

BALLY TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Form 10-Q
February 03, 2010
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2009

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 001-31558

BALLY TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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NEVADA

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

88-0104066

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

6601 S. Bermuda Rd.

Las Vegas, Nevada 89119

(Address of principal executive offices)

(702) 584-7700

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T 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
(do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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 of Common Stock, \$0.10 par value, outstanding as of February 1, 2010, was 55,222,000 which do not include 3,673,000 shares held in treasury.

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Table of Contents**PART I****BALLY TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31, 2009	June 30, 2009
	(in 000s, except share amounts)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 71,315	\$ 64,598
Restricted cash	7,587	9,076
Accounts and notes receivable, net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$9,165 and \$8,939	212,778	174,698
Inventories	43,692	52,942
Prepaid and refundable income tax	31,416	43,756
Deferred income tax assets	38,800	36,114
Deferred cost of revenue	17,990	21,906
Prepaid assets	12,772	7,531
Other current assets	5,452	13,018
Total current assets	441,802	423,639
Restricted long-term investments	12,304	12,097
Long-term receivables	23,447	9,826
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$69,846 and \$64,113	74,330	76,889
Leased gaming equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$137,743 and \$117,638	88,697	95,012
Goodwill	162,085	161,960
Intangible assets, net	36,721	32,198
Deferred income tax assets	15,380	15,373
Long-term deferred cost of revenue	35,997	41,615
Other assets, net	10,504	12,273
Total assets	\$ 901,267	\$ 880,882
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 21,328	\$ 20,574
Accrued liabilities	37,066	47,405
Customer deposits	9,226	10,375
Jackpot liabilities	10,825	12,266
Deferred revenue	43,091	49,122
Income tax payable	2,005	2,971
Current maturities of long-term debt	37,547	35,337
Total current liabilities	161,088	178,050
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	153,750	173,750
Long-term deferred revenue	50,341	60,464
Other income tax liability	19,842	22,072
Other liabilities	8,418	7,797
Total liabilities	393,439	442,133
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Special stock, 10,000,000 shares authorized: Series E, \$100 liquidation value; 115 shares issued and outstanding	12	12
Common stock, \$.10 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 58,606,000 and 57,091,000 shares issued and 55,028,000 and 54,312,000 outstanding	5,854	5,703

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Treasury stock at cost, 3,578,000 and 2,779,000 shares	(96,148)	(64,727)
Additional paid-in capital	366,479	330,465
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(470)	(770)
Retained earnings	229,500	165,623
Total Bally Technologies, Inc. stockholders' equity	505,227	436,306
Noncontrolling interests	2,601	2,443
Total stockholders' equity	507,828	438,749
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 901,267	\$ 880,882

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**BALLY TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
(in 000s, except per share amounts)				
Revenues:				
Gaming equipment and systems	\$ 136,395	\$ 157,241	\$ 252,416	\$ 316,815
Gaming operations	68,578	66,407	139,887	134,183
Casino operations	8,500	9,646	17,655	19,694
	213,473	233,294	409,958	470,692
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of gaming equipment and systems (1)	53,803	65,710	104,175	142,532
Cost of gaming operations	20,898	20,999	39,989	41,559
Direct cost of casino operations	3,624	4,320	7,489	8,675
Selling, general and administrative	55,552	58,027	102,499	115,234
Research and development costs	19,571	19,331	39,042	39,202
Depreciation and amortization	5,653	5,458	11,477	10,564
	159,101	173,845	304,671	357,766
Operating income	54,372	59,449	105,287	112,926
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	685	947	1,330	2,103
Interest expense	(3,252)	(6,188)	(6,538)	(11,281)
Other, net	(1,096)	(1,664)	(968)	(4,230)
Income before income taxes	50,709	52,544	99,111	99,518
Income tax expense	(17,106)	(18,670)	(34,151)	(35,807)
Net income	33,603	33,874	64,960	63,711
Less net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	350	310	1,083	(157)
Net income attributable to Bally Technologies, Inc.	\$ 33,253	\$ 33,564	\$ 63,877	\$ 63,868
Basic and diluted earnings per share:				
Basic earnings attributable to Bally Technologies, Inc. per share	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.62	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.17
Diluted earnings attributable to Bally Technologies, Inc. per share	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.59	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.11
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	54,518	54,419	54,393	54,745
Diluted	57,750	56,731	57,718	57,428

(1) Cost of gaming equipment and systems exclude amortization related to certain intangibles, including core technology and license rights, which are included in depreciation and amortization.

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**BALLY TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

	Common Stock		Series E	Treasury	Additional	Accumulated	Retained	Noncontrolling	Total	
	Shares	Dollars	Special	Stock	Paid-In	Other	Earnings	Interests	Stockholders	
			Stock		Capital	Income			Equity	
	(in 000s)									
						(Deficit)				
						(OCI)				
Balances at June 30, 2008	56,318	\$ 5,626	\$ 12	\$ (25,041)	\$ 302,146	\$ 1,268	\$ 39,314	\$ 1,782	\$ 325,107	
Net income (loss)							63,868	(157)	63,711	
Foreign currency translation adjustment						(580)			(580)	
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments						(680)			(680)	
Total comprehensive income										\$ 62,451
Distributions to noncontrolling interests								(662)	(662)	
Restricted stock issued	57	6			(6)					
Receipt of stock from exercise of stock options and tax liability on restricted stock					(692)				(692)	
Purchase of common stock for treasury					(27,035)				(27,035)	
Share-based compensation					7,096				7,096	
Shares issued upon exercise of stock options	394	39			7,224				7,263	
Shares issued under ESPP plan	39	4			752				756	
Tax benefit of employee stock option exercises					1,554				1,554	
Balances at December 31, 2008	56,808	\$ 5,675	\$ 12	\$ (52,768)	\$ 318,766	\$ 8	\$ 103,182	\$ 963	\$ 375,838	
Balances at June 30, 2009	57,091	\$ 5,703	\$ 12	\$ (64,727)	\$ 330,465	\$ (770)	\$ 165,623	\$ 2,443	\$ 438,749	
Net income							63,877	1,083	64,960	
Foreign currency translation adjustment						1,231			1,231	
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments						(931)			(931)	
Total comprehensive income										\$ 65,260
Distributions to noncontrolling interests								(925)	(925)	
Restricted stock issued and RSUs released	113	11			(11)					
Receipt of stock from exercise of stock options and tax liability on restricted stock					(360)				(360)	
					(31,061)				(31,061)	

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Purchase of common stock for treasury																	
Shares issued upon exercise of warrants	14		2				(2)										
Share-based compensation							7,131							7,131			
Shares issued upon exercise of stock options	1,363		135				18,352							18,487			
Shares issued under ESPP plan	25		3				866							869			
Tax benefit of employee stock option exercises							9,678							9,678			
Balances at December 31, 2009	58,606	\$	5,854	\$	12	\$	(96,148)	\$	366,479	\$	(470)	\$	229,500	\$	2,601	\$	507,828

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**BALLY TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
	(in 000s)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 64,960	\$ 63,711
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	39,083	34,982
Share-based compensation	7,131	7,096
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs	1,405	703
Income tax (benefit) expense	(4,541)	281
Provision for doubtful accounts	870	193
Write-off of debt issuance costs		786
Inventory and other asset write-downs	1,216	2,810
Excess tax benefit of stock option exercises	(9,047)	(565)
Other	786	2,825
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts and notes receivable	(44,314)	19,357
Inventories	(12,572)	10,992
Prepaid and refundable income tax and income tax payable	21,052	(5,203)
Other current assets	2,317	(2,004)
Accounts payable	730	(15,028)
Accrued liabilities, customer deposits and jackpot liabilities	(12,027)	(27,174)
Deferred revenue and deferred cost of revenue	(6,619)	(20,246)
Net cash provided by operating activities	50,430	73,516
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(6,491)	(14,016)
Restricted cash and investments	1,282	(2,844)
Financing arrangement with customers	(15,750)	
Additions to other long-term assets	(2,006)	(4,095)
Net cash used in investing activities	(22,965)	(20,955)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Capitalized debt issuance costs		(10,728)
Pay-off of debt from refinancing		(14,553)
Reduction of long-term debt and capital leases	(17,813)	(9,233)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(925)	(662)
Purchase of treasury stock	(31,421)	(27,727)
Excess tax benefit of stock option exercises	9,047	565
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases	19,356	8,019
Net cash used in financing activities	(21,756)	(54,319)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	1,008	(1,603)
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Increase (decrease) for period	6,717	(3,361)
Balance, beginning of period	64,598	66,570
Balance, end of period	\$ 71,315	\$ 63,209

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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The following supplemental information is related to the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of cash flows:

	2009	Six Months Ended December 31, (in 000s)	2008
Cash paid for interest	\$	6,118	\$ 15,963
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds		11,960	38,005
Non-cash investing and financing transactions:			
Pay-off of debt from refinancing	\$		\$ 275,000
Transfer of inventory to leased gaming equipment (1)		21,019	24,132
Reclassify property, plant and equipment to inventory (1)		2,451	6,767
Acquisition of Bally trademark		7,500	
Accrual of capital expenditures		393	1,334

(1) As a result of the inability to separately identify the cash flows associated with the construction of leased gaming equipment, the Company has included all additions to leased gaming equipment as an increase in inventory under cash used in operating activities in the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of cash flows. In addition, cash generated from the sale of used gaming equipment classified as leased gaming equipment is also included in cash provided by operating activities in the unaudited condensed consolidated statement of cash flows. The Company has one process to procure raw materials for the assembly of both inventory and leased gaming equipment. The materials requisition planning process considers the number of devices the Company expects to build for sale and for use in its gaming operations division during a particular period, but it does not separately earmark purchases for leased gaming equipment. Without such an earmarking process, the Company is unable to determine whether the parts used to construct leased gaming equipment during a particular period came from inventory on hand at the beginning of the period or was constructed from inventory procured during the period of deployment, thus requiring the expenditure of cash.

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BALLY TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) for interim financial information and reflect all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, which management believes are necessary to fairly present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Bally Technologies, Inc. (Bally or the Company), a Nevada corporation, and its subsidiaries for the respective periods presented. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations. The results of operations for an interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any other interim period or the year as a whole. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. References to specific U.S. GAAP within this report cite topics within the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC).

The Company is the general partner of Rainbow Casino Vicksburg Partnership (RCVP), which operates the Rainbow Casino. The limited partner is entitled to receive 10% of the net available cash flows of RCVP after debt service and other items, as defined in the limited partnership agreement, which increases to 20% of the net available cash flows based on the incremental amount of revenues in excess of \$35.0 million, payable quarterly through December 31, 2010. The Company holds the remaining economic interest in the partnership. The Company consolidates RCVP and records an adjustment to reflect the portion of the earnings of RCVP attributable to the limited partner as a noncontrolling interest.

All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Company has evaluated the financial statements for subsequent events occurring between the end of our most recent fiscal quarter and February 2, 2010, the date of filing of this Form 10-Q.

Expense classification

The classification of certain costs within the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three and six months ended December 31, 2008 has been corrected to conform to the current year presentation. The reclassification reflects certain costs of services associated with revenue presented in *Cost of gaming equipment and systems* of \$1.5 million and \$2.7 million for the three and six months ended December 31, 2008, respectively, that had previously been presented as a component of *Selling, general and administrative expenses*. This correction was not material to the previously issued financial statements and did not have any impact on income from continuing operations, earnings per share, retained earnings, or cash flows.

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements - revenue recognition

Effective July 1, 2009, the Company adopted the provisions of two new Accounting Standards Updates (ASU) affecting revenue recognition: ASU No. 2009-13, *Multiple Deliverable Revenue Arrangements* and ASU No. 2009-14, *Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements*. The Company has elected to adopt these ASUs prior to the required effective date using the prospective method as permitted under the guidance. Accordingly, this guidance is being applied to all new or materially modified revenue arrangements entered into since the start of the Company's fiscal year of adoption, which is July 1, 2009.

ASU No. 2009-13 replaces and significantly changes the existing separation criteria for multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements by eliminating the criterion for objective and reliable evidence of fair value for the undelivered products or services to determine a unit of accounting. Instead, revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables should be divided into separate units of accounting if the deliverables meet both of the following criteria:

- The delivered items have value to the customer on a standalone basis. The item or items have value on a standalone basis if they are sold separately by any vendor or the customer could resell the delivered item(s) on a standalone basis; and
- If the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered items, delivery or performance of the undelivered items is considered probable and substantially in the control of the vendor.

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ASU No 2009-13 also eliminates the use of the residual method of allocation and requires, instead, that arrangement consideration be allocated, at the inception of the arrangement, to all deliverables based on their relative selling price (i.e., the relative selling price method). When applying the relative selling price method, a hierarchy is used for estimating the selling price based first on vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE), then third-party evidence (TPE) and finally management's estimate of the selling price (ESP).

ASU No 2009-14 amends the scope of software revenue recognition to exclude all tangible products containing both software and nonsoftware components that function together to deliver the product's essential functionality. As a result, certain products that were previously accounted for under the scope of software revenue recognition guidance are no longer accounted for as software. Prior to July 1, 2009, the Company determined its gaming devices included software that was more than incidental to the product as a whole; accordingly, the sales of gaming devices was accounted for under the scope of software revenue recognition guidance. Application of the new guidance resulted in the Company determining that gaming devices no longer fall under the scope of software revenue recognition guidance. Under the new guidance, which applies to new or modified arrangements since July 1, 2009, revenue related to systems arrangements that contain software and nonsoftware deliverables require an allocation of the arrangement fee to the separate deliverables using the relative selling price method. Revenue for the software deliverables continue to be recognized under the software revenue recognition guidance, while revenue for the nonsoftware deliverables, such as gaming devices and other hardware, are no longer accounted for under the software revenue recognition guidance.

The impact of applying the new accounting guidance to new or materially modified arrangements entered into since July 1, 2009, is as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2009		Six Months Ended December 31, 2009	
	As Reported	Pro Forma Basis as if the Previous Accounting Guidance Were in Effect	As Reported	Pro Forma Basis as if the Previous Accounting Guidance Were in Effect
	(in 000s)			
Revenues:				
Gaming Equipment	\$ 78,791	\$ 73,314	\$ 140,794	\$ 133,649
Systems	57,604	56,754	111,622	110,772
Gaming equipment and systems	\$ 136,395	\$ 130,068	\$ 252,416	\$ 244,421

The impact on future periods is dependent upon the prevalence of multiple deliverable arrangements whereby a combination of gaming devices, hardware, software, maintenance and product support fees and consulting services are sold under one arrangement and the software license is time-based. Under such arrangements, all revenue was previously recognized ratably over the term of the time-based license as the Company was unable to establish VSOE of fair value for the software maintenance and product support, which runs contemporaneously with the license period. Under the new guidance, revenue from non-software elements delivered under such multiple deliverable arrangements will no longer be deferred if VSOE of fair value does not exist for an undelivered element. Rather, the revenue allocated to the non-software elements using the relative selling price method would be recognized upon delivery and customer acceptance, and only the revenue allocated to the software elements will be deferred and recognized over the term of the time-based license.

In allocating the arrangement fees to separate deliverables under the new accounting guidance, the Company used VSOE of selling price for gaming devices, maintenance and professional services; a combination of TPE and ESP for hardware, and ESP for system software deliverables. ESP for system software was determined based upon the Company's normal pricing and discounting practices.

Other recently adopted accounting pronouncements

On July 1, 2009, the Company adopted the new FASB ASC which establishes two levels of U.S. GAAP: authoritative and nonauthoritative. The ASC is now the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. GAAP. All other literature is considered non-authoritative. The Company's adoption of this statement had no impact on the consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows, but rather changes the reference used to cite specific FASB accounting literature.

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On July 1, 2009, the Company adopted new accounting guidance related to business combinations which clarifies the accounting for certain separately identifiable intangible assets which an acquirer does not intend to actively use. This guidance requires an acquirer in a business combination to account for a defensive intangible asset as a separate unit of accounting which should be amortized to expense over the period the asset diminishes in value. Future effects will be dependent upon acquisitions of defensive intangible assets, if any, at that time. In addition, there is new guidance for determining the useful life of a recognized intangible asset. This guidance is applied prospectively to intangible assets acquired after the effective date. However, the disclosure requirements are applied prospectively to all intangible assets recognized in financial statements. In addition, the new guidance requires that an acquiring entity recognize all of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions, requires the expense of acquisition costs, and also includes a substantial number of new disclosure requirements. The Company's adoption of this guidance did not have a significant impact on the disclosures or the consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows for the three and six months ended December 31, 2009.

On July 1, 2009, the Company adopted new accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Specifically, this guidance requires the recognition of a noncontrolling interest (minority interest) as equity in the consolidated financial statements and separate from the parent's equity. The amount of net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest will be included in consolidated net income on the face of the income statement. This guidance also clarifies that changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in deconsolidation are equity transactions if the parent retains its controlling financial interest and requires that a parent recognize a gain or loss in net income when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. Such gain or loss will be measured using the fair value of the noncontrolling equity investment on the deconsolidation date. The guidance also includes expanded disclosure requirements regarding the interests of the parent and its noncontrolling interest. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows, but did affect presentation and disclosure. As a result of the adoption, the Company reclassified noncontrolling interests in the amount of \$2.4 million from minority interest to equity in the June 30, 2009 Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and Statements of Stockholders' Equity. Certain reclassifications to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows have been made to prior period amounts to conform to the presentation of the current period. Recorded amounts for prior periods previously presented as Net income which are now presented as Net income attributable to Bally Technologies Incorporated, have not changed as a result of the adoption of this guidance.

On July 1, 2009, the Company adopted new accounting guidance requiring additional disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim and annual financial statements. The Company's adoption of this guidance resulted in the disclosure of information about the fair value of financial instruments consistent with the disclosures in the Company's most recent annual financial statements.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation. The carrying amounts reflected in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets for cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable, investment to fund jackpot liabilities, accounts payable, jackpot liabilities and long-term debt approximate their respective fair values.

All financial assets and liabilities are recognized or disclosed at fair value using a fair value hierarchy that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

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- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

- Level 2: inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities; or

- Level 3: unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

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The Company's only significant financial asset or liability measured at fair value on a recurring basis, excluding accrued interest components, consisted of a cash flow hedge related to a variable rate debt instrument as of December 31, 2009 (which is included in accrued liabilities in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets) as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements Using Input Type			Total
	Level 1	Level 2 (in 000s)		
Liability:				
Derivative financial instrument	\$	\$	1,040	\$

At June 30, 2009, the derivative financial instrument was an asset valued at \$255,000. The valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of the derivative financial instrument above in which the counterparties have high credit ratings, were derived from pricing models, such as discounted cash flow techniques, with all significant inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market data. The Company's discounted cash flow techniques use observable market inputs, such as LIBOR-based yield curves. See Note 4 to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, *Long-Term Debt*.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activity

The Company assesses, both at the inception of each hedge and on an on-going basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged items. Such highly effective derivatives are granted hedge accounting treatment. The derivative financial instrument meets these requirements and is accounted for as a cash flow hedge.

The impact of the cash flow hedge on the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements is depicted below:

Fiscal 2010:

	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)		Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion) (in 000s)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	
	Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended		Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended
Derivative in Cash Flow Hedging Relationship	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2009	December 31, 2009
Interest rate swap agreement	\$ (568)	\$ (2,798)	Interest expense	\$ (822)	\$ (1,503)

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Fiscal 2009:

Derivative in Cash Flow Hedging Relationship	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)		Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion) (in 000s)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	
	Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended		Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended
	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2008		December 31, 2008	December 31, 2008
Interest rate swap agreement	\$ (680)	\$ (680)	Interest expense	\$	\$

Table of Contents*Inventories*

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined on a first in, first out basis, or market. Cost elements included in work-in-process and finished goods include raw materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead. Inventories consist of the following:

	December 31, 2009	(in 000s)	June 30, 2009
Raw materials	\$ 34,726		\$ 40,662
Work-in-process	1,007		1,432
Finished goods	7,959		10,848
Total	\$ 43,692		\$ 52,942

2. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing earnings by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the additional dilution from all potentially dilutive securities.

The following computation of basic and diluted earnings per share applicable to the Company's common stock is as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(in 000s, except per share amounts)			
Net income attributable to Bally Technologies, Inc.	\$ 33,253	\$ 33,564	\$ 63,877	\$ 63,868
After tax interest expense on convertible debt		62	14	131
Diluted earnings attributable to Bally Technologies, Inc.	\$ 33,253	\$ 33,626	\$ 63,891	\$ 63,999
Weighted average common shares outstanding	54,518	54,419	54,393	54,745
Dilutive effect of:				
Stock options, Restricted Stock Units (RSU) and restricted stock	3,206	2,038	3,257	2,436
Warrants	26		24	11
Convertible debt (1)		274	44	236
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	57,750	56,731	57,718	57,428
Basic earnings attributable to Bally Technologies, Inc. per share	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.62	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.17
Diluted earnings attributable to Bally Technologies, Inc. per share	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.59	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.11

(1) The Company had certain related party debt outstanding which was convertible into common stock at the Company's discretion. The related party debt was paid in full in December 2009. See Note 5 to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, *Related Party Transactions*.

Certain securities were excluded from the diluted per share calculation because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive. Such securities consist of the following:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		(in 000s)	Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008		2009	2008
Stock options, RSU and restricted stock	394	2,523		323	869
Warrants		100			
	394	2,623		323	869

Table of Contents**3. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	Useful Life (Years)	December 31, 2009			June 30, 2009		
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount (dollars in 000s)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Computer software	3 - 9	\$ 33,794	\$ (25,874)	\$ 7,920	\$ 27,488	\$ (19,083)	\$ 8,405
License rights	3 - 5	3,764	(1,952)	1,812	2,117	(1,814)	303
Trademarks	5	2,203	(1,889)	314	2,203	(1,693)	510
Core technology	5 - 8	22,763	(8,465)	14,298	22,763	(6,585)	16,178
Contracts	10	10,043	(5,866)	4,177	10,043	(5,364)	4,679
Other intangibles	3 - 7	1,686	(986)	700	7,627	(5,504)	2,123
Total finite lived intangible assets		74,253	\$ (45,032)	\$ 29,221	\$ 72,241	\$ (40,043)	\$ 32,198
Trademark	indefinite	7,500		7,500			
Total		\$ 81,753	\$ (45,032)	\$ 36,721	\$ 72,241	\$ (40,043)	\$ 32,198

In September 2009, the Company recorded an intangible asset of approximately \$7.5 million related to one-time consideration given for a perpetual, world-wide license for the use of the Bally trademark in connection with the Company's business. Consideration for this intangible asset included approximately \$5.0 million related to the delivery of gaming devices and \$2.5 million in forgiveness of certain customer receivable balances. Previously, a royalty fee was paid and expensed based upon the number of units produced and sold using the trademark.

Total amortization expense related to finite lived intangible assets for the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$2.5 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, which included computer software amortization expense of \$1.1 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. Total amortization expense related to finite lived intangible assets for the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$5.0 million and \$4.5 million, respectively, which included computer software amortization expense of \$2.3 million and \$2.0 million, respectively. Future amortization of finite lived intangible assets is scheduled as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	(in 000s)
2010 (remaining six months of fiscal year)	\$ 5,151
2011	8,519
2012	6,261
2013	5,170
2014	1,516
Thereafter	2,604
Total	\$ 29,221

All goodwill is associated with the Gaming Equipment and Systems segment. The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the six months ended December 31, 2009, are as follows:

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	(in 000s)	
Balance at June 30, 2009	\$	161,960
Foreign currency translation adjustment		125
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$	162,085

Table of Contents**4. LONG-TERM DEBT**

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	December 31, 2009	(in 000s)	June 30, 2009
Term loan facility	\$ 191,250		\$ 206,250
Related party debt (see Note 5)			2,800
Other, generally unsecured		47	37
Long-term debt		191,297	209,087
Less current maturities		(37,547)	(35,337)
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	\$ 153,750		\$ 173,750

On September 29, 2008, the Company entered into a \$225.0 million term loan and a \$75.0 million revolving credit facility (collectively, the Credit Facility). The Credit Facility matures in September 2012. The Company has the option to request an increase in the size of the term loan and/or revolving credit facility by up to \$50.0 million in the aggregate provided that certain conditions are met. The proceeds from the Credit Facility and cash-on-hand of \$14.6 million were used to repay the then existing bank term loans totaling \$289.6 million. The Company also used cash-on-hand to pay for transaction fees and expenses totaling \$10.7 million, which are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the Credit Facility.

As of December 31, 2009, there was approximately \$75.0 million of undrawn availability under the revolving credit facility. Availability under the revolving credit facility is reduced to the extent of outstanding letters of credit.

The interest rate on the term loan is subject to a leverage-based pricing grid. If the Company's leverage ratio, as defined under the term loan, is greater than 1.5, the interest rate will be LIBOR plus a margin of 3.25%; if the leverage ratio is between 1.0 and 1.5, the interest rate will be LIBOR plus a margin of 3.00%; and if the leverage ratio is below 1.0, the interest rate will be LIBOR plus a margin of 2.75%. In December 2008, the Company entered into a floating-to-fixed interest rate swap, as discussed below, fixing the interest rate of the term loan at 1.89% plus the applicable margin (2.75% at December 31, 2009) for the remaining term.

The term loan is in its second year and requires quarterly principal reductions of \$8.75 million through September 30, 2010 and \$11.25 million during each of the third and fourth years of the agreement, with a balloon payment due at maturity in September 2012. The Credit Facility is collateralized by substantially all of the Company's domestic property and is guaranteed by each of the Company's domestic subsidiaries, excluding any noncontrolling interests, and is secured by a pledge agreement.

The Credit Facility contains a number of covenants that, among other things, restrict the ability of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries to dispose of assets, incur additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock, pay dividends or make other distributions, enter into certain acquisitions, repurchase equity interests or subordinated indebtedness, issue or sell equity interests of the Company's subsidiaries, engage in mergers or acquisitions or certain transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates, and that otherwise restrict corporate activities.

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The financial covenants under the Credit Facility consist of a leverage ratio and a fixed charges coverage ratio. The leverage ratio is computed as total debt outstanding at the end of the quarter divided by the trailing twelve months Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA), excluding certain cash and non-cash charges. The fixed charges coverage ratio is computed as EBITDA, adjusted for both the trailing twelve months capital expenditures, share repurchases and cash taxes paid, divided by the trailing twelve months interest charges plus all payments of principal made during the previous twelve months.

A breach of any of the covenants or the inability to comply with the required financial ratios could result in a default under the Credit Facility. In the event of any such default, the lenders could elect to declare all borrowings outstanding under the Credit Facility, together with any accrued interest and other fees, to be due and payable. If the Company were unable to repay the indebtedness upon its acceleration, the lenders could proceed against the underlying collateral.

The Company was in compliance with all of the Credit Facility covenants as of December 31, 2009.

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The Company's related party debt, which totaled approximately \$2.8 million as of June 30, 2009, was paid in full during the quarter. It consisted of the debt owed to the former principals of Sierra Design Group (SDG). See Note 5, *Related Party Transactions*.

Interest Rate Swap Agreement

In December 2008, the Company entered into a floating-to-fixed interest rate swap agreement with an original notional value of \$218.8 million and a maturity date of September 26, 2012. This interest rate swap serves to fix the floating LIBOR based debt under the term loan to fixed rate debt at an interest rate of 1.89% plus the applicable margin to manage the risk exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

The Company has documented and designated this interest rate swap as a cash flow hedge. Based on the assessment of effectiveness using statistical regression, the Company determined that the interest rate swap is effective. Effectiveness testing of the hedge relationship and measurement to quantify ineffectiveness is performed each fiscal quarter using the hypothetical derivative method. As the interest rate swap qualifies as a cash flow hedge, the Company adjusts the cash flow hedge on a quarterly basis to its fair value with a corresponding offset to accumulated OCI. The interest rate swap has been and is expected to remain highly effective for the life of the hedge. Effective amounts are reclassified to interest expense as the related hedged expense is incurred. Any ineffectiveness is reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to other income (expense). As of December 31, 2009, the Company had no ineffectiveness on its cash flow hedge. Amounts related to the swap expected to be reclassified from other comprehensive income to interest expense in the next twelve months total \$2.3 million.

Additional information on the Company's interest rate swap is as follows:

Interest Rate Swaps	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value (in 000s)	Location of Offsetting Balance
Cash flow hedge \$191.3 million LIBOR based debt	Accrued Liabilities	\$ 1,040	Accumulated other comprehensive loss

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In connection with the acquisition of SDG, the consideration paid included subordinated debt issued to the former principals of SDG. Certain of the former principals are now employees of the Company. At the Company's discretion, the principal and accrued interest thereon can be paid in cash, or can be converted into shares of the Company's common stock using the average stock price for the 20 business days prior to the delivery of such shares. As of June 30, 2009, the subordinated debt totaled \$2.8 million, all of which was included in current maturities. The subordinated debt was paid in full in December 2009.

Table of Contents**6. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION***Employee Stock Purchase Plan*

In February 2008, the Company's stockholders approved the 2008 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the 2008 ESPP Plan). The 2008 ESPP Plan provides that eligible employees are able to contribute up to 10% of their eligible earnings towards the quarterly purchase of the Company's common stock. The employee's purchase price is equal to 85% of the fair market value on date of purchase. During the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, employees purchased 24,935 shares and 39,305 shares of common stock for approximately \$0.9 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, under the 2008 ESPP Plan.

Share-Based Award Plans

Stock option activity as of and for the six months ended December 31, 2009 is summarized below:

	Shares (in 000s)	Exercise Price (per share)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in 000s)
Balance outstanding as of June 30, 2009	6,903	\$ 17.96		\$ 85,222
Granted	317	40.10		
Exercised	(1,363)	13.57		
Forfeited or expired	(38)	27.45		
Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2009	5,819	\$ 20.13	5.09	\$ 123,679
Exercisable as of December 31, 2009	4,348	\$ 17.92	4.76	\$ 101,816

Restricted stock and RSU activity as of and for the six months ended December 31, 2009 is summarized below:

	Restricted Stock (in 000s)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (per share)	RSUs (years)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (in 000s)
Balance outstanding as of June 30, 2009	310	\$ 30.42	623	\$ 17.71
Granted	105	38.98	42	38.98
Released	(26)	21.38	(8)	41.60
Forfeited or expired				
Balance outstanding as of December 31, 2009	389	\$ 33.35	657	\$ 18.77
Vested as of December 31, 2009			537	\$ 16.18

Share-Based Compensation

The following table presents share-based compensation expense included in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(in 000s)			
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 2,818	\$ 2,874	\$ 5,459	\$ 5,769
Research and development	777	633	1,596	1,259
Cost of gaming equipment and systems and operations	37	31	76	68
Share-based compensation expense before tax	3,632	3,538	7,131	7,096
Income tax benefit	1,271	1,239	2,496	2,484
Net share-based compensation expense	\$ 2,361	\$ 2,299	\$ 4,635	\$ 4,612

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As of December 31, 2009, there was \$14.6 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to the unvested portion of stock options which will be recognized over the subsequent 1.90 years. In addition, as of December 31, 2009, there was \$10.0 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to the unvested portion of restricted stock and RSUs which will be recognized over the subsequent 1.70 years.

7. STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY, WARRANTS AND RIGHTS

Warrants

The Company issued 100,000 stock purchase warrants in February 2004 in connection with an acquisition. The strike price of the warrant is \$24.69 with a term of seven years. During the six months ended December 31, 2009, 36,710 stock purchase warrants were exercised and converted into 14,290 shares of the Company's common stock. The exercises were cashless and net shares were issued for the difference between the strike price of the warrant and the market value of the Company's common stock upon exercise.

Share Repurchase Plan

On January 28, 1999, the Company's Board of Directors approved a share repurchase plan under which, subject to price and market conditions, purchases of shares could be made from time to time in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions using available cash. The Company's share repurchase limit was set on August 12, 2008 under the existing share repurchase plan at \$100 million. On December 2, 2009, the Board of Directors approved a new share repurchase plan to purchase up to \$100 million of common stock effective January 1, 2010. The new plan replaced the Company's existing \$100 million share repurchase plan.

During the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company repurchased 793,869 shares and 1,066,000 shares of common stock for \$31.1 million and \$27.0 million, respectively, under the previous share repurchase plan. As of January 1, 2010, \$100.0 million is available to be repurchased under the new share repurchase plan.

Special Stock

The Company's Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of up to 10,000,000 shares of special stock ("Special Stock"). The Special Stock may be issued from time to time in one or more series, each having such designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights, qualifications, limitations or restrictions as shall be stated and expressed in the resolution providing for the issuance of Special Stock or any series thereof adopted by the Board of Directors. Special Stock consists of non-voting stock where no holder of the Special Stock shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of stockholders or otherwise, except as may be specifically provided by law or as approved by the Board of Directors in certain limited circumstances at the time of the stock issuance.

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To date, there have been four series of Special Stock authorized for issuance: the Initial Series, the Series B, the Series E and the Series F. In June 1996, the Company issued shares of Series E Special Stock to certain holders of the Company's 7 1/2% Convertible Subordinated Debentures (which were retired in 1996) who elected to receive such stock in lieu of receiving common stock. The holders of shares of Series E Special Stock have no voting rights except as required by law. A total of 115 shares of Series E Special Stock remain outstanding. No other shares of Special Stock remain outstanding.

8. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes for interim periods is based on the current estimate of the annual effective tax rate expected to be applicable for the full fiscal year and the impact of discrete items, if any. The effective income tax rate was approximately 33.7% and 35.5% for the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and 34.5% and 36.0% for the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The lower rate in fiscal 2010 predominantly reflects changes in the forecasted geographical mix of taxable income for the fiscal year.

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The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is examining the Company's United States federal income tax returns for 2003 through 2005. Throughout the examination, the IRS has proposed, and management has agreed to certain adjustments related to the open tax years that have been recorded in the income tax provision. In January 2009, the IRS completed its field examination of the open tax years and issued a Revenue Agent's Report (RAR). Also in January 2009, the Company paid \$3.4 million in tax and \$1.2 million in interest to the IRS to settle certain agreed adjustments. The Company filed a formal protest regarding certain unagreed adjustments and the case was assigned to the IRS Appeals Office in August 2009. The opening conference with the IRS Appeals Officer is set for March 2010. If successful in defending the Company's position, it would result in a reduction to unrecognized tax benefits and a corresponding reduction of income tax provisions of approximately \$4.8 million, excluding interest. If the IRS were to prevail in full, it would result in additional income tax provisions of approximately \$5.4 million, plus interest, for the tax years through 2005.

It is reasonably possible that within the next twelve months the Company will resolve some of the matters presently under consideration with the IRS which may increase or decrease unrecognized tax benefits for the open tax years. However, an estimate of such increase or decrease cannot reasonably be made.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company has accrued \$17.1 million related to uncertain tax positions, excluding related accrued interest and penalties, \$15.2 million of which, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate. As of December 31, 2009, the Company has \$5.4 million accrued for the payment of interest and penalties.

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties, or other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. The Company has not recorded any loss accruals for these contingencies.

On December 7, 2004, IGT filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada. The complaint asserted that the Company's wheel-based games, such as Monte Carlo, Lucky Wheel and Cash For Life, its games with a reel in the top box, such as Bonus Frenzy, and its iVIEW products infringed on patents held by IGT, and sought injunctive relief and damages in unspecified amounts. As part of the defense, the Company asserted counterclaims seeking damages and other relief against IGT, including claims that IGT's patents were invalid, unenforceable and not infringed, as well as several claims that IGT engaged in anti-competitive conduct in violation of state and federal antitrust laws. In October 2008, the court granted the Company's motions for summary judgment, ruling that IGT's two wheel patents and a touch-screen player-tracking patent were invalid; that even if the patents were valid, the Company's wheel-based games at issue would not infringe; and that certain of its iVIEW products do not infringe the two asserted player-tracking patents. The court also found issues of material fact regarding IGT's alleged inequitable conduct before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and denied IGT's motions to dismiss those claims, leaving them for trial. However, the court postponed the trial until after IGT has appealed the court's summary judgments on patent infringement and validity. IGT appealed, and on October 22, 2009, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed the District Court's decision in its entirety.

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In April 2006, IGT filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. The complaint asserted that the Company's Bally Power Bonusing products infringe patents held by IGT, and sought injunctive relief and damages in unspecified amounts. Of the nine patents and 200 claims originally filed in the case by IGT, all but three patents and eight claims have been dismissed. On April 28, 2009, the District Court issued an order finding that the Company's Power Promotions, Power Bank, and SDS/CMP Power Winners products do not infringe IGT's patents. The court also found that the Company's ACSC Power Winners and ACSC Power Reward products infringe some patent claims asserted by IGT, but not others. Appeals by both parties are expected. In the meantime, the Company has undertaken technical changes to ensure non-infringement for the two products partially in question, and on December 22, 2009, the court denied IGT's motion for a permanent injunction against the products. The Company does not believe that potential infringement damages, if any, would be material to its financial position as the revenues from these two products to date have not been material.

In September 2006, the Company filed a patent infringement lawsuit against IGT in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada. The complaint asserted that certain of IGT's bonus wheel games infringe a patent held by the Company, and sought injunctive relief and damages. IGT filed an answer generally denying the claims and filed a motion for summary judgment which was granted in September 2008 declaring the wheel patent obvious and therefore invalid. On October 22, 2009, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed the District Court's decision.

Table of Contents**10. SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION**

The Company operates in two business segments: (i) Bally Gaming Equipment and Systems which designs, manufactures, assembles, distributes and operates gaming devices and licenses computerized monitoring and bonusing systems for gaming devices, and (ii) Casino Operations which owns and operates a casino in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Certain expenses related to Company-wide initiatives are managed at the corporate level and are not allocated to either operating segment. The accounting policies of these segments are consistent with the Company's policies for the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements.

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(in 000s)			
Revenues:				
Gaming Equipment and Systems				
Gaming Equipment	\$ 78,791	\$ 101,335	\$ 140,794	\$ 208,575
Gaming Operations	68,578	66,407	139,887	134,183
Systems	57,604	55,906	111,622	108,240
	204,973	223,648	392,303	450,998
Casino Operations	8,500	9,646	17,655	19,694
Total revenues	\$ 213,473	\$ 233,294	\$ 409,958	\$ 470,692
Gross Margin(1):				
Gaming Equipment and Systems				
Gaming Equipment	\$ 41,418	\$ 49,944	\$ 70,912	\$ 97,288
Gaming Operations	47,680	45,408	99,898	92,624
Systems	41,174	41,587	77,329	76,995
	130,272	136,939	248,139	266,907
Casino Operations	4,876	5,326	10,166	11,019
Total gross margin	\$ 135,148	\$ 142,265	\$ 258,305	\$ 277,926
Operating income:				
Gaming Equipment and Systems	\$ 57,588	\$ 62,697	\$ 109,608	\$ 121,802
Casino Operations	2,091	2,467	4,639	5,354
Corporate	(5,307)	(5,715)	(8,960)	(14,230)
Total operating income	\$ 54,372	\$ 59,449	\$ 105,287	\$ 112,926

(1) Gross Margin from Gaming Equipment and Systems excludes amortization related to certain intangibles including core technology and license rights, which are included in depreciation and amortization.

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The Company has operations based primarily in the United States as well as significant sales and distribution offices based in Europe, and other foreign locations, including South America. The table below presents information as to the Company's revenues and operating income by geographic region which is determined by country of destination:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(in 000s)			
Revenues:				
United States and Canada	\$ 173,700	\$ 200,844	\$ 334,706	\$ 404,084
International	39,773	32,450	75,252	66,608
Total revenues	\$ 213,473	\$ 233,294	\$ 409,958	\$ 470,692
Operating income:				
United States and Canada	\$ 43,693	\$ 52,551	\$ 85,071	\$ 98,401
International	10,679	6,898	20,216	14,525
Total operating income	\$ 54,372	\$ 59,449	\$ 105,287	\$ 112,926

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

We begin this section with a summary of our key operating business divisions as of December 31, 2009. The overview is followed by a detailed analysis of our results of operations and our financial condition and liquidity as of and for the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. References to we, our, us, or the Company refer to Bally Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements made or incorporated by reference in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), in our press releases and in statements made by or with the approval of authorized personnel constitute forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), and are subject to the safe harbor created thereby. Forward looking statements reflect intent, belief or current expectations with respect to, among other things, future events and financial trends affecting us. Forward looking statements are typically identified by words such as believes, estimates, expects, anticipates, plans, should, would and expressions.

Although we believe the expectations reflected in any forward looking statements are reasonable, readers are cautioned that forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, are not guarantees of future performance and that actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. These differences can arise as a result of the risks described in Item 1A, Risk Factors included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 (the 2009 10-K), as well as other factors such as the impact of competition, the impact of any prolonged downturn in the economy or the financial markets, our ability to service debt, product development, foreign operations, dependence on key personnel, the ability to integrate future acquisitions, regulation by gaming authorities, the outcome of pending litigation matters, gaming taxes, market risks and the potential adverse effects to our financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

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Forward looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q speak only as of the date hereof, and forward looking statements in documents incorporated by reference speak only as of the date of those documents. Unless otherwise required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise these forward looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In light of these risks and uncertainties, we cannot assure you that the forward looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q will, in fact, transpire.

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Business Overview

We are a diversified, worldwide gaming company that designs, manufactures, distributes and operates gaming devices and computerized monitoring and accounting systems for gaming devices. In addition to selling our gaming devices, we also offer our customers a wide range of rental options. Our primary technologies include gaming devices for land-based, riverboat and Native American casinos, video lottery and central determination markets and specialized system-based hardware and software products. Our specialized system-based hardware and software products provide casinos with a wide range of marketing, data management, accounting, security and other software applications and tools to more effectively manage their operations. We also own and operate the Rainbow Casino, a dockside riverboat casino in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

We derive our revenue from the following four sources:

- *Gaming Equipment* Sale of gaming devices and related equipment, parts and conversion kits;
- *Gaming Operations* Operation of linked progressive systems, video lottery and centrally determined systems and the rental of gaming devices and content;
- *Systems* Sale of computerized monitoring systems and related recurring hardware and software maintenance revenue; and
- *Casino Operations* Operation of the Rainbow Casino.

We report our revenue and income in two reportable segments: the Bally Gaming Equipment and Systems segment, which includes our Gaming Equipment, Gaming Operations and Systems divisions, and our Casino Operations segment. Our total revenues were \$213.5 million and \$233.3 million for the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$410.0 million and \$470.7 million for the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Revenue from our Bally Gaming Equipment and Systems segment represented approximately 96% of our total revenues for both the three and six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

We review certain financial measures in assessing our financial condition and operating performance not only in connection with creating our forecasts and in making comparisons to financial results from prior periods, but also in making comparisons to our competitors' financial results. We focus on fluctuations in revenue, cost and gross margin and also pay close attention to changes in consolidated operating income, net income, diluted earnings per share, adjusted EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, including asset charges and share-based compensation), cash flows from operations and free cash flow (cash flows from operating activities less capital expenditures) as they are key indicators of our success in growing our business. We also measure changes in selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses as a percent of revenue, which indicate management's ability to control costs, as well as changes in research and development as a percent of revenue, which demonstrate investment in our technology assets. The measures listed above are not a comprehensive list of all factors considered by us in assessing our financial condition and operating performance, and we may consider other individual measures as required by trends and discrete events arising in a specific period, but they are the key indicators that we generally weigh most heavily from period to period.

We are currently operating in a challenging economic environment and the combination of economic uncertainty, lower demand for replacement products and reduced opportunities from new or expanded markets has negatively impacted our consolidated results. The gaming sector was negatively impacted by lower consumer spending and limited resources available to fund capital projects. The replacement cycle for gaming machines in North America continues to be sluggish, but we are cautiously optimistic that gaming operators' replacement game buying demand will begin to improve in calendar 2010. In fiscal year 2010, we have or will be releasing new cabinets and a more advanced operating system which will drive better quality games. During the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we sold 3,342 and 4,889 new gaming devices in the United States and Canada, respectively, and during the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we sold 5,760 and 10,088

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new gaming devices in the United States and Canada, respectively. The adverse affects of the sluggish demand for game sales on our revenues is partially offset by the performance of gaming operations, our systems business, and our continued expansion into international markets during the period. International revenues were \$39.8 million and \$32.5 million for the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$75.3 million and \$66.6 million for the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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Despite the challenging economic conditions, we have experienced continued strength in Gaming Operations and Systems revenues during the period. Gaming Operations revenues were \$68.6 million and \$66.4 million during the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$139.9 million and \$134.2 million for the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Revenues were higher than in the prior periods due primarily to the continued performance of existing and new premium game units and expansion in our centrally determined business. Gaming operations margins improved due to better management of our capital, more strategic placements and supply chain efficiencies. In addition, we experienced significant growth in the installed base of our centrally determined systems which increased by approximately 5,338 units over December 31, 2008 due primarily to increased placements, especially in the Class II and centrally determined markets. We recently released or are about to release some new products including our new spinning-wheel game, Cash Wheel , including Hot Shots Cash Wheel , our all new Digital Tower Series platform, which includes 77777 Jackpot , Fireball , Cash Spin, the first title using our U-Spin feature, and our Jumbo and DualVision cabinets. We continue to focus our efforts on the introduction of new and innovative games and cabinets both for our video and stepper platforms.

Systems revenues were \$57.6 million and \$55.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$111.6 million and \$108.2 million for the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Maintenance revenue increased 20% in the three months ended December 31, 2009, and 15% in the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same periods in the prior year, as a result of an increased install base of customers on our systems. For systems, the new SDS® Version 11, which runs on both Unix and Windows off the same code base, our iVIEW Display Manager , and our Power Bonusing products are generating positive interest. During fiscal 2010, we released Version 11.0 systems products, added new international contracts, and in October 2009, a large resort and casino in southern California signed an agreement with the Company to provide up to 5,000 iVIEW Display Manager controllers. Over the last few years, we continued our focus on the basics of enterprise software development, delivery, customer support and services discipline, on improving core products, providing quality upgrade options for our customers, and increasing customer satisfaction levels through better service and support which are all serving us well in these difficult economic times.

There have been several recent developments fueled by the economic situation that we believe will benefit us in the long term. Domestically, we are focused on new opportunities including the actual or potential expansion of gaming in Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. The breadth and timing of such opportunities remains uncertain due to the legislative process in these jurisdictions, as well as the difficult credit environment facing our customers and the risk of continued economic uncertainty. We are also engaged in expanding our position in Mexico as it moves to Class III gaming, as well as opportunities in the Italian and Australian markets. Further, as we continue to grow and become a strong player in Asia, opportunities are anticipated to arise in that region which would enable us to expand internationally.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$50.4 million and \$73.5 million during the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Cash flow from operations decreased 31% for the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year. Each fiscal period had similar operating results, but the current fiscal period's cash flow from operations was negatively impacted primarily by increases in accounts and notes receivable, when compared to the same period last year. Since December 31, 2008, we have also reduced our debt by \$89.4 million, including paying down the revolving line of credit to zero.

For the three months ended December 31, 2009, revenues from the Rainbow Casino decreased to \$8.5 million from \$9.6 million in the same period last year, and for the six months ended December 31, 2009, revenue decreased to \$17.7 million from \$19.7 million in the same period last year. These decreases reflect the impact of competition from a new casino that opened in late October 2008, other nearby expansions, and the current challenging economic environment.

Management continuously monitors and reviews its SG&A expenses in comparison to revenues. SG&A expenses increased as a percentage of revenue to 26% and 25% during the three and six months ended December 31, 2009, respectively, when compared to 25% and 24% during the

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same periods in the prior year, respectively, due primarily to a \$3.0 million insurance reimbursement recognized in the same period last year. The reimbursement was from claims for the 2005 U.S. Gulf Coast hurricanes, which destroyed or temporarily shut down our gaming operations in the region when our rental and daily fee games were destroyed in third party locations.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

Our results of operations are summarized below:

	Overall Consolidated Operating Results							
	Three Months Ended December 31,				Six Months Ended December 31,			
	2009	% Rev	2008	% Rev	2009	% Rev	2008	% Rev
Revenues	\$ 213.5	100%	\$ 233.3	100%	\$ 410.0	100%	\$ 470.7	100%
Selling, general and administrative	55.6	26%	58.0	25%	102.5	25%	115.2	24%
Research and development costs	19.5	9%	19.3	8%	39.0	10%	39.2	8%
Depreciation and amortization	5.7	3%	5.5	2%	11.5	3%	10.6	2%
Operating income	54.4	25%	59.4	25%	105.3	26%	112.9	24%
Net income attributable to Bally Technologies, Inc.	\$ 33.3	16%	\$ 33.6	14%	\$ 63.9	16%	\$ 63.9	14%

Bally Gaming Equipment and Systems

We are one of the leading providers of technology to the gaming industry. The Bally Gaming and Systems segment consists of three primary sub-groups: Gaming Equipment, which includes the sale of gaming devices and related equipment, parts and conversion kits; Gaming Operations, which includes the operation of wide-area progressive, video lottery and centrally determined systems and the rental of gaming devices and content; and Systems, which includes the sale and support of computerized monitoring systems and related recurring hardware and software maintenance revenue.

The summary financial results and operating statistics for Bally Gaming Equipment and Systems are as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31,				Six Months Ended December 31,			
	2009	%	2008	%	2009	%	2008	%
(dollars in millions)								
Revenues:								
Gaming Equipment	\$ 78.8	38%	\$ 101.3	45%	\$ 140.8	36%	\$ 208.6	46%
Gaming Operations	68.6	34%	66.4	30%	139.9	36%	134.2	30%
Systems	57.6	28%	55.9	25%	111.6	28%	108.2	24%
Total revenues	\$ 205.0	100%	\$ 223.6	100%	\$ 392.3	100%	\$ 451.0	100%
Gross Margin:								
Gaming Equipment (1)	\$ 41.4	53%	\$ 49.9	49%	\$ 70.9	50%	\$ 97.3	47%
Gaming Operations	47.7	70%	45.4	68%	99.9	71%	92.6	69%
Systems (1)(2)	41.1	72%	41.6	74%	77.3	69%	77.0	71%
Total gross margin	\$ 130.2	64%	\$ 136.9	61%	\$ 248.1	63%	\$ 266.9	59%
Selling, general and administrative(2)	\$ 48.4	24%	\$ 50.2	22%	\$ 90.0	23%	\$ 97.1	22%

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Research and development costs	19.5	10%	19.3	9%	39.0	10%	39.2	9%
Depreciation and amortization	4.7	2%	4.7	2%	9.5	2%	8.8	2%
Operating income	\$ 57.6	28%	\$ 62.7	28%	\$ 109.6	28%	\$ 121.8	27%

(1) Gross Margin from Gaming Equipment and Systems excludes amortization related to certain intangibles including core technology and license rights, which are included in depreciation and amortization.

(2) Certain costs of system sales previously included in selling, general and administrative expenses have been reclassified in the prior year to conform to the current year presentation. See Note 1 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

in license revenue was predominately from Washington.

Gaming Operations Gross Margin. Gross margin increased to 70% in the three months ended December 31, 2009 from 68%, in the same period last year, primarily as a result of the increases in participation, rental and license revenue which had little associated variable costs. In addition, there was a decrease in progressive jackpot expense and royalty expense during the same period.

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Systems Revenue. Systems revenue increased \$1.7 million, or 3%, to approximately \$57.6 million in the three months ended December 31, 2009 when compared to the same period last year primarily as a result of higher maintenance revenue in the current period. Maintenance revenue increased \$2.4 million, or 20%, in the three months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, as a result of the increased install base of customers on our systems.

Systems Gross Margin. Systems gross margin decreased to 72% in the three months ended December 31, 2009 from 74%, in the same period last year, primarily as a result of a change in the mix of products sold in the comparative periods.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$1.8 million, or 4%, in the three months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to a decrease in consulting and legal fees offset by an increase in insurance expense due to a \$3.0 million insurance reimbursement recognized in the same period last year. The reimbursement was from claims for the 2005 U.S. Gulf Coast hurricanes which destroyed or temporarily shut down our gaming operations in the region when our rental and daily fee games were destroyed in third party locations. Consulting fees decreased due to a companywide initiative to reduce external consulting and convert individuals to full time positions only where necessary. Legal fees decreased due to a reduction in services provided during the same period.

Research and Development Costs. Research and development costs increased \$0.2 million, or 1%, in the three months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year. The Company remains focused on its technology assets due to the competitive landscape that requires a continual investment in future generations of gaming products and systems.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$4.7 million in both the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Six Months Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Six Months Ended December 31, 2008

Total revenues for our Bally Gaming Equipment and Systems segment decreased \$58.7 million, or 13%, in the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, as a result of the following:

Gaming Equipment Revenue. Gaming Equipment revenue decreased by \$67.8 million, or 32%, to approximately \$140.8 million primarily as a result of a 30% decrease in new gaming device sales to 8,933 units in the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to 12,697 units in the same period last year. New gaming device sales decreased due to a continued sluggish North America replacement market and fewer new casino openings and expansions during this period as compared to the same period in the prior year. In addition, during the six months ended December 31, 2008, we sold 505 OEM units. ASP decreased less than 1% to \$14,213 in the six months ended December 31, 2009 compared to \$14,288 in the same period last year. The decrease in ASP was driven by the mix of new products sold in the comparative periods.

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Gaming Equipment Gross Margin. Gaming Equipment gross margin increased to 50% in the six months ended December 31, 2009 from 47%, in the same period last year, primarily as a result of improved purchasing and manufacturing efficiencies. In addition, royalty expense decreased \$3.7 million in the six months ended December 31, 2009 when compared to the same period last year, due to a reduction in fees associated with unit sales and game conversions with third party titles. There was also a \$1.4 million decrease in inventory write-downs during the period as a result of improved material planning efforts and a concentrated effort to convert or rework slower moving inventory, when compared to the same period last year.

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Gaming Operations Revenue. Gaming Operations revenue increased \$5.7 million, or 4%, to approximately \$139.9 million in the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, primarily as a result of an increase in participation and license revenue. The improvement in participation revenue was primarily due to an increase in premium revenue units and from our installed base of devices connected to our centrally determined systems (Class II, Video Lottery and iVIEW network) that increased 12% from 44,536 units as of December 31, 2008 to 49,874 units as of December 31, 2009. The improvement in license revenue was predominately from Washington.

Gaming Operations Gross Margin. Gross margin increased to 71% in the six months ended December 31, 2009 from 69%, in the same period last year, primarily as a result of the increases in participation and license revenue which had little associated variable costs.

Systems Revenue. Systems revenue increased \$3.4 million, or 3%, to approximately \$111.6 million in the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, primarily as a result of higher maintenance revenue in the current period. Maintenance revenue increased \$3.6 million, or 15%, in the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, as a result of the increased install base of customers on our systems.

Systems Gross Margin. Systems gross margin decreased to 69% in the six months ended December 31, 2009 from 71%, in the same period last year, primarily as a result of an increase in discounts and a change in the mix of products sold in the comparative periods.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$7.1 million, or 7%, in the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to decreases in consulting and legal fees offset by an increase in insurance expense due primarily to a \$3.0 million insurance reimbursement recognized in the same period last year. The reimbursement was from claims for the 2005 U.S. Gulf Coast hurricanes which destroyed or temporarily shut down our gaming operations in the region when our rental and daily fee games were destroyed in third party locations. The decrease in consulting expense was due to a companywide initiative to reduce external consulting and convert individuals to full time positions only where necessary. Legal fees decreased due to a reduction in services provided during the same period.

Research and Development Costs. Research and development costs decreased \$0.2 million in the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year. The Company remains focused on its technology assets due to the competitive landscape that requires a continual investment in future generations of gaming products and systems.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$0.7 million, or 8%, in the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to same period last year, primarily as a result of additions of core technology assets, property and equipment and leased gaming equipment year over year.

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Our Rainbow Casino is one of five casinos currently operating in the Vicksburg, Mississippi market. Our casino draws customers primarily from within a 75-mile radius surrounding Vicksburg, which includes Jackson, Mississippi. The summary of our financial results and operating statistics for our Casino Operations is as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31,				Six Months Ended December 31,			
	2009	% Rev	2008	% Rev	2009	% Rev	2008	% Rev
	(dollars in millions)							
Revenue	\$ 8.5	100%	\$ 9.7	100%	\$ 17.7	100%	\$ 19.7	100%
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 1.8	21%	\$ 2.1	22%	\$ 3.6	20%	\$ 4.2	21%
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 0.9	11%	\$ 0.8	8%	\$ 1.9	11%	\$ 1.5	8%
Operating income	\$ 2.1	25%	\$ 2.5	26%	\$ 4.6	26%	\$ 5.4	27%
Operating statistics:								
Average number of gaming devices	807		799		806		808	
Average number of table games	6		10		6		10	

Three Months Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Three Months Ended December 31, 2008

Casino Operations. Revenue decreased by \$1.2 million, or 12%, for the three months ended December 31, 2009 when compared to the same period last year due primarily to increased competition and a continuing sluggish economy that reduced patronage during the quarter. The Mississippi River counties reported an 8% decline in gaming revenues during the three months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year. In addition, there was a 40% reduction in the average number of table games at our property during the three months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year. The reduction in table games had a minimal effect on revenue because they were seldom open due to lack of demand.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$0.3 million, or 14%, for the three months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to a decrease in advertising expenditures during the period.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$0.1 million, or 13%, for the three months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to the increase in the number of newer slot machines deployed during the period.

Six Months Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Six Months Ended December 31, 2008

Casino Operations. Revenue decreased by \$2.0 million, or 10%, for the six months ended December 31, 2009 when compared to the same period last year due primarily to increased competition and a continuing sluggish economy that reduced patronage during the period. The Mississippi River counties reported a 9% decline in gaming revenues during the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year. In addition, there was a 40% reduction in the average number of table games at our property during the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year. The reduction in table games had a minimal effect on revenue because they were seldom opened due to lack of demand.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$0.6 million, or 14%, for the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to a decrease in payroll and related expenses and advertising expenditures during the period.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$0.4 million, or 27%, for the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to the increase in the number of newer slot machines deployed during the period.

Table of Contents*Parent Company*

The summary financial results of Bally Technologies, Inc., our parent entity, are set forth below. These results also include certain other income and expenses that are otherwise not allocated to a specific business segment.

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(dollars in millions)			
General and administrative	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.8	\$ 8.9	\$ 14.0
Depreciation and amortization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Operating loss	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.8	\$ 8.9	\$ 14.3
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.9	\$ 1.3	\$ 2.1
Interest expense	(3.2)	(6.2)	(6.5)	(11.3)
Other, net	(1.1)	(1.6)	(1.0)	(4.2)
Total other expense	\$ (3.7)	\$ (6.9)	\$ (6.2)	\$ (13.4)
Income tax expense	\$ (17.1)	\$ (18.7)	\$ (34.1)	\$ (35.8)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.3	\$ 1.1	\$ (0.2)

Three Months Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Three Months Ended December 31, 2008

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased \$0.5 million, or 9%, in the three months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, primarily as a result of a decrease in accounting fees of \$1.5 million offset by an increase in legal fees of \$0.9 million during the same period.

Other Income (Expense). Other expense decreased \$3.2 million, or 46%, in the three months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year. Other expense decreased primarily due to a decrease in interest expense and a decrease in losses incurred on foreign currency transactions as a result of the weakening U.S. dollar during the same period. Interest expense decreased \$3.0 million primarily due to a reduction in both the principal balance and the interest rate on the term loan which decreased from 7.30% in three months ended December 31, 2008 to 4.64% in the same period this year. In December 2008, we entered into a floating-to-fixed interest rate swap to fix the interest rate at 1.89% plus an applicable margin (2.75% at December 31, 2009) until the term loan's maturity in September 2012.

Income Tax Expense. The effective income tax rate for the three months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was 33.7% and 35.5%, respectively. At the end of each interim period, we make our best estimate of the effective tax rate expected to be applicable for the full fiscal year and the impact of discrete items, if any, and adjust the quarterly rate, as necessary.

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Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests increased in the three months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to an increase in net earnings from certain noncontrolling interests.

Six Months Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Six Months Ended December 31, 2008

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses decreased \$5.1 million, or 36%, in the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, primarily as a result of a decrease in accounting fees of \$4.3 million and a decrease in legal fees of \$0.8 million during the same period.

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Other Income (Expense). Other expense decreased \$7.2 million, or 54%, in the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year. Other expense decreased primarily due to a decrease in interest expense, the write-off of previously capitalized debt issuance costs of \$0.8 million in the prior period upon the financing of the Company's new term loan and revolving credit facility, and a decrease in losses incurred on foreign currency transactions as a result of the weakening U.S. dollar. Interest expense decreased \$4.8 million primarily due to a reduction in both the principal balance and the interest rate on the term loan which decreased from 7.30% in six months ended December 31, 2008 to 4.64% in the same period this year. In December 2008, we entered into a floating-to-fixed interest rate swap to fix the interest rate at 1.89% plus an applicable margin (2.75% as of December 31, 2009) until the term's maturity in September 2012.

Income Tax Expense. The effective income tax rate for the six months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was 34.5% and 36.0%, respectively. At the end of each interim period, we make our best estimate of the effective tax rate expected to be applicable for the full fiscal year and the impact of discrete items, if any, and adjust the quarterly rate, as necessary.

Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests increased in the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to an increase in net earnings from certain noncontrolling interests.

Financial Condition and Liquidity*Working Capital*

	December 31, 2009	June 30, 2009	Increase (decrease)	
			Amount	%
		(in 000s)		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 71,315	\$ 64,598	\$ 6,717	10%
Total long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 191,297	\$ 209,087	\$ (17,790)	(9)%
Total current assets	\$ 441,802	\$ 423,639	\$ 18,163	4%
Total current liabilities	161,088	178,050	(16,962)	(10)%
Net working capital	\$ 280,714	\$ 245,589	\$ 35,125	14%

As of December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009, we had \$71.3 million and \$64.6 million, respectively, in consolidated cash and cash equivalents, which included approximately \$4.1 million and \$3.1 million, respectively, of cash utilized in our Casino Operations segment that is held in vaults, cages or change banks. Pursuant to various state gaming regulations, certain cash accounts are maintained to ensure availability of funds to pay wide-area progressive jackpot awards in installments, rather than in one lump-sum. At December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009, these accounts had an aggregate value of approximately \$7.6 million and \$9.1 million, respectively, which are classified as restricted cash in our unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets. In addition, we purchase U.S. Treasury Strip Securities for the benefit of jackpot winners who elect to receive winnings in annual or weekly installment payments. These securities are included in restricted long-term investments in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets, and totaled \$12.3 million and \$12.1 million as of December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2009, respectively.

Our net working capital increased \$35.1 million in the six months ended December 31, 2009, when compared to the same period last year, and was primarily affected by a \$6.7 million increase in cash and cash equivalents (see *Cash Flow Summary*) and by the following components:

- An increase of \$38.1 million in current accounts and notes receivable due primarily to certain new systems contracts and international sales during the period and an increase of \$4.1 million in notes receivable for the current portion of customer loans made to customers;
- A decrease of \$12.3 million in prepaid and refundable income tax due to tax refunds and the use of prior year overpayments for current year estimated taxes;

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- A decrease of \$12.2 million in accounts payable, accrued liabilities and jackpot liabilities due primarily to decrease in accounting and legal fees and inventory expenditures during the same period.
- A decrease of \$9.3 million in inventories due primarily to a decline in expenditures due to improved processes in managing inventory, including the continuous improvement of purchasing and inventory controls;
- A decrease of \$6.0 million in current deferred revenue, offset by a \$3.9 million decrease in current deferred cost of revenue, due to the recognition of previously deferred sales and related costs in accordance with our revenue recognition policy; and
- An increase of \$2.2 million in current maturities of long-term debt due primarily to the increase in quarterly principal payments from \$6.25 million to \$8.75 million beginning in December 2009 that increases to \$11.25 million in December 2010, which was offset by decrease of \$2.8 million in related party debt which was paid in full in December 2009.

On September 29, 2008, we entered into a \$225.0 million term loan and a \$75.0 million revolving credit facility (collectively, the Credit Facility). We also have the option to request an increase in the size of the term loan and/or revolving Credit Facility by up to \$50.0 million in the aggregate provided that certain conditions are met. The proceeds from the Credit Facility and cash on hand of \$14.6 million were used to repay the then existing bank term loans totaling \$289.6 million. The Company used cash-on-hand to pay for transaction fees and expenses totaling \$10.7 million which are being amortized over the term of the Credit Facility.

As of December 31, 2009, there was approximately \$75.0 million of undrawn availability under the revolving credit facility. Availability under the revolving credit facility is reduced to the extent of outstanding letters of credit.

The interest rate on the term loan is subject to a leverage based pricing grid. If our leverage ratio, as defined under the term loan, is greater than 1.5, the interest rate will be LIBOR plus a margin of 3.25%; if the leverage ratio is between 1.0 and 1.5, the interest rate will be LIBOR plus a margin of 3.00%; and if the leverage ratio is below 1.0, the interest rate will be LIBOR plus a margin of 2.75%. In December 2008, we entered into a floating-to-fixed interest rate swap to fix the floating LIBOR based debt under the term loan to fixed rate debt at an interest rate of 1.89% plus an applicable margin (2.75%, as of December 31, 2009) for the remaining term.

The term loan is in its second year and requires quarterly principal reductions of \$8.75 million through September 30, 2010 and \$11.25 million during each of the third and fourth years of the agreement, with a balloon payment due at maturity in September 2012. The Credit Facility is collateralized by substantially all of our domestic property and is guaranteed by each of our domestic subsidiaries, excluding any noncontrolling interests, and is secured by a pledge agreement.

The Credit Facility contains a number of covenants that, among other things, restrict our ability and certain of our subsidiaries to dispose of assets, incur additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock, pay dividends or make other distributions, enter into certain acquisitions, repurchase equity interests or subordinated indebtedness, issue or sell equity interests of our subsidiaries, engage in mergers or acquisitions or

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certain transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates, and that otherwise restrict corporate activities.

The financial covenants under the Credit Facility consist of a leverage ratio and a fixed charges coverage ratio. The leverage ratio is computed as total debt outstanding at the end of the quarter divided by the trailing twelve months Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA), excluding certain cash and non-cash charges. The fixed charges coverage ratio is computed as EBITDA, adjusted for both the trailing twelve months capital expenditures, share repurchases and cash taxes paid, divided by the trailing twelve months interest charges plus all payments of principal made during the previous twelve months. We were in compliance with all of the covenants under the Credit Facility as of December 31, 2009.

Management believes that cash flows from current operating activities will provide us with sufficient capital resources and liquidity to operate our business for at least the next 12 months.

At December 31, 2009, we had no material commitments for capital expenditures.

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Cash Flow Summary

Cash flows from operating activities are derived primarily from our two business segments, the Bally Gaming Equipment and Systems segment and the Rainbow Casino operating segment. The Bally Gaming Equipment and Systems segment consists of three primary cash flow sources: Gaming Equipment, which includes the sale of gaming devices and related equipment, parts and conversion kits; Gaming Operations, which includes the operation of linked progressive systems, video lottery and centrally determined systems and the rental of gaming devices and content; and Systems, which includes the sale and support of computerized monitoring systems and related recurring hardware and software maintenance revenue. Cash flows from Casino Operations are derived from the operation of the Rainbow Casino. We utilize our cash to acquire materials for the manufacture of goods for resale, to pay payroll, interest, taxes and selling, general and administrative expenses and to fund research and development activities.

Our primary sources of liquidity include existing cash and cash equivalents, cash flows from operating activities and the availability of funds under our revolving credit facility. Cash flow from operating activities is net income adjusted for certain non-cash items and changes in operating assets and liabilities.

Cash flows provided by operating activities were \$50.4 million in the six months ended December 31, 2009 as compared to \$73.5 million in the same period last year, a \$23.1 million decrease primarily due to the impact from a \$12.1 million net decrease in changes in operating assets and liabilities and a \$8.5 million increase in excess tax benefit of stock option exercises during the same period. The net decrease in changes in operating assets and liabilities was primarily due to an increase in accounts and notes receivable during the same period.

Cash utilized for investing activities is primarily for additions to property, plant and equipment for purchases of furniture, fixtures, office and gaming equipment, improvements in leaseholds and the manufacture of goods for lease or rental, financing arrangements with customers and investments in technology assets. During the six months ended December 31, 2009, we made capital expenditures of \$6.5 million. In addition, we purchased \$2.0 million in intangible assets and loaned \$15.8 million to customers during the same period.

Cash utilized for financing activities is primarily for the payment of principal payments on our debt, distributions to noncontrolling interests, as well as for the purchase of shares of our common stock. We made payments of \$17.8 million on our notes payable during the six months ended December 31, 2009. We also purchased 793,869 shares of our common stock for \$31.0 million under our share repurchase plan.

Cash provided by financing activities is primarily from proceeds from the exercise of stock options and purchases of stock by employees under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) and excess tax benefits of stock option exercises. During the six months ended December 31, 2009, employees exercised options for 1,362,764 shares of common stock for \$18.5 million and purchased 24,935 shares of common stock for \$0.9 million under our ESPP.

Critical Accounting Policies

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A description of our critical accounting policies can be found in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in the 2009 10-K. With exception to revenue recognition which is discussed below, there were no material changes to those policies during the six months ended December 31, 2009.

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements Revenue recognition

ASU No. 2009-13 replaces and significantly changes the existing separation criteria for multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements by eliminating the criterion for objective and reliable evidence of fair value for the undelivered products or services to determine a unit of accounting. Instead, revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables should be divided into separate units of accounting if the deliverables meet both of the following criteria:

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- The delivered items have value to the customer on a standalone basis. The item or items have value on a standalone basis if they are sold separately by any vendor or the customer could resell the delivered item(s) on a standalone basis; and
- If the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered items, delivery or performance of the undelivered items is considered probable and substantially in the control of the vendor.

ASU No 2009-13 also eliminates the use of the residual method of allocation and requires, instead, that arrangement consideration be allocated, at the inception of the arrangement, to all deliverables based on their relative selling price (i.e., the relative selling price method). When applying the relative selling price method, a hierarchy is used for estimating the selling price based first on vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE), then third-party evidence (TPE) and finally management's estimate of the selling price (ESP).

ASU No. 2009-14 amends the scope of software revenue recognition to exclude all tangible products containing both software and nonsoftware components that function together to deliver the product's essential functionality. As a result, certain products that were previously accounted for under the scope of software revenue recognition guidance are no longer accounted for as software. Prior to July 1, 2009, we determined our gaming devices included software that was more than incidental to the product as a whole; accordingly, the sale of gaming devices were accounted for under the scope of software revenue recognition guidance. Application of the new guidance resulted in our determination that gaming devices no longer fall under the scope of software revenue recognition guidance. Under the new guidance, which applies to new or modified arrangements, revenue related to systems arrangements that contain software and nonsoftware deliverables require an allocation of the arrangement fee to the separate deliverables using the relative selling price method. Revenue for the software deliverables continue to be recognized under the software revenue recognition guidance, while revenue for the nonsoftware deliverables are no longer accounted for under the software revenue recognition guidance.

The impact of applying the new accounting guidance to new or materially modified arrangements entered into since July 1, 2009, is as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2009		Six Months Ended December 31, 2009	
	As Reported	Pro Forma Basis as if the Previous Accounting Guidance Were in Effect	As Reported	Pro Forma Basis as if the Previous Accounting Guidance Were in Effect
	(in 000s)			
Revenues:				
Gaming Equipment	\$ 78,791	\$ 73,314	\$ 140,794	\$ 133,649
Systems	57,604	56,754	111,622	110,772
Gaming equipment and systems	\$ 136,395	\$ 130,068	\$ 252,416	\$ 244,421

The impact on future periods is dependent upon the prevalence of multiple deliverable arrangements whereby a combination of gaming devices, hardware, software, maintenance and product support fees and consulting services are sold under one arrangement and the software license is time-based. Under such arrangements, all revenue was previously recognized ratably over the term of the time-based license as we were unable to establish VSOE of fair value for the software maintenance and product support, which runs contemporaneously with the license period. Under the new guidance, revenue from non-software elements delivered under such multiple deliverable arrangements will no longer be deferred if VSOE of fair value does not exist for an undelivered element. Rather, the revenue allocated to the non-software elements using the relative selling price method would be recognized upon delivery and customer acceptance, and only the revenue allocated to the software elements will be deferred and recognized over the term of the time-based license.

In allocating the arrangement fees to separate deliverables under the new accounting guidance, we used VSOE of selling price for gaming devices, maintenance and professional services; a combination of TPE and ESP for hardware, and ESP for system software deliverables. ESP for system software was determined based upon our normal and discounting pricing practices.

Other Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

For a description of other recently issued accounting pronouncements, see Note 1 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

As of December 31, 2009, we had total debt outstanding of approximately \$191.3 million, consisting primarily of \$191,250,000 outstanding under our term loan and \$47,000 in other debt. See Note 4 to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, *Long-Term Debt*. See Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk in the 2009 10-K, to which there were no material changes during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Our foreign subsidiaries generally use their domestic currency as their functional currency. A 10% fluctuation in the exchange rates of these currencies against the U.S. dollar would result in a corresponding change in earnings reported in the consolidated group of approximately \$0.2 million.

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ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) promulgated under the Exchange Act, our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Based on this evaluation our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2009.

It should be noted that any system of controls, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance that the objectives of the system will be met. In addition, the design of any control system is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected or that judgments in decision-making are not based on faulty input.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting during the Quarter Ended December 31, 2009

Although we update our internal controls as necessary to accommodate any modifications to our business processes and accounting procedures as part of our normal operations, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred in the three months ended December 31, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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For a description of our legal proceedings, see Note 9 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, *Commitments and Contingencies*, which is incorporated by reference in response to this item.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The Company is subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations expressed in the forward looking statements. Factors that could cause our actual results to differ from expectations are described under Item 1A. Risk Factors in the 2009 10-K, to which there were no material changes during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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

Our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase plan under which, subject to price and market conditions, purchases of shares can be made from time to time in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions using available cash. On December 2, 2009, the Board of Directors approved a new share repurchase plan to purchase up to \$100 million of common stock effective January 1, 2010. The new plan replaced the Company's existing \$100 million share repurchase plan under which Bally had repurchased approximately \$69.3 million of common stock from August 12, 2008 through December 31, 2009.

Our quarterly share repurchases under the previous plan, excluding treasury shares acquired in non-cash transactions related to forfeited stock awards and shares exchanged for options exercised, were as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share (Per Unit)	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) That May Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 - October 31, 2009	204,308	\$ 36.71	204,308	\$ 46,483,028
November 1 - November 30, 2009	113,000	\$ 42.44	113,000	\$ 38,983,047
December 1 - December 31, 2009	84,410	\$ 41.75	84,410	\$ 100,000,000
Total	401,718	\$ 39.38	401,718	

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ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

The following matters were submitted to a vote of our stockholders during the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on December 2, 2009:

1. The election of one director for a term of three years:

Director	Shares For	Shares Withheld
David Robbins	35,296,699	14,549,510

2. To approve the Company's 2010 Long Term Incentive Plan, which amends and restates the Company's Amended and Restated 2001 Long Term Incentive Plan to, among other things, allow for the grant of cash incentive bonuses and permit the grant of awards that are structured to comply with Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended:

Shares For	Shares Against	Abstain	Broker Non-Vote
33,191,568	16,625,064	29,577	

3. Ratification of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010:

Shares For	Shares Against	Abstain	Broker Non-Vote
48,804,961	1,029,594	11,654	

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ITEM 6.

EXHIBITS

Exhibits	Description
10.1*	Bally Technologies, Inc. 2010 Long Term Incentive Plan.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
32.1	Certification 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	Certification 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.

* Denotes management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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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.

BALLY TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Date: February 2, 2010

By /s/Richard Haddrill
Richard Haddrill
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By /s/Robert C. Caller
Robert C. Caller
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
and Treasurer
(Principal Financial Officer)