

GAMEPLAN INC
Form 10-Q
November 16, 2009

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the period ended September 30, 2009

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number:

000-27435

GAMEPLAN, INC.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

NEVADA

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

87-0493596

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

3701 Fairview Road Reno, Nevada

(Address of principal executive offices)

89511

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(775) 815-4758**

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.

ý Yes ¨ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this 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 whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See 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 ¨ (Do not check if smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

ý Yes " No

As of November 16, 2009 the number of shares of Common Stock, \$.001 par value, outstanding was 15,225,000.

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1. Financial Statements.****GAMEPLAN, INC.****[A Development Stage Company]****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	September 30,	December 31,
	2009	2008
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 31	\$ 129
Total current assets	31	129
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 31	\$ 129
 LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,486	\$ 2,711
Accrued director compensation	12,500	12,500
Payable to shareholders	910,109	838,137
Total current liabilities	926,095	853,348
Total liabilities	926,095	853,348

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Stockholders' deficit		
Common stock -- \$.001 par value; 40,000,000 shares authorized; 15,225,000 issued and outstanding	15,225	15,225
Additional paid-in capital	823,311	823,311
Accumulated deficit during the development stage	(1,764,600)	(1,691,755)
Total stockholders' deficit	(926,064)	(853,219)
TOTAL LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	\$ 31	\$ 129

See accompanying notes to financial statements

GAMEPLAN, INC.
[A Development Stage Company]
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
For the Three and Nine month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 and for the period from inception through September 30, 2009
(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2008	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008	Inception Through September 30, 2009
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 932,284
General and administrative expense	1,827	14,045	17,433	52,057	2,177,835
Stock based compensation	-	-	-	-	95,745
Operating loss	(1,827)	(14,045)	(17,433)	(52,057)	(1,341,296)
Interest income	-	-	-	-	16,064
Interest expense	(19,353)	(11,537)	(55,412)	(35,661)	(808,727)
Gain/(loss) on asset sales	-	-	-	-	(29,477)
Income (loss) before taxes	(21,180)	(25,582)	(72,845)	(87,718)	(2,163,436)
Provision (benefit) from income taxes	-	-	-	-	1,164
Net income (loss) before extraordinary item	(21,180)	(25,582)	(72,845)	(87,718)	(2,164,600)
Extraordinary gain, net	-	-	-	-	400,000

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Net income (loss)	\$	(21,180)	\$	(25,582)	\$	(72,845)	\$	(87,718)	\$	(1,764,600)
Net income (loss) per share		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.01)		(0.19)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		15,225,000		15,225,000		15,225,000		15,225,000		9,159,967

See accompanying notes to financial statements

GAMEPLAN, INC.

[A Development Stage Company]

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Nine month period ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 and for the period from inception through September 30, 2009

(Unaudited)

	For the Nine Months Ended 30-Sept-09	For the Nine Months Ended 30-Sept-08	Inception Through 30-Sept-09
Cash flow used for operating activities			
Net loss	\$ (72,845)	\$ (87,718)	\$ (1,764,600)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used for operating activities:			
Depreciation	-	-	174,645
Bad debt expense	-	-	911
Notes issued in exchange for interest expense	-	-	59,588
Notes issued in exchange for accrued interest	-	-	49,589
Stock issued for expenses	-	-	3,000
Stock-based compensation	-	-	95,745
Loss on disposal of assets	-	-	29,477
Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payable	775	-	3,486
Increase/(Decrease) in accrued director fees	-	-	12,500
Increase/(Decrease) in accrued expenses	55,412	63,431	457,637
Net cash flows used for operating activities	(16,658)	(24,287)	(878,022)
Cash flows used for investing activities			
Capital expenditures	-	-	(520,761)
Proceeds from disposal of property	-	-	316,641
Net cash flows used for investing activities	-	-	(204,120)
Cash flows used for financing activities			
Shareholder loan proceeds	16,560	20,000	1,573,400
Loan principal payments	-	-	(531,018)

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Proceeds from issuance of common stock	-	-	39,791
Net cash flows used for financing activities	16,560	20,000	1,082,173
Net increase / (decrease) in cash	(98)	(4,287)	31
Beginning cash balance	129	6,562	-
Ending cash balance	\$ 31	\$ 2,275	\$ 31
Supplemental disclosures			
Cash paid for taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements

GAMEPLAN, INC.

[A Development Stage Company]

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2009

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted. These interim financial statements include all adjustments consisting of normal recurring entries, which in the opinion of management, are necessary to present a fair statement of the results for the period. It is suggested that these condensed financial statements be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. The results of operations for the period ended September 30, 2009, are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full year.

NOTE 2 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, shareholders loaned an additional \$16,560 to the Company to pay operating expenses. The payable to shareholders accrued an additional \$55,412 in interest for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

NOTE 3 - GOING CONCERN

The Company has incurred losses from inception, has a net working capital deficiency, and has no operating revenue source as of September 30, 2009. Financing the Company's activities to date has primarily been the result of borrowing from a shareholder and others. The Company's ability to achieve a level of profitable operations and/or additional financing may impact the Company's ability to continue as it is presently organized. Management plans include continued development of the business, as discussed in NOTE 3 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for

the year ended December 31, 2008.

NOTE 4 RECENTLY ENACTED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Effective July 1, 2009, the Company adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 105-10, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles Overall (ASC 105-10), which was formerly known as SFAS 168. ASC 105-10 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the Codification) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants. All guidance contained in the Codification carries an equal level of authority. The Codification superseded all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards and all other non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs). The FASB will not consider ASUs as authoritative in their own right. ASUs will serve only to update the Codification, provide background information about the guidance and provide the bases of conclusions on the change(s) in the Codification. References made to FASB guidance throughout this document have been updated for the Codification.

GAMEPLAN, INC.

[A Development Stage Company]

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2009

(Unaudited)

In May 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 165, Subsequent Events (SFAS 165), which was primarily codified into Topic 855 Subsequent Events in the ASC. SFAS 165 establishes general standards of accounting for, and requires disclosure of, events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. SFAS 165 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods ending after June 15, 2009. We adopted the provisions of SFAS 165 for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 and have evaluated any subsequent events through the date of this filing. We do not believe there are any material subsequent events which would require further disclosure.

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance under SFAS No. 167, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R) , which was subsequently codified into ASC Topic 810. Among other items, this guidance responds to concerns about the application of certain key provisions of FIN 46(R), including those regarding the transparency of the involvement with variable interest entities. This guidance is effective for the Company beginning on January 1, 2010. The Company has not yet determined the impact that adoption of this guidance will have on its financial statements.

In August 2009, the FASB issued guidance under Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2009-05, Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value . This guidance clarifies how the fair value a liability should be determined. This guidance is effective for the first reporting period after issuance. The Company will adopt this guidance for its fourth fiscal quarter 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on its financial statements.

The Company has reviewed all other recently issued, but not yet adopted, accounting standards in order to determine their effects, if any, on its consolidated results of operation, financial position or cash flows. Based on that review, the Company believes that none of these pronouncements will have a significant effect on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 5 STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

On October 17, 2008 the Board adopted an Incentive Stock Option Plan and, pursuant to that Plan, adopted the following Incentive Stock Option Plan for each Director: Each Director (5) was given the option to purchase 100,000 Rule 144 shares of the common voting stock of GamePlan Inc. yearly for a period of 5 years at the strike price of twenty cents (.20 cents) per share through all option periods. Each option exercise period shall be for a term of three (3) years from the date of the option grant. The first option period commenced on the date of this meeting (Oct. 17, 2008). Subsequent options shall be granted on Oct. 17, 2010, Oct. 17, 2011, Oct. 17, 2012 and the final stock option grant on Oct. 17, 2013 on condition that the Directors are Directors at the time of the subsequent option grants. The Company determined that all 2,500,000 were technically granted on October 17, 2008 based on the guidance in SFAS 123(R). The Company and the Directors have a mutual understanding of the key terms and conditions of the award. The Directors are immediately affected by changes in the Company's share price. The Company is obligated to issue the options if the director satisfies the performance requirement. Finally, all necessary approvals were obtained. In all events, GamePlan Inc. shall have the right of first refusal to meet the sale price of the stock.

GAMEPLAN, INC.**[A Development Stage Company]****Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****September 30, 2009****(Unaudited)**

A summary of the status of the Company's option plans as of December 31, 2008, and changes during the nine months ended September 30, 2009, is presented below:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Prices	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Months	Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at beginning of year	2,600,000	\$.19	65	
Granted	-	-	-	
Forfeited	-	-	-	
Outstanding at September 30, 2009	2,600,000	.19	62	-
Exercisable at September 30, 2009	600,000	.18	25	-
Non-vested at September 30, 2009	2,000,000	.19	62	-

The fair value of each option granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The use of this valuation model requires the use of accounting judgment and financial estimates, including estimates of the expected term employees will retain their vested warrants before exercising them, the estimated volatility of our stock price, and the number of warrants that will be forfeited prior to the completion of their vesting requirements. Application of alternative assumptions could produce significantly different estimates of the fair value of stock-based compensation and consequently, the related amounts recognized in our statements of operations. The following weighted-average assumptions used for grants: Grants made in October 2008: average risk-free interest rate of 1.9%;

expected lives of 3 years; expected dividend yield of zero percent; expected volatility of 624%.

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward Looking Statements

From time to time, our representatives or we have made or may make forward-looking statements, orally or in writing. Such forward-looking statements may be included in, but not limited to, press releases, oral statements made with the approval of an authorized executive officer or in various filings made by us with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Words or phrases "will likely result", "are expected to", "will continue", "is anticipated", "estimate", "project or projected", or similar expressions are intended to identify "forward-looking statements". Such statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to and are accompanied by the discussion of certain important factors included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 that could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking statements.

Management is currently unaware of any trends or conditions other than those mentioned in this management's discussion and analysis that could have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, future results of operations, or liquidity. However, investors should also be aware of factors that could have a negative impact on the Company's prospects and the consistency of progress in the areas of revenue generation, liquidity, and generation of capital resources. These include: (i) variations in revenue, (ii) possible inability to attract investors for its equity securities or otherwise raise adequate funds from any source should the Company seek to do so, (iii) increased governmental regulation, (iv) increased competition, (v) unfavorable outcomes to litigation involving the Company or to which the Company may become a party in the future and, (vi) a very competitive and rapidly changing operating environment.

The risks identified here and in the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 are not all inclusive. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all of such risk factors, nor can it assess the impact of all such risk factors on the Company's business or the extent to which any factor or combination of factors may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as a prediction of actual results.

The information set forth in the following discussion should be read with the financial statements of Gameplan, Inc. included elsewhere herein.

Business Overview

For the last several years GamePlan Inc. (Company) attempted to bring to market through mergers or acquisitions comprehensive business plans described in the Company s previous Annual Reports. After many years of focused efforts to do so, we have not been able to gain traction for these plans. The game plan didn t work and had to change.

The difficult but obvious conclusion is that the best interest of our shareholders dictates a change from those business plans back to the business plan that the Company originally employed and in which we have considerable expertise. That plan, summarized in the Company History that follows, is to acquire, develop, manage and/or consult gaming opportunities and gaming related opportunities throughout the world, (New Plan).

Summary of Company history

The Company (Qsip # 36465 c 10 5, Tax I.D. # 870493596, publicly traded under the symbol GPLA.OB) was incorporated in Utah on August 26, 1981 under the name Sunbeam Solar, Inc. On April 27, 1984, common stock was sold publicly. During the latter part of 1991, Robert G. Berry purchased ninety percent (90%) of the Company's stock. On December 23, 1991 the Company merged with GamePlan, Inc., a Nevada public corporation. From 1992 to 1995 GamePlan actively sought gaming opportunities both in Indian and non-Indian venues and had gaming consulting contracts with the Menominee Tribe in Wisconsin and the San Carlos Apache Tribe in Arizona. From 1996 until the present time the Company has been a public shell and is current in all regulatory filings required of bulletin board companies. Of the 40 million shares authorized there are 15,225,000 shares outstanding with no appreciable market value. As of September 30, 2009, the Company is indebted to its controlling shareholders in the amount of \$910,109.

Summary of the New Plan

The New Plan of the Company is to focus on owning, operating, managing and/or consulting on gaming and gaming related projects throughout the world. The Company will reorganize its Board of Directors and Officers, hire employees as needed and focus on acquiring existing profitable traditional gaming properties and ancillary gaming development opportunities together with seeking opportunities for development, management and consulting services with American Indian Gaming Tribes. The Company will also closely monitor emerging gaming jurisdiction in and out of the United States and make appropriate acquisitions and/or participate in joint ventures.

Each of these acquisitions/property development projects will be in separate entities that will be owned in whole or by a majority of the stock ownership in the Company. Each subsidiary will be responsible for operating not more than one gaming facility.

Regulation

Gaming regulation generally

Extensive federal, state, provincial, tribal and/or local laws, regulations and ordinances, which are administered by the appropriate regulatory agency or agencies in each jurisdiction (the Regulatory Authorities), govern the ownership, management, and operation of gaming facilities. These laws, rules, regulations and ordinances vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction; however, each are directed to the responsibility, financial stability and character of the owners and

managers of gaming operations as well as persons financially interested or involved in gaming operations.

Neither the Company nor any subsidiary of the Company will own, manage, operate or consult relative to a gaming facility or gaming related facility unless proper licenses, permits and approvals are obtained. An application for a license, permit or approval may be denied for any cause. Most Regulatory Authorities also have the right to license, investigate, and determine the suitability of any person who has a significant relationship with the Company or any of its subsidiaries, including officers, directors, employees, and security holders of the Company or its subsidiaries. In the event a Regulatory Authority were to find a security holder to be unsuitable, the Company could be sanctioned and may lose its licenses and approvals if the Company recognizes any rights in any entity with such unsuitable person in connection with such securities. The Company will be required to repurchase its securities at fair market value from security holders that the Regulatory Authorities deem unsuitable.

The Company's Articles of Incorporation will be amended to authorize the Company to redeem securities held by persons whose status as a security holder, in the opinion of the Company's Board of Directors, jeopardizes gaming licenses or approvals of the Company or any of its subsidiaries. Once obtained, licenses, permits, and approvals must be periodically renewed in some jurisdictions and not in others and generally are not transferable. The Regulatory Authorities may at any time revoke, suspend, condition, limit, or restrict a license for any cause they, in their sole discretion, deem reasonable.

Fines for violations may be levied against the holder of a license, and in some jurisdictions, gaming operation revenues may be forfeited to the state. No assurance can be given that any licenses, permits, or approvals will be obtained by the Company or any of its subsidiaries or, if obtained, will be renewed or not revoked in the future. In addition, the rejection or termination of a license, permit, or approval of the Company or any of its employees or security holders in any jurisdiction may have adverse consequences in other jurisdictions. Certain jurisdictions require gaming operators licensed therein to seek approval from the state before conducting gaming in other jurisdictions. The Company and its subsidiaries may be required to submit detailed financial and operating reports to Regulatory Authorities.

The political and regulatory environment for gaming is dynamic and rapidly changing. The laws, regulations and procedures pertaining to gaming are subject to the interpretation of the Regulatory Authorities and may be amended. Any changes in such laws, regulations or their interpretations could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Indian gaming regulation generally

The terms and conditions of management contracts or management related contracts for the operation, and under certain circumstances consulting, of Indian-owned casinos, and of all gaming on Indian land in the United States, are subject to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Authority (IGRA). IGRA is administered by the National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC). Certain contracts, such as pure development contracts without a management contract, are subject to the provisions of statutes relating to contracts with Indian tribes, which are administered by the Secretary of the Interior (the Secretary) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) under USC section 81. The regulations and guidelines under which NIGC will administer the IGRA are evolving. The IGRA and those regulations and guidelines are subject to interpretation by the Secretary and NIGC and may be subject to judicial and legislative clarification or amendment.

The Company may need to provide the BIA or NIGC with background information on each of its directors and every shareholder who holds five percent or more of the Company issued and outstanding stock (5% Shareholders), including a complete financial statement, a description of such person's business history and gaming experience as well as listing the jurisdictions in which such person holds gaming licenses. Background investigations of key employees also may be required. The Company's Articles of Incorporation will be amended to contain provisions requiring directors and 5% Shareholders to provide such information.

The IGRA currently requires NIGC to approve management contracts and certain collateral agreements for Indian-owned casinos. The NIGC may review any of the Company's management contracts and collateral agreements for compliance with the IGRA at any time in the future. The NIGC will not approve a management contract if a director or a 5% Shareholder of the management company (i) is an elected member of the Indian tribal government that owns the facility purchasing or leasing the games; (ii) has been or is convicted of a felony gaming offense;

(iii) has knowingly and willfully provided materially false information to the NIGC or the tribe; (iv) has refused to respond to questions from the NIGC; or (v) is a person whose prior history, reputation and associations pose a threat to the public interest or to effective gaming regulation and control, or create or enhance the chance of unsuitable activities in gaming or the business and financial arrangements incidental thereto.

Additionally, the NIGC will not approve a management contract if the management company or any of its agents have attempted to unduly influence any decision or process of tribal government relating to gaming, or if the management company has materially breached the terms of the management contract or the tribe's gaming ordinance, or a trustee exercising due diligence would not approve such management contract.

A management contract can be approved only after NIGC determines that the contract provides, among other things, for (i) adequate accounting procedures and verifiable financial reports, which must be furnished to the tribe; (ii) tribal access to the daily operations of the gaming enterprise, including the right to verify daily gross revenues and income; (iii) minimum guaranteed payments to the tribe, which must have priority over the retirement of development and construction costs; (iv) a ceiling on the repayment of such development and construction costs; and (v) a contract term not exceeding five years and a management fee not exceeding 30% of profits; provided that the NIGC may approve up to a seven-year term if NIGC is satisfied that the capital investment required, the risk exposure, and the income projections for the particular gaming activity justify the longer term.

The IGRA established three separate classes of tribal gaming – Class I, Class II and Class III. Class I includes all traditional or social games played by a tribe in connection with celebrations or ceremonies. Class II gaming includes games such as bingo, pull-tabs, punch boards, instant bingo and card games in which the players bet against other players. Class III gaming includes casino-style gaming including table games such as blackjack, craps and roulette, as well as gaming machines such as slots, video poker, lotteries, and pari-mutuel wagering in which players bet against the gaming operation, otherwise referred to as betting against the house..

The IGRA prohibits substantially all forms of Class III gaming unless the tribe has entered into a written agreement with the state in which the casino is located specifically authorizing the types of commercial gaming the tribe may offer (a tribal-state compact). The IGRA requires states to negotiate in good faith with tribes that seek tribal-state compacts, and grants Indian tribes the right to seek a federal court order to compel such negotiations with default provisions if the state does not negotiate in good faith. Many states have refused to enter into such negotiations. Tribes in several states have sought federal court orders to compel such negotiations under the IGRA; however, the Supreme Court of the United States held in 1996 that the Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution immunizes states from suit by Indian tribes in federal court without the states' consent.

Because Indian tribes are currently unable to compel states to negotiate tribal-state compacts, The Company may not be able to develop and manage casinos in states that refuse to enter into or renew tribal-state compacts.

In addition to the IGRA, tribal-owned gaming facilities on Indian land are subject to a number of other federal statutes. The operation of gaming on Indian land is dependent upon whether the law of the state in which the casino is located permits gaming by non-Indian entities, which will change over time as more and more jurisdictions seek entry into the casino business so as to receive painless sin taxes rather than having their citizens travel to adjacent states to engage in gaming activities there. Any such changes will significantly increase competition with non-Indian gaming and that will have a material adverse effect on the casinos managed by The Company.

Title 25, Section 81 of the United States Code states that no agreement shall be made by any person with any tribe of Indians, or individual Indians not citizens of the United States, for the payment or delivery of any money or other thing of value in consideration of services for said Indians relative to their lands unless such contract or agreement be executed and approved by the Secretary or his or her designee. An agreement or contract for services relative to Indian lands that fails to conform with the requirements of Section 81 will be void and unenforceable. Any money or other thing of value paid to any person by any Indian or tribe for or on his or their behalf, on account of such services, in excess of any amount approved by the Secretary or his or her authorized representative will be subject to forfeiture.

The Indian Trader Licensing Act, Title 25, Section 261-64 of the United States Code (ITLA) states that any person other than an Indian of the full blood who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country, or on any Indian reservation, as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein, without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians or found in his possession, and shall moreover be liable to a penalty of \$500. . . No such licenses have been issued to The Company to date. The applicability of the ITLA to Indian gaming management contracts is unclear. The Company believes that the ITLA is not applicable to its management contracts, under which The Company provides services rather than goods to Indian tribes. The Company further believes that the ITLA has been superseded by the IGRA.

Indian tribes are sovereign nations with their own governmental systems which have primary regulatory authority over gaming on land within the tribe's jurisdiction. Because of their sovereign status, Indian tribes possess immunity from lawsuits to which the tribes have not otherwise consented or otherwise waived their sovereign immunity defense. Therefore, no contractual obligations undertaken by tribes to the Company would be enforceable by the Company unless the tribe has expressly waived its sovereign immunity as to such obligations. Courts strictly construe such waivers. Additionally, persons engaged in gaming activities, including the Company, are subject to the provisions of tribal ordinances and regulations on gaming. These ordinances are subject to review by NIGC under certain standards established by the IGRA.

Non-gaming regulation generally

The Company and its subsidiaries to be formed are subject to certain federal, state, and local safety and health laws, regulations and ordinances that apply to non-gaming businesses generally, such as the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Occupational Safety and Health Act, Resource Conservation Recovery Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act. Coverage and attendant compliance costs associated with such laws, regulations and ordinances may result in future additional cost to our operations.

Previous Business Plans

All previous Business Plans have been abandoned.

Property

The Company has no real estate holdings.

Presently, the principal executive offices of the Company are the personal residence and telephone number of Robert G. Berry, currently the President and CEO and one of two principal shareholders of the Company. That business address will change in the near future. The Company also has offices at 8655 East Via de Venturta, Ste: G-200, Scottsdale, AZ 85258, (480) 346-1177. The Company only has an oral agreement for the Arizona office.

Patents, Service Marks, Domain Names and Licenses

Patents

None

Service Marks

None. All previous service marks under the terminated plan have been abandoned.

Domain Names

All domain names have been abandoned except for gameplan-usa.com

Licenses

None.

Employees

The Company has five members on the Board of Directors. The Company currently has three officers, Robert G. Berry, President and CEO; Ray Brown, Secretary and Executive Vice President and David W. Young, Treasurer and Senior Vice President.

No one receives compensation and the Company has no further employees other than those mentioned above.

The Company plans to assemble a strong team of gaming industry experts that have superior expertise and successful track-records in all aspects of casino development, construction and management. Further, the Company has access to individual specialists mirroring each of the functional areas found in a casino project. The functional areas include design, construction & development, gaming operations, hospitality, finance/accounting, legal/regulatory, security systems, information technology, retail, marketing, entertainment and human resources.

The Company believes this team when developed will represent a valuable asset that will provide a competitive advantage in creating and enhancing relationships with Indian tribes in the Indian casino business and in the pursuit of non-Indian casino opportunities.

OPERATING RESULTS - OVERVIEW

For the three months ended September 30, 2009 we incurred a net loss of \$21,180 a decrease of \$4,402 from \$25,582 for the three months ended September 30, 2008. The basic loss per share for the current and prior year three months ended September 30 was \$(0.01).

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 we incurred a net loss of \$72,845 a decrease of \$14,873 from \$87,718 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The basic loss per share for the current and prior year nine months ended September 30 was \$(0.01).

Details of changes in revenues and expenses can be found below.

OPERATING RESULTS REVENUES

Revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 were \$0.

OPERATING RESULTS COST OF SALES

There were no sales and consequently no costs were incurred for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008.

OPERATING RESULTS OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2009, decreased by \$12,218 to \$1,827 as compared to \$14,045 for the three months ended September 30, 2008. Operating expenses were incurred for general business purposes including accounting and consulting fees incurred in relation to our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, decreased by \$34,624 to \$17,433 as compared to \$52,057 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008. Operating expenses were incurred for the same general business purposes as noted above.

OPERATING RESULTS INTEREST EXPENSES

Interest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2009 increased \$7,816 to \$19,353 as compared to \$11,537 for the prior year three month period, due to additional funding of our operations by our shareholders.

Interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 increased \$19,751 to \$55,412 as compared to \$35,661 the prior year nine month period for loans due to shareholders.

LIQUIDITY

As of September 30, 2009, the Company had a total current asset balance of \$31 and total current liability balance of \$926,095, of which \$910,109 is owed to two shareholders.

Plan of Operation

The New Plan of the Company is to focus on owning, operating, managing and/or consulting on gaming and gaming related projects throughout the world. The Company will reorganize its Board of Directors and Officers, hire employees as needed and focus on acquiring existing profitable traditional gaming properties and ancillary gaming development opportunities together with seeking opportunities for development, management and consulting services with American Indian Gaming Tribes. The Company will also closely monitor emerging gaming jurisdictions in and out of the United States and make appropriate acquisitions and/or participate in joint ventures.

Each of these acquisitions/property development projects will be in separate entities that will be owned in whole or by a majority of the stock ownership in the Company. Each subsidiary will be responsible for operating not more than one gaming facility.

The Company will assemble a strong team of gaming industry experts that have superior expertise and successful track-records in all aspects of casino development, construction and management. Further, the Company has access to individual specialists mirroring each of the functional areas found in a casino project. The functional areas include design, construction & development, gaming operations, hospitality, finance/accounting, legal/regulatory, security systems, information technology, retail, marketing, entertainment and human resources.

The Company believes this team when developed will represent a valuable asset that will provide a competitive advantage in creating and enhancing relationships with Indian tribes in the Indian casino business and in the pursuit of non-Indian casino opportunities.

There have been no material developments towards implementation, funding, or development of the New Plan. No elements of the New Plan have been implemented and the Company has no revenues from business operations. Accordingly, there are substantial risks and uncertainties associated with investment in the Company which are more fully set forth in the Risk Factors section of the Annual Report on Form 10-K for December 31, 2008.

There may be market or other barriers to entry or unforeseen factors, which could render the New Plan to be not feasible. Accordingly, the Company may refine, rewrite, or abandon some or all elements of the New Plan, which might benefit the Company and its shareholders.

Apart from any cash requirements necessary to implement the New Plan, the Company will continue to incur expenses relating to maintenance of the Company in good standing, filing required reports with the SEC and other regulatory agencies, and investigating potential business ventures. The Company believes that such additional maintenance expenses will be advanced by management or principal stockholders as loans to the Company. However, there can be no assurance that the management or stockholders will continue to advance operating funds to the Company.

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are not required to provide the information under this item.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

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

The Company's sole officer and employee conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2009. This evaluation was performed based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based upon this evaluation the sole officer concluded the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were effective.

Although our disclosure controls and internal controls were designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives, and our principal executive officer who is also our principal financial officer has determined that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective at doing so, a control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based partly on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the Company's most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II--OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is not a party to any pending legal action.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2008 which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in this report are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The Company has not issued or sold any unregistered securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

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

None

Item 5. Other Information

Robert G. Berry Promissory Notes

On February 1, 1999, the Company entered into an amended and restated promissory note with Robert Berry, pursuant to which the Company agreed to pay Mr. Berry principal then owing to Mr. Berry of \$182,256, representing Mr. Berry's unreimbursed cash advances to the Company as of that date. The Note was due February 1, 2001 and bore interest at the rate of prime plus 2%. During 1999, Mr. Berry advanced the Company \$17,600. A new note was executed on February 1, 2000, which extended the maturity date to February 1, 2002. In 2000, Mr. Berry advanced \$37,200 to the Company. The Company executed a further amended and restated note with Mr. Berry on January 1, 2001, which note replaced and superseded all previous notes of the Company payable to Mr. Berry. The new note was issued in the principal amount of \$290,192, bore interest at the rate of prime plus 2%, and extends the maturity of the Company's obligations to Mr. Berry to February 1, 2003. The entire unpaid principal and interest was due at maturity. Additionally, the Company executed a further amended and restated note with Mr. Berry on January 1, 2002, which note replaces and supersedes all previous notes of the Company payable to Mr. Berry. The new note was issued in the principal amount of \$327,408, bears interest at the rate of prime plus 2%, and maintained the maturity of the Company's obligations to Mr. Berry at February 1, 2003. Mr. Berry renewed this promissory note in the total amount of \$484,626 after calculating additional advances to Jan. 1, 2006. As of September 30, 2009, the Company owes Berry \$703,489. The entire unpaid principal and interest is due on or before March 1, 2010. The Robert G. Berry Trust owns approximately 39.6% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company.

Jon Jenkins Promissory Notes

As of February 1, 2001, the Company entered into an amended and restated promissory note payable to Jon and April Jenkins in the principal amount of \$74,054. The note replaced and supersedes all previous notes of the Company payable to Jon or April Jenkins. The note bears interest at the rate of prime plus 2%. All principal and interest is due and payable on February 1, 2003. Mr. Jenkins agreed to renew this note in the total amount of \$100,500 after calculating interest to Jan. 1, 2006. The entire unpaid principal and interest is due on or before March 1, 2010. As of September 30, 2009, the Company owes Jenkins \$206,620. Jon Jenkins is the beneficial and indirect owner of approximately 39.6% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number

Name of Exhibit

31.1
Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as enacted by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.(1)

31.2
Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as enacted by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.(1)

32.1
Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 United States Code Section 1350, as enacted by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (1)

(1)
Filed herewith

SIGNATURES

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

Date: November 16, 2009

GAMEPLAN, INC.

/s/ Robert G. Berry
Robert G. Berry,
President and Director