

BUTLER NATIONAL CORP
Form 10-Q
December 08, 2009

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarter ended **October 31, 2009**

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number **0-1678**

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Kansas

41-0834293

(State of Incorporation)

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

19920 West 161st Street, Olathe, Kansas 66062

(Address of Principal Executive Office)(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(913) 780-9595**

Former name, former address and former fiscal year if changed since last report:
Not Applicable

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 twelve 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 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 definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.:

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

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

Yes No

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, as of December 4, 2009 was **55,997,031** shares.

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS	<u>10/31/09</u>	<u>4/30/09</u>	LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>10/31/09</u>	<u>4/30/09</u>
	(unaudited)	(audited)		(unaudited)	(audited)
CURRENT ASSETS:			CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Cash	\$311,877	\$978,038	Bank overdraft payable	\$ 275,028	\$ 100,762
Accounts receivable			Promissory notes payable	276,676	684,608
(net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$111,840 at October 31, 2009 and at April 30, 2009)	1,308,795	544,025	Current maturities of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	1,793,157	2,775,651
Inventories -			Accounts payable	393,604	517,483
Raw materials	4,899,654	4,817,761	Customer deposits	913,324	1,119,958
Work in process	1,160,195	1,765,423	Accrued liabilities		
Finished goods	1,429,836	1,760,245	Compensation and compensated absences	420,711	573,884
Aircraft	-	4,819,740	Accrued income tax	439,251	275,000
			Other	425,600	187,033
				-----	-----
			Total current liabilities	4,937,351	6,234,379

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		7,489,685	13,163,169		
				LONG-TERM DEBT AND CAPITAL LEASE, NET	
				OF CURRENT MATURITIES	5,209,741 6,345,033
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	147,780 262,026			Other liabilities	109,543 -
	-----				-----
Total current assets	11,258,137	15,947,258		Total liabilities	10,256,635 12,579,412
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:				COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	
Land and building	3,057,144 4,119,441			STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:	
Aircraft	4,619,740 -			Preferred stock, par value \$5:	
Machinery and equipment	2,312,382 2,312,383			Authorized 50,000,000 shares, all classes	
Office furniture and fixtures	818,278 818,278			Designated Classes A and B, 200,000 shares	
Leasehold improvements	4,249 4,249			\$1,000 Class A, 9.8%, cumulative if earned	
	-----			liquidation and redemption value \$100, no shares issued and outstanding	- -
	10,811,793 7,254,351			\$1,000 Class B, 6%, convertible cumulative, liquidation and redemption value \$1,000	
Accumulated depreciation	(3,017,826) (2,635,360)			no shares issued and outstanding	- -
	-----			Common stock, par value \$.01:	
	7,793,967 4,618,991			Authorized 100,000,000 shares issued and outstanding 55,997,031 shares at	
SUPPLEMENTAL TYPE CERTIFICATES	1,807,150 1,872,121			at October 31, 2009 and at April 30, 2009	559,970 559,970
				Common stock, owed	
ADVANCES FOR GAMING					

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DEVELOPMENTS			but not issued 278,573 shares		
(net of reserves of \$3,346,623 at October 31, 2009 and at April 30, 2009)	1,852,622	1,806,551	at October 31, 2009 and at April 30, 2009	2,786	2,786
			Capital contributed in excess of par	11,266,482	11,266,482
			Treasury stock at cost (600,000 shares)	(732,000)	(732,000)
			Retained earnings	2,858,745	2,121,507
OTHER ASSETS	1,500,742	1,553,236		-----	-----
(net of accumulated amortization of \$157,482 at October 31, 2009 and \$104,988 at April 30, 2009)	-----	-----	Total stockholders' equity	13,955,983	13,218,745
Total assets	\$212,618,236	\$212,618,236	Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$24,212,618	\$25,798,157
	=====	=====		=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(unaudited)

THREE MONTHS ENDED

October 31,

2009

2008

REVENUE

Aircraft / Modifications	\$	2,384,846	\$	2,250,919
Avionics / Defense		1,169,012		434,717
Management / Professional Services		856,750		1,370,137

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	-----	-----
Net Revenue	4,410,608	4,055,773
COST OF SALES		
Aircraft / Modifications	1,893,860	2,007,014
Avionics / Defense	780,502	275,240
Management / Professional Services	559,228	868,710
	-----	-----
Total Cost of Sales	3,233,590	3,150,964
	-----	-----
GROSS PROFIT	1,177,018	904,809
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
	1,064,384	909,788
	-----	-----
OPERATING INCOME	112,634	(4,979)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Interest expense	(94,524)	(41,223)
Other	1,108	-
Gain on sale of land	-	-
	-----	-----
Other income (expense)	(93,416)	(41,223)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES		
	19,218	(46,202)

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PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	-	-
	-----	-----
NET INCOME	\$ 19,218	\$ (46,202)
	=====	=====
BASIC EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE	\$.00	\$.00
	=====	=====
Shares used in per share calculation	55,397,031	54,769,682
	=====	=====
DILUTED EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE	\$.00	\$ N/A
	=====	=====
Shares used in per share calculation	55,501,334	N/A
	=====	=====

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

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(unaudited)

SIX MONTHS ENDED

October 31,

2009

2008

REVENUE

Aircraft / Modifications	\$	4,665,384	\$	5,698,049
Avionics / Defense		3,442,385		1,305,966
Management / Professional Services		2,371,378		2,255,881
		-----		-----
Net Revenue		10,479,147		9,259,896

COST OF SALES

Aircraft / Modifications		3,899,295		4,462,329
Avionics / Defense		1,927,864		1,000,907
Management / Professional Services		1,087,813		1,150,656
		-----		-----
Total Cost of Sales		6,914,972		6,613,892

GROSS PROFIT

		3,564,175		2,646,004
--	--	-----------	--	-----------

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

		2,750,217		1,994,932
--	--	-----------	--	-----------

OPERATING INCOME

		813,958		651,072
--	--	---------	--	---------

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)

Interest expense		(215,125)		(272,259)
Other		10,372		2,475
Gain on sale of land		496,433		-

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Other income (expense)	291,680	(269,784)
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	1,105,638	381,288
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	(368,400)	(109,105)
NET INCOME	\$ 737,238	\$ 272,183
BASIC EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE	\$.01	\$.00
Shares used in per share calculation	55,397,031	54,769,682
DILUTED EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE	\$.01	\$.00
Shares used in per share calculation	55,501,334	54,852,002

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

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (unaudited)

SIX MONTHS ENDED
 October 31,
2009 2008

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 737,238	\$ 272,183
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operations -		
Depreciation and amortization	434,960	80,854
Amortization (STC)	64,971	133,764
Gain on sale of land	(496,433)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities -		
Accounts receivable	(764,770)	756,271
Inventories	1,053,743	(335,431)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	68,176	(5,759,507)
Accounts payable	50,387	163,434
Customer deposits	(206,633)	(15,162)
Accrued liabilities	249,646	(251,158)
Other liabilities	109,543	-
	-----	-----
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,300,826	(4,954,752)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures	(441,270)	(1,089,932)
Proceeds from sale of land	2,000,000	-
	-----	-----
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	1,558,730	(1,089,932)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Borrowings under promissory notes, net	(407,932)	5,723,810
Borrowings of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	375,000	-
Repayments of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	(2,492,785)	(971,604)
	-----	-----
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(2,525,717)	4,752,206
	-----	-----
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	333,839	(1,292,478)

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CASH, beginning of period	1,978,038	2,969,715
	-----	-----
CASH, end of period	\$,311,877	\$1,677,237
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest paid	\$ 210,620	\$ 494,022
Income taxes paid	203,439	284,748

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

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(unaudited)

1. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q of Regulation S-X and do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. Therefore, these financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual report on Form 10-K dated April 30, 2009. In our opinion, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the six months ended October 31, 2009 are not indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for the year ending April 30, 2010.

Certain reclassifications within the condensed financial statement captions have been made to maintain consistency in presentation between years.

2. Accounting Standards Codification: In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued an accounting pronouncement establishing the FASB Accounting Standards Codification as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. This pronouncement was effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009, for most entities. On the effective date, all non-SEC accounting and reporting standards will be superceded. The Company adopted this new accounting pronouncement for the quarterly period ended October 31, 2009, as required, and adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements taken as a whole.

3.

Advances for Gaming Developments: We are advancing funds for the establishment of gaming. These funds have been capitalized based on the costs associated with the acquisition, development, and construction of real estate and real estate-related projects to be capitalized as part of those projects.

Our advances represent costs to be reimbursed upon approval of gaming in several locations. We have agreements in place which require payments to be made to us for the respective projects upon opening of Indian gaming facilities. Once gaming facilities have gained proper approvals, we plan to enter into a note receivable arrangement with the Tribe to secure reimbursement of advanced funds for that particular project.

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We have advanced and invested a total of \$5,199,245 at October 31, 2009 and \$5,153,174 at April 30, 2009 in gaming developments. We have reserves of \$3,346,623, at October 31, 2009 and at April 30, 2009. We believe it is necessary to establish reserves against the advances because all of the proposed casinos involve legal and government approvals. The reserve amount is an estimate of the value we would receive if a casino was not opened and we were forced to liquidate the assets that we have acquired with our advances. These assets were intended to be used with casinos and consist of the purchase of land and land improvements related to the development of gaming facilities. We believe that these tracts could be developed and sold for residential and commercial use to recover our advances if the gaming enterprises do not open.

At April 30, 2009 and October 31, 2009, we maintained a reserve of approximately \$434,000 for Dodge City gaming developments. We determine annually the amount of any increase in reserves based on our determination of the fair value of assets acquired by our advances for gaming developments.

4. Entertainment Development: We had land development purchases totaling approximately \$441,270 during the six months ending October 31, 2009. In June 2009 we sold 104 acres of land to BHC Development LC resulting in a gain of approximately \$496,000.

Butler National Service Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Butler National Corporation, was approved on December 5, 2008 by the State of Kansas as the developer and manager of a casino in the Southwest Gaming Zone located in Dodge City, Kansas.

Butler National Service Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Butler National Corporation entered into an agreement with BHC Development LC, a Topeka, Kansas based development company to construct Phase I of the Boot Hill Casino and Resort.

5. Earnings Per Share: Earnings per common share are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Stock options have been considered in the dilutive earnings per share calculation.

6. Research and Development: We invested in research and development activities. The amount invested in the six months ended October

31, 2009 and 2008 was approximately \$463,000 and \$2,012,375 respectively.

7. Borrowings: At October 31, 2009, the Company had one line of credit totaling \$1,000,000. The unused line at October 31, 2009 was \$723,324. During the current year these funds were primarily used for the purchase of inventory for the modifications and avionics operations.

At October 31, 2009, there were several notes collateralized by aircraft security agreements totaling \$1,238,003. These notes were used for the purchase and modifications of these collateralized aircraft.

There are two notes at a bank totaling \$1,853,801 for real estate located in Olathe, Kansas and Tempe, Arizona. The due date for these notes is in March 2013.

Four notes to a bank were entered into between March and April 2006 for the purchase of a building and several vacant lots in Junction City, Kansas. One note has been paid in full and the remaining notes total \$501,849. The construction notes have renewed biannually over the past three years.

We have two notes with a total balance of \$988,265 for real estate purchased in Dodge City, Kansas.

One note with a balance of \$1,011,582 is collateralized by the first and second position on all assets of the company. This was used as capital for our daily business operations in 2006. There are several other notes

collateralized by automobiles and equipment totaling an additional \$181,239.

In March 2008 we acquired an avionics product line. As part of this acquisition we have remaining obligations of \$1,228,159.

8. Asset Allocation: During the quarter ending October 31, 2009 the aircraft inventory was reallocated as a long term asset. In review of the current economic conditions and its relationship to the current retail and wholesale aircraft markets we have reallocated our aircraft inventory as long term assets beginning August 1, 2009. Depreciation has been calculated over a period of five years.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

REFERENCE TO EXHIBIT 99 OF THE COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

Statements made in this report, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, communications to stockholders, press releases, and oral statements made by representatives of the Company that are not historical in nature, or that state the Company or management intentions, hopes, beliefs, expectations or predictions of the future, may constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Forward-looking statements can often be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as "could," "should," "will," "intended," "continue," "believe," "may," "expect," "hope," "anticipate," "goal," "forecast," "plan," "guidance" or "estimate" or the negative of these words, variations thereof or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or results. They involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. It is important to note that any such performance and actual results, financial condition or business, could differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the Cautionary Statements and Risk Factors, filed as Exhibit 99 and Item 1A. Risk Factors to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K are incorporated herein by reference. Other unforeseen factors not identified herein could also have such an effect. We undertake no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of unanticipated events or changes in future operating results, financial condition or business over time.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

YEAR TO DATE OCTOBER 31, 2009 COMPARED TO YEAR TO DATE OCTOBER 31, 2008

Our revenue for the six months ended October 31, 2009 was \$10,479,147, an increase of 13.2% from the six months ended October 31, 2008 with revenue of \$9,259,896. Our operating profit for the six months ended October 31, 2009 was \$813,958, compared to \$651,072 for the six months ended October 31, 2008, an increase of 25%.

Discussion of the specific changes by operation at each business segment follows (the results of operations are based on pre-corporate allocations):

Aircraft Modifications: Revenue from Aircraft Modifications segment for the six months ending October 31, 2009, was \$4,665,384, a decrease of 18.1% from the six months ending October 31, 2008 with revenue of \$5,698,049, and an increase of 6.0% from the six months ending October 31, 2007 with revenue of \$4,399,214. The modifications segment had an operating profit of \$34,636 in the six months ended October 31, 2009, an operating profit of \$790,072 in the six months ending October 31, 2008, and \$428,865 in the six months ending October 31, 2007. The reallocation of aircraft to a long term asset resulted in additional depreciation expense of approximately \$231,000, reducing our operating profit for the quarter ending October 31, 2009.

During the past few years we have seen a significant increase in aircraft camera modification. Several custom engineering projects were completed in fiscal 2009 which accounted for our change in revenue. As the economy grows aircraft owners may elect to update, modify, and purchase business aircraft. A shift to business aircraft ownership positively impacts our aircraft modification revenues. Although we cannot anticipate the future we must always consider the negative impact of items such as the September 11, 2001 event, increases in fuel prices, and general economic downturns.

Aircraft Acquisitions and Sales: There was no activity in the six months ended October 31, 2008 and October 31, 2009. During the quarter ending October 31, 2009 the aircraft inventory was reallocated as a long term asset. In review of the current economic conditions and its relationship to the current retail and wholesale aircraft markets we have reallocated our aircraft inventory as long term assets beginning August 1, 2009. Depreciation has been calculated over a period of five years.

Management expects this business segment to have limited activity until more favorable economic conditions exist. FAA required modifications to the business aircraft fleet may increase customer demand for company owned aircraft.

Avionics: Revenue from Avionics for the six months ending October 31, 2009, was \$3,442,385, an increase of 164% from the six months ending October 31, 2008 with revenue of \$1,305,966, and an increase of 32% from the six months ending October 31, 2007 with revenue of \$2,601,091. The avionics segment had an operating profit of \$1,087,879 in the six months ending October 31, 2009, an operating loss of \$86,374 in the six months ending October 31, 2008, and an operating profit of \$860,040 in the six months ending October 31, 2007. The increase in operating profit is directly related to the significant increases in revenue. The work in process was approximately \$1,324,000 at April 30, 2009 compared to work in process of approximately \$371,537 at October 31, 2009. Management expects increased revenue for the fuel system protection devices, when certified, like the TSD, GFI, and other classic aviation and defense products.

Services - SCADA Systems and Monitoring Services: Revenue decreased from \$940,068 for the six months ended October 31, 2008 to \$753,854 for the six months ended October 31, 2009. During the six

months ended October 31, 2009, we maintained a relatively level volume of long-term contracts with municipalities. We anticipate increases in revenue from additional lift station rehabilitations over the next three to four years. Revenue fluctuates due to the introduction of new products and services and the related installations of these types of products. Our contracts with our two largest customers have been renewed through fiscal 2010. An operating profit of \$118,752 in Monitoring Services was recorded for the six months ended October 31, 2009, compared to a profit of \$177,093 for the six months ended October 31, 2008, a decrease of 32.9%. We believe the service business has had revenue stability over the past few years and we expect this to continue.

Gaming: Operating profits from management services related to gaming decreased 5.1% from \$665,690 for the six months ended October 31, 2008, to \$631,604 for the six months ended October 31, 2009. Operating profits decreased by 46.5% as a result of expenses for gaming developments. Please see "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates - Advances for Gaming Development" below. See information on Boot Hill Casino and Resort at www.boothillcasino.com.

Corporate / Professional Services: These services include the architectural services of BCS Design, Inc., arrangements for financing, on site contract management of gaming establishments, flight, and engineering services. Management consulting and professional fees, including revenue related to completed projects, were \$985,921 for the six months ended October 31, 2009 and \$650,122 for the six months ended October 31, 2008 an increase of 51%. Revenue related to construction projects were approximately \$280,700 at October 31, 2009 and \$432,020 at October 31, 2008.

Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A): Expenses were \$2,750,217, or 26.2% of revenue, for the six months ended October 31, 2009 compared to \$1,994,932 or 21.5% of revenue for the six months ended October 31, 2008. Selling, General and Administrative costs increased by \$755,586 at October 31, 2009 compared to October 31, 2008. During the six months ended October 31, 2009 we increased expenses related to gaming by approximately \$219,000. Depreciation expenses increased by over \$357,000. Payroll and outside professional services increased approximately \$182,000 from the prior year.

As we grow, we anticipate that overhead expenses may increase. We continue to monitor and evaluate our overhead expenses in order to efficiently manage our operations.

Other Income (Expense):

Interest expense decreased from \$272,259 in the six months ended October 31, 2008 to \$215,125 for the six months ended October 31, 2009.

Earnings: Our operating profit for the six months ended October 31, 2009 was \$813,958, compared to \$651,072 for the six months ended October 31, 2008, an increase of 25%. Our net income for the prior six months period ended October 31, 2008 was \$272,183. Our net income for the current six months ended October 31, 2009 was \$737,238.

Employees: We employed 97 full time and 1 part time employees at October 31, 2009 compared to 89 full time and 3 part time employee at October 31, 2008. None of our employees are currently subject to any collective bargaining agreements.

SECOND QUARTER FISCAL 2009 COMPARED TO SECOND QUARTER FISCAL 2008

Our revenue for the three months ended October 31, 2009 was \$4,410,608, an increase of 8.7% from the three months ended October 31, 2008 with revenue of \$4,055,773. Our operating profit for the three months ended October 31, 2009 was \$112,634, compared to an operating loss of \$4,979 for the three months ended October 31, 2008, an increase of \$117,612.

Discussion of the specific changes by operation at each business segment follows:

Aircraft Modifications: Revenue from Aircraft Modifications segment for the three months ending October 31, 2009, was \$2,384,846, an increase of 5.9% from the three months ending October 31, 2008 with revenue of \$2,250,918, and an increase of 4.7% from the three months ending October 31, 2007 with revenue of \$2,504,535. The modifications segment had an operating loss of \$13,683 in the three months ended October 31, 2009, an operating profit of \$15,205 in the three months ending October 31, 2008, and \$343,781 in the three months ending October 31, 2007.

Avionics: Revenue from Avionics for the three months ending October 31, 2009, was \$1,169,012, an increase of 169% from the three months ending October 31, 2008 with revenue of \$434,718, and an increase of 24% from the three months ending October 31, 2007 with revenue of \$941,781. The avionics segment had an operating profit of \$141,431 in the three months ending October 31, 2009, an operating loss of \$45,268 in the three months ending October 31, 2008, and an operating profit of \$343,781 in the three months ending October 31, 2007.

Services - SCADA Systems and Monitoring Services: Revenue decreased from \$559,009 for the three months ended October 31, 2008 to \$372,754 for the three months ended October 31, 2009. During the three months ended October 31, 2009, we maintained a relatively level volume of long-term contracts with municipalities. We anticipate increases in revenue from additional lift station rehabilitations over the next three to four years. Revenue fluctuates due to the introduction of new products and services and the related installations of these types of products. Our contracts with our two largest customers have been renewed through fiscal 2010. An operating profit of \$53,724 in Monitoring Services was recorded for the three months ended October 31, 2009, compared to a profit of \$82,566 for the three months ended October 31, 2008, a decrease of 35%. We believe the service business has had revenue stability over the past few years and we expect this to continue.

Gaming: Operating profits from management services related to gaming decreased 35.5% from \$289,477 for the three months ended October 31, 2008, to \$186,667 for the three months ended October 31, 2009. Decreases in operating profit can be attributed to increased expenses towards gaming developments. Please see information on Boot Hill Casino and Resort at www.boothillcasino.com.

Corporate / Professional Services: These services include the architectural services of BCS Design, Inc., arrangements for financing, on site contract management of gaming establishments, flight, and engineering services. Management consulting and professional fees, including revenue related to completed projects, were \$553,873 for the three months ended October 31, 2009 and \$545,526 for the three months ended October 31, 2008 an increase of 1.5%. Revenue related to construction projects were approximately \$137,900 at October 31, 2009 and \$432,020 at October 31, 2008.

Other Income (Expense): Interest expense increased from \$41,223 in the three months ended October 31, 2008 to 94,523 for the three months ended October 31, 2009.

Earnings: Our operating profit for the three months ended October 31, 2009 was \$112,634, compared to a loss of \$4,979 for the three months ended October 31, 2008. Our net loss for the prior three months period ended October 31, 2008 was \$46,202. Our net income for the current three months ended October 31, 2009 was \$19,218.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We believe that our current banks will provide the necessary capital for our business operations. However,

we continue to maintain contact with other banks that have an interest in funding our working capital needs to continue our growth in operations in 2010 and beyond.

Obligations related to the gaming facility in Dodge City, Kansas (the Boot Hill Casino and Resort) are expected to be the lease payments by a new subsidiary BHCMC, L.L.C. (BHCMC) related to a build-to-suit lease agreement for the turn-key casino. BNSC and BHC Investment Company, L.C. (BHCI) will jointly own BHCMC. Initially, BHCMC is planned to be owned 99.6% by BNSC and 0.4% by BHCI. BHCI has the option to purchase an additional 39.6% of BHCMC to complete the ownership at 60% BNSC and 40% BHCI. BHCI ownership is subject to background investigation by the Kansas Gaming and Racing Commission.

The terms of the agreement between the Kansas Lottery and BNSC/BHCMC require the completion of an addition to the Boot Hill Casino and Resort to open in late 2013. Funding for this expansion is expected to come from operations and additional debt secured by the Boot Hill Casino and Resort.

Other than obligations related to the management expense of a gaming facility in Dodge City, Kansas, and the purchase of the JET product line, we do not, as of October 31, 2009, have any material commitments for other capital expenditures other than the terms of the Indian Management Agreements should any additional casinos be authorized. We will need additional funds to complete our planned Indian gaming opportunities.

After a few gaming facilities become operational, gaming operations will generate additional working capital for the start up and construction of other gaming facilities. We expect that our start up and construction financing of gaming facilities will be replaced by other financial lenders, long term financing through debt issues, or equity issues.

Analysis and Discussion of Cash Flow

During the first six months of fiscal year 2010 our cash position increased by \$333,839 and can be attributed to the following. Cash provided by operating activities was \$1,300,826. We reported net income of \$737,238 during the six months ending October 31, 2009. Non-cash charges to income for depreciation and amortization were \$499,931. Other cash provided by operating activities included an increase in accounts receivable of approximately \$764,770 and a decrease in customer deposits of \$206,633. The change in accounts receivable by segment was 49% aircraft modification, 40% to Avionics and the remaining increase in accounts receivable of 11% to management and professional services. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities resulted in a net contribution of \$409,574. A decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets resulted in a contribution of \$68,176. Inventory decreased by more than \$1,053,743 as a result of the large shipment of products from our Avionics segment and the sale of a home in Junction City, Kansas.

Cash provided by financing activity was \$1,558,730. We invested approximately \$441,000 towards the purchase of land in Dodge City. During the six months ending October 31, 2009 we sold a portion of the land we purchased during fiscal year 2008 for \$2,000,000.

Cash used by financing activities was \$2,525,717. We reduced our debt by approximately \$2,492,785 and our line of credit by an additional \$407,932. Cash provided by financing activities provided \$375,000 towards the purchase of land.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates:

We believe that there are several accounting policies that are critical to understanding our historical and future performance, as these policies affect the reported amount of revenue and other significant areas

involving management judgments and estimates. These significant accounting policies relate to revenue recognition, bad debts, the use of estimates, long-lived assets, Supplemental Type Certificates, advances to Indian gaming developments, and advances to state owned Lottery Gaming Facilities.

Revenue Recognition: Generally, we perform aircraft modifications under fixed-price contracts. Revenues from fixed-price contracts are recognized on the percentage-of-completion method, measured by the direct labor and material costs incurred compared to total estimated direct labor costs. Each quarter our management reviews the progress and performance of our significant contracts. Based on this analysis, any adjustment to sales, cost of sales and/or profit is recognized as necessary in the period they are earned. Changes in estimates of contract sales, cost of sales and profits are recognized using a cumulative catch-up, which is recognized in the current period of the cumulative effect of the change on current or prior periods. Revenue for off-the-shelf items and aircraft sales is recognized on the date of sale.

Revenue from Avionics products are recognized when shipped. Payment for these Avionics products are due within 30 days of the invoice date after shipment. Revenue for SCADA services, Gaming Management, and other Corporate/Professional Services is recognized as the service is rendered and invoiced. Payments for these service invoices are usually received within 30 days.

In regard to warranties and returns, our products are special order and are not suitable for return. Our products are unique upon installation and tested prior to their release to the customer and acceptance by the customer. In the rare event of a warranty claim, the claim is processed through the normal course of business and may include additional charges to the customer. In our opinion any future warranty work would not be material to the financial statements.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts: Allowance for doubtful accounts are calculated on the historical write-off of doubtful accounts of the individual subsidiaries. Invoices are generally considered a doubtful account if no payment has been made in the past 90 days. We review these policies on a quarterly basis, and based on these reviews, we believe we maintain adequate reserves.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty. Therefore, the determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgment. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and any such differences may be material to our financial statements.

Impairment of Goodwill, Other Intangible Assets and Long-lived Assets: The Company assesses our goodwill and other assets for impairment at least annually or whenever events or circumstances indicate the carrying value of that asset may not be recoverable. Impairment is measured by comparing the carrying value of the long-lived asset to the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition.

Supplemental Type Certificates: Supplemental Type Certificates (STCs) are authorizations granted by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for specific modification of a certain aircraft. The STC authorizes us to perform modifications, installations, and assemblies on applicable customer-owned aircraft. Costs incurred to obtain STCs are capitalized and subsequently amortized against revenues being generated from aircraft modifications associated with the STC. The costs are expensed as services are rendered on each aircraft through costs of sales using the units of production method. The legal life of an STC is indefinite. We believe we have enough future sales to fully amortize our STC development costs. The STC amortization of our newly acquired "JET" product line is calculated at 5% of the gross sales.

Advances for Gaming Developments: We are advancing funds for the establishment of gaming. These funds have been capitalized based on the costs associated with the acquisition, development, and construction of real estate and real estate-related projects to be capitalized as part of that project.

Our advances represent costs to be reimbursed upon approval of gaming in several locations. We have agreements in place which require payments to be made to us for the respective projects upon opening of Indian gaming facilities. Once gaming facilities have gained proper approvals, we plan to enter into a note receivable arrangement with the Tribe to secure reimbursement of advanced funds for that particular project.

We have advanced and invested a total of \$5,199,245 at October 31, 2009 and \$5,153,174 at April 30, 2009 in gaming developments. We have reserves of \$3,346,623, at October 31, 2009 and at April 30, 2009. We believe it is necessary to establish reserves against the advances because all of the proposed casinos involve legal and government approvals. The reserve amount is an estimate of the value we would receive if a casino was not opened and we were forced to liquidate the assets that we have acquired with our advances. These assets were intended to be used with casinos and consist of the purchase of land and land improvements related to the development of gaming facilities. We believe that these tracts could be developed and sold for residential and commercial use to recover our advances if the gaming enterprises do not open.

At April 30, 2009 and October 31, 2009, we maintained a reserve of approximately \$434,000 for Dodge City gaming developments. We determine annually the amount of any increase in reserves based on our determination of the fair value of assets acquired by our advances for gaming developments.

Changing Prices and Inflation

We experienced little pressure from inflation in 2009. From fiscal year 2008 to fiscal year 2009 a majority of the increases we experienced were in material costs. This additional cost may not be transferable to our customers resulting in lower income in the future. We anticipate fuel costs and possibly interest rates to rise in fiscal 2010 and 2011.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Please see Item 7(a) of our Form 10k for the period ending April 30, 2009.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain a set of disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our filings under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. Our principal executive and financial officers have evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report on Form 10-Q and have determined that such disclosure controls and procedures are effective, based on criteria in Internal Control-Integrated Framework, issued by COSO.

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures: Disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")) are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

In connection with the preparation of this Form 10-Q, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer conducted an

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evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of October 31, 2009. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of October 31, 2009.

Limitations on Controls

Our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. 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. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, 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. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part 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. Projections of any evaluation of controls effectiveness to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting:

In our opinion there were no material changes in the Company internal controls over financial reporting as of October 31, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

A lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Kansas by the State of Kansas against us, the United States, the Business Committee members of the Miami Tribe and others on October 14, 1999, challenging the determination by the NIGC and the United States District Court for the District of Kansas that the Miami Princess Maria Reserve No. 35 is Indian land for the purposes of gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. The State of Kansas requested an order by the Court preventing further development of gaming on the Indian land.

The question in the case has been remanded to the NIGC for further review. The BIA has issued a negative opinion concerning jurisdiction over the land. An interim lawsuit was filed to protect rights related to the opinion and the federal court of appeals dismissed the lawsuit as premature. The NIGC has not made a further determination on the question. The Miami Tribe expects to eventually receive a favorable determination. We cannot reliably predict the outcome of the case.

Butler National filed a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against General Electric in May 2008 and others related to overhaul of two CJ-610 aircraft jet engines. We are seeking in excess of a million dollars. We are aggressively pursuing the case. We cannot reliably predict the outcome of this litigation at this time.

As of October 31, 2009, there are no other significant known legal proceedings pending against us. We consider all such unknown proceedings, if any, to be ordinary litigation incident to the character of the business. We believe that the resolution of any claims will not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations, or liquidity of the Company.

Our subsidiary, Butler National Service Corporation, filed a lawsuit against Navegante Group, Inc., a company that provides casino-related consulting services, and one of its principals, in the United States District Court for the District of Kansas in September, 2009. Navegante filed a separate lawsuit in the same United States District Court against Butler National Service Corporation in October 2009. Both suits arise from alleged agreements and fees related to the management of the

lottery gaming facility in Dodge City, Kansas. The Navegante complaint alleges damages in excess of \$75,000. The Butler National Service Corporation claims seek damages in excess of \$75,000 for breaches of contract and requests declaratory relief that Navegante has no interests or rights in any of the business aspects of the lottery gaming facility in Dodge City. We are aggressively pursuing our claims and vigorously defending against the Navegante allegations. We cannot reliably predict the outcome of this litigation at this time.

Item 1A RISK FACTORS.

There are no material changes to the risk factors disclosed under Item 1A of our Form 10-K for year ended April 30, 2009.

Item 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

None.

Item 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

None.

Item 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

Item 6. EXHIBITS.

- | | |
|------|---|
| 3.1 | Articles of Incorporation, as amended and restated are incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of our Form DEF 14A filed on December 26, 2001. |
| 3.2 | Bylaws, as amended, are incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of our Form DEF 14A filed on December 15, 2003. |
| 31.1 | Certificate of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a). |
| 31.2 | Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a). |
| 32.1 | Certifications of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |

- 32.2 Certifications of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 99 Cautionary Statements for Purposes of the "Safe Harbor" Provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, are incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99 of the Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2009.

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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.

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION
(Registrant)

December 8, 2009
Date

/s/ Clark D. Stewart

Clark D. Stewart
(President and Chief Executive Officer)

December 8, 2009
Date

/s/ Angela D. Shinabargar

Angela D. Shinabargar
(Chief Financial Officer)

Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number

Description of Exhibit

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