value will largely offset any future ARS losses.

At December 31, 2008, we estimated the fair value of our ARS at \$15.4 million and recorded a loss of \$6.2 million in connection with the reclassification to trading and our consideration of the investments illiquidity. The put was recorded at its estimated fair value of \$4.7 million with a corresponding gain, for a combined net loss of \$1.5 million included in other income (expense) for the quarter ended December 31, 2008.

8.**Goodwill and Other Intangibles****Goodwill**

Activity by Segment	North		
Three Months Ended December 31, 2008	America	International	Total
<i>(In millions)</i>			
Beginning balance	\$ 1,042.6	\$ 115.9	\$ 1,158.5
Business combination adjustments	0.2		0.2

Foreign currency adjustments				(12.0)		(12.0)
Ending balance	\$	1,042.8	\$	103.9	\$	1,146.7

Other Intangibles

During the quarter ended December 31, 2008, we added \$1.7 million for capitalized patent legal costs with a weighted average life of 9 years.

Balances	December 31, 2008			September 30, 2008		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
<i>(In millions)</i>						
Finite lived intangible assets						
Patents	\$ 378.4	\$ 192.2	\$ 186.2	\$ 376.7	\$ 184.0	\$ 192.7
Contracts	24.8	16.4	8.4	25.1	15.5	9.6
Trademarks	2.9	1.6	1.3	3.3	1.9	1.4
Developed technology	67.2	29.1	38.1	68.4	27.1	41.3
Customer relationships	7.8	4.2	3.6	7.9	4.0	3.9
Total	\$ 481.1	\$ 243.5	\$ 237.6	\$ 481.4	\$ 232.5	\$ 248.9

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Aggregate amortization expense totaled \$11.5 million in the current quarter versus \$11.0 million in the prior year quarter.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>(In millions)</i>					
Estimated annual amortization	\$ 44.9	\$ 41.3	\$ 37.1	\$ 30.7	\$ 26.4

9.

Credit Facilities and Indebtedness

Outstanding	December 31, 2008	September 30, 2008
<i>(In millions)</i>		
Senior credit facility	\$ 1,440.0	\$ 1,345.0
Foreign credit facilities	10.8	15.0
2.6% Debentures	829.4	900.0
Installment purchase contract	2.0	3.1
Notes payable, net	\$ 2,282.2	\$ 2,263.1

We continue to be in compliance with all applicable covenants at December 31, 2008.

Senior Credit Facility

As of December 31, 2008, \$1.1 billion was available under our \$2.5 billion unsecured revolving credit facility, \$4.1 million was reserved for letters of credit, and outstanding borrowings carried a 3.5% weighted average interest rate.

Applicable interest rates and facility fees may fluctuate based on our public credit ratings or debt to capitalization ratio. At December 31, 2008, the facility fee was 12.5 bps and the interest rate was LIBOR plus 37.5 bps. We can borrow for one, two, three or six month durations at our discretion and other durations with bank group approval. One, three and six month LIBOR rates at the end of the period were 0.43%, 1.41% and 1.75%, respectively.

Foreign Credit Facilities

Our available foreign credit facilities at December 31, 2008 totaled \$77.3 million with a weighted average interest rate of 2.27%. The outstanding borrowings of \$10.8 million carried a 1.38% weighted average interest rate. These subsidiary credit facilities renew annually and are guaranteed by the parent company, International Game Technology.

2.6% Senior Convertible Debentures

The market price condition for convertibility of our Debentures has not yet been met.

We evaluated all features of the Debentures for SFAS 133 embedded derivatives and determined the contingent interest feature represents an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation. The value of this derivative was nominal at December 31, 2008, and no related derivative liability was recorded. Any future derivative value will be recorded as a liability and adjusted through interest expense for changes in fair value.

We may use open market, privately negotiated, or structured transactions to repurchase our Debentures depending on market conditions and other factors. During the first quarter of fiscal 2009, we recognized a gain of \$4.4 million on the repurchase of 70,600 \$1,000 par outstanding Debentures. Subsequent to the end of our first quarter through February 9, 2009, we repurchased 43,500 additional outstanding Debentures.

Tables of Contents**10.****Earnings Per Share**

	Quarters Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
<i>(In millions, except per share amounts)</i>		
Net income	\$ 65.7	\$ 113.7
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	293.3	314.4
Dilutive effect of stock awards	0.4	4.0
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	293.7	318.4
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.36
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.36
Weighted average antidilutive stock award shares excluded from diluted EPS	19.3	3.4

We repurchased no shares of our common stock during fiscal 2009 through February 9, 2009.

11.**Income Taxes**

Our provision for income taxes is based on estimated effective annual income tax rates. The provision differs from income taxes currently payable because certain items of income and expense are recognized in different periods for financial statement purposes than for tax return purposes. We reduce deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Our effective tax rate for the first quarter of fiscal 2009 decreased to 18.2% from 39.6% for same quarter last year. This decrease in our effective tax rate was primarily due to nonrecurring tax benefits including:

- a
- significant settlements with the IRS
- a
- the reversal of accrued interest related to a tax accounting method change application
- a

an adjustment to tax paid on intercompany profits

a

the retroactive reinstatement of the research and development tax credit

We file income tax returns in the US federal, various state, local and foreign jurisdictions. During the first quarter of fiscal 2009, we paid the IRS approximately \$18.2 million, including interest of \$6.3 million, as a result of the settlement of our fiscal 2000-2001 examinations. In general, we are no longer subject to any significant US federal, state, local or foreign income tax examination by tax authorities for years before fiscal 2002.

The IRS began an audit of our US federal income tax returns for fiscal years 2002 through 2004 in the first quarter of fiscal 2009. We are also subject to examination in state and foreign jurisdictions for the same years. At this time we believe appropriate provisions for all outstanding issues have been made for all jurisdictions and all open years. However, we can give no assurance that taxing authorities will not propose adjustments that increase our tax liabilities.

We adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on October 1, 2007. As of December 31, 2008, we had \$59.1 million of gross unrecognized tax benefits excluding related accrued interest and penalties of \$40.1 million. As of December 31, 2008, \$45.5 million of our unrecognized tax benefits would affect our effective tax rate, if recognized.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2009, our unrecognized tax benefits decreased \$28.4 million and interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits decreased \$11.2 million. The reduction is primarily due to the IRS settlement discussed above and to a tax accounting method change application filed with the IRS. We do not believe our total unrecognized tax benefits will change significantly during the next twelve months.

Tables of Contents**12.****Other Comprehensive Income**

	Quarters Ended	
	December 31,	
	2008	2007
<i>(In millions)</i>		
Net income	\$ 65.7	\$ 113.7
Currency translation adjustments	(28.9)	(1.1)
Investment securities unrealized (losses)	(5.2)	(0.1)
Comprehensive income	\$ 31.6	\$ 112.5

13.**Contingencies****Litigation**

IGT has been named in and has brought lawsuits in the normal course of business. We do not expect the outcome of these suits, including the lawsuits described below, to have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of future operations.

Bally**2004 Federal District Court of Nevada**

On December 7, 2004, IGT filed a complaint in US District Court for the District of Nevada, alleging that defendants Alliance Gaming Corp., Bally Gaming Int'l, Inc., and Bally Gaming, Inc. infringed six US patents held by IGT: US Patent Nos. 6,827,646; 5,848,932; 5,788,573; 5,722,891; 6,712,698; and 6,722,985. On January 21, 2005, defendants filed an answer denying the allegations in the complaint and raising various affirmative defenses to IGT's asserted claims. Defendants also asserted fourteen counterclaims against IGT, including counterclaims for a declaratory judgment of non-infringement, invalidity, and unenforceability of the asserted patents, and for antitrust violations and intentional interference with prospective business advantage. IGT has successfully moved for partial summary judgment on defendants' counterclaims for intentional interference with prospective business advantage and defendants' antitrust allegations related to the gaming machine market. IGT denies the remaining allegations. On May 9, 2007, the Court issued an order construing disputed terms of the asserted patent claims. On October 16, 2008, the Court issued summary judgment rulings finding certain of IGT's patents, including patents that IGT believes cover bonus wheel gaming machines, invalid as obvious. The rulings also found that Bally was not infringing certain patents asserted by IGT. Bally's antitrust and unfair competition counterclaims remain pending. On November 7, 2008, the Court issued an order staying the proceedings and certifying the summary judgment and claim construction rulings for immediate appeal. On December 1, 2008, IGT appealed the rulings to the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. On January 8, 2009, Bally moved to dismiss the appeal on jurisdictional grounds. On February 2, 2009, the Federal Circuit denied the Bally motion without prejudice to the parties raising jurisdictional issues in their merits briefs.

2006 Federal District Court of Delaware

On April 28, 2006, IGT filed a complaint in US District Court for the District of Delaware, alleging that defendants Bally Technologies, Inc., Bally Gaming Int'l, Inc., and Bally Gaming, Inc. infringed nine US patents held by IGT: US Patent Nos. RE 38,812; RE 37,885; 6,832,958; 6,319,125; 6,244,958; 6,431,983; 6,607,441; 6,565,434; and 6,620,046. The complaint alleges that the "BALLY POWER BONUSING™" technology infringes one or more of the claims of the asserted IGT patents. The lawsuit seeks monetary damages and an injunction. On June 30, 2006, defendants filed an answer denying the allegations in the complaint and raising various affirmative defenses to IGT's asserted claims. Defendants also asserted twelve counterclaims against IGT, including counterclaims for a declaratory judgment of non-infringement, invalidity, unenforceability of the asserted patents, antitrust violations, unfair competition, and intentional interference with prospective business advantage. IGT denies these allegations. Pursuant to stipulation of the parties, all claims and counterclaims except those relating to US Patent Nos. RE 37,885, RE 38,812, and 6,431,983 have been dismissed. All proceedings relating to Bally's antitrust, unfair competition, and intentional interference counterclaims have been stayed. Discovery is closed. The court heard oral argument on claim construction and various motions and cross-motions for summary judgment on January 16, 2009. Trial is scheduled for May 26, 2009.

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2006 Federal District Court of Nevada

On September 5, 2006, Bally Gaming, Inc. filed a complaint in US District Court for the District of Nevada alleging that IGT is infringing US Patent No. 7,100,916, entitled Indicator Wheel System. The products named in the complaint are IGT's gaming machines with wheel features, including, without limitation, *Wheel of Fortune*®, *Wheel of Gold*®, *The Addams Family*™, *American Bandstand*®, *The Apprentice*™, *Dilbert's*™ *Wheelbert*™, *Drew Carey Great Balls of Cash*™, *Elvira*®, *I Dream of Jeannie*®, *I Love Lucy*™, *Indiana Jones*™: *Raiders of the Lost Ark*™, *M*A*S*H*™, *Megabuck with Morgan Fairchild*, *Regis On the Town*™, *Sinatra*™ and *The Twilight Zone*® gaming machines. The lawsuit seeks unspecified monetary damages and an injunction. On October 6, 2006, IGT filed an answer and counterclaims denying infringement and seeking a declaration that the patent is invalid and non-infringed. On September 9, 2008, the Court granted IGT's motion for summary judgment of invalidity and final judgment in IGT's favor was entered on October 3, 2008. Bally appealed the decision to the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Aristocrat

2005 Federal District Court of Nevada

On June 30, 2005, Aristocrat Technologies Australia PTY Ltd. filed a patent infringement lawsuit against IGT. The complaint was served on IGT on December 13, 2005. Aristocrat alleged that IGT willfully infringed US Patent No. 6,093,102. Aristocrat alleged that the patent covered its Reel Power® video slot technology and IGT's *Multiway*® video slot games. The lawsuit sought unspecified damages and an injunction. On January 13, 2006, Aristocrat filed a First Amended Complaint adding Aristocrat Technologies, Inc. as a plaintiff. On April 20, 2007, the US District Court for the District of Nevada issued an order granting summary judgment in favor of IGT declaring the Aristocrat patent invalid. Summary judgment was entered in favor of IGT on April 23, 2007. Aristocrat appealed the decision to the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The Federal Circuit affirmed the judgment in IGT's favor on March 28, 2008. Aristocrat requested a rehearing en banc, which was denied. Aristocrat filed a petition for certiorari in the United States Supreme Court, which was denied.

2006 Northern Federal District Court of California

On June 12, 2006, Aristocrat Technologies Australia PTY Ltd. and Aristocrat Technologies, Inc. filed a patent infringement lawsuit against IGT. Aristocrat alleged that IGT willfully infringed US Patent No. 7,056,215, which was issued on June 6, 2006. On December 15, 2006, Aristocrat filed an amended complaint, adding allegations that IGT willfully infringed US Patent No. 7,108,603, which issued on September 19, 2006. The IGT products named in the original and amended complaints were the *Fort Knox*® mystery progressive slot machines. On June 13, 2007, the US District Court for the Northern District of California entered an order granting summary judgment in favor of IGT declaring both patents invalid. The US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit reversed this decision on September 22, 2008. IGT's request for a rehearing was denied on November 17, 2008. IGT intends to seek review by the US Supreme Court. A status hearing is scheduled to be held in the District Court on February 13, 2009.

Brochu v. Loto Quebec

Loto Quebec commenced an action in warranty against VLC, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of IGT, and another manufacturer of video lottery machines in October 2003, in the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, District of Quebec, seeking indemnification for any damages that may be awarded against Loto Quebec in a class action suit, also filed in the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec. The class action claim against Loto Quebec, to which neither IGT nor any of its affiliates are parties, was filed by Jean Brochu on behalf of himself and a class of other

persons who allegedly developed pathological behaviors through the play of video lottery machines made available by Loto Quebec in taverns and other public locations. In this action, the plaintiff seeks to recover on behalf of the class damages of approximately CAD\$578.7 million, representing CAD\$4,863 per class member, and CAD\$119.0 million in punitive damages. Loto Quebec filed its Plea in Defense in the main action in February 2006. On August 1, 2008, Loto Quebec filed a discontinuance of the action in warranty against VLC. Notwithstanding the discontinuance, Loto Quebec may still pursue the claims it asserted, or could have asserted, in the action in warranty through arbitration against VLC. The trial of the class action against Loto Quebec commenced on September 15, 2008 and is ongoing.

Environmental Matters

CCSC, a casino operation sold by IGT in April 2003, is located in an area that has been designated by the EPA as an active Superfund site because of contamination from historic mining activity in the area. In order for Anchor Coin, an entity IGT acquired in December 2001, to develop the CCSC site, it voluntarily entered into an administrative order of consent with the EPA to conduct soil removal and analysis (a requirement imposed on similarly situated

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property developers within the region) in conjunction with re-routing mine drainage. The work and obligations contemplated by the agreement were completed by Anchor Gaming. In June 1998, and the EPA subsequently issued a termination of the order.

The EPA, together with other property developers excluding CCSC, continues remediation activities at the site. While we believe our remediation obligations are complete, it is possible that additional contamination may be identified and we could be obligated to participate in remediation efforts. Under the guidance in SOP 96-1, *Environmental Remediation Liabilities*, we determined the incurrence of additional remediation costs is neither probable nor reasonably estimable and no liability is recorded at this time.

OSHA / Wrongful Termination Matter

On July 8, 2004, two former employees filed a complaint with the US Department of Labor, OSHA alleging retaliatory termination in violation of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The former employees allege that they were terminated in retaliation for questioning whether Anchor and its executives failed to properly disclose information allegedly affecting the value of Anchor's patents in connection with IGT's acquisition of Anchor in December 2001. The former employees also allege that the acquired patents are overvalued on the financial statements of IGT. Outside counsel, retained by an independent committee of our Board of Directors, reviewed the allegations and found them to be entirely without merit.

On November 10, 2004, the employees withdrew their complaint filed with OSHA and filed a notice of intent to file a complaint in federal court. On December 1, 2004, a complaint was filed under seal in the US District Court for the District of Nevada, based on the same facts set forth above regarding their OSHA complaint. IGT filed a motion for summary judgment as to all claims in plaintiffs' complaint. On June 14, 2007, the US District Court for the District of Nevada entered an order granting summary judgment in favor of IGT as to plaintiffs' Sarbanes-Oxley whistle-blower claims and dismissed their state law claims without prejudice. Plaintiffs' motion for reconsideration of the District Court's decision was denied. Plaintiffs appealed to the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Appellate briefing has been completed. Oral argument is scheduled for March 12, 2009.

In conjunction with the Anchor acquisition purchase price allocation as of December 31, 2001, IGT used the relief of royalty valuation methodology to estimate the fair value of the patents at \$164.4 million. The carrying value of the patents at December 31, 2008 totaled \$64.5 million, with a remaining life of approximately seven years.

Arrangements with Off-Balance Sheet Risks

In the normal course of business, we are party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk, such as performance bonds, guarantees and product warranties not reflected in our balance sheet. We do not expect any material losses to result from these arrangements, and we are not dependent on off-balance sheet financing arrangements to fund our operations.

Performance Bonds

Performance bonds outstanding related to gaming operations totaled \$5.6 million at December 31, 2008. We are liable to reimburse the bond issuer in the event of exercise due to nonperformance.

Letters of Credit

Outstanding letters of credit issued under our line of credit to ensure payment to certain vendors and governmental agencies totaled \$4.1 million at December 31, 2008.

IGT Licensor Arrangements

Our sales agreements that include software and IP licensing arrangements may provide a clause whereby IGT indemnifies the third party licensee against liability and damages (including legal defense costs) arising from any claims of patent, copyright, trademark or trade secret infringement. Should such a claim occur, we could be required to make payments to the licensee for any liabilities or damages incurred. Historically, we have not incurred any significant costs due to infringement claims. As we consider the likelihood of incurring future costs to be remote, no liability has been recorded.

Tables of Contents**Product Warranties**

The majority of our products are generally covered by a warranty for periods ranging from 90 days to one year. We estimate accrued warranty costs in the table below based on historical trends in product failure rates and expected costs to provide warranty services.

Three Months Ended December 31, <i>(In millions)</i>	2008	2007
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 8.4	\$ 8.7
Reduction for payments made	(2.2)	(1.8)
Accrual for new warranties issued	3.0	3.1
Adjustments for pre-existing warranties	(0.9)	(0.2)
Ending balance	\$ 8.3	\$ 9.8

Self-Insurance

We are self-insured for various levels of workers' compensation, directors' and officers' liability, and electronic errors and omissions liability, as well as employee medical, dental, prescription drug, and disability coverage. We purchase stop loss coverage to protect against unexpected claims. Accrued insurance claims and reserves include estimated settlements for known claims, and actuarial estimates of claims incurred but not reported.

Taxes

We are subject to sales, use, income, gaming and other tax audits and administrative proceedings in various US federal, state, local and foreign jurisdictions. While we believe we have properly reported our tax liabilities in each jurisdiction, we can give no assurance that taxing authorities will not propose adjustments that increase our tax liabilities.

14.**Foreign Currency Derivatives**

We hedge our net foreign currency exposure related to monetary assets and liabilities denominated in nonfunctional currency. The notional amount of foreign currency contracts hedging our exposure totaled \$87.8 million at December 31, 2008 and \$93.3 million at September 30, 2008. The fair value of these forward contracts was recorded as a \$3.0 million asset at December 31, 2008 and a \$0.2 million liability at September 30, 2008.

The notional amount of foreign currency contracts included a \$49.9 million SFAS 133 fair value hedge related to our CLS Hong Kong dollar convertible note (see Note 2), for which there was no ineffectiveness during the three months ended December 31, 2008.

15.**Fair Value Measurements**

On October 1, 2008, we adopted the provisions of SFAS 157, Fair Value Measurements, and all related FSPs for our financial assets and liabilities. In accordance with FSP FAS 157-2, Effective Date of FASB Statement No.157, *we will apply SFAS 157 for nonfinancial assets and liabilities effective with fiscal 2010.* We also adopted SFAS 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of SFAS 115, permitting entities to elect fair value measurement for many financial instruments and certain other items. As of December 31, 2008, we had made only one election to carry our ARS put at fair value (see Note 7).

SFAS 157 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price), in the principal or most advantageous market, in an orderly transaction between market participants, on the measurement date.

SFAS 157 also established a fair value hierarchy based on observable and unobservable inputs:

a

Level 1 Quoted market prices in active markets for identical instruments

a

Level 2 Quoted market prices for similar instruments, using observable market based inputs or unobservable inputs corroborated by market data

a

Level 3 Unobservable inputs using our own assumptions when observable inputs are unavailable

Tables of Contents**Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis at December 31, 2008**

	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>(In millions)</i>				
Assets				
Foreign currency derivatives	\$ 3.1	\$	\$ 3.1	\$
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	71.1			71.1
Investments in ARS and put rights	20.1			20.1
Total	\$ 94.3	\$	\$ 3.1	\$ 91.2
Liabilities				
Foreign currency derivatives	\$ 0.1	\$	\$ 0.1	\$

Reconciliation of Items Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

	Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates	Investments in ARS and Put Right
Three Months Ended December 31, 2008		
<i>(In millions)</i>		
Beginning balance	\$ 80.4	\$ 19.6
Total gain (loss):		
Included in other income (expense) - other	(3.9)	(1.5)
Included in other comprehensive income	(6.6)	2.0
Purchases, issuances, accretion, settlements	1.2	
Ending balance	\$ 71.1	\$ 20.1
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) included in earnings related to instruments still held	\$ (3.9)	\$ (1.5)

Summary of Valuation Techniques and Balance Sheet Presentation

Foreign currency derivative assets and liabilities are valued using quoted forward pricing from bank counterparties and LIBOR credit default swap rates for non-performance risk, and approximate the net settlement amount if the contracts were settled at the reporting date. These are presented primarily as a component of prepaid expenses and other, and other accrued liabilities. See Note 14.

Investments in unconsolidated affiliates carried at fair value are estimated using discounted cash flow models incorporating market participant assumptions, including credit quality and market interest rates and/or a Black Scholes formula and lattice models with certain assumptions, such as stock price and volatility. These investments are presented as a component of other assets. See Note 2.

Investments in ARS are valued using discounted cash flows, with certain assumptions related to lack of liquidity due to a lack of observable market data. The put rights are valued based on the difference between the ARS par and fair value discounted for the broker's non-performance risk and the time remaining until the exercise period. The ARS and related put rights are presented as a component of other assets. See Note 7.

16.

Business Segments

We view our business in two operating segments, each incorporating all types of revenues:

a

North America includes our operations in the US and Canada

a

International encompasses our efforts in all other jurisdictions worldwide

Certain income and expenses related to company-wide initiatives are managed at the corporate level and not allocated to any operating segment. We do not recognize inter-company revenues or expenses upon the transfer of gaming products between operating segments. Segment accounting policies are consistent with those of our consolidated financial statements and segment profit is measured on the basis of operating income.

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Our business segments are designed to allocate resources within a framework of management responsibility. Operating costs from one segment may benefit other segments. We continually evaluate the alignment of our business development and administrative functions for reporting purposes, which may result in changes to segment allocations.

	Quarters Ended	
	December 31,	
	2008	2007
<i>(In millions)</i>		
NORTH AMERICA		
Revenues	\$ 482.5	\$ 462.1
Gaming operations	267.5	295.2
Product sales	215.0	166.9
Gross profit	245.4	265.8
Gaming operations	136.8	175.5
Product sales	108.6	90.3
Operating income	109.4	162.5
Income before tax	116.1	171.6
INTERNATIONAL		
Revenues	\$ 119.1	\$ 183.7
Gaming operations	45.8	37.1
Product sales	73.3	146.6
Gross profit	60.5	100.7
Gaming operations	24.6	23.9
Product sales	35.9	76.8
Operating income	22.6	62.2
Income before tax	21.0	62.0
CORPORATE		
Net unallocated operating expenses	\$ (31.9)	\$ (29.0)
Net unallocated expenses	(56.8)	(45.5)
CONSOLIDATED		
Revenues	\$ 601.6	\$ 645.8

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Gaming operations	313.3	332.3
Product sales	288.3	313.5
Gross profit	305.9	366.5
Gaming operations	161.4	199.4
Product sales	144.5	167.1
Operating income	100.1	195.7
Income before tax	80.3	188.1

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Item 2.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains statements that do not relate to historical or current facts, but are forward looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements relate to analyses and other information based on forecasts of future results and estimates of amounts not yet determinable. These statements may also relate to future events or trends, our future prospects and proposed new products, services, developments, or business strategies, among other things. These statements can generally (although not always) be identified by their use of terms and phrases such as anticipate, believe, could, would, estimate, expect, intend, may, plan, predict, project, pursue, will, continue, and other similar terms and phrases, as well as the use of the future tense.

Examples of forward looking statements in this report include, but are not limited to, the following categories of expectations about:

a

our ability to introduce new products and stimulate replacement demand

a

the timing, features, benefits, and expected success of new product introductions

a

the timing of the introduction of and revenues from server-based systems

a

our ability to acquire, develop, or protect intellectual property

a

our market share, competitive advantage, and leadership position

a

the advantages offered to customers by our products and product features

a

the timing and estimated costs related to our company-wide strategic review and workforce reduction

a

gaming growth, expansion, and new market opportunities

a

our ability to benefit from and effectively integrate and utilize acquired businesses and assets

a

investments in other entities, expanding our product lines, and improving our position in related markets

a

factors impacting future gross margins and tax rates

a

increasing growth or contributions from certain non-machine products and services

a

increasing machine sales or placements

a

legislative or regulatory developments and related market opportunities

a

available capital resources to fund future operating requirements, capital expenditures, payment obligations, and share repurchases

a

timing and amount of future share or debenture repurchases and dividends

a

expectations regarding losses from off-balance sheet arrangements

a

expectations regarding the outcome and expense of litigation

Actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in our forward looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward looking statements, are subject to change and to inherent known and unknown risks and uncertainties. See Item 1A, Risk Factors, in this report for a discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties. You should not assume at any point in the future that the forward looking statements in this report are still valid. We do not intend, and undertake no obligation, to update our forward looking statements to reflect future events or circumstances.

OVERVIEW

The following MDA is intended to enhance the reader's understanding of our operations and current business environment. It should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10K for the year ended September 30, 2008. Italicized text with an attached superscript trademark or copyright notation in this document indicates trademarks of IGT or its licensors. For a complete list of trademark and copyright ownership information, please visit our website at www.IGT.com.

International Game Technology is a global company specializing in the design, manufacture, and marketing of computerized gaming equipment, network systems, licensing, and services. We are a leading supplier of gaming products to the world, providing a diverse offering of quality products and services at competitive prices that are designed to increase the potential for operator profits by enhancing the player experience.

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Our annual revenues totaled \$2.5 billion in fiscal 2008. We operate in two segments, North America and International, with certain unallocated company-wide income and expenses managed at the corporate level. International continues to be a growing contributor at 25% of operating income in fiscal 2008. See BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS below and Note 16 of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional segment information and current quarter financial results.

We are currently operating in a difficult global environment. The combination of economic uncertainty, lower replacement demand, limited opportunities from new or expanding markets, and improved competition has negatively impacted our consolidated results. Our North America gaming operations business has been adversely affected by lower casino patron play levels that operators have largely attributed to unfavorable economic conditions, as well as declining interest rates that have increased jackpot funding costs. Although these challenges are expected to continue to impact our near-term results, we remain focused on strategic long-term initiatives that we believe will maintain our status as a leading provider of innovative gaming products and services.

Our current product development efforts reflect our commitment to the future of gaming industry technology as our business model continues to evolve toward a more systems-centric, networked gaming environment. Our gaming systems in the marketplace continue to grow with approximately 845 systems installed worldwide as of December 31, 2008, versus 730 in the prior year. Additionally, several new machine models were released in fiscal 2008 that support the networked gaming environment. Customer feedback on these models has been positive, and we anticipate replacement demand to increase over the next twelve to eighteen months. However, tight credit markets are currently constraining gaming operator's budgets and expansion projects, which will impact the timing of this demand. Our current replacement demand is below normal and is likely to continue at a reduced pace given economic conditions.

We remain on track for initial deployment of our *sbXä* applications during the current fiscal year, primarily through sales of the sbX Tier One package, which provides for small scale implementations of sbX Floor Manager and the IGT game library. Venue wide installations will begin in late 2009 and we expect to realize a growing benefit from *sbXä* technology as we differentiate IGT gaming products with new ways to engage and interact with players.

We are dependent, in part, on new market opportunities to generate growth. We expect to benefit from a number of new or expansion projects that are currently underway, but the extent and timing of such opportunities remains uncertain due to the difficult credit environment and risk of prolonged economic weakness. The uncertainty and lack of liquidity has led some gaming operators to delay or cancel construction projects; however, we believe market opportunities will develop as credit markets recover and new jurisdictions consider gaming tax revenues as one means to address budget shortfalls.

The first quarter of 2009 included new openings or expansions in a number of domestic jurisdictions including Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Washington. In November 2008, voters in Maryland voted to legalize up to 15,000 gaming machines at five locations. Further gaming expansion in international markets, especially in Southeast Asia, is also expected in the future.

We continued to deploy our capital for strategic business combinations and acquisitions of important technologies and IP with our investment in LVGI during the first quarter of fiscal 2009. We anticipate our LVGI relationship will provide additional innovative applications for our server based gaming systems. Additionally, we believe the PGIC asset purchase in January 2009, will provide us with additional market opportunities to augment our current systems product offerings and increase our systems installed base.

We will take a prudent and conservative approach to maintaining our available liquidity while credit market and economic conditions remain unfavorable. We continue to focus on reinvesting in our business through our installed base of gaming operations machines, as well as other strategic capital deployment objectives including investments and alliances to expand our geographic reach, product lines, and customer base. We will cautiously deploy our capital in order to preserve maximum flexibility.

During the current quarter we completed initial restructuring initiatives by reducing our global workforce by approximately 8%, incurring charges of \$17.4 million, net of stock-compensation forfeitures, in the first quarter of fiscal 2009. We anticipate we will begin to realize quarterly cost reductions from these efforts ranging from \$20.0 million to \$25.0 million beginning in the second quarter of fiscal 2009. We also plan to further reduce our workforce by approximately 200 manufacturing-related positions resulting in additional charges of approximately \$7.0 million to \$9.0 million during the third quarter of fiscal 2009. We will continue to conduct a company-wide strategic review of our costs and organizational structure for further opportunities to maximize efficiency and align our expenses with our current and long-term business outlook.

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RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In May 2008, the FASB issued FSP APB 14-1, *Accounting For Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash Upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)*. This FSP requires that convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash upon conversion be separated into debt and equity components. The adoption of this FSP in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 will increase interest expense related to our Debentures and decrease earnings. This FSP will also require retrospective restatement of all periods presented after adoption. See Note 9 of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about our Debentures.

See Note 1 of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding recently issued accounting standards that may impact our financial statements upon adoption.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Our consolidated financial statements were prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the US. Accordingly, we are required to make estimates incorporating judgments and assumptions we believe are reasonable based on our historical experience, contract terms, trends in our company and the industry as a whole, as well as information available from other outside sources. Our estimates affect amounts recorded in the financial statements and actual results may differ from initial estimates.

We consider the following accounting estimates to be the most critical to fully understand and evaluate our reported financial results. They require us to make subjective or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain or variable. Senior management discussed the development, selection and disclosure of the following accounting estimates, considered most sensitive to changes from external factors, with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors:

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revenue recognition

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goodwill, other intangible assets, and royalties

a

jackpot liabilities and expenses

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inventory and gaming operations equipment

a

income taxes

For a discussion of our critical accounting estimates, please refer to MDA in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2008. We have made no significant changes to our accounting estimates since September 30, 2008.

Tables of Contents**CONSOLIDATED OPERATING RESULTS A Year Over Year Comparative Analysis**

	Quarters Ended		Favorable	
	December 31,		(Unfavorable)	
	2008	2007	Amount	%
<i>(In millions except units & EPS)</i>				
Revenues	\$ 601.6	\$ 645.8	\$ (44.2)	-7 %
Gaming operations	313.3	332.3	(19.0)	-6 %
Product sales	288.3	313.5	(25.2)	-8 %
Machines	190.9	214.2	(23.3)	-11 %
Non-machine	97.4	99.3	(1.9)	-2 %
Gross profit	\$ 305.9	\$ 366.5	\$ (60.6)	-17 %
Gaming operations	161.4	199.4	(38.0)	-19 %
Product sales	144.5	167.1	(22.6)	-14 %
Gross margin	51 %	57 %	(6) pp	-11 %
Gaming operations	52 %	60 %	(8) pp	-13 %
Product sales	50 %	53 %	(3) pp	-6 %
Units				
Gaming operations installed base ⁽¹⁾	60,900	59,700	1,200	2 %
Fixed	15,700	14,400	1,300	9 %
Variable	45,200	45,300	(100)	
Machines sold	15,700	20,200	(4,500)	-22 %
Operating income	\$ 100.1	\$ 195.7	\$ (95.6)	-49 %
Operating margin	17 %	30 %	(13 pp	-43 %
Net income	\$ 65.7	\$ 113.7	\$ (48.0)	-42 %
Diluted EPS	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.36	\$ (0.14)	-39 %

(1)

Prior year reflects 900 additional international units previously excluded because of change in criteria at September 2008.

Consolidated net income decreased over the prior year on lower gaming operations play levels amid unfavorable economic conditions and weakness in international replacement demand. Additionally, current quarter consolidated

revenues were negatively impacted by approximately \$21.5 million due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Comparability to the prior year was also significantly affected by restructuring charges related to our workforce reduction as well as interest rate declines impacting jackpot expense. We expect our second quarter to be further impacted by fewer new casino openings and the ongoing economic situation.

Additionally, as a result of our 52/53-week accounting year, our results of operations for the current quarter contained 14 weeks versus 13 weeks in the comparable prior year quarter. The additional week in the current quarter primarily benefited gaming operations and increased operating expenses.

Consolidated Gaming Operations

Revenues were down in the current quarter primarily due to lower play levels in North America. Additionally, our installed base growth is increasingly from stand-alone lease and CDS units which generally provide lower revenues and gross profit per unit compared to WAP units. International revenue and gross profit improvements partially offset declines in North America reflecting the increasing geographic footprint of our gaming operations.

In addition, gross profit and margin in the current quarter were adversely affected by unfavorable interest rate impacts on jackpot expense, unfavorable foreign exchange rates, and obsolescence charges with new product transitions. The extra week of operations in the current quarter contributed approximately \$22.4 million and \$11.5 million in consolidated revenues and gross profit, respectively.

Consolidated Product Sales

Total product sales revenues and gross profit were down from prior year primarily due to lower international demand partially offset by improved North America shipments into new or expanding markets. Gross margin declines were due to obsolescence charges, less favorable product and jurisdictional mix, and unfavorable exchange

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rates. Product sales margins are expected to continue to fluctuate depending on the geographic mix and types of products sold.

Operating Expenses

	Quarters Ended December 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable)	
	2008	2007	Amount	%
<i>(In millions)</i>				
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 114.9	\$ 100.3	\$ (14.6)	-15 %
Research and development	53.5	51.3	(2.2)	-4 %
Restructuring charges	17.4		(17.4)	
Depreciation and amortization	20.0	19.2	(0.8)	-4 %
Total	\$ 205.8	\$ 170.8	\$ (35.0)	-20 %
Percent of revenues	34 %	26 %		

During the current quarter we implemented restructuring initiatives with the goal of maximizing operational efficiencies and controlling expenses through the reduction our global workforce by approximately 8%. The reduction in employees was accomplished through a combination of early retirement and involuntary employee separation arrangements. Non-recurring restructuring charges during the current quarter included severance and one-time termination costs of \$17.4 million, net of stock-compensation forfeitures. We expect this initiative to reduce our quarterly operating costs by \$20.0 million to \$25.0 million beginning in the second quarter of fiscal 2009.

In addition to the restructuring charges, the current quarter also included approximately \$12.6 million in SG&A and R&D expenses associated with the extra week of operations. SG&A also includes an unfavorable fluctuation in bad debt provision of \$15.9 million from the prior year due to increased credit risk related to the current economic climate and its impact on certain customers' operations. These unfavorable fluctuations were partially offset by lower incentives related to reduced operating income and a variety of other cost cutting measures.

We also plan to further reduce our workforce by approximately 200 manufacturing-related positions and expect to incur additional severance charges ranging from \$7.0 million to \$9.0 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2009.

Other Income (Expense) and Taxes

	Quarters Ended December 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable)	
	2008	2007	Amount	%
<i>(In millions; * = not meaningful)</i>				
Interest income	\$ 16.5	\$ 17.3	\$ (0.8)	-5 %
WAP	7.5	8.6	(1.1)	-13 %
Other	9.0	8.7	0.3	3 %
Interest expense	(30.4)	(24.8)	(5.6)	-23 %

WAP	(7.3)	(7.3)		
Other	(23.1)	(17.5)	(5.6)	-32 %
Other	(5.9)	(0.1)	(5.8)	*
Total other income (expense)	\$ (19.8)	\$ (7.6)	\$ (12.2)	*
Income tax provision	\$ 14.6	\$ 74.4	\$ 59.8	
Tax rate	18.2 %	39.6 %	21.4	pp

WAP interest income and expense related to previous jackpot winners accrete at approximately the same rate. WAP interest income also includes earnings on restricted cash and investments held for future winners.

The fluctuation in total other income (expense) for the quarter was primarily attributable to higher interest expense resulting from increased borrowings under our credit facility. The current quarter also included write-downs of our investments in PGIC and ARS, with related put rights, totaling \$5.3 million, partially offset by gains on Debenture repurchases.

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Our current quarter tax provision was reduced by significant non-recurring discrete items, as further described in Note 11 of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. While our future effective tax rates may continue to be volatile due to changes in uncertain tax positions, we currently estimate our annual effective tax rate (inclusive of discrete items) for fiscal 2009 will be approximately 37%.

BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS A Year Over Year Comparative Analysis

Operating income for each division reflects applicable operating expenses. See Note 16 of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional business segment information.

North America

	Quarters Ended		Favorable	
	December 31,		(Unfavorable)	
	2008	2007	Amount	%
<i>(In millions except units)</i>				
Revenues	\$ 482.5	\$ 462.1	\$ 20.4	4 %
Gaming operations	267.5	295.2	(27.7)	-9 %
Product sales	215.0	166.9	48.1	29 %
Machines	137.4	90.8	46.6	51 %
Non-machine	77.6	76.1	1.5	2 %
Gross profit	\$ 245.4	\$ 265.8	\$ (20.4)	-8 %
Gaming operations	136.8	175.5	(38.7)	-22 %
Product sales	108.6	90.3	18.3	20 %
Gross margin	51 %	58 %	(7) pp	-12 %
Gaming operations	51 %	59 %	(8) pp	-14 %
Product sales	51 %	54 %	(3) pp	-6 %
Units				
Gaming operations installed base	46,900	48,900	(2,000)	-4 %
Fixed	6,700	6,700		
Variable	40,200	42,200	(2,000)	-5 %
Machines sold	9,500	7,300	2,200	30 %
Operating income	\$ 109.4	\$ 162.5	\$ (53.1)	-33 %
Operating margin	23 %	35 %	(12) pp	-34 %

North America operating results declined during the current period primarily due to lower gaming operations, restructuring charges, and increased bad debt provisions despite improved machine shipments. Additionally, lower play levels and interest rate declines in the midst of the current economic downturn unfavorably affected gaming operations.

North America Gaming Operations

Gaming operations revenues and gross profit declined from the prior year due to lower play levels largely attributable to unfavorable economic conditions combined with continued shift in our installed base. With approximately 85% of our installed base made up of variable fee units, a significant portion of our revenues fluctuate directly with casino play levels. Thus, the declines in play levels reported for many US gaming markets adversely affected our gaming operations. In addition, our increasing mix of stand-alone lease and CDS units compared to WAP units also contributed to the decline in revenues. These non-WAP units generally provide lower revenues and gross profit mainly because they carry no IGT sponsored jackpots.

Gaming operations gross profit and margin also declined primarily due to the effect of lower interest rates on jackpot expense. Jackpot expense was negatively impacted by \$17.2 million compared to the prior year quarter due to declining interest rates. The additional cost due to interest rate movements was partially offset by fewer WAP units and variations in slot play, for a net increase to jackpot expense of \$9.7 million over the prior year period. See MDA CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES Jackpot Liabilities and Expenses in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2008, for additional details regarding the factors affecting jackpot expense.

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The extra week of North America operations during the quarter also contributed approximately \$19.1 million in revenues and \$9.8 million in gross profit.

North America Product Sales

Product sales revenues and gross profit improved during the quarter mainly due to increased machine shipments into new and expanding markets. Machine revenues reflect an increase in the mix of our premium-priced AVP® models, as well as increased gaming systems. The decline in gross margin for the quarter is primarily attributable to obsolescence charges and a less favorable mix of non-machine revenues.

Unit shipments continued to be affected by low replacement demand, but new unit shipments increased during the quarter due to new and expanded casinos in several jurisdictions. New unit shipments were 6,700 during the quarter compared to 4,200 in the prior year quarter. Replacement sales consisted of 2,800 units during the current quarter compared to 3,100 in the prior year.

International

	Quarters Ended December 31,		Favorable (Unfavorable)	
	2008	2007	Amount	%
<i>(In millions except units)</i>				
Revenues	\$ 119.1	\$ 183.7	\$ (64.6)	-35 %
Gaming operations	45.8	37.1	8.7	23 %
Product sales	73.3	146.6	(73.3)	-50 %
Machines	53.5	123.4	(69.9)	-57 %
Non-machine	19.8	23.2	(3.4)	-15 %
Gross profit	\$ 60.5	\$ 100.7	\$ (40.2)	-40 %
Gaming operations	24.6	23.9	0.7	3 %
Product sales	35.9	76.8	(40.9)	-53 %
Gross margin	51 %	55 %	(4 pp)	-7 %
Gaming operations	54 %	64 %	(10 pp)	-16 %
Product sales	49 %	52 %	(3 pp)	-6 %
Units				
Gaming operations installed base ⁽¹⁾	14,000	10,800	3,200	30 %
Fixed	9,000	7,700	1,300	17 %

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Variable	5,000	3,100	1,900	61 %
Machines sold	6,200	12,900	(6,700)	-52 %
Operating income	\$ 22.6	\$ 62.2	\$ (39.6)	-64 %
Operating margin	19 %	34 %	(15 pp)	-44 %

(1)

Prior year reflects 900 additional units previously excluded because of change in criteria at September 2008.

International operating results declined for the quarter as a result of fewer unit sales in comparison to record results in the prior year. Product sales declines were partially offset by continued growth in gaming operations. International revenues were negatively impacted by approximately \$18.6 million due to changes in foreign exchange rates during the current quarter. Total gross margin decline resulted from unfavorable exchange rates and obsolescence charges.

Improved gaming operations revenues and gross profit during the current quarter were primarily the result of a growing international installed base mainly in the UK from our recent acquisition of Cyberview. The extra week of International operations during the quarter also contributed approximately \$3.3 million in revenues and \$1.7 million in gross profit. Gaming operations gross margins were negatively impacted by unfavorable exchange rates, and \$3.5 million in obsolescence charges.

Product sales revenues and gross profit were challenged by both the unfavorable global economic conditions and difficult comparisons to record results in the prior year. Margin decline was attributable to higher royalty fees and unfavorable foreign exchange rates.

Tables of Contents**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES****Sources of Liquidity**

At December 31, 2008, our principal sources of liquidity were cash and equivalents (including restricted cash), cash from operations, and the \$1.1 billion available on our senior credit facility. Other sources of capital include, but are not limited to, the issuance of public or private placement debt, foreign credit facilities and the issuance of equity securities. However, due to current unfavorable conditions in the credit and capital markets, there can be no assurance that these additional sources of capital will be available to us on terms that are acceptable to us or at all. Based on past performance and current expectations, we believe the combination of these resources will satisfy our working capital needs, jackpot liabilities, capital expenditures, and other liquidity requirements associated with our existing operations for the foreseeable future.

Restricted cash and investments, as well as jackpot annuity investments, are amounts available only for funding jackpot winner payments. As of December 31, 2008, we have sufficient cash and investments, inclusive of restricted amounts, to satisfy our jackpot liabilities. Unrestricted cash and equivalents totaled \$261.1 million at December 31, 2008, a decrease of \$5.3 million from September 30, 2008 as described below.

Working capital increased to \$745.4 million at December 31, 2008 from \$733.4 million at September 30, 2008, primarily due to reductions in payables and other liabilities.

We held \$21.6 million (par) of trading ARS at December 31, 2008, that have no readily determinable market value. Additionally, in November 2008, we accepted ARS rights offered by our broker entitling us to sell our ARS at par plus accrued interest during the exercise period from June 30, 2010 through July 2, 2012. There has been no interruption in interest receipts on the ARS and we expect to realize our investments par value without significant loss. See Note 7 and Note 15 of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about our ARS and put rights.

Cash Flows Summary

Three Months Ended December 31, <i>(In millions)</i>	2008	2007	Favorable (Unfavorable)
Operations	\$ 149.5	\$ 120.2	\$ 29.3
Investing	(129.1)	(51.2)	(77.9)
Financing	(20.6)	(44.9)	24.3
Effects of exchange rates	(5.1)	0.5	(5.6)
Net Change	\$ (5.3)	\$ 24.6	\$ (29.9)

Operating Cash Flows

Operating cash flows increased during the first quarter of fiscal 2009 primarily due to additional prepayments to secure long-term licensing rights in the prior year quarter. The current quarter also benefited from net changes in operating receivables and jackpot liabilities, partially offsetting lower net income.

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The decrease in operating receivables resulted in an increase to operating cash flows of \$47.3 million since the end of fiscal 2008. Average days sales outstanding for the trailing twelve months at December 31, 2008 decreased to 95 days from 98 days from September 30, 2008, primarily due to lower receivables and revenues.

The decrease in inventory resulted in a \$3.4 million increase to operating cash flows during the first quarter of fiscal 2009. Inventory turns for the trailing twelve months at December 31, 2008 improved slightly to 2.6 versus 2.5 from September 30, 2008, with decreased inventory.

Decreased accounts payable and accrued liabilities caused a reduction to operating cash flows of \$105.1 million during the first quarter of fiscal 2009 and included \$28.0 million of interest paid. Accrued interest payable totaled \$9.3 million at December 31, 2008 versus \$16.1 million at September 30, 2008.

Cash flows related to jackpot liabilities fluctuate based on the timing of jackpots and winner payments, volume of play, and market variations in applicable interest rates as described in Note 1 of our Consolidated Financial Statements in our most recent Form 10-K.

Tables of Contents**Investing Cash Flows**

The increase of cash used for investing during the current quarter was primarily due to:

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additions to our gaming operations installed base

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\$39.5 million, net of collections, increased advances for customer development financing

a

\$11.6 million increased restricted cash requirements

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\$10.3 million investment in LVGI

Our capital expenditures are summarized below:

Three Months Ended December 31, <i>(In millions)</i>	2008	2007	Increase (Decrease)
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 17.1	\$ 23.1	\$ (6.0)
Gaming operations equipment	57.3	35.4	21.9
Intellectual property	1.6	4.2	(2.6)
Total capital expenditures	\$ 76.0	\$ 62.7	\$ 13.3

Financing Cash Flows

The reduction in cash used for financing in the first three months of fiscal 2009 was primarily due to the absence of share repurchases and lower net debt proceeds from borrowings on our senior credit facility compared to the prior year quarter. During the first three months of fiscal 2009, we increased the outstanding balance on our revolving lines of credit by \$90.8 million, largely due to \$70.6 million par outstanding Debentures repurchased. We have \$1.1 billion available on our senior credit facility and \$77.3 million available on foreign credit facilities. See Note 9 of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about our credit facilities.

Share Repurchases

We repurchase IGT common stock to return value to shareholders and reduce outstanding share dilution. We use open market or privately negotiated transactions, such as accelerated share repurchases and structured share repurchases, or Rule 10b5-1 trading plans, depending on market conditions and other factors to achieve timing, cost and volume objectives. We repurchased no additional shares during fiscal 2009 through February 9, 2009, and our remaining repurchase authorization totaled 7.7 million shares.

Credit Facilities and Indebtedness *(See Note 9 of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements)*

At December 31, 2008, \$1.5 billion was outstanding and \$1.2 billion was available on our credit facilities, primarily from our senior credit facility which expires in December 2010. Our senior credit facility subjects us to a number of financial covenants, which may be adversely impacted by current unfavorable economic conditions.

Our outstanding Debentures pay interest semi-annually in June and December. Holders have the right to require IGT to redeem the Debentures for cash at 100% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on December 15, 2009, 2011, 2016, 2021, 2026, and 2031. Given current market conditions and the recent trading price of our common stock, we believe it is likely that holders will exercise this put right and we may be required to redeem the outstanding Debentures in December 2009. The Debentures were not classified to current liabilities, because we have the intent and ability to refinance with our long-term senior credit facility.

We believe our cash on hand, operating cash flows and remaining capacity on our senior credit facility will provide the necessary capital if we are required to redeem the Debentures. We also believe our credit rating, balance sheet, and operations should facilitate our ability to access additional capital through the credit markets, if needed. Our ability to access credit markets, if needed, on acceptable terms, or at all, will be subject to market conditions at that time.

We may also use open market, privately negotiated, or structured transactions to repurchase our Debentures depending on market conditions and other factors. During fiscal 2009 through February 9, 2009, we repurchased \$114.1 million par of outstanding Debentures.

Tables of Contents**Financial Condition**

	December 31, 2008	September 30, 2008	Increase (Decrease)
<i>(In millions)</i>			
Assets	\$ 4,443.1	\$ 4,557.4	\$ (114.3)
Liabilities	3,537.8	3,648.4	(110.6)
Stockholders' equity	905.3	909.0	(3.7)

The decrease in total assets was primarily due to lower receivables and inventories, investment write-downs, and reduced deferred tax assets largely related to the closure of our 2000 and 2001 IRS audits. Current quarter liabilities decreased primarily as a result of payments of employee incentives and other accrued liabilities, and \$70.6 million par of outstanding Debentures repurchased, partially offset by additional credit facility borrowings.

Stockholders' equity decreased during the current period due to cumulative translation adjustment related to unfavorable exchange rates, and dividends paid, partially offset by current period earnings and APIC related to employee stock plans.

Arrangements with Off-Balance Sheet Risks

In the normal course of business, we are a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk, such as performance bonds and other guarantees not reflected in our balance sheet. We may provide indemnifications of varying scope and terms to customers, vendors, lessors, business partners and other parties with respect to certain matters, including but not limited to, losses arising:

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out of our breach of agreements with those parties

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from services to be provided by us

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from IP infringement claims made by third parties

Additionally, we have agreements with our directors and certain officers that require us, among other things, to indemnify them against certain liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service as directors or officers. We have also agreed to indemnify certain former officers and directors of acquired companies. We maintain director and officer insurance, which may cover our liabilities arising from these indemnification obligations in certain circumstances.

It is not possible to determine the maximum potential obligations under these indemnification undertakings due to the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Such indemnification undertakings may not be subject to maximum loss clauses. Historically, we have not incurred material costs related to indemnification

obligations.

We do not expect any material losses from, nor are we dependent on, off-balance sheet arrangements to fund our operations. See also Note 13 of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 3.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We use derivative financial instruments to minimize our market risk exposure resulting from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The primary business objective of our hedging program, as defined in our corporate risk management policy, is to minimize the impact of transaction, remeasurement, and specified economic exposures to our net income and earnings per share. The counterparties to these instruments are major commercial banks. We are not party to leveraged derivatives and do not hold or issue financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Foreign Currency Risk

We routinely use forward exchange contracts to hedge our net exposures, by currency, related to our monetary assets and liabilities denominated in nonfunctional foreign currencies. In addition, from time to time, we may enter into forward exchange contracts to establish with certainty the US dollar amount of future firm commitments denominated in a foreign currency.

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Hedging

We hedge our net foreign currency exposure related to our monetary assets and liabilities denominated in nonfunctional currency. The notional amount of foreign currency contracts hedging our exposure totaled \$87.8 million at December 31, 2008 and \$93.3 million at September 30, 2008.

Given our foreign exchange position, a 10% adverse change in foreign exchange rates upon which these foreign exchange contracts are based would result in exchange gains and losses. Generally, these exchange gains and losses should be offset by exchange gains and losses on the underlying net monetary exposures for which the contracts are designated as hedges.

Translation

As currency rates change, translation of our foreign currency functional businesses into US dollars affects year-over-year comparability of equity. We do not generally hedge translation risks because cash flows from our international operations are generally reinvested locally. Changes in the currency exchange rates that would have the largest impact on translating our international net assets include the British pound, Australian dollar, Japanese yen, Euro, South African rand, and Canadian dollar. We estimate that a 10% change in foreign exchange rates would have impacted reported equity by approximately \$21.0 million at December 31, 2008 versus \$24.4 million at September 30, 2008. This sensitivity analysis disregards the possibility that rates can move in opposite directions and that gains from one area may or may not be offset by losses from another area.

Interest Rate Risk

Costs to fund jackpot liabilities

Fluctuations in prime, treasury and agency rates due to changes in market and other economic conditions directly impact our costs to fund jackpots, and therefore our gross profit in gaming operations. If interest rates decline, our costs increase, and correspondingly our gross profit declines. We estimate that a hypothetical decline of 100 bps in interest rates would reduce our gross profit by approximately \$10.4 million in the first three months of fiscal 2009 versus \$8.5 million in the prior year period due to corresponding increases in jackpot expense. Gross profit and margin for the first quarter of fiscal 2009 were adversely affected by unfavorable interest rate impacts on jackpot expense totaling \$17.2 million. We do not currently manage this exposure with derivative financial instruments.

Senior Credit Facility

Fluctuations in LIBOR due to changes in market and other economic conditions directly impact our interest expense on our senior credit facility. We estimate that a hypothetical increase of 100 bps in interest rates on amounts outstanding would have increased our interest expense by approximately \$14.4 million at December 31, 2008 versus \$13.5 million at September 30, 2008. We do not currently manage this exposure with derivative financial instruments. See Note 9 of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about our senior credit facility.

Debentures

The fair value of our Debentures is affected by changes in the price of IGT stock and changes in interest rates. Typically, the fair value of our Debentures increases and decreases directionally with like movements in our stock

price. In general, the fair value of an investment in a fixed interest rate debt instrument increases as interest rates fall and decreases as interest rates rise. The stock price and interest rate changes impact the fair value of our Debentures, however, these changes had no material effect on our financial position, cash flows or results of operations as of December 31, 2008.

At December 31, 2008, our outstanding Debentures totaled \$829.4 million with an estimated fair value of \$787.4 million versus \$900.0 million outstanding with a fair value of \$846.0 million at September 30, 2008. See Note 9 of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about our Debentures.

Investment in CLS

The value of our CLS investments is affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates of the Hong Kong dollar and the trading price of CLS stock. The estimated fair value of our equity investment in CLS stock was \$6.2 million at December 31, 2008, versus \$12.2 million at September 30, 2008.

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Additionally, our investment in the CLS convertible note is subject to interest rate risk and volatility in CLS stock prices. Generally, the fair value of fixed-rate instruments increases as interest rates fall and decreases as interest rates rise. The fair value of convertible notes increases as stock price volatility increases. The CLS note had an estimated fair value of \$66.9 million at December 31, 2008 versus \$72.4 million at September 30, 2008. We are using 5-year forward contracts to mitigate foreign currency risk on approximately 70% of the note. See Note 2 of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about our CLS investments.

Item 4.

Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our periodic reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. We recognize that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving desired control objectives. Judgment is required when designing and evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of potential controls and procedures.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, with the supervision and participation of management, including our CEO and CFO, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As a part of our normal operations, we update our internal controls as necessary to accommodate any modifications to our business processes or accounting procedures. No change occurred during the most recent fiscal quarter that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1.

Legal Proceedings

For a description of our legal proceedings, see Note 13 of our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated by reference in response to this item.

Item 1A.

Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in our assessment of risk factors affecting our business since those presented in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Item 1A, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008. For convenience, our updated risk factors are included below.

New products require regulatory approval and may be subject to complex revenue recognition standards, which could materially affect our financial results.

As we introduce new products and transactions become increasingly complex, additional analysis and judgment is required to account for them and to recognize revenues in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Transactions may include multiple element arrangements and/or software components and applicable accounting principles or regulatory product approval delays could change the timing of revenue recognition and could adversely affect our financial results for any given period. Fluctuations may occur in our deferred revenues and reflect our continued shift toward more multiple element contracts that include systems and software.

Our ability to operate in our existing markets or expand into new jurisdictions could be adversely affected by changing regulations or problems with obtaining or maintaining needed licenses or approvals.

We operate only in jurisdictions where gaming is legal. The gaming industry is subject to extensive governmental regulation by US federal, state and local governments, as well as tribal officials or organizations and foreign governments. While the regulatory requirements vary by jurisdiction, most require:

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licenses and/or permits

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findings of suitability

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documentation of qualifications, including evidence of financial stability

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other required approvals for companies who manufacture or distribute gaming equipment and services

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individual suitability of officers, directors, major stockholders and key employees

Any delays in obtaining or difficulty in maintaining regulatory approvals needed for expansion within existing markets or into new jurisdictions can negatively affect our opportunities for growth. Further, changes in existing gaming regulations may hinder or prevent us from continuing to operate in those jurisdictions where we currently do business, which would harm our operating results. In particular, the enactment of unfavorable legislation or government efforts affecting or directed at manufacturers or gaming operators, such as referendums to increase gaming taxes or requirements to use local distributors, would likely have a negative impact on our operations.

Slow growth in the establishment of new gaming jurisdictions or the number of new casinos and declines in the rate of replacement for existing gaming machines could limit or reduce our future profits.

Demand for our products is driven substantially by the establishment of new gaming jurisdictions, the addition of new casinos or expansion of existing casinos within existing gaming jurisdictions and the replacement of existing gaming machines. The establishment or expansion of gaming in any jurisdiction typically requires a public referendum or other legislative action. As a result, gaming continues to be the subject of public debate, and there are numerous active organizations that oppose gaming. Opposition to gaming could result in restrictions on or even prohibitions of gaming operations or the expansion of operations in any jurisdiction. In addition, the construction of new casinos or expansion of existing casinos fluctuates with demand, general economic conditions and the availability of financing. The rate of gaming growth in North America has diminished and machine replacements are at historically low levels. Slow growth in the establishment of new gaming jurisdictions or delays in the opening of new or expanded casinos and continued declines in or low levels of demand for machine replacements could reduce the demand for our products and our future profits.

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Demand for our products and the level of play of our products could be adversely affected by changes in player and operator preferences.

As a supplier of gaming machines, we must offer themes and products that appeal to gaming operators and players. If we are unable to anticipate or react timely to any significant changes in player preferences, such as a negative change in the trend of acceptance of our newest systems innovations or jackpot fatigue (declining play levels on smaller jackpots), the demand for our gaming products and the level of play of our gaming products could decline. Further, our products could suffer a loss of floor space to table games and operators may reduce revenue sharing arrangements, each of which would harm our sales and financial results. In addition, general changes in consumer behavior, such as reduced travel activity or redirection of entertainment dollars to other venues, could result in reduced demand and reduced play levels for our gaming products.

Our business is vulnerable to changing economic conditions and current unfavorable economic conditions have and could continue to negatively impact the play levels of our participation games, our product sales, and our ability to collect outstanding receivables from our customers.

Existing unfavorable domestic and international general economic conditions and higher fuel or other transportation costs reduce disposable income of casino patrons and result in fewer patrons visiting casinos. This decline in disposable income likely results in reduced play levels on our participation games, causing our cash flows and revenues from a large share of our recurring revenue products to decline. Current unfavorable economic conditions have also resulted in a tightening in the credit markets, decreased liquidity in many financial markets, and resulted in significant volatility in the credit and equity markets. A decline in the relative health of the gaming industry and the difficulty or inability of our customers to obtain adequate levels of capital to finance their ongoing operations would reduce their resources available to purchase our products and services, which would adversely affect our revenues. If we experience a significant unexpected decrease in demand for our products, we could also be required to increase our inventory obsolescence charges. Furthermore, current unfavorable economic conditions could impact the ability of our customers to make timely payments to us. If that were to occur, we may incur additional provisions for bad debt related to credit concerns on certain receivables.

A decline in interest rates causes an increase in our jackpot expense which could limit or reduce our future profits.

Changes in prime and/or Treasury and Agency interest rates during a given period cause fluctuations in jackpot expense largely due to the revaluation of future winner liabilities. When rates increase, jackpot liabilities are reduced as it costs less to fund the liability. However, when interest rates decline the value of the liability (and related jackpot expense) increases because the cost to fund the liability increases. Our results may continue to be negatively impacted by continuing low interest rates or further declines in interest rates, resulting in increased jackpot expense and a reduction of our investment income, which could limit or reduce our future profits.

Our success in the competitive gaming industry depends in large part on our ability to develop and manage frequent introductions of innovative products.

The gaming industry is intensely competitive, and many of our competitors have substantial resources and specialize in the development and marketing of their products. Increased competition has negatively impacted, and may continue to negatively impact, our results. Because the gaming industry is characterized by dynamic customer demand and rapid technological advances, we must continually introduce and successfully market new themes and technologies in order to remain competitive and effectively stimulate customer demand. Our customers will accept a new product only

if it is likely to increase operator profits more than competitors' products. There is no certainty that our new products will attain this market acceptance or that our competitors will not more effectively anticipate or respond to changing customer preferences. In addition, any delays by us in introducing new products on schedule could negatively impact our operating results by providing an opportunity for our competitors to introduce new products and gain market share ahead of us. For example, our business and results could be adversely affected if we experience delays or problems in our planned introduction of our sbX™ gaming management systems, or if we do not gain market acceptance of these systems.

Failure to attract, retain and motivate key employees may adversely affect our ability to compete.

Our success depends largely on recruiting and retaining talented employees. The market for qualified executives and highly skilled, technical workers is intensely competitive. The loss of key employees or an inability to hire a sufficient number of technical staff could limit our ability to develop successful products and cause delays in getting new products to market.

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We may be unable to protect our IP.

A significant portion of our revenues is generated from products using certain IP rights and our operating results would be negatively impacted if we are unsuccessful in protecting these rights from infringement. In addition, some of our most popular games and features are based on trademarks, patents and other IP licensed from third parties. The continued success of these games may depend upon our ability to retain or expand these licenses with reasonable terms. We also depend on trade secret law to protect certain proprietary knowledge and have entered into confidentiality agreements with those of our employees who have access to this information. However, there can be no guarantees that our employees will not breach these agreements, and if these agreements are breached it is unlikely that the remedies available to us will be sufficient to compensate us for the damages suffered.

We may be subject to claims of IP infringement or invalidity and adverse outcomes of litigation could unfavorably affect our operating results.

Periodically, we receive notification from others claiming that we are infringing upon their patent, trademark or other IP rights. Regardless of their merit, such claims may cause us to incur significant costs. Responding to these claims could also require us to stop selling or to redesign our products, to pay significant amounts in damages or enter into agreements to pay significant licensing fees or royalties. Additionally, if any of these claims prove successful, it could limit our ability to bring new products to market in the future. Our assessment of current IP litigation could change in light of the discovery of facts not presently known to us or determinations by judges, juries or others that do not accord with our evaluation of the possible liability or outcome of such litigation.

Our gaming machines and online operations may experience losses due to fraudulent activities.

We incorporate security features into the design of our gaming machines and other systems, including those responsible for our online operations, which are designed to prevent us and our patrons from being defrauded. However, there can be no guarantee that such security features will continue to be effective in the future. If our security systems fail to prevent fraud, our operating results could be adversely affected. Additionally, if third parties breach our security systems and defraud our patrons, the public may lose confidence in our gaming machines and operations.

Our outstanding Senior Convertible Debentures subject us to additional risks.

Our Debentures issued in December 2006 contain a net settlement feature. This feature entitles holders of Debentures to receive cash up to \$1,000 per Debenture and shares for any excess conversion value as determined by the governing indenture. Consequently, if a significant number of Debentures are converted or redeemed, we would be required to make significant cash payments to the holders who convert their Debentures. Given current market conditions and the recent trading price of our stock, it is likely that Debenture holders will exercise their right to require IGT to redeem the Debentures on December 15, 2009. Our liquidity, financial position, results of operations, and cash flows may be negatively impacted if we are unable to satisfy this obligation with existing capital resources as we may be required to obtain funding with terms that include higher interest rates or additional restrictions.

Our outstanding credit facility subjects us to financial covenants which may limit our flexibility.

Our Senior Credit Facility subjects us to a number of financial covenants, including a minimum ratio of EBITDA to interest expense minus interest on jackpot liabilities and a maximum ratio of debt to EBITDA. Our failure or inability to comply with these covenants will cause an event of default that, if not cured, could cause the entire outstanding

borrowings under the Senior Credit Facility to become immediately due and payable. In addition, our interest rate under the Senior Credit Facility can vary based on our public credit rating or our debt to capitalization ratio. Each of these measures may be adversely impacted by current unfavorable economic conditions. The Senior Credit Facility also includes restrictions that may limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry. Additionally, the facility expires in December 2010; if credit markets do not improve prior to that time we may have difficulty refinancing these borrowings or it may be necessary to refinance under less favorable terms. If this occurs, our liquidity, financial position, results of operations and cash flows may be negatively affected.

Investments and development financing loans could adversely impact liquidity or cause us to incur loan losses or record a charge to earnings if our investments become impaired.

We invest in and/or provide financing for expansion or construction of gaming locations and other business purposes, including locations abroad. Such investment and financing activities subject us to increased credit risk in certain regions, which could be exacerbated by current unfavorable economic conditions or other political or economic instability in those regions. We monitor our investments and financing activities to assess impairment on a

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quarterly basis. We have in the past and may in the future incur losses on these types of investments and loans. Our results of operations, liquidity or financial position may be negatively impacted if we are unable to collect on loans or benefit from investments we make.

Current environmental laws and regulations, or those enacted in the future, could result in additional liabilities and costs.

The manufacturing of our products may require the use of materials that are subject to a variety of environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. Compliance with these laws could increase our costs and impact the availability of components required to manufacture our products. Violation of these laws may subject us to significant fines, penalties or disposal costs, which could negatively impact our results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

The risks related to operations outside of traditional US law could negatively affect our results.

We operate in many countries outside of the US and in tribal jurisdictions with sovereign immunity which subjects us to certain inherent risks including:

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political or economic instability

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additional costs of compliance

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tariffs and other trade barriers

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fluctuations in foreign exchange rates outside the US

a

adverse changes in the creditworthiness of parties with whom we have significant receivables or forward currency exchange contracts

Item 2.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3.

Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4.

Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

Item 5.

Other Information

None.

Item 6.

Exhibits

- 10.1* Summary of Named Executive Officer and Director Compensation Arrangements at December 31, 2008
- 10.2* Amendment to IGT Deferred Compensation Plan (Applicable to Post-2004 Deferrals) dated December 15, 2008
- 10.3* Severance and General Release Agreement with Stephen W. Morro dated January 8, 2009
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Exchange Act and section 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Exchange Act and section 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 12, 2009

INTERNATIONAL GAME TECHNOLOGY

By: /s/ PATRICK CAVANAUGH
Patrick Cavanaugh
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)