

DATA I/O CORP
Form 10-Q
May 14, 2010

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

(X)
For the quarter ended **March 31, 2010**

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. **0-10394**

DATA I/O CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Washington
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

91-0864123
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

6464 185th Ave NE, Suite 101, Redmond, Washington, 98052
(425) 881-6444

(Address, including zip code, of registrant's principle executive offices and telephone number, including area code)

| | |
|--|---|
| Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act | |
| Title of each class | Name of each exchange on which registered |
| Common Stock (No Par Value) | Nasdaq Capital Market |
| Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act | |
| None | |

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

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

Shares of Common Stock, no par value, outstanding as of May 12, 2010:

8,979,199

DATA I/O CORPORATION
FORM 10-Q
For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2010

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements****DATA I/O CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

| | March 31, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| (in thousands, except share data) | | |
| ASSETS | | |
| CURRENT ASSETS: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 15,684 | \$ 15,642 |
| Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$153 and \$171 | 4,727 | 3,192 |
| Inventories | 3,745 | 3,947 |
| Other current assets | 341 | 434 |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS | 24,497 | 23,215 |
| Property, plant and equipment net | 1,741 | 1,819 |
| Other assets | 98 | 102 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ 26,336 | \$ 25,136 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 1,242 | \$ 970 |
| Accrued compensation | 880 | 1,010 |
| Deferred revenue | 1,752 | 1,462 |
| Other accrued liabilities | 770 | 714 |
| Accrued costs of business restructuring | 100 | 100 |
| Income taxes payable | 163 | 91 |
| Current portion long-term debt | 134 | 132 |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES | 5,041 | 4,479 |
| Long-term other payables | 39 | 69 |
| Long-term debt | 57 | 90 |
| COMMITMENTS | - | - |
| STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Preferred stock - | | |
| Authorized, 5,000,000 shares, including | | |
| 200,000 shares of Series A Junior Participating | | |
| Issued and outstanding, none | - | - |
| Common stock, at stated value - | | |

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| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Authorized, 30,000,000 shares | | |
| Issued and outstanding, 8,963,106 and 8,955,885 shares | 21,848 | 21,758 |
| Accumulated deficit | (1,403) | (2,112) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 754 | 852 |
| TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | 21,199 | 20,498 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | \$ 26,336 | \$ 25,136 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements

DATA I/O CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

| For the three months ended March 31, (in thousands, except earnings per share data) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|----------|-----------|
| Net Sales | \$ 6,252 | \$ 4,383 |
| Cost of goods sold | 2,499 | 1,940 |
| Gross margin | 3,753 | 2,443 |
| Operating expenses: | | |
| Research and development | 950 | 1,033 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 1,938 | 1,676 |
| Provision for business restructuring | - | 22 |
| Total operating expenses | 2,888 | 2,731 |
| Gain on sale of assets | 3 | 1 |
| Operating income (loss) | 868 | (287) |
| Non-operating income (expense): | | |
| Interest income | 2 | 4 |
| Interest expense | (3) | (6) |
| Foreign currency transaction gain (loss) | (56) | (47) |
| Total non-operating income (loss) | (57) | (49) |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 811 | (336) |
| Income tax (expense) benefit | (102) | (128) |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 709 | \$ (464) |
| | | |
| Basic earnings (loss) per share | \$ 0.08 | \$ (0.05) |
| Diluted earnings (loss) per share | \$ 0.08 | \$ (0.05) |
| Weighted-average basic shares | 8,959 | 8,876 |
| Weighted-average diluted shares | 9,080 | 8,876 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements

DATA I/O CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

| For the three months ended March 31, (in thousands) | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 709 | \$ (464) |
| Adjustments to reconcile income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 290 | 272 |
| Gain on sale of assets | (3) | (1) |
| Equipment transferred to cost of goods sold | 158 | 21 |
| Share-based compensation | 75 | 94 |
| Net change in: | | |
| Trade accounts receivable | (1,591) | 2,339 |
| Inventories | 161 | 129 |
| Other current assets | 84 | 103 |
| Accrued cost of business restructuring | (25) | (285) |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 299 | (1,001) |
| Deferred revenue | 316 | (119) |
| Deposits and other long-term assets | (1) | - |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | 472 | 1,088 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Additions to property, plant and equipment | (368) | (124) |
| Net proceeds from sale of assets | 3 | 1 |
| Cash provided by (used in) investing activities | (365) | (123) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | |
| Proceeds from issuance of common stock | 15 | 9 |
| Payment of capital lease obligation | (32) | (29) |
| Cash provided by (used in) financing activities | (17) | (20) |
| Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 90 | 945 |
| Effects of exchange rate changes on cash | (48) | 191 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 15,642 | 13,304 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | \$ 15,684 | \$ 14,440 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements

DATA I/O CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 - FINANCIAL STATEMENT PREPARATION

Data I/O prepared the financial statements as of March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009 according to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). These statements are unaudited but, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments and accruals) necessary to present fairly the results for the periods presented. The balance sheet at December 31, 2009 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date. We have condensed or omitted certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America according to such SEC rules and regulations. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2010. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual audited financial statements and the accompanying notes included in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Revenue Recognition

Data I/O recognizes revenue at the time of shipment. When arrangements include multiple elements, we use objective evidence of fair value to allocate revenue to the elements and recognize revenue when the criteria for revenue recognition have been met for each element. The amount of revenue recognized is affected by our judgments as to the collectability of the transaction or whether an arrangement includes multiple elements and if so, whether specific objective evidence of fair value exists for those elements.

The revenue related to products requiring installation that is perfunctory is recognized at the time of shipment provided that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, shipment has occurred, the price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Installation that is considered perfunctory includes any installation that can be performed by other parties, such as distributors, other vendors, or in most cases the customers themselves. This takes into account the complexity, skill, and training needed as well as customer expectations regarding installation. We measure the standalone fair value of the product versus the service installation value component by the amount paid to independent representative service groups or the amount of additional discount given to independent distributors to provide the service installation.

We record revenue from the sale of service and update contracts as deferred revenue and we recognize it on a straight-line basis over the contractual period, which is typically one year. Service revenue from time and materials contracts and training services is recognized as services are performed. We establish a reserve for sales returns based on historical trends in product returns and estimates for new items. We have a stated return policy that customers can return standard products for any reason within 30 days after delivery, provided that the returned product is received in its original condition, including all packaging materials, for a refund of the price paid less a restocking charge of 30% of the total amount invoiced for the product returned, unless such restocking charge is waived in writing by Data I/O.

On those occasions where we sell software separately, we recognize software revenue upon shipment provided that no significant obligations remain on our part, substantive acceptance conditions, if any, have been met and when the fee is fixed and determinable and when collection is deemed probable.

Certain fixed-price engineering services contracts that require significant production, modification, or customization of software, are accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method. We use the percentage-of-completion method of accounting because it is the most accurate method to recognize revenue based on the nature and scope of certain of our fixed-price engineering services contracts; it is a better measure of periodic income results than other methods and it better matches revenue recognized with the cost incurred. Percentage of completion is measured based primarily on input measures such as hours incurred to date compared to total estimated hours to complete, with consideration given to output measures, such as contract milestones, when applicable. Significant judgment is required when estimating total hours and progress to completion on these arrangements which determines the amount of revenue we recognize as well as whether a loss is recognized if expected to be incurred upon project completion. Revisions to hour and cost estimates are incorporated in the period the amounts are recognized if the results of the period have not been reported; otherwise, the revision of estimates are recognized in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Data I/O measures and recognizes compensation expense as required for all share-based payment awards, including employee stock options, stock awards, and employee stock purchases, based on estimated fair values on the grant dates. Total share-based compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009 was \$75,000 and \$94,000, respectively.

Income Tax

Historically when accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, Data I/O has not incurred any interest or penalties associated with tax matters and no interest or penalties were recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2010. However, the Company has adopted a policy whereby amounts related to interest and penalties associated with tax matters are classified as general and administrative expense when incurred.

Data I/O has incurred net operating losses in certain past years. We continue to maintain a valuation allowance for the full amount of the net deferred tax asset balance associated with our net operating losses, as sufficient uncertainty exists regarding our ability to realize such tax assets in the future. There was \$81,000 of unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions as of March 31, 2010.

Tax years that remain open for examination include 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 in the United States of America. In addition, tax years from 1999 to 2005 may be subject to examination in the event that the Company utilizes the NOLs or other carry forwards from those years in its current or future year tax return.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2010, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) issued ASU No. 2010-09, *Subsequent Events (Topic 855): Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements* ("ASU 2010-09"), which amends the disclosure guidance with respect to the disclosure of subsequent-events procedures. Specifically, the new guidance exempts SEC filers from disclosing the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated, instead requiring them to evaluate subsequent events through the date the financial statements are issued. The impact of adoption of this standard had no financial effect on the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements* ("ASU 2010-06"), which amends the disclosure guidance with respect to fair value measurements. Specifically, the new guidance requires disclosure of amounts transferred in and out of Levels 1 and 2 fair value measurements, a reconciliation presented on a gross basis rather than a net basis of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements, greater disaggregation of the assets and liabilities for which fair value measurements are presented and more robust disclosure of the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure Level 2 and 3 fair value measurements. ASU 2010-06 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, with the exception of the new guidance around the Level 3 activity reconciliations, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010. The impact of adoption of this standard had no financial effect on the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, an update was made by FASB to revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables. It provides amendments to the criteria for separating consideration in multiple-deliverable arrangements. This standard establishes a selling price hierarchy for determining the selling price of a deliverable. The selling price used for each deliverable will be based on vendor-specific objective evidence if available, third-party evidence if vendor-specific objective evidence is not available, or estimated selling price if neither vendor-specific objective evidence nor third-party evidence is available. This standard also replaces the term *fair value* in the revenue allocation guidance with *selling price* to clarify that the allocation of revenue is based on entity-specific assumptions rather than assumptions of a market participant. It also eliminates the residual method of allocation and requires that arrangement consideration be allocated at the inception of the arrangements to all deliverables using the relative selling price method. This standard will be effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently assessing the potential impact that adoption of this standard may have on our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, an update was made by the FASB to software revenue recognition. According to this update, tangible products containing software components and non-software components that function together to deliver the tangible product's essential functionality are no longer within the scope of the software revenue guidance. This standard requires that hardware components of a tangible product containing software components always be excluded from the software revenue guidance. It provides additional guidance on how to determine which software, if any, relating to the tangible product also would be excluded from the scope of the software revenue guidance. This standard will be effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. This standard shall be adopted in the same period using the same transition method as indicated in the update to revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables. We are currently assessing the potential impact that adoption of this standard may have on our consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 2 - RECLASSIFICATIONS

Certain prior period balances may have been reclassified to conform to the presentation used in the current period.

NOTE 3 - INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following components (in thousands):

| (in thousands) | March 31, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Raw material | \$ 2,023 | \$ 2,007 |
| Work-in-process | 896 | 979 |
| Finished goods | 826 | 961 |
| Inventories | \$ 3,745 | \$ 3,947 |

NOTE 4 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment consisted of the following components:

| (in thousands) | March 31, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Leasehold improvements | \$ 394 | \$ 393 |
| Equipment | 8,143 | 8,184 |
| | 8,537 | 8,577 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | 6,796 | 6,758 |
| Property and equipment - net | \$ 1,741 | \$ 1,819 |

NOTE 5 BUSINESS RESTRUCTURING

We took actions in 2008 totaling \$542,000, primarily severance-related, and additional actions in 2009 totaling \$203,000 to flatten and streamline the organization, as well as reducing cost, by decreasing the size of our Board and abandoning a portion of our building space. At March 31, 2010, \$133,000 remains accrued and will be fully paid out during 2010 and 2011.

An analysis of the restructuring is as follows:

| Downsizing US operations (in thousands) | Reserve Balance 12/31/2008 | 2009 Expense | 2009 Payments/Write-Offs | Reserve Balance 12/31/2009 | 2010 Expense | 2010 Payments/Write-Offs | Reserve Balance 3/31/2010 |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Employee severance | \$ 80 | \$ 34 | \$ 114 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Facility & other costs | 7 | 208 | 57 | 158 | - | 25 | 133 |
| Downsizing foreign operations: | | | | | | | |
| Employee severance | 289 | (67) | 222 | - | - | - | - |
| Facility & other costs | 13 | 28 | 41 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | \$ 389 | \$ 203 | \$ 434 | \$ 158 | \$ - | \$ 25 | \$ 133 |

NOTE 6 OTHER ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Other accrued liabilities consisted of the following components:

| (in thousands) | March 31, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Product warranty | \$ 285 | \$ 291 |
| Sales return reserve | 102 | 102 |
| Deferred rent | 101 | 118 |
| Other taxes | 162 | 94 |
| Other | 120 | 109 |
| Other accrued liabilities | \$ 770 | \$ 714 |

The changes in Data I/O's product warranty liability are as follows:

| (in thousands) | March 31, 2010 |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Liability, beginning balance | \$ 291 |
| Net expenses | 142 |
| Warranty claims | (142) |
| Accrual revisions | (6) |
| Liability, ending balance | \$ 285 |

NOTE 7 OPERATING LEASE AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

Data I/O has purchase obligations for inventory and production costs as well as other obligations such as capital expenditures, service contracts, marketing, and development agreements. Arrangements are considered purchase obligations if a contract specifies all significant terms, including fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased, a pricing structure and approximate timing of the transaction. Most arrangements are cancelable without a significant penalty, and with short notice, typically less than 90 days. At March 31, 2010, the purchase and other obligations totaled \$863,000.

Data I/O also has commitments under non-cancelable operating leases and other agreements, primarily for factory and office space, with initial or remaining terms of one year or more as follows:

Future annual lease payments at March 31, 2010:

| (in thousands) | | Operating Leases |
|----------------|----|---------------------|
| 2010 | \$ | 863 |
| 2011 | | 682 |
| 2012 | | 134 |
| 2013 | | 105 |
| 2014 | | 98 |
| Thereafter | | 33 |
| Total | \$ | 1,915 |

NOTE 8 CONTINGENCIES

As of March 31, 2010, Data I/O was not a party to any legal proceedings, the adverse outcome of which in management's opinion, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial position.

NOTE 9 LONG-TERM DEBT

On September 27, 2006, the Company entered into a five year capital lease agreement in the amount of \$591,145. The imputed interest rate is 7.69%. At March 31, 2010 scheduled maturities of the capital lease obligation for the years ending December 31 are as follows:

| | Long-Term Debt |
|---|----------------|
| (in thousands) | |
| 2010 | \$ 106 |
| 2011 | 94 |
| 2012 | - |
| Total minimum lease payments | \$ 200 |
| Less: Amount representing interest | (9) |
| Present value of capital lease obligation | \$ 191 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | (134) |
| Non-current portion of long-term debt | \$ 57 |

NOTE 10 EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated based on these same weighted average shares outstanding plus the effect of potential shares issuable upon assumed exercise of stock options based on the treasury stock method. Potential shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options are excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share to the extent their effect would be antidilutive.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

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| | Three Months Ended | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| | March 31, 2010 | March 31, 2009 |
| (in thousands except per share data) | | |
| Numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share: | | |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 709 | \$ (464) |
| Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted-average shares | | |
| Employee stock options and awards | 8,959 | 8,876 |
| | 121 | - |
| Denominator for diluted earnings per share - adjusted weighted-average shares and assumed conversions of stock options | | |
| | 9,080 | 8,876 |
| Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share: | | |
| Total basic earnings (loss) per share | \$ 0.08 | \$ (0.05) |
| Total diluted earnings (loss) per share | \$ 0.08 | \$ (0.05) |

The computation for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009 excludes 151,437 and 793,738 options, respectively, to purchase common stock as their effect is antidilutive.

NOTE 11 SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The impact on our results of operations of recording share-based compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009 are as follows:

| | March 31, 2010 | Three Months Ended | March 31, 2009 |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| (in thousands) | | | |
| Cost of goods sold | \$ 7 | | \$ 7 |
| Research and development | 7 | | 7 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 61 | | 61 |
| Total share-based compensation | \$ 75 | | \$ 75 |
| Impact on net income (loss) per share: | | | |
| Basic and diluted | \$ (0.01) | | \$ (0.01) |

The fair value of share-based awards for employee stock options was estimated using the Black-Scholes valuation model. As no stock options were granted during the three months ended March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009, there were no weighted average assumptions required to calculate fair value.

At March 31, 2010, there remained approximately \$493,225 of unamortized expected future compensation expense associated with unvested option grants and restricted stock awards, with a remaining weighted average amortization period of 2.62 years.

NOTE 12 COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

For the three months ended March 31, 2010 and March 31, 2009, total comprehensive income (loss) was comprised of the following:

| | March 31, 2010 | Three Months Ended | March 31, 2009 |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| (in thousands) | | | |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 709 | | \$ (464) |
| Foreign currency translation gain (loss) | (98) | | (124) |
| Total comprehensive income (loss) | \$ 611 | | \$ (588) |

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

General

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. This Act provides a "safe harbor" for forward-looking statements to encourage companies to provide prospective information about themselves as long as they identify these statements as forward-looking and provide meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ from the projected results. All statements other than statements of historical fact made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are forward-looking. In particular, statements herein regarding industry prospects or trends; expected revenues; expected level of expense; future results of operations, restructuring implications; breakeven point, or financial position; changes in gross margin; economic conditions and capital spending outlook; market acceptance of our newly introduced or upgraded products; development, introduction and shipment of new products; and any other guidance on future periods are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements reflect management's current expectations and are inherently uncertain. Although Data I/O believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance, achievements, or other future events. Moreover, neither Data I/O nor anyone else assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these forward-looking statements. Data I/O is under no duty to update any of these forward-looking statements after the date of this report. The reader should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The discussions above and in the section in Item 1A., Risk Factors - Cautionary Factors That May Affect Future Results in the Company's Annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 describe some, but not all, of the factors that could cause these differences.

OVERVIEW

We continued to focus on our primary goal of managing the business to achieve profitable operations, while developing, launching and enhancing products to drive revenue and earnings growth. Our challenge continues to be operating in a cyclical and challenging industry environment. We are continuing our efforts to balance business geography shifts, increasing costs and strategic investments in our business with the level of demand and mix of business we expect. Tempering these efforts is the current economic uncertainty regarding the recovery in certain geographic and customer segments.

We are focusing our research and development efforts in our strategic growth markets, namely new programming technology, and automated programming systems for the manufacturing environment. We continue to focus on extending the capabilities and support for our FlashCORE architecture, and the ProLINE-RoadRunner, FLX, PS, and

FlashPAK product lines. Our applications innovation strategy provides complete solutions to target customer's business problems. These solutions generally have a larger software element, may involve third-party components, and in many cases, will be developed or customized to address the specific requirements of individual customers. During the first quarter of 2010 we received two major software application orders. We believe by adding these features and applications to our strategic product platforms, we will be able to set ourselves apart from other product suppliers and elevate our relationships with our customers to a partner level.

Our customer focus has been on strategic high volume manufacturers in key market segments like wireless, automotive, industrial controls and programming centers and supporting NAND Flash and microcontrollers on our newer products to gain new accounts and in newer areas, such as microcontrollers for the automotive market with our new ProLINE-RoadRunner XLF. We have continued to expand our China operations to take advantage of the growth of manufacturing in China and to operate close to our customers. We have continued to address the effectiveness of our sales and marketing organization and sales channels by adding and changing channels during 2009 and 2010. We recognized the need to diversify our customer base and are continuing to take steps to broaden our channels of distribution and representation to reach a greater number of customers. During 2009 we broadened our sales coverage in the Americas and have added, and trained, additional sales representative channels, again expanding the use of a variable cost model.

BUSINESS RESTRUCTURING

We took actions in 2008 totaling \$542,000, primarily severance-related, and additional actions in 2009 totaling \$203,000 to flatten and streamline the organization, as well as reducing cost, by decreasing the size of our Board and abandoning a portion of our building space. At March 31, 2010, \$133,000 remains accrued and will be fully paid out during 2010 and 2011.

cRITICAL aCCOUNTING pOLICY jUDGMENTS AND eSTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires that we make estimates and judgments, which affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, Data I/O evaluates our estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, estimating the percentage-of-completion on fixed-price professional engineering service contracts, sales returns, bad debts, inventories, investments, intangible assets, income taxes, warranty obligations, restructuring charges, contingencies such as litigation, and contract terms that have multiple elements and other complexities typical in the capital equipment industry. We base our estimates on historical experience and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Data I/O believes the following critical accounting policies affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements:

Revenue Recognition: Sales of Data I/O's semiconductor programming equipment are recognized at the time of shipment. We have determined that our automated products have reached a point of maturity and stability such that product acceptance can be assured by testing at the factory prior to shipment and that the installation meets the criteria to be considered a separate element. These systems are standard products with published product specifications and are configurable with standard options. The evidence that these systems could be accepted was based upon having standardized factory production of the units, results from batteries of tests of product performance to our published specifications, quality inspections and installation standardization, as well as past product operation validation with customers and the history provided by our installed base of products upon which the current versions were based. When arrangements include multiple elements, we use objective evidence of fair value to allocate revenue to the various elements and recognize revenue when the criteria for revenue recognition have been met for each element. The amount of revenue recognized is affected by our judgments as to the collectability of the transaction or whether an arrangement includes multiple elements and if so, whether specific objective evidence of fair value exists for those elements. The measure of standalone fair value of the product versus the service installation value component is determined by the amount Data I/O pays to independent representative service groups or the amount of additional discount given to independent distributors, to provide the service installation. Changes to the elements in an arrangement and the ability to establish specific objective evidence for those elements could affect the timing of the revenue recognition. These conditions could be subjective and actual results could vary from the estimated outcome.

Installation that is considered perfunctory includes any installation that can be performed by other parties, such as distributors, other vendors, or in most cases the customer themselves. This takes into account the complexity, skill, and training needed as well as customer expectations regarding installation. The revenue related to products requiring installation that is perfunctory is recognized at the time of shipment provided that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, shipment has occurred, the price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured.

We record revenue from the sale of service and update contracts as deferred revenue and we recognize it on a straight-line basis over the contractual period, which is typically one year. Service revenue from time and materials contracts and training services is recognized as services are performed. We establish a reserve for sales returns based on historical trends in product returns and estimates for new items. We have a stated return policy that customers can return standard products for any reason within 30 days after delivery, provided that the returned product is received in its original condition, including all packaging materials, for a refund of the price paid less a restocking charge of 30% of the total amount invoiced for the product returned, unless such restocking charge is waived in writing by Data I/O.

We recognize software revenue upon shipment provided that no significant obligations remain on our part, substantive acceptance conditions, if any, have been met and when the fee is fixed and determinable and when collection is deemed probable.

Certain fixed-price engineering service contracts that require significant production, modification, or customization of software, are accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method. We use the percentage-of-completion method of accounting because it is the most accurate method to recognize revenue based on the nature and scope of our fixed-price professional engineering service contracts; it is a better measure of periodic income results than other methods and it better matches revenue recognized with the costs incurred. Percentage of completion is measured based primarily on input measures such as hours incurred to date compared to total estimated hours to complete, with consideration given to output measures, such as contract milestones, when applicable. Significant judgment is required when estimating total hours and progress to completion on these arrangements which determines the amount of revenue we recognize as well as whether a loss is recognized if one is expected to be incurred upon project completion. Revisions to hour and cost estimates are incorporated in the period the amounts are recognized if the results of the period have not been reported; otherwise, the revision of estimates are recognized in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known.

We establish a reserve for sales returns based on historical trends in product returns and estimates for new items. Data I/O has a stated return policy that customers can return standard products for any reason within 30 days after delivery provided that the returned product is received in its original condition, including all packaging materials, for a refund of the price paid less a restocking charge of 30% of the total amount invoiced for the product returned, unless such restocking charge is waived in writing by Data I/O. For us to recognize revenue, the price is fixed or determinable at the date of the sale, the buyer has paid or is obligated to pay and the obligation is not contingent on resale of the product, the buyer's obligation would not be changed in the event of theft, physical destruction or damage to the product, the buyer acquiring the product for resale has economic substance apart from Data I/O and we have no contractual obligations for future performance to directly bring about the resale of the product by the buyer.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts: We base the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable on our assessment of the collectability of specific customer accounts and the aging of accounts receivable. If there is deterioration of a major customer's credit worthiness or actual defaults are higher than historical experience, our estimates of the recoverability of amounts due to us could be adversely affected.

Inventory: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Adjustments are made to standard cost, which approximates cost on a first-in, first-out basis. We estimate reductions to inventory for obsolete, slow-moving, excess and non-salable inventory by reviewing current transactions and forecasted product demand. We evaluate our inventories on an item by item basis and record inventory adjustments accordingly. If there is a significant decrease in demand for our products or there is a higher risk of inventory obsolescence because of rapidly changing technology and customer requirements, Data I/O may be required to increase our inventory adjustments and our gross margin could be adversely affected.

Warranty Accruals: Data I/O accrues for warranty costs based on the expected material and labor costs to fulfill our warranty obligations. If we experience an increase in warranty claims, which are higher than our historical experience, our gross margin could be adversely affected.

Tax Valuation Allowances: Given the uncertainty created by our loss history, as well as the current uncertain economic outlook for our industry and capital spending, Data I/O expects to continue to limit the recognition of net deferred tax assets and accounting for uncertain tax positions and maintain the tax valuation allowances. We expect, therefore, that reversals of the tax valuation allowance will take place only as we are able to take advantage of the underlying tax loss or other attributes in carry forward. The transfer pricing and expense or cost sharing arrangements are complex areas where judgments, such as the determination of arms-length arrangements, can be subject to challenges by different tax jurisdictions.

Share-based Compensation: We accounted for share-based awards made to our employees and directors, including employee stock option awards and restricted and performance share awards, using the estimated grant date fair value method of accounting. We estimate the fair value using the Black-Scholes valuation model, which requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the option's expected life and the price volatility of the underlying stock.

The expected stock price volatility assumption was determined using the historical volatility of the Company's common stock. Changes in the subjective assumptions required in the valuation model may significantly affect the estimated value of the awards, the related stock-based compensation expense and, consequently, our results of operations. Beginning in the second quarter of 2006, restricted stock awards were granted. Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) shares were issued under provisions that do not require us to record any equity compensation expense.

Results of Operations

Net Sales

| | March 31, | Three Months Ended | March 31, |
|---|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | 2010 | Change | 2009 |
| Net sales by product line (in thousands) | | | |
| Automated programming systems | \$ 4,166 | 50.2% | \$ 2,774 |
| Non-automated programming systems | 2,086 | 29.6% | 1,609 |
| Total programming systems | \$ 6,252 | 42.6% | \$ 4,383 |

Revenue increased \$1.9 million or 42.6% for the first quarter of 2010 compared to the first quarter of 2009. We experienced increased sales in all geographies and in each of our major product lines, led by automated system sales of \$4.2 million, up over 50% from the first quarter of 2009. Revenues also benefited from the introduction of our new FlashCORE III technology into all of our major product lines, as customers sought a better solution to cope with the increasing use of very high-density Flash memory. In the last few months, our FlashCORE III technology received industry awards in all three geographic regions. The backlog of orders totaled \$1.1 million at the end of the first quarter of 2010, a decrease compared to the backlog at March 31, 2009 of \$1.2 million. This decrease was partially due to a shift to deferred revenue of \$290,000, which we expect to recognize as revenue over the next two quarters.

| Net sales by location (in thousands) | Three Months Ended | | |
|---|--------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | March 31, 2010 | Change | March 31, 2009 |
| United States | \$ 666 | 43.2% | \$ 465 |
| % of total | 10.7% | | 10.6% |
| International | 5,586 | 42.6% | 3,918 |
| % of total | 89.3% | | 89.4% |

Our trend in orders booked showed significant growth over the first quarter of 2009 in all geographies. Orders from Asian customers were up 136% from the mix, with orders in the Americas up 68% and orders in Europe up 46%. At the start of the second quarter, we are seeing progressively stronger worldwide sales funnels. We expect our new products including FlashCORE III to provide revenue growth and expect revenues from our new sales channels will continue to grow as they gain additional training and experience with our product lines.

Gross Margin

| (in thousands) | Three Months Ended | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | March 31, 2010 | Change | March 31, 2009 |
| Gross margin | \$ 3,753 | 53.6% | \$ 2,443 |
| Percentage of net sales | 60.0% | | 55.7% |

Gross margins during the first quarter of 2010 increased in both dollars and as a percentage of sales compared to the first quarter of 2009. Gross margin as a percentage of sales for the first quarter improved to 60%, a 4.3 percentage point increase over the first quarter of 2009. The improvement was primarily due to the higher first quarter sales volume relative to fixed factory costs, as well as a more favorable mix of price and product mix, especially from additional software revenues. Factory variances were relatively low for both the first quarter of 2010 and 2009. However, our continued inventory reductions resulted in less labor and overhead absorption, contributing to an unfavorable labor and overhead application variance of \$76,000 for the first quarter of 2010.

Research and Development

| | March 31, 2010 | Three Months Ended Change | March 31, 2009 |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| (in thousands) | | | |
| Research and development | \$ 950 | (8.0%) | \$ 1,033 |
| Percentage of net sales | 15.2% | | 23.6% |

Research and development (R&D) spending for the first quarter of 2010 decreased by approximately \$83,000 compared to the first quarter of 2009. R&D as a percentage of net sales also decreased, primarily due to the increase in sales for the first quarter of 2010, as well as reclaiming as inventory \$60,000 of previously expensed R&D project materials and a \$32,000 charge to operations for engineer labor. New products include enhancements to FlashCORE III, our new programming architecture, and the new versions of ProLINE RoadRunner for Siemens and MyData placement machines.

Selling, General and Administrative

| | March 31, 2010 | Three Months Ended Change | March 31, 2009 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| (in thousands) | | | |
| Selling, general & administrative | \$ 1,938 | 15.6% | \$ 1,676 |
| Percentage of net sales | 31.0% | | 38.2% |

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses increased approximately \$262,000 for the first quarter of 2010 compared to the first quarter of 2009. This was due primarily to approximately \$170,000 higher commission expense due to the higher sales volume and \$69,000 higher incentive compensation expense in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the first quarter of 2009.

Interest

| | March 31, 2010 | Three Months Ended Change | March 31, 2009 |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| (in thousands) | | | |
| Interest income | \$ 2 | (50.0%) | \$ 4 |
| Interest expense | \$ (3) | (50.0%) | \$ (6) |

Interest income decreased during the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 due to the lower yields on investments despite the higher cash balances. Interest expense decreased in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009 due to the lower balance on the equipment capital lease.

Income Taxes

| | March 31, 2010 | Three Months Ended Change | March 31, 2009 |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| (in thousands) | | | |
| Income tax (expense) benefit | \$ (102) | (20.3%) | \$ (128) |

Income tax expense recorded for the first quarter of 2010 and 2009 resulted from foreign and state taxes. The effective tax rate differed from the statutory tax rate primarily due to the effect of valuation allowances and state taxes. Data I/O has a valuation allowance of \$9,244,000 as of March 31, 2010. Our deferred tax assets and valuation allowance are reduced by approximately \$81,000 associated with the requirements of accounting for uncertain tax positions as of March 31, 2010.

Financial Condition

Liquidity and Capital Resources

| | March 31, 2010 | Three Months Ended Change | March 31, 2009 |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| (in thousands) | | | |
| Working capital | \$ 19,456 | \$ 720 | \$ 18,736 |

At March 31, 2010, Data I/O's principal sources of liquidity consisted of existing cash and cash equivalents which continued to increase during the quarter. Our working capital increased by \$720,000 from December 31, 2009, However, our current ratio decreased from 5.2 at December 31, 2009 to 4.9 at March 31, 2010.

Our cash and cash equivalents increased by approximately \$42,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2010 primarily due to net income for the quarter, continued inventory reductions, increased accounts payable and deferred revenue, offset by increased accounts receivable and capital equipment additions.

We expect that we will continue to make capital expenditures to support our business. Capital expenditures are expected to be funded by existing and internally generated funds or lease financing.

As a result of our significant product development, customer support, international expansion and selling and marketing efforts, we have required substantial working capital to fund our operations. Over the last few years, we restructured our operations to lower our costs and operating expenditures in some geographic regions, while investing in other regions, and to lower the level of revenue required for our net income breakeven point, to preserve our cash position and to focus on profitable operations. We believe that we have sufficient working capital available under our operating plan to fund our operations and capital requirements through at least the next one-year period. Our working capital may be used to fund growth initiatives including acquisitions which could reduce our liquidity. Any substantial inability to achieve our current business plan could have a material adverse impact on our financial position, liquidity, or results of operations and may require us to reduce expenditures and/or seek additional financing.

Long-Term Debt

| | March 31, 2010 | Three Months Ended Change | March 31, 2009 |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| (in thousands) | | | |
| Long-term debt | \$ 57 | \$ (33) | \$ 90 |

During the third quarter of 2006, the Company entered into a five-year capital lease agreement in the amount of \$591,145. The lease was used to fund new equipment and installation associated with our move to the new facility in July of 2006. See Note 9, Long-Term Debt.

OFF-Balance sheet arrangements

Except as noted above in Note 7, Operating Lease and Other Commitments, Data I/O had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In February 2010, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) issued ASU No. 2010-09, *Subsequent Events (Topic 855): Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements* ("ASU 2010-09"), which amends the

disclosure guidance with respect to the disclosure of subsequent-events procedures. Specifically, the new guidance exempts SEC filers from disclosing the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated, instead requiring them to evaluate subsequent events through the date the financial statements are issued. The impact of adoption of this standard had no financial effect on the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements* ("ASU 2010-06"), which amends the disclosure guidance with respect to fair value measurements. Specifically, the new guidance requires disclosure of amounts transferred in and out of Levels 1 and 2 fair value measurements, a reconciliation presented on a gross basis rather than a net basis of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements, greater disaggregation of the assets and liabilities for which fair value measurements are presented and more robust disclosure of the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure Level 2 and 3 fair value measurements. ASU 2010-06 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, with the exception of the new guidance around the Level 3 activity reconciliations, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010. The impact of adoption of this standard had no financial effect on the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, an update was made by FASB to revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables. It provides amendments to the criteria for separating consideration in multiple-deliverable arrangements. This standard establishes a selling price hierarchy for determining the selling price of a deliverable. The selling price used for each deliverable will be based on vendor-specific objective evidence if available, third-party evidence if vendor-specific objective evidence is not available, or estimated selling price if neither vendor-specific objective evidence nor third-party evidence is available. This standard also replaces the term *fair value* in the revenue allocation guidance with *selling price* to clarify that the allocation of revenue is based on entity-specific assumptions rather than assumptions of a market participant. It also eliminates the residual method of allocation and requires that arrangement consideration be allocated at the inception of the arrangements to all deliverables using the relative selling price method. This standard will be effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently assessing the potential impact that adoption of this standard may have on our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, an update was made by the FASB to software revenue recognition. According to this update, tangible products containing software components and non-software components that function together to deliver the tangible product's essential functionality are no longer within the scope of the software revenue guidance. This standard requires that hardware components of a tangible product containing software components always be excluded from the software revenue guidance. It provides additional guidance on how to determine which software, if any, relating to the tangible product also would be excluded from the scope of the software revenue guidance. This standard will be effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. This standard shall be adopted in the same period using the same transition method as indicated in the update to revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables. We are currently assessing the potential impact that adoption of this standard may have on our consolidated financial statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not applicable.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, Data I/O evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report (the Evaluation Date). Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable level of assurance. Disclosure Controls are controls and procedures designed to reasonably assure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure Controls are also designed to reasonably assure that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in internal controls

There were no changes made in our internal controls during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

As of March 31, 2010, Data I/O was not a party to any legal proceedings, the adverse outcome of which in management's opinion, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial position.

From time to time, we may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of our operations in the normal course of business.

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 year ended December 31, 2009, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results. There are no material changes to the Risk Factors described in our Annual Report.

Item 2. Changes in Securities, Use of Proceeds and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

Item 4. [Removed and Reserved]

Item 5. **Other Information**

None

Item 6. **Exhibits**

(a) **Exhibits**

None

31 **Certification Section 302:**

31.1 Chief Executive Officer Certification

31.2 Chief Financial Officer Certification

32 **Certification Section 906:**

32.1 Chief Executive Officer Certification

32.2 Chief Financial Officer Certification

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

CORPORATION

DATA I/O

(REGISTRANT)

DATED: May 13, 2010

By: //S//Joel S. Hatlen

Joel S. Hatlen

Vice President - Finance

Chief Financial Officer

Secretary and Treasurer

(Principal Financial Officer and Duly

Authorized Officer)

By: //S//Frederick R.

Hume

Frederick R. Hume

President

Chief Executive Officer

Authorized Officer)

(Principal Executive Officer and Duly

Exhibit 31.1

Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Frederick R. Hume, certify that:

- 1) I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Data I/O Corporation;
- 2) Based upon my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
- 3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
- 4) The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this quarterly report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
- 5) The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

DATED: May 13, 2010

/s/ Frederick R. Hume

Frederick R. Hume

Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 31.2

Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Joel S. Hatlen, certify that:

- 1) I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Data I/O Corporation;
- 2) Based upon my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
- 3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
- 4) The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purpose in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this quarterly report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.
- 5) The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

DATED: May 13, 2010

/s/ Joel S. Hatlen

Joel S. Hatlen

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit 32.1

Certification by Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

As Adopted Pursuant to

Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the quarterly report of Data I/O Corporation (the Company) on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2010 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), I, Frederick R. Hume, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, that pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Frederick R. Hume

Frederick R. Hume

Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

May 13, 2010

Exhibit 32.2

Certification by Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

As Adopted Pursuant to

Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the quarterly report of Data I/O Corporation (the Company) on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2010 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), I, Joel S. Hatlen, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, that pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Joel S. Hatlen

Joel S. Hatlen

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)

May 13, 2010

