

SPEDEMISSIONS INC
Form 10-K
March 30, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended: December 31, 2011.

.. **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: 000-49688

Speedemissions, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Florida
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

33-0961488
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1015 Tyrone Road, Suite 220
Tyrone, Georgia 30290

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number (770) 306-7667

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

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common stock, par value \$0.001	Over the Counter: Bulletin Board

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§229.405 of the chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2011, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, based on the closing price of the stock on such date was \$336,045.

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As of March 23, 2012, 34,688,166 shares of common stock of the registrant were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement to be delivered to stockholders in connection with our 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference in Part III herein.

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Speedemissions, Inc.

FORM 10-K

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements are statements that look to future events and consist of, among other things, statements about our anticipated future income including the amount and mix of revenue among type of product, category of customer, geographic region and distribution method and our anticipated future expenses and tax rates. Forward-looking statements include our business strategies and objectives and include statements about the expected benefits of our strategic alliances and acquisitions, our plans for the integration of acquired businesses, our continued investment in complementary businesses, products and technologies, our expectations regarding product acceptance, product and pricing competition, cash requirements and the amounts and uses of cash and working capital that we expect to generate and statements including such words as may, believe, plan, expect, anticipate, could, estimate, predict, goals, project, and similar expressions or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and are subject to business and economic risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict, including those identified below in Item 1A, *Risk Factors* as well as in Item 1, *Business* and Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Therefore, our actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. We cannot assume responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of forward-looking statements, and we undertake no obligation to revise or update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason.

Part I

Item 1. Business

Overview

Speedemissions, Inc. is one of the largest test-only emissions testing and safety inspection companies in the United States. We perform vehicle emissions testing and safety inspections in certain cities in which vehicle emissions testing is mandated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). As of March 23, 2012, we operated 38 vehicle emissions testing and safety inspection stations under the trade names of *Speedemissions* (Atlanta, Georgia and St. Louis, Missouri); *Mr. Sticker* (Houston, Texas); and *Just Emissions* (Salt Lake City, Utah). We also operate four mobile testing units in the Atlanta, Georgia area which service automotive dealerships and local government agencies. We manage our operations based on these four regions and we have one reportable segment. References in this document to Speedemissions, Company, we, us and our mean Speedemissions, Inc. and our consolidated subsidiaries.

We use computerized emissions testing and safety inspections equipment that test vehicles for compliance with vehicle emissions and safety standards. Our revenues are mainly generated from the test or inspection fee charged to the registered owner of the vehicle. As a service to our customers, we sell automotive parts and supplies such as windshield wipers, taillight bulbs and gas caps. In addition, we perform a limited amount of services including oil changes and headlight restorations at select locations. We do not provide major automotive repair services.

On June 22, 2010, the Company announced the launch of its first iPhone application, Carbonga. Carbonga diagnoses an automobile's computer systems using the on board diagnostic port on vehicles that are 1996 or newer. Carbonga can check over 2,000 vehicle fault codes. We launched version two of Carbonga on February 16, 2011. Version two improved the speed and performance of the application and added additional features including the ability to receive vehicle safety recalls and Technical Service Bulletins (TSB) for an annual subscription fee. Revenue from the Carbonga iPhone application was not material in 2010 or 2011.

Recent Developments

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary in the event the Company cannot continue as a going concern.

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2011, was \$1,578,591 or \$(0.05) per share, compared to a net loss of \$2,182,874 or \$(0.19) per share for the year ended December 31, 2010. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011 decreased \$931,107, or (10.1%), to \$8,321,991 from \$9,253,098 in the year ended December 31, 2010.

During the prior two years, we made reductions in employee headcount, the number of stores, same store operating expenses, corporate overhead and other operating expenses. At December 31, 2011, our primary source of liquidity for cash flows was cash received from our store

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operations. No assurances may be given that the cash received from our store operations will be sufficient to cover our ongoing operating expenses. If the cash received from our store operations is not sufficient, we would need to obtain additional credit facilities or raise additional capital to continue as a going concern and to execute our business plan. There is no assurance that such financing would be available or, if available, that we would be able to complete financing on satisfactory terms.

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The Utah State Legislature passed an amended version of Utah House Bill 298, titled Motor Vehicle Safety Inspection Amendments on March 9, 2012. If signed by the Governor, the final bill will amend Utah's existing auto safety inspection law and become effective on January 1, 2013. The new bill requires vehicle safety inspections on vehicles which are four, eight and 10 years old, and then annually for the rest of the vehicle's life. In years subsequent to 2012, we have estimated the annual loss in revenue from this change to be between \$100,000 and \$200,000. Vehicle emissions testing laws in Utah were not impacted by Utah House Bill 298.

Our Typical Testing Center

Our testing centers generally are located in freestanding buildings in areas with high vehicle traffic counts, good visibility and easy access to major roadways. The typical testing center is located inside of a structure similar to a typical lube or tire change garage with doors at both ends so vehicles can drive-through the facility. We also have structures that resemble a bank drive-through facility. We are creating brand awareness in our current testing stations through standard building style and façade, consistent color schemes, signs, and employee uniforms, and we advertise in select local markets. Computerized testing systems are located in each building to test vehicle emissions and safety, if applicable in that state. We purchase or lease these computerized testing systems from state approved equipment vendors.

Most of our emissions testing stations are open for business during weekdays between the hours of 8:00 am and 6:00 pm, and from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm on Saturdays. We operate some stations on Sundays in Texas. The average emissions test in Georgia takes approximately 8 to 12 minutes to complete. In Texas, Missouri and Utah, because of the safety inspection, the completion time is slightly longer.

There are two types of primary emissions tests that are performed, the Accelerated Simulated Model (ASM) and the On-Board Diagnostic (OBD). In selected markets a vehicle safety inspection is required to be performed. These tests apply to vehicles generally manufactured from 1983 through 2005, depending on the state. The ASM test is done on vehicles 1995 and older, while the OBD test is conducted on vehicles 1996 and newer. We generally operate two or three testing lanes at each testing center depending upon the size of the building. We typically lease the land and the building from the property owners, however we have constructed several buildings on land leases in the past.

In our Atlanta, Georgia locations, under the guidelines of the Georgia Clean Air Force (GCAF) program the mobile vehicle emissions testing units are only permitted to conduct the OBD test on 1996 and newer vehicles. In the Atlanta, Georgia area, we currently have four mobile units and they serve the automobile fleets of the federal, state, and local governments. All used cars in Georgia, prior to being re-sold, must have a vehicle emissions test, and thus we serve selected new and used car dealers throughout the greater Atlanta market with these mobile units.

Industry Background Government and Regulatory Overview

The EPA reported in 2007 that approximately 158.5 million people lived in counties across the United States whose air pollution exceeded national air quality standards. Motor vehicles are responsible for nearly one half of the smog-forming volatile organic compounds, more than half of the nitrogen oxide emissions and about half of the toxic air pollutant emissions in the United States. Motor vehicles, including off road vehicles, now account for 75 percent of carbon monoxide emissions nationwide.

The total vehicle miles people travel in the United States increased 178 percent between 1970 and 2005 and continues to increase at a rate of two to three percent each year. In the United States, there are more than 210 million cars and light-duty trucks on the road.

The 2007 Motor Vehicle I/M Report published by Sierra Research, states that 32 states and the District of Columbia currently have vehicle emissions testing programs. Each state, as well as the District of Columbia, has its own regulatory structure for emissions testing with which we must comply if we conduct business in that state.

Public awareness of air pollution and its hazardous effects on human health and the environment has increased in recent years. Increased awareness of air pollution and its hazardous effects on human health and the environment has led governmental authorities to pass more stringent pollution control measures. One especially effective measure that many governmental authorities have adopted is vehicle emissions testing. The EPA estimates that enhanced emissions testing on motor vehicles is approximately 10 times more cost-effective in reducing air pollution than increasing controls on stationary pollution sources such as factories and utilities. Consequently, the EPA has made emissions testing an integral part of its overall effort to reduce air pollution by ensuring that vehicles meet emissions standards.

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Vehicle emissions control requirements have become progressively more stringent since the passage of the Clean Air Act in 1970. In 1990, Congress amended the Clean Air Act. The revisions required areas that did not meet national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) to implement either basic or enhanced vehicle I/M emissions testing programs, depending upon the severity of the area's air quality problem. The act also required that metro areas with populations of more than 100,000 implement enhanced I/M emissions testing regardless of their air quality designation.

On November 5, 1992, the EPA issued its original rule establishing minimum performance and administrative requirements for states developing air quality implementation plans. The EPA said areas that needed enhanced emissions testing would have to use their new I/M 240 test procedure. However, the EPA decided to grant state governmental authorities the discretion to determine how best to establish and operate a network of emissions testing facilities, including the flexibility to choose either a centralized or a decentralized program.

In general, these vehicle emissions tests are performed either in a centralized program or in a decentralized program. In a centralized program, a select number of emissions testing operators are licensed by the state or are operated by certain states to perform vehicle emissions testing. These operators are authorized to perform emissions tests, but generally they are prohibited from repairing vehicles that fail to pass an emissions test.

On the other hand, in a decentralized program, a wider range of persons may perform emissions tests, including those engaged primarily in other businesses, such as automotive repair shops, oil change stores and others. For many of these operators, performing emissions tests is not their primary business.

Nineteen states have implemented decentralized programs, ten states and the District of Columbia have implemented centralized programs. There are three states that have implemented a hybrid program, whereby the state operates its own testing stations and also allows independently operated stations.

On July 31, 1998, the EPA issued a final study that concluded that more stringent air quality standards for motor vehicle emissions are needed, and that such standards should be implemented as it becomes technologically feasible and cost-effective to do so. We believe that the setting of such standards will be the most important EPA regulatory initiative affecting motor vehicles since the passage of the 1990 Amendments. We believe that the EPA study is likely to result in more stringent standards that will have the effect of increasing the number of areas that must implement emissions testing programs and thereby potentially increasing the market for our service.

Since 1977, when federal legislation first required states to comply with emissions standards through the use of testing programs, California has been a leader in testing procedures and technical standards. California has approximately 23 million vehicles subject to emissions testing, more than two times that of any other state. California's testing program is overseen by the California Bureau of Automotive Repair (CARB). CARB has revised its emissions testing standards three times: in 1984, 1990 and, most recently, in 1997. With each of these revisions, CARB has required the use of new, more sophisticated and more accurate emissions testing and analysis equipment, which must be certified by CARB. California's testing standards have become the benchmark for emissions testing in the United States.

All states with decentralized programs and many states with centralized programs require emissions testing and analysis equipment used in their programs to be either BAR-84, BAR-90, or BAR-97 certified, with all newly implemented enhanced programs requiring BAR-97 certification.

As emissions testing equipment has become more technologically advanced, government regulators have required that testing facilities use this more advanced equipment. The most significant technological advance that has occurred in the emissions testing industry over the past decade is the development of enhanced testing systems. Prior to 1990, the EPA required government agencies to test vehicles only for emissions of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, which form smog. During this basic test, a technician inserts a probe in the vehicle's tailpipe while the vehicle is idling and emissions analyzers then measure pollution levels in the exhaust. These basic tests worked well for pre-1981, non-computerized vehicles containing carburetors because typical emission control problems involved incorrect air/fuel mixtures and such problems increase pollution levels in the exhaust even when the vehicle is idling.

However, today's vehicles have different emissions problems. For tests on modern vehicles to be effective, the equipment must measure nitrogen oxide emissions that also cause smog and must test the vehicle under simulated driving conditions. The EPA now requires these enhanced tests in the major metropolitan areas of 32 states and the District of Columbia. A technician conducts these Accelerated Simulated Mode (ASM) tests on a dynamometer, a treadmill-type device that simulates actual driving conditions, including periods of acceleration, deceleration and cruising, or the On Board Diagnostic (OBD) by plugging into the vehicles computerized operation system.

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Emissions Testing in the State of Georgia

In 1996, the Environmental Protection Division of the State of Georgia initiated the GCAF program that required emissions testing of certain vehicles in a 13 county area surrounding metro Atlanta, Georgia. These rules are set forth in Sections 391-3-20-.01 through .22 of the Rules of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division.

Georgia's program is a decentralized program. All operators performing emissions testing in Georgia must have their technicians attend and complete certain state certified training, and report to the state on their emissions testing activities every month. Testing stations may be licensed to test all vehicles, which are known as ALL VEHICLES WELCOME stations, or only vehicles not more than ten years old, known as 1996 OR NEWER VEHICLES ONLY stations. All the stations we currently operate in Georgia, are ALL VEHICLES WELCOME stations. The program requires vehicles in the 13 covered counties to undergo an emissions test on an annual basis, with an annual exemption for the three most recent model years.

The market for emissions testing in Georgia is highly fragmented and generally consists of services provided by independent auto repair service providers, service stations, oil and tire repair stores, and independent test-only facilities. According to GCAF, there are approximately 900 licensed test sites, and approximately 2,500,000 tests are performed annually in Georgia.

Georgia law mandates compliance with its vehicle emissions testing program. For vehicles subject to the state's emissions law, a successful test, or a waiver from the state, is required to obtain a vehicle registration in Georgia. Nearly 2 million heavy polluting vehicles have been identified and repaired since the start of the program.

Emissions Testing and Safety Inspections in the State of Texas

The Texas Vehicle Emissions Testing Program, also known as AirCheck Texas, was implemented in May 2002 in affected areas of Texas to improve air quality. As of January 2012, 17 counties are subject to enhanced vehicle emissions testing in Texas including the greater metropolitan areas of Dallas Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston, Austin and El Paso. The rules are set forth in § 114.50 of the Texas Administrative Code.

The testing program is integrated with the annual safety inspection program, both of which are operated by the Texas Department of Public Safety in conjunction with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Vehicles two to twenty-four years old are subject to vehicle emissions testing in Texas. The emissions tests conducted are the same as in Georgia, and Utah with 1996 and newer models subject to the OBD test and 1995 and older models subject to the ASM test. Vehicles are required to be tested on an annual basis, with an annual exemption for the two most recent model years. According to the American Automobile Motor Vehicle Association, there are approximately 4.6 million eligible vehicles in the state.

Texas law mandates compliance with its vehicle emissions and safety inspection program. For a vehicle to obtain a sticker for yearly registration the owner must have a successful emissions and safety inspection, or a waiver.

Emissions Testing and Safety Inspections in the State of Utah

The state of Utah allows a hybrid of the centralized and decentralized programs where the state operates a select number of emissions testing and safety inspection centers while authorizing those businesses such as an automotive repair shop, automobile dealers and others to conduct emissions testing and safety inspections. The Department of Health for each county manages emission testing and the Utah Highway Patrol manages the safety inspection program. The emissions tests conducted are the same as in Georgia and Texas.

All vehicles registered in Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber counties with model years less than six years old are required to have an emissions test once every two years. Vehicles with model years six years old and older (to 1967) must have an emissions test every year. Emissions testing is not required for vehicles with model years 1967 or older. Currently, vehicles with model years less than eight years old are required to have a safety inspection once every two years. Vehicles with model years eight years old and older must pass safety inspections every year. The Utah State Legislature passed an amended version of Utah House Bill 298, titled Motor Vehicle Safety Inspection Amendments on March 9, 2012. If signed by the Governor, the final bill will amend Utah's existing auto safety inspection law and become effective on January 1, 2013. The new bill requires vehicle safety inspections on vehicles which are four, eight and 10 years old, and then annually for the rest of the vehicle's life. Vehicle emissions testing laws in Utah were not impacted by Utah House Bill 298.

Utah law mandates compliance with its vehicle emissions and safety inspection program. For a vehicle to obtain a sticker for yearly registration the owner must have a successful emissions and/or safety inspection.

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Emissions Testing and Safety Inspections in the State of Missouri

The state of Missouri's Gateway Vehicle Inspection Program switched from a centralized program to a decentralized program on October 1, 2007. The program is administered by the Department of Natural Resources and the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

Missouri law requires all motor vehicles pass a vehicle safety inspection at an authorized inspection station every other year unless specifically exempted from a safety inspection. New motor vehicles are exempt from the safety inspection during the first five years following the model year of manufacture.

In addition to the safety inspection, vehicles registered in St. Louis City, St. Louis County, St. Charles County, Franklin County and Jefferson County are required to have an emissions inspection every other year prior to registering the vehicle. New motor vehicles and the first retail sale of titled motor vehicles, with less than 6,000 miles during the model year of the vehicle and the following year are exempt from the emissions inspection. Vehicles with a model year of 1995 and older are exempt from the ASM emissions inspections in Missouri. An emissions inspection is required regardless of the model year if the vehicle is sold.

Operating Strategy

Our operating strategy focuses on (a) providing our customers with fast, honest and courteous vehicle testing and inspection services, (b) increasing the volume of business at each site, (c) creating brand awareness for our services and (d) creating repeat customer sales, all of which are designed to enhance our revenue and cash flow. To achieve these goals, we:

Seek to secure and maintain emissions testing and safety inspection stations at well-traveled intersections and other locations that are easily accessible by our customers;

Coordinate operations, training and local outreach programs in each market to enhance revenue and maximize cost efficiencies within each market;

Implement regional management and marketing initiatives in each of our markets;

Tailor each facility, utilize limited local advertising and the services we offer to appeal to the broadest range of consumers;

Aspire to expand the use of our mobile vehicle testing units by bidding on federal, state, and local governments for their fleet vehicles, as well as corporate accounts and automotive dealerships.

We currently purchase our raw materials, such as filters, hoses, etc., from several suppliers, and because these raw materials are readily available from a variety of suppliers, we do not rely upon any one supplier for a significant portion of our materials. Certificates of emissions and safety inspections are purchased from each state's department or agency responsible for overseeing the emissions testing and safety inspections programs in that state.

Intellectual Property

We have registered the trade names Speedemissions, Mr. Sticker, Just Emissions and Carbonga in the United States. We have filed a Federal Service Mark Registration for the name and logo of Speedemissions, Inc., and for the tag line The Fastest Way to Keep Your Air Clean.

Competition

The emissions testing and safety inspection industry is full of small owner-operators. Auto repair shops, tire stores, oil change stores, muffler shops, service stations, and other emissions testing stations may offer this service. There are no national competitors at this time. We expect competition from local operators at all of our locations. We expect such competition whenever and wherever we open or acquire a station. Our

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market share is too small to measure. Our revenue from emissions testing is affected primarily by the number of emissions and safety tests our stations perform, and the price charged per test. Other emissions testing operators may have greater financial resources than us, which may allow them to obtain more expensive and advantageous locations for testing stations, to provide services in addition to emissions testing, to charge lower prices than we do, and to advertise and promote their businesses more effectively than we do. For example, some of our competitors in Atlanta charge only \$15.00 to test a vehicle rather than the \$25.00 maximum allowed under Georgia law. As a result, we have had to reduce or discount our fees in some of our Atlanta stations. We intend to compete by creating brand awareness through advertising, a standard building style and facade, a consistent color scheme and uniform and improving the customer experience. Although we believe our stations are well positioned to compete, we cannot assure you that our stations will maintain, or will increase, their current testing volumes and revenues.

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Research and Development

We have not spent any material amount of time or money on research and development, and do not anticipate doing so in the future.

Compliance with Environmental Laws

There are no environmental laws applicable to the vehicle emissions and safety inspection business.

Employees

At December 31, 2011, we employed 97 full-time and part-time employees. None of our employees are represented by a union.

SEC Filings

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy and information statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). All material we file with the SEC is publicly available at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that is filed electronically with the SEC.

Website Access

Our website address is www.speedemissions.com. Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished with the SEC pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, will be available free of charge on our website www.speedemissions.com (under "Investor Relations") as soon as reasonably practicable after the reports are filed with the SEC. Information on our website is not intended to be incorporated into this Annual Report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Before deciding to purchase, hold or sell our common stock, you should carefully consider the risks described below in addition to the other cautionary statements and risks described elsewhere and the other information contained in this report and in our other filings with the SEC, including subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K. We operate in a highly competitive environment that involves a number of risks. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also affect our business. These known and unknown risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results or liquidity, which could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline.

We may not have sufficient capital to continue as a going concern.

Our revenues during the year ended December 31, 2011 and to date in 2012 have been insufficient to attain profitable operations and to provide adequate levels of cash flow from operations. We have experienced recurring net losses from operations, which have caused an accumulated deficit of \$19,074,205 at December 31, 2011. We had a working capital deficit of approximately \$322,000 at December 31, 2011 compared to a working capital deficit of approximately \$72,000 at December 31, 2010. Our ability to continue as a going concern will depend upon our ability to increase our revenues in the near term to attain profitable operations and to generate sufficient cash flow from operations. Should an increase in revenues not materialize, we are committed to further reducing operating costs to bring them in line with reduced revenue levels. Should we be unable to achieve near term profitability and generate sufficient cash flow from operations and if we are unable to sufficiently reduce operating costs, we would need to raise additional capital or increase our borrowings. No assurances can be given that operating costs can be sufficiently reduced, or if required, that additional capital or borrowings would be available to allow us to continue as a going concern. The audit report relating to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2011 contains an explanatory paragraph regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Future economic conditions may adversely affect our industry, business and results of operations, our ability to obtain financing on reasonable and acceptable terms to expand our operations and the market price of our common stock.

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The United States economy may experience a downturn. This downturn could further lead to reduced consumer and commercial spending which would negatively impact our results from operations. The emissions testing and safety inspection industry may experience significant downturns in connection with, or in anticipation of, declines in general economic conditions, state budgets, and

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its impact on the automotive industry as a whole. Declines in consumer and commercial spending may drive us and our competitors to reduce pricing, which would have a negative impact on our gross profit. A softening in the economy may adversely and materially affect our industry, business and results of operations and we cannot accurately predict how severe and prolonged a downturn might be. Moreover, reduced revenues as a result of a softening of the economy may also reduce our working capital and interfere with our long term business strategy. These macroeconomic developments could negatively affect our business, operating results, or financial condition in a number of ways. For example, current or potential customers, such as automotive dealerships may delay or decrease spending with us or may not pay us or may delay paying us for previously provided services. In addition, if consumer spending decreases, it may result in fewer sales of used automobiles that are subject to emissions testing and safety inspections. If our operating results worsen significantly as a result of such a downturn and our cash flow or capital resources prove inadequate, we could face liquidity problems that could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The United States stock and credit markets have historically experienced significant price volatility, dislocations and liquidity disruptions, which have caused market prices of many stocks to fluctuate substantially. These circumstances have materially impacted liquidity in the financial markets, making terms for certain financings materially less attractive, and in certain cases have resulted in the unavailability of certain types of financing. Uncertainty in the stock and credit markets may negatively impact our ability to access additional short-term and long-term financing on reasonable terms or at all, which would negatively impact our liquidity, financial condition and ability to expand our operations. A prolonged downturn in the stock or credit markets may cause us to seek alternative sources of potentially less attractive financing, and may require us to adjust our business operations accordingly. Disruptions in the financial markets also may adversely affect our credit rating and the market value of our common stock.

We have a limited operating history and limited historical financial information upon which you may evaluate our performance.

Our limited operating history and losses to date make it difficult to evaluate our business. We incurred net losses of \$1,578,591 and \$2,182,874 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, we had cash on hand of \$129,095, working capital deficit of \$321,593, an accumulated deficit of \$19,074,205 and total shareholders' deficit of \$3,121,258. You should consider, among other factors, our prospects for success in light of the risks and uncertainties encountered by companies that, like us, have not generated net earnings on an annual basis. Various factors, such as economic conditions, regulatory and legislative considerations, and competition, may also impede our ability to expand our market presence. We may not successfully address these risks and uncertainties or successfully implement our operating and acquisition strategies. If we fail to do so, it could materially harm our business and impair the value of our common stock. Even if we accomplish these objectives, we may not generate positive cash flows or profits we anticipate in the future.

We have a large amount of outstanding common stock held by a single shareholder, and a large amount of common stock that could be acquired by the same shareholder upon conversion of preferred stock, which if sold could have a negative impact on our stock price.

Our largest shareholder, GCA Strategic Investment Fund Limited, and its affiliates, own 7,421,861 shares of our common stock as of December 31, 2011. Upon conversion of their Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, GCA Strategic Investment Fund Limited and its affiliates could own up to 11,699,361 shares of our common stock. If the shareholder sold a large number of shares of our common stock into the public market it could have a negative impact on our stock price.

There is an extremely limited market for our stock.

There is an extremely limited trading market for our common stock. Although our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, there are very few trades of our shares. Currently, there are no consistent market makers in our common stock. Making a market in securities involves maintaining bid and ask quotations and being able to effect transactions in reasonable quantities at those quoted prices, subject to various securities laws and other regulatory requirements. The development and maintenance of a public trading market depends, however, upon the existence of willing buyers and sellers, the presence of which is not within our control or that of any market maker. Market makers on the OTC Bulletin Board are not required to maintain a continuous two-sided market, are required to honor firm quotations for only a limited number of shares, and are free to withdraw firm quotations at any time. Even with a market maker, factors such as our losses from operations for each of the past three years, the large number of shares reserved for issuance upon exercise of existing warrants or options or the conversion of outstanding shares of preferred stock, and the small size of our company mean that there can be no assurance of an active and liquid market for our common stock developing in the foreseeable future. Even if a market develops, we cannot assure you that a market will continue, or that shareholders will be able to resell their shares at any price. You should carefully consider the limited liquidity of your investment in our common stock.

Our near term growth, if any, is expected to be financed through limited cash flow from operations.

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Our growth in 2012, if any, is expected to be limited to one new store and it will be financed through existing working capital and cash flow from operations. We cannot be certain that we will be successful in generating sufficient cash flow from operations to expand our operations at all. Our growth and expansion may be curtailed if we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow to fund the growth and expansion.

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Our lender has the right to demand repayment of our line of credit facility at any time.

The initial term of our line of credit facility matured on December 20, 2011. The loan facility was renewed for a three year period. Under the new line of credit facility, the principal amount outstanding is payable on demand by the lender or if no demand is made on December 15, 2014, unless extended by the lender and us during a review of the loan agreement. In the event of a demand for payment by the lender, we would need to obtain additional credit facilities or raise additional capital to continue as a going concern and to execute our business plan. There is no assurance that such financing would be available or, if available, that we would be able to complete financing on satisfactory terms.

Our line of credit balance at March 23, 2012 has reached 95% of the maximum available credit limit of \$100,000, as a result, our near term liquidity is dependent on our working capital. Additional capital or borrowings, if needed, may not be available to continue as a going concern.

With our line of credit currently 95% of the maximum limit, our very near term liquidity is dependent on our working capital and primarily on the revenues generated from our store operations. We are dependent on our revenues in the very near term to provide sufficient cash flow from operations to pay our current level of operating expenses, to provide for inventory purchases and to reduce past due amounts owed to landlords, vendors and service providers. No assurances may be given that the Company will be able to achieve sufficient levels of revenues in the near term to provide adequate levels of cash flow from store operations. Should we be unable to achieve near term profitability and generate sufficient cash flow from store operations, we would need to raise additional capital or obtain additional borrowings beyond our existing loan facility. We currently have very limited access to capital, including the public and private placement of equity securities and additional debt financing. No assurances can be given that additional capital or borrowings would be available to allow us to continue as a going concern.

Our inability to pay landlords and vendors within normal trade payment terms could adversely impact our operations.

Our revenues during the year ended December 2011, as well as to date in 2012, have been insufficient to attain profitable operations and to provide adequate levels of cash flow from operations. During the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, as well as to date in 2012, due to insufficient cash flow from operations and borrowing limitations under our line of credit facility, we have been extending landlords and vendors beyond normal payment terms. Until such vendors are paid within normal payment terms, no assurances can be given that required services and materials needed to support operations will continue to be provided. In addition, no assurances can be given that vendors will not pursue legal means to collect past due balances owed. Any interruption of services or materials would likely have an adverse impact on our operations.

We are obligated to redeem a series of our preferred stock upon a change of control.

If a person or group of persons other than GCA Strategic Investment Fund Ltd. acquires beneficial ownership of 33 1/3% or more of the outstanding shares of common stock without the prior written consent of GCA Strategic Investment Fund Ltd., we could be required to redeem the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock at the greater of (i) the original issue price of \$1,000 per share or (ii) the number of shares of common stock into which the redeemed shares may be converted multiplied by the market price of the common stock at the time of the change in control. Based on the 5,133 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock currently outstanding, if this redemption were triggered we would be required to pay the holders of these shares an aggregate of at least \$5,133,000. This restriction will likely deter any proposed acquisition of our stock and may make it more difficult for us to attract new investors, as any mandatory redemption of the preferred shares will materially adversely affect our ability to remain in business and significantly impair the value of your common stock.

We depend upon government laws and regulations that may be changed in ways that may impede our business.

Our business depends upon government legislation and regulations mandating air pollution controls and vehicle safety. At this point, Georgia, Missouri, Texas and Utah laws are especially important to us because all of our existing emissions testing and safety inspection services are conducted in those states. Changes in federal, state or local laws that govern or apply to our operations could have a materially adverse effect on our business. Federal vehicle emissions testing law may evolve due to technological advances in the automobile industry creating cleaner, more efficient automobiles which could affect current testing policy and procedures in our markets. For example, the Utah State Legislature passed an amended version of Utah House Bill 298, titled Motor Vehicle Safety Inspection Amendments on March 9, 2012. If signed by the Governor, the final bill will amend Utah's existing auto safety inspection law and become effective on January 1, 2013. The new bill requires vehicle safety inspections on vehicles which are four, eight and 10 years old, and then annually for the rest of the vehicle's life. Vehicle emissions testing laws in Utah were not impacted by Utah House Bill 298. This change will reduce the number of vehicles required to be tested in any given year and such a reduction may have a material adverse effect on our revenues in Utah. Other changes that would adversely affect us would be a reduction in the price we can charge customers for our testing service, an increase in the fees we must pay to the state in order to operate emissions testing stations

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in its jurisdiction, and the adoption of a system whereby the state, as opposed to private operators, performs vehicle emissions testing. The legislatures in the states in which we operate routinely have bills sponsored which would reduce or eliminate the need for our services in these states. We cannot be assured that changes in federal or state law would not have a materially adverse effect on the vehicle emissions testing and safety inspection industry generally or, specifically, on our business.

Because the emissions testing and safety inspection industry is highly competitive, we may lose customers and revenues to our competitors.

Our testing stations face competition from other emissions testing and safety inspection operators that are located near our sites. The markets we operate in are highly fragmented and our competitors generally consist of independent auto repair service providers, service stations, oil and tire repair stores and independent test-only facilities that may only operate a single station. We estimate our total number of competitors to be several thousand across all the markets in which we operate. We expect such competition whenever and wherever we open or acquire a station. Our revenue from emissions testing and safety inspections is affected primarily by the number of vehicles our stations service, and the price charged per test. Other emissions testing operators may have greater financial resources than us, which may allow them to obtain more expensive and advantageous locations for testing stations, to provide services in addition to emissions testing, to charge lower prices than we do, and to advertise and promote their businesses more effectively than we do. For example, some of our competitors in Atlanta charge only \$15.00 to test a vehicle rather than the \$25.00 maximum allowed under Georgia law. As a result, we have reduced our fees in several of our Atlanta stations. Although we believe our stations are well positioned to compete, we cannot assure you that our stations will maintain, or will increase, their current testing volumes and revenues. A decrease in testing volume or a further decline of the test fee as the result of competition or other factors could materially impair our profitability and our cash flows, thereby adversely affecting our business and the value of our common stock.

We may be unable to generate adequate revenue from our new iPhone application, Carbonga, to cover our development expenses or our sales and marketing expenditures spent to promote Carbonga.

We may be unable to attract enough consumers to cover our development expenses or our sales and marketing expenses to promote our iPhone application, Carbonga. Our profitability could be adversely affected if we are unable to attract and retain paying customers for Carbonga to cover our ongoing expenses related to Carbonga.

The loss of Richard A. Parlontieri, our President and Chief Executive Officer, and the inability to hire or retain other key personnel, would adversely affect our ability to manage and control our business.

Our business now depends primarily upon the efforts of Mr. Richard A. Parlontieri, who currently serves as our President and Chief Executive Officer. We believe that the loss of Mr. Parlontieri's services would have a materially adverse effect on us. In this regard, we note that we have entered into a rolling three-year employment agreement with Mr. Parlontieri. We maintain key-man life insurance on Mr. Parlontieri.

As our business grows and expands, we will need the services of other persons to fill key positions in our company. We may not be able to attract, or retain, competent, qualified and experienced individuals to direct and manage our business due to our limited resources. The absence of skilled persons within our company will have a materially adverse effect on us and the value of our common stock.

Our largest shareholder may be able to direct the company in ways that may be contrary to the wishes of other shareholders.

Our largest shareholder, GCA Strategic Investment Fund Limited ("GCA"), and its affiliates, owned approximately 19% of our outstanding common shares and control approximately 30% of our outstanding voting securities as of March 23, 2012. They have the ability to control the direction of our company, which may be contrary to the wishes of other shareholders or new investors.

There are a large number of preferred stock which if converted will result in substantial dilution of the common stock.

As of March 23, 2012, there were 34,688,166 shares of common stock outstanding. If all preferred stock are converted to common stock, there will be 39,024,666 shares of common stock outstanding. As a result, a shareholder's proportionate interest in us will be substantially diluted.

Our operating results may fluctuate, which makes our results difficult to predict and could cause our results to fall short of expectations, which could result in substantial losses for investors.

Our operating results may fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, many outside of our control. As a result, comparing our operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful, and you should not rely on our past results as an indication of our future performance. Our quarterly, year-to-date, and annual expenses as a percentage of our revenues may differ significantly from our historical or projected rates. Our operating results in future quarters may fall below expectations. Any of these events could cause our stock price to fall. Each of the risk factors

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listed in Item 1A and the following factors may affect our operating results:

Quarterly variations in operating results;

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Any significant sale of stock or exercise of warrants by any of our existing shareholders;

Announcements by us or our competitors of new products, significant contracts, acquisitions or strategic relationships;

Publicity about our company, management, products or our competitors;

Additions or departures of key personnel;

Regulatory changes affecting the price we are allowed to charge or the fee required to be remitted to the state;

Reduced commercial or consumer spending due to the current economic slowdown in the United States;

Any future sales of our common stock or other securities; and

Stock market price and volume fluctuations of publicly traded companies.

These and other external factors have caused and may continue to cause the market price and demand for our common stock to fluctuate substantially, which may limit or prevent investors from readily selling their shares of common stock and may otherwise negatively affect the liquidity of our common stock.

Because we are subject to the penny stock rules, the level of trading activity in our stock may be reduced.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. Broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks are regulated by certain penny stock rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Penny stocks, like shares of our common stock, generally are equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00, other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on Nasdaq. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document that provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction, and, if the broker-dealer is the sole market maker, the broker-dealer must disclose this fact and the broker-dealer's presumed control over the market, and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. In addition, broker-dealers who sell these securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. Consequently, these requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity, if any, in the secondary market for a security subject to the penny stock rules, and investors in our common stock may find it difficult to sell their shares.

We do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividend on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain any future earnings and do not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future.

Seasonality

Our business is affected by the seasonal nature of vehicle registrations in Missouri, Texas and Utah. Vehicle registrations and related emissions testing and safety inspections in these states are generally required annually based on the month in which the vehicle is purchased. Historically, this has resulted in lower registrations and emissions and safety test volumes during the winter months, our first and fourth quarters. Prior quarterly results are not indicative of our first or fourth quarter results.

Failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could have a material adverse effect on our business and stock price

We are required to document and test our internal control procedures in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which requires annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting for our fiscal year ended December 31, 2011. Testing and maintaining internal control can divert our management's attention from other matters that are important to our business. We expect to incur increased expense and to devote additional management resources to Section 404 compliance. We may not be able to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404. If we conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is not effective, we cannot be certain as to the timing of completion of our evaluation, testing and remediation actions or their effect on our operations since there is presently no precedent available by which to measure compliance adequacy. If we are unable to conclude that we have effective internal control over financial reporting then investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our stock.

Our publicly filed SEC reports may be reviewed by the SEC.

The reports of publicly traded companies are subject to review by the SEC from time to time for the purpose of assisting companies in complying with applicable disclosure requirements and to enhance the overall effectiveness of companies' public filings, and comprehensive reviews of such reports are now required at least every three years under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The SEC reviews may be initiated at any time. While we believe that our previously filed SEC reports comply, and we intend that all

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future reports will comply in all material respects with the published rules and regulations of the SEC, we could be required to modify or reformulate information contained in prior filings as a result of an SEC review. Any modification or reformulation of information contained in such reports could be significant and could result in material liability to us and have a material adverse impact on the trading price of our common stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Corporate Office

We rent our general corporate offices located at 1015 Tyrone Road, Suite 220, Tyrone, Georgia, which consists of 4,166 square feet of office space and a training classroom with a term that expires on April 30, 2015. The lease automatically renews for an additional 2-year renewal period unless either party gives a ninety-day notice of non-renewal.

Testing Facilities

We lease the land and buildings we use in our emissions testing and safety inspection stations in Atlanta, St. Louis, Houston, and Salt Lake City. All of our facilities are believed to be in adequate condition for their intended purposes and adequately covered by insurance. The following table shows the store locations for our 38 stores as of December 31, 2011:

Location	Number of Stores
Georgia	14
Missouri	4
Texas	12
Utah	8
Total	38

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

In the ordinary course of business, we may be from time to time involved in various pending or threatened legal actions. The litigation process is inherently uncertain and it is possible that the resolution of such matters might have a material adverse effect upon our financial condition and/or results of operations.

During 2010, the Company filed a Demand for Arbitration claim for \$2,900,000, plus legal fees against David E. Smith, Barbara Smith and Grant Smith (the Smiths), who are the former owners of Mr. Sticker, Inc. (Mr. Sticker). The Company purchased Mr. Sticker from the Smiths on June 30, 2005 for \$3,100,000. The Company asserts that the Smiths interfered with the continuation of the business and interfered with the renewal of certain leases held by the Smiths or by controlled entities of the Smiths. The Company further asserts breach of contract, fraud and fraudulent inducement and tortious interference by the Smiths. The arbitration claim has yet to be heard by the arbitrators.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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Part II

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

Our common stock is currently quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol `SPMI`. Although our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, there has been limited trading, at widely varying prices, and trading to date has not created an active market for our common stock. Thus, the prices at which trades occurred may not be representative of the actual value of our common stock. On a number of days during this period, there were no trades at all in our common stock.

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low bids of our common stock. The following quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail markup, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

	High	Low
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2010:		
First Quarter	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.05
Second Quarter	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.01
Third Quarter	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.01
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.01
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2011:		
First Quarter	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.013
Second Quarter	\$ 0.015	\$ 0.009
Third Quarter	\$ 0.013	\$ 0.01
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.011	\$ 0.003
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2012:		
First Quarter (Through March 23)	\$ 0.009	\$ 0.005

The Securities Enforcement and Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990 requires additional disclosure relating to the market for penny stocks in connection with trades in any stock defined as a penny stock. The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted regulations that generally define a penny stock to be any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to a few exceptions which we do not meet. Unless an exception is available, the regulations require the delivery, prior to any transaction involving a penny stock, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated therewith.

Holdings

As of December 31, 2011 and March 23, 2012, there were 34,688,166 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding, held by approximately 200 shareholders of record. As of December 31, 2011 and March 23, 2012, there were 5,133 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock issued and outstanding and held of record by two shareholders.

Dividends

We have never declared or paid a cash dividend on our common stock and we do not expect to pay cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain our earnings, if any, for use in our business. Any dividends declared on our common stock in the future will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors.

We previously were obligated to pay cumulative dividends at an annual rate of 7% on the outstanding Series A Convertible Preferred Stock. At our option, we could have paid these dividends in cash or in additional shares of our common stock. On October 14, 2005, the holders of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock consented to the termination of dividend accruals on the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, pursuant to the GCA Exchange Agreement. GCA exchanged the \$302,847 in cumulative dividends due and owing under 2,500 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock through October 14, 2005 for additional shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock and common stock purchase warrants.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

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We have adopted four stock option plans. On May 15, 2001, our directors and shareholders approved the SKTF, Inc. 2001 Stock Option Plan, effective June 1, 2001. At our annual shareholders meeting on August 27, 2003, our shareholders approved an amendment to the plan, changing its name to the Speedemissions, Inc. 2001 Stock Option Plan, and increasing the number of shares of our common stock available for issuance under the plan from 60,000 shares to 100,000 shares. As of December 31, 2011, we have no issued and outstanding options under this plan.

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At our 2005 annual meeting, the shareholders approved the 2005 Omnibus Stock Grant and Option Plan (the 2005 Plan), effective September 1, 2005. The 2005 Plan authorized us to issue options for up to 250,000 shares of our common stock. For purposes of the 2005 Plan, each year of the plan commences on September 1. On September 1 of each new plan year, the number of shares available for issuance in the 2005 Plan was automatically adjusted to an amount equal to 10% of outstanding shares of common stock on August 31 of the immediately preceding plan year. On August 26, 2008, we amended and restated the 2005 Plan (2005 Restated Plan) to terminate this annual automatic adjustment provision. As a result of the previous automatic adjustments, there are 303,498 options available for issuance under the 2005 Restated Plan as of December 31, 2011. As of December 31, 2011, under the 2005 Restated Plan, there were 5,000 options issued and outstanding at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share.

At our 2006 annual meeting, the shareholders approved and adopted the 2006 Stock Grant and Option Plan (the 2006 Plan), effective September 18, 2006. We may issue options for up to 2,000,000 shares of our common stock under the 2006 Plan. As of December 31, 2011, under the 2006 Plan, we have 54,000 options issued and outstanding at an exercise price of \$0.57 per share.

At our 2008 annual meeting, the shareholders approved and adopted the 2008 Stock Grant and Option Plan (the 2008 Plan), effective May 19, 2008. We may issue options for up to 5,000,000 shares of our common stock under the 2008 Plan. As of December 31, 2011, under the 2008 Plan, we have no issued and outstanding options under this plan.

As of December 31, 2011, the aggregate information with respect to our equity compensation plans is as follows:

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	59,000	\$ 0.61	1,225,463
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	59,000	\$ 0.61	1,225,463

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities; Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities

All sales of unregistered securities for the past two years have been previously reported on either Form 10-Q, Form 10-K or Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to provide the information required by this Item pursuant to 301(c) of Regulation S-K.

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

Disclaimer Regarding Forward Looking Statements

Our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains not only statements that are historical facts, but also statements that are forward-looking (within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Forward-looking statements are, by their very nature, uncertain and risky. These risks and uncertainties include international, national and local general economic and market conditions; demographic changes; our ability to sustain, manage, or forecast growth; our ability to successfully make and integrate acquisitions; raw material costs and availability; new product development and introduction; existing government regulations and changes in, or the failure to comply with, government regulations; adverse publicity; competition; the loss of significant customers or suppliers; fluctuations and difficulty in forecasting operating results; changes in business strategy or development plans; business disruptions; the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel; the ability to protect technology; and other risks that might be detailed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Although the forward-looking statements in this Annual Report reflect the good faith judgment of our management, such statements can only be based on facts and factors currently known by them. Consequently, and because forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, the actual results and outcomes may differ materially from the results and outcomes discussed in the forward-looking statements. You are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by us in this report and in our other reports as we attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations and prospects.

Current Financial Position and Liquidity

Our revenues for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, as well as revenues for 2012 to date, were below our expectations and internal forecasts primarily as a result of fewer vehicle emissions tests and safety inspections being performed at our stores.

Our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011 and to date have been insufficient to attain profitable operations and to provide adequate levels of cash flow from operations. Our near term liquidity and ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to generate sufficient revenues from our store operations to provide sufficient cash flow from operations to pay our current level of operating expenses, to provide for inventory purchases and to reduce past due amounts owed to vendors and service providers. No assurances may be given that the Company will be able to achieve sufficient levels of revenues in the near term to provide adequate levels of cash flow from operations. If the Company is unable to achieve near term profitability and generate sufficient cash flow from operations, we would need to raise additional capital or obtain additional borrowings beyond our existing line of credit facility. We currently have very limited access capital, including the public and private placement of equity securities and additional debt financing. No assurances can be given that additional capital or borrowings would be available to allow us to continue as a going concern. (See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

As of December 31, 2011, borrowings under our line of credit facility of \$100,000 were 90% of the maximum limit. Our very near term liquidity is dependent on our working capital and primarily on the revenues generated from our store operations. The initial term of our line of credit facility matured on December 20, 2011. The loan facility was renewed for a three year period. Under the new line of credit facility, the principal amount outstanding is payable on demand or if no demand is made on December 15, 2014, unless extended by the lender and us during a review of the loan agreement. In the event of a demand for payment by the lender, we would need to obtain additional credit facilities or raise additional capital to continue as a going concern and to execute our business plan. There is no assurance that such financing would be available or, if available, that we would be able to complete financing on satisfactory terms.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, our line of credit net borrowings increased \$90,000 to the outstanding balance of \$90,000 at December 31, 2011 from \$0 at December 31, 2010. As of March 23, 2012, the outstanding balance on the loan facility was \$95,000 and our cash balances were less than \$100,000. (See the Liquidity and Capital Resources section for further discussion.)

Overview

As of December 31, 2011 we operated 38 vehicle emissions testing and safety inspection stations and four mobile units in four separate markets, Atlanta, Georgia; St. Louis, Missouri; Houston, Texas and Salt Lake City, Utah.

We perform vehicle emissions testing and safety inspections in certain cities in which vehicle emissions testing is mandated by the EPA. We use computerized emissions testing and safety inspections equipment that test vehicles for compliance with vehicle emissions and safety standards as determined by each state. Our revenues are generated from the test or inspection fee charged to the registered owner of the vehicle. We do not provide automotive repair services.

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We charge a fee for each test, whether the vehicle passes or not, and a portion of that fee is remitted to the state governing agency.

Results of Operations**Year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended December 31, 2010**

Our revenue, cost of emission certificates (our cost of goods sold), store operating expenses, general and administrative expenses, gain from disposal of non-strategic assets and operating loss for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the comparable period ended December 31, 2010 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		Percentage
	2011	2010	Change
Revenue	\$ 8,321,991	\$ 9,253,098	(10.1)%
Cost of emission certificates	1,843,612	2,028,949	(9.1)%
Store operating expenses	5,562,144	6,002,009	(7.3)%
General and administrative expenses	1,413,050	1,579,566	(10.5)%
(Gain) loss from disposal of non-strategic assets	(41,157)	10,513	N/A
Gain from lawsuit		(106,881)	N/A
Goodwill impairment expense	1,108,914	1,902,590	(41.7)%
Operating loss	\$ (1,564,572)	\$ (2,163,648)	(27.6)%

Revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2011, revenue decreased \$931,107 or (10.1)% to \$8,321,991 compared to \$9,253,098 in the prior year. The decrease in revenue was primarily due to \$588,341 less revenue due to closure of stores and a decrease in revenue from same store sales of (5.1)% or \$445,281. The decrease in same store sales is mainly attributable to increased competition and discounting at our Georgia, Texas and Utah locations, partially offset by smaller increases in same store sales at our Missouri locations. The decrease in revenue was offset by additional revenue of \$100,045 generated from new stores.

Cost of emission certificates. Cost of emission certificates decreased \$185,337 or (9.1)% to \$1,843,612 in the year ended December 31, 2011 and was 22.2% of revenue, compared to \$2,028,949 and 21.9% of revenue during 2010. The decrease in the cost of emission certificates over the comparable period was primarily due to the closure of stores. The decrease in same store sales also contributed to the lower cost of emission certificates in 2011.

Store operating expenses. Our store operating expenses decreased \$439,865 or (7.3)% to \$5,562,144 in the year ended December 31, 2011 and was 66.8% of revenue, compared to \$6,002,009 or 64.9% of revenue during 2010. The decrease in store operating expenses was primarily due to \$295,403 from the closure of stores and a decrease of \$204,105 in same store operating expenses, offset by new store operating expenses of \$59,643.

General and administrative expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2011, our general and administrative expenses decreased \$166,516 or 10.5% to \$1,413,050 from \$1,579,566 in 2010. The decrease in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to \$105,146 decrease in Carbondale related expenses, a decrease in professional fees and consulting expenditures of \$25,816, a decrease of \$25,276 in stock option compensation expense and a decrease in payroll and payroll related expenses of \$11,550 offset by an increase in other miscellaneous general and administrative expenses of \$1,272.

(Gain) loss from disposal of non-strategic assets. For the year ended December 31, 2011, we recognized a gain of \$41,157 from the disposal of non-strategic assets. We recognized a loss of \$10,513 from the disposal of non-strategic assets in the year ended December 31, 2010.

Gain from legal settlement. We recognized a gain of \$106,881 from the settlement of a lawsuit in the year ended December 31, 2010. The gain resulted from the settlement of a lawsuit filed against a former employee (See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statement).

Goodwill impairment expense. We determined that goodwill recorded from the acquisition of the following businesses were impaired as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Table of Contents**2011 Goodwill Impairment:**

Company	Acquisition Date	Goodwill Impairment Expense
Acquired Just, Inc.	September 8, 2005	\$ 1,108,914

2010 Goodwill Impairment:

Company	Acquisition Date	Goodwill Impairment Expense
Acquired NRH Enterprises, Inc	January 21, 2004	\$ 1,053,164
\$20 Emission, Inc.	January 30, 2003	767,760
BB&S Emissions, LLC	June 11, 2004	81,666
		\$ 1,902,590

The estimated fair value of goodwill was determined using discounted cash flow models. Due to an overall decline in the financial performance and anticipated future performance of the Just, Inc. stores located in Utah, it is estimated that Just, Inc.'s future cash flows would not be sufficient to cover the carrying value of its goodwill. The amount of goodwill impaired in 2011 was \$1,108,914 and is recorded in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011.

The estimated fair value of goodwill was determined using discounted cash flow models. Due to an overall decline in the financial performance and anticipated future performance at these Georgia Stores, it is estimated that the Georgia Stores' future cash flows would not be sufficient to cover the carrying value of the Georgia Stores' goodwill. The amount of goodwill impaired in 2010 was \$1,902,590 and is recorded in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Operating loss. Our operating loss decreased by \$599,076 or 27.6% in the year ended December 31, 2011 and was (\$1,564,572) compared to an operating loss of (\$2,163,648) in the year ended December 31, 2010.

Interest income, interest expense and net loss and basic and diluted loss per share. Our interest income, interest expense, net loss and basic and diluted loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2011 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2010 were as follows:

	2011	2010
Operating loss	\$ (1,564,572)	\$ (2,163,648)
Interest income	3,288	2,414
Interest expense	(17,307)	(21,640)
Net loss	\$ (1,578,591)	\$ (2,182,874)
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.19)
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic and diluted	30,991,130	11,342,812

Net loss and basic and diluted net loss per share. Our net loss decreased from \$2,182,874 in 2010 to \$1,578,591 in 2011. Our basic and diluted net loss per share was \$0.19 and \$0.05 in the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2011, respectively. The decrease in the net loss and net loss per share was mainly attributable to a smaller goodwill impairment expense in 2011 compared to 2010 in the amounts of \$1,108,914 and \$1,902,590 in the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Also contributing to the decrease in the net loss per share was an increase in the weighted average number of shares outstanding, basic and diluted.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Introduction

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2011, was \$1,578,591 or \$(0.05) per share, compared to a net loss of \$2,182,874 or \$(0.19) per share for the year ended December 31, 2010. Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011 decreased \$931,107, or (10.1%), to \$8,321,991 from \$9,253,098 in the year ended December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2011, we had cash on hand of \$129,095, working capital deficit of \$321,593, an accumulated deficit of \$19,074,205 and total shareholders' deficit of \$3,121,258.

We do not believe that our existing cash, cash flows from operations and potential borrowings on our line of credit loan facility will be sufficient to support our operating and investing needs for at least the next twelve months. We may or may not have the ability to raise additional working capital to fund operations. Our stores may or may not have the ability to achieve or maintain sufficient positive operating cash flow to fund operations without additional working capital. Net cash used in operating activities in 2011 was \$253,348 as compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$122,037 in 2010.

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Our near term liquidity and ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to generate sufficient revenues from our store operations to provide sufficient cash flow from operations to pay our current level of operating expenses, to provide for inventory purchases and to reduce past due amounts owed to vendors and service providers. No assurances may be given that the Company will be able to achieve sufficient levels of revenues in the near term to provide adequate levels of cash flow from operations. If the Company is unable to achieve near term profitability and generate sufficient cash flow from operations, we would need to raise additional capital or obtain additional borrowings beyond our existing line of credit facility. We currently have very limited access to capital, including the public and private placement of equity securities and additional debt financing. No assurances can be given that additional capital or borrowings would be available to allow us to continue as a going concern.

At December 31, 2011, our line of credit facility of \$100,000 was 90% of the maximum limit. Our very near term liquidity is dependent on our working capital and primarily on the revenues generated from our store operations. The initial term of our line of credit facility matured on December 20, 2011. The loan facility was renewed for a three year period. Under the new line of credit facility, the principal amount outstanding is payable on demand or if no demand is made on December 15, 2014, unless extended by the lender and us during a review of the Loan Agreement. In the event of a demand for payment by the lender, we would need to obtain additional credit facilities or raise additional capital to continue as a going concern and to execute our business plan. There is no assurance that such financing would be available or, if available, that we would be able to complete financing on satisfactory terms.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, our line of credit net borrowings increased \$90,000 to the outstanding balance of \$90,000 at December 31, 2011 from \$0 at December 31, 2010. At March 23, 2012, the outstanding balance on the loan facility was \$95,000 and our cash balances were approximately \$100,000.

Our cash, current assets, total assets, current liabilities, total liabilities, Series A convertible preferred stock and total stockholders' equity as of December 31, 2011 as compared to December 31, 2010 were as follows:

	As of December 31, 2011	As of December 31, 2010	Change
Cash	\$ 129,095	\$ 261,600	\$ (132,505)
Total current assets	269,362	409,820	(140,458)
Total assets	2,233,464	3,682,148	(1,448,684)
Total current liabilities	590,955	481,514	109,441
Total liabilities	775,376	768,811	6,565
Series A convertible preferred stock	4,579,346	4,579,346	
Total stockholders' (deficit) equity	(3,121,258)	(1,666,009)	(1,455,249)

For the year ended December 31, 2011 our net cash used in operating activities was \$253,348, as compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$122,037 for the year ended December 31, 2010. Negative operating cash flows during 2011 were primarily created by a net loss of \$1,578,591, a decrease in other liabilities of \$62,682 and a gain on the disposal of assets of \$41,157. Offsetting the negative operating cash flows was \$1,108,914 in goodwill impairment expense, depreciation and amortization of \$201,115, share based compensation expense including director stock awards of \$54,842, and an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$41,393.

Negative operating cash flows during 2010 were primarily created by a net loss of \$2,182,874, a \$106,881 gain from the settlement of a lawsuit and a decrease in other liabilities of \$45,881. Offsetting the negative operating cash flows was \$1,902,590 in goodwill impairment expense, depreciation and amortization of \$260,577, share based compensation expense of \$25,276, an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$15,673 and a loss on the disposal of assets of \$10,513.

On December 20, 2010, we entered into a revolving line of credit loan agreement with Regions Bank, pursuant to which we may borrow up to \$100,000 in order to pay trade payables and for working capital purposes. The balance outstanding under the line of credit was \$90,000 as of December 31, 2011.

Inflation has not had an abnormal or unanticipated effect on our operations. Our cost of emission certificates does not fluctuate from year to year as the fee we pay to the state or local government agency remains constant over the state's contract period with the administrator, which is usually five to seven years.

As of December 31, 2011, we had a stockholders' deficit of (\$3,121,258) compared to stockholders' deficit of (\$1,666,009) at December 31, 2010. The stockholders' deficit mainly resulted from our history of net operating losses.

Sources and Uses of Cash

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$32,260 for the year ended December 31, 2011. Net cash used in investing activities was \$45,957 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

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Our capital investments made during 2011 primarily involved capital expenditures of \$16,113 related to leasehold improvements and the purchase of equipment for our stores, proceeds from the disposal of non-strategic assets in the amount of \$31,623 and proceeds from a note receivable of \$16,750.

Our capital investments made during 2010 primarily involved capital expenditures of \$71,195 related to leasehold improvements and the purchase of equipment for our stores, proceeds from the disposal of non-strategic assets in the amount of \$20,000 and proceeds from a note receivable of \$5,238.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$88,583 for the year ended December 31, 2011. Net cash used in financing activities was \$19,609 for the year ended December 31, 2010. Net cash used in financing activities during 2011 was for payments on debt in the amount of \$20,105 and payments on capitalized leases of \$45,312 offset by \$90,000 in proceeds received from a line of credit and \$64,000 from the exercise of warrants into common stock.

Net cash used in financing activities during 2010 was for payments on debt in the amount of \$19,688 and payments on capitalized leases of \$54,921 offset by \$55,000 in proceeds received from a promissory note.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations are based upon its consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. In consultation with its Board of Directors, the Company has identified the following critical accounting policies that require management's most difficult, subjective judgments:

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Goodwill The Company reviews long-lived assets such as property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. If the total of the estimated undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying value of the assets, an impairment loss is recognized for the excess of the carrying value over the fair value of the assets.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired. An initial assessment is made by comparing the fair value of the operations, which includes goodwill, to the book values of each reporting unit. If this fair value is less than book value, an impairment is indicated and a second test is performed to measure the amount of the impairment. In the second test, the implied fair value of the goodwill is calculated by deducting the fair value of all tangible and intangible net assets of the reporting unit from the fair value determined in the initial assessment. If the carrying value of the goodwill exceeds this calculated implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded. These valuations are based on management's projections of future cash flows and, therefore, require estimates and assumptions with respect to discount rates, sales forecasts, operating expense forecasts, competition from new and existing competitors and regulatory changes. Significant changes in these assumptions could affect the Company's need to record an impairment charge.

Deferred Tax Asset Valuation Allowance Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, net operating loss carry-forwards and tax credit carry-forwards, if it is more likely than not that the tax benefits will be realized. Realization of our deferred tax assets is dependent upon generating sufficient future taxable income prior to the expiration of the loss and tax credit carry-forwards. The valuation allowance increased \$619,000 in the year ended December 31, 2011. At December 31, 2011 and at December 31, 2010, net deferred tax assets of \$6,124,000 and \$5,505,000, respectively, were fully reserved by a valuation allowance.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to provide the information required by this Item, pursuant to 305(e) of Regulation S-K.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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Speedemissions, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2011 and 2010

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders

Speedemissions, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Speedemissions, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' deficit, and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Speedemissions, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a capital deficiency that raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Habib, Arogeti & Wynne, LLP
Atlanta, Georgia
March 30, 2012

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Table of Contents**Speedemissions, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

as of December 31,

	2011	2010
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 129,095	\$ 261,600
Note receivable - current portion	21,125	12,000
Certificate and merchandise inventory	59,822	77,401
Other current assets	59,320	58,819
Total current assets	269,362	409,820
Note receivable, net of current portion	79,914	89,643
Property and equipment, net	539,673	728,016
Goodwill	1,240,152	2,349,066
Other assets	104,363	105,603
Total assets	\$ 2,233,464	\$ 3,682,148
Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficit		
Current liabilities:		
Line of credit	\$ 90,000	\$
Accounts payable	220,625	182,499
Accrued liabilities	200,096	196,829
Current portion - capitalized lease obligations	40,659	44,632
Current portion - equipment financing obligations	24,780	21,778
Current portion - deferred rent	14,795	35,776
Total current liabilities	590,955	481,514
Capitalized lease obligations, net of current portion	681	41,339
Equipment financing obligations, net of current portion		23,788
Deferred rent	121,390	159,820
Note payable	55,000	55,000
Other long term liabilities	7,350	7,350
Total liabilities	775,376	768,811
Commitments and contingencies		
Series A convertible redeemable preferred stock, \$.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, 5,133 shares issued and outstanding; liquidation preference: \$5,133,000	4,579,346	4,579,346
Shareholders' deficit:		
Series B convertible preferred stock, \$.001 par value, 3,000,000 shares authorized, 0 shares issued and outstanding with a liquidation preference of \$0 at December 31, 2011 and 215,981 shares issued and outstanding with a liquidation preference of \$554,642 at December 31, 2010		216
Common stock, \$.001 par value, 250,000,000 shares authorized, 34,688,166 and 22,789,288 shares issued and outstanding	34,618	22,789
Additional paid-in capital	15,918,329	15,806,600
Accumulated deficit	(19,074,205)	(17,495,614)

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Total shareholders' deficit	(3,121,258)	(1,666,009)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficit	\$ 2,233,464	\$ 3,682,148

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**Speedemissions, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Operations****For the Years Ended December 31,**

	2011	2010
Revenue	\$ 8,321,991	\$ 9,253,098
Costs of revenue:		
Cost of emissions certificates	1,843,612	2,028,949
Store operating expenses	5,562,144	6,002,009
General and administrative expenses	1,413,050	1,579,566
(Gain) loss from disposal of non-strategic assets	(41,157)	10,513
Gain from legal settlement		(106,881)
Goodwill impairment expense	1,108,914	1,902,590
Operating loss	(1,564,572)	(2,163,648)
Interest income (expense)		
Interest income	3,288	2,414
Interest expense	(17,307)	(21,640)
Interest, net	(14,019)	(19,226)
Net loss	\$ (1,578,591)	\$ (2,182,874)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.19)
Weighted average common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	30,991,130	11,342,812

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Speedemissions, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Shareholders Deficit****For the Years Ended December 31, 2011 and 2010**

	Preferred Stock - Series B		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In- Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Balance at December 31, 2009	2,279,982	2,280	6,685,448	6,685	15,795,364	(15,312,740)	491,589
Share based compensation					14,776		14,776
Director stock award			500,000	500	10,000		10,500
Conversion Preferred Stock Series B	(2,064,000)	(2,064)	15,603,840	15,604	(13,540)		
Net loss						(2,182,874)	(2,182,874)
Balance at December 31, 2010	215,982	\$ 216	22,789,288	\$ 22,789	\$ 15,806,600	\$ (17,495,614)	\$ (1,666,009)
Issuance of restricted common stock awards			5,666,058	5,596	49,246		54,842
Exercise of warrants			4,000,000	4,000	60,000		64,000
Conversion - Preferred Stock - Series B	(215,982)	(216)	1,632,820	1,633	(1,417)		
Issuance of common stock for services			600,000	600	3,900		4,500
Net loss						(1,578,591)	(1,578,591)
Balance at December 31, 2011		\$	34,688,166	\$ 34,618	\$ 15,918,329	\$ (19,074,205)	\$ (3,121,258)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Speedemissions, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the Years Ended December 31,**

	2011	2010
Operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (1,578,591)	\$ (2,182,874)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	201,115	260,577
Goodwill impairment expense	1,108,914	1,902,590
(Gain) loss from disposal of non-strategic assets	(41,157)	10,513
Stock issued for services	4,500	
Share based compensation including director stock awards	54,842	25,276
Gain from legal settlement		(106,881)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Certificate and merchandise inventory	17,579	6,054
Other current assets	(501)	(5,484)
Other assets	1,240	(1,600)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	41,393	15,673
Other liabilities	(62,682)	(45,881)
Net cash used in operating activities	(253,348)	(122,037)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from note receivable	16,750	5,238
Proceeds from asset sales	31,623	20,000
Purchases of property and equipment	(16,113)	(71,195)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	32,260	(45,957)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from exercise of warrants into common stock	64,000	
Net proceeds from line of credit	90,000	
Proceeds from promissory note		55,000
Payments on equipment financing obligations	(20,105)	(19,688)
Payments on capitalized leases	(45,312)	(54,921)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	88,583	(19,609)
Net decrease in cash	(132,505)	(187,603)
Cash at beginning of year	261,600	449,203
Cash at end of year	\$ 129,095	\$ 261,600
Supplemental Information:		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 17,307	\$ 20,459

Non-cash transaction:

Conversion of redeemable preferred stock into common shares
Barron Partners, LP converted 215,982 shares of Preferred B Stock into 1,632,820 common shares during the year ended December 31, 2011

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Barron Partners, LP converted 2,064,000 shares of Preferred B Stock into 15,603,840 common shares during the year ended December 31, 2010

Note receivable from the disposal of assets	\$	15,000	\$
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Speedemissions, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2011 and 2010

Note 1. Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary in the event the Company cannot continue as a going concern.

We have experienced recurring net losses which have caused an accumulated deficit of approximately \$19,074,205 at December 31, 2011. We had a working capital deficit of approximately \$321,593 at December 31, 2011 compared to a working capital deficit of \$71,694 at December 31, 2010.

Our revenues for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, as well as revenues for 2012 to date, were below our expectations and internal forecasts primarily as a result of fewer vehicle emissions tests and safety inspections being performed at our stores.

Our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2011 and to date have been insufficient to attain profitable operations and to provide adequate levels of cash flow from operations. Our near term liquidity and ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to generate sufficient revenues from our store operations to provide sufficient cash flow from operations to pay our current level of operating expenses, to provide for inventory purchases and to reduce past due amounts owed to vendors and service providers. No assurances may be given that the Company will be able to achieve sufficient levels of revenues in the near term to provide adequate levels of cash flow from operations. If the Company is unable to achieve near term profitability and generate sufficient cash flow from operations, we would need to raise additional capital or obtain additional borrowings beyond our existing line of credit facility. We currently have very limited access to capital, including the public and private placement of equity securities and additional debt financing. No assurances can be given that additional capital or borrowings would be available to allow us to continue as a going concern. As a result of the Company's history of losses and financial condition, there is substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

At December 31, 2011, our line of credit facility of \$100,000 was 90% of the maximum limit. Our very near term liquidity is dependent on our working capital and primarily on the revenues generated from our store operations. The initial term of our line of credit facility matured on December 20, 2011. The loan facility was renewed for a three year period. Under the new line of credit facility, the principal amount outstanding is payable on demand or if no demand is made on December 15, 2014, unless extended by the lender and us during a review of the Loan Agreement. In the event of a demand for payment by the lender, we would need to obtain additional credit facilities or raise additional capital to continue as a going concern and to execute our business plan. There is no assurance that such financing would be available or, if available, that we would be able to complete financing on satisfactory terms. During the year ended December 31, 2011, our line of credit net borrowings increased \$90,000 to the outstanding balance of \$90,000 at December 31, 2011 from \$0 at December 31, 2010. At March 23, 2012, the outstanding balance on the loan facility was \$95,000 and our cash balances were approximately \$100,000.

During the prior two years, we made reductions in employee headcount, the number of stores, same store operating expenses, corporate overhead and other operating expenses. At December 31, 2011, our primary source of liquidity for cash flows was cash received from our store operations. We are dependent on our revenues in the very near term to provide sufficient cash flow from operations to pay our current level of operating expenses, to provide for inventory purchases and to reduce past due amounts owed to landlords, vendors and service providers. No assurances may be given that the cash received from our store operations will be sufficient to cover our ongoing operating expenses. If the cash received from our store operations is not sufficient, we would need to obtain additional credit facilities or raise additional capital to continue as a going concern and to execute our business plan. There is no assurance that such financing would be available or, if available, that we would be able to complete financing on satisfactory terms.

During the first quarter of 2012, the majority of the Company's employees received a 2% reduction in their salary or hourly wage rate. Our revenues during the year ended December 2011, as well as to date in 2012, have been insufficient to attain profitable operations and to provide adequate levels of cash flow from operations. During the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, as well as to date in 2012, due to insufficient cash flow from operations and borrowing limitations under our line of credit facility, we have been extending landlords and vendors beyond normal payment terms. Until such vendors are paid within normal payment terms, no assurances can be given that required services and materials needed to support operations will continue to be provided. In addition, no assurances can be given that vendors will not pursue legal

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means to collect past due balances owed. Any interruption of services or materials would likely have an adverse impact on our operations and could impact our ability to continue as a going concern.

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Note 2: Nature of Operations

Description of Business

Speedemissions, Inc. (Speedemissions or the Company) performs vehicle emissions testing and safety inspections in certain cities in which vehicle emissions testing is mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The federal government and a number of state and local governments in the United States mandate vehicle emissions testing as a method of improving air quality. As of December 31, 2011, the Company operated 38 vehicle emissions testing and safety inspection stations under the trade names of *Speedemissions* (Atlanta, Georgia and St. Louis, Missouri); *Mr. Sticker* (Houston, Texas); and *Just Emissions* (Salt Lake City, Utah). The Company also operates four mobile testing units in the Atlanta, Georgia area. The Company manages its operations based on these four regions and has one reportable segment.

At its vehicle emissions testing and safety inspection stations, the Company uses computerized emissions testing equipment and safety inspection equipment that tests vehicles for compliance with emissions and safety standards.

Note 3: Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as codified in the Financial Accounting Standards Board s (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the filing its Form 10-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company is not aware of any significant events that occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the filing of this report that would have a material impact on the Company s Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Speedemissions and non-operating subsidiaries, which are 100% owned by the Company. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Significant estimates included in these financial statements relate to useful lives of property and equipment, the valuation allowance provided against deferred tax assets and the valuation of long-lived assets such as goodwill and the valuation of share base transactions. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized upon completion of testing services. The cost of emissions certificates is shown separately in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

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The Company normally requires that the customer's payment be made at the time of service. The Company does not have significant levels of accounts receivable.

Under current Georgia, Texas, Missouri, and Utah laws, if a vehicle fails an emissions test, it may be retested at no additional charge during a specified period after the initial test, as long as the subsequent test is performed at the same facility. The costs of such retests are not material. Accordingly, no accrual for retest is recorded by the Company.

Inventories

Inventories primarily consist of emissions and safety certificates and merchandise purchased for resale at our stores. Inventory in our stores is stated at the lower of weighted average cost or market.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at original cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, as follows: buildings, fifteen years; emission testing equipment, five to seven years; furniture, fixtures and office equipment, three to five years, and vehicles three years.

The cost of repairs and maintenance is charged to maintenance expense as incurred.

Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the lesser of the remaining lease terms, including renewal periods expected to be exercised, or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Property and Equipment

The Company reviews its assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. When indicators of impairment are present, the Company evaluates the carrying amount of such assets in relation to the operating performance and future estimated undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the assets or underlying businesses. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price paid over the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition of a business. Goodwill is not amortized, but is tested for impairment at least annually as well as on an interim basis if an event occurs or circumstances change that could reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense (benefit) is computed utilizing the liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and income tax basis of assets and liabilities and for income tax carryforwards given the provisions of the enacted tax laws. A valuation allowance is provided against deferred tax assets for which it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realized.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses consist of payroll and related expenses for employees involved in general corporate functions, including accounting and human relations, among others; costs associated with use by these functions of facilities and equipment, such as depreciation expense and rent; professional fees; and other general corporate costs.

Fair Value Measurements

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The Company uses a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. This hierarchy requires entities to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The three levels of inputs used to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The Company has no Level 1 assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Observable inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such a quoted prices for markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data. The Company has no Level 2 assets or liabilities.

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Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of cash, other current assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these accounts. Fair value of the equipment financing agreements and capital lease obligations approximate carrying value based upon current borrowing rates. The fair value of the Company's note receivable, note payable also approximates the carrying value because outstanding balances can be repaid at any time.

Net Loss Per Common Share

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss attributable to common shareholders for the period by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss for the period by the weighted-average number of common and potential common shares outstanding during the period, if the effect of the potential common shares is dilutive. Due to the Company's net loss, potential dilutive common shares from options and warrants have been excluded from the weighted average number of common shares outstanding as they are anti-dilutive.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company has several share-based compensation plans under which employees and non-employee directors receive stock options. Share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the calculated fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the employee's requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the equity grant).

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

FASB ASU 2010-28. In December 2010, the FASB issued FASB ASU 2010-28, which affects entities evaluating goodwill for impairment under FASB ASC 350-20. ASU 2010-28, among other things, requires entities with a zero or negative carrying value to assess, considering qualitative factors, whether it is more likely than not that goodwill impairment exists. If an entity concludes that it is more likely than not that goodwill impairment exists, the entity must perform step 2 of the goodwill impairment test. ASU 2010-28 is effective for impairment tests performed during an entity's fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2010, with early adoption not permitted. We adopted this ASU effective January 1, 2011. We do not believe the adoption of this ASU will have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

FASB ASU 2011-08. In September 2011, the FASB issued FASB ASU 2011-08, which allows companies testing for impairment of goodwill the option of performing a qualitative assessment before calculating the fair value of a reporting unit in step 1 of the goodwill impairment test. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, an entity determines it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is more than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is unnecessary. However, if an entity concludes otherwise, then it is required to perform the first step of the two-step impairment test. We adopted this ASU effective January 1, 2012. We do not believe the adoption of this ASU will have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Note 4: Notes Receivable

On September 14, 2010, the Company settled a lawsuit originally filed in 2006 against a former manager. The Company alleged the manager, while employed by the Company, breached his fiduciary duty by purchasing property in Texas where one of the Company's testing facilities he managed was located.

Under the provisions of the settlement agreement, the Company will receive the sum of \$125,000 payable in monthly installments of \$1,000 per month for seventy-two months. The balance of \$53,000 will be due and payable to the Company on June 1, 2016. The note receivable is collateralized by a second lien on property owned by the former manager. The note receivable and gain from the settlement was computed and recorded at its present value of \$106,881 using an interest rate equal to prime rate plus 0.5%, which was 3.75%, which approximates rates offered in the market for notes receivable with similar terms and conditions. The Company recognized a gain from the legal settlement in the amount of \$106,881 during 2010.

On June 30, 2011, the Company sold all of the emissions testing and safety inspection equipment at one of its stores in Texas and subleased the facility. The Company received cash and a promissory note and personal guarantee from the purchaser for the equipment. The promissory note bears interest at 0.55% per annum and the term of the promissory note is twenty-four months. The principal amount of the promissory note is

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\$15,000. During December 2011, the purchaser contacted the Company and agreed to pay the entire balance of the promissory note in January 2012.

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The balance of the notes receivable was \$101,039 and \$101,643 at December 31, 2011 a