

BALLY TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Form 10-Q

May 06, 2013

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013

OR

o **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)

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

Smaller Reporting Company

(do not check if a 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 May 1, 2013, was 38,626,000 which do not include 26,445,000 shares held in treasury.

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Table of Contents**PART I****ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****BALLY TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	March 31,		June 30,
	2013		2012
	(in 000s, except share amounts)		
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 49,291	\$	32,673
Restricted cash	14,474		13,645
Accounts and notes receivable, net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$14,183 and \$14,073	260,877		264,842
Inventories	65,747		75,066
Prepaid and refundable income tax	25,256		13,755
Deferred income tax assets	39,485		42,822
Deferred cost of revenue	21,967		17,615
Prepaid assets	16,380		13,061
Other current assets	4,136		6,980
Total current assets	497,613		480,459
Restricted long-term investments	11,292		12,171
Long-term accounts and notes receivables, net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$3,667 and \$3,029	44,094		55,786
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$59,635 and \$58,823	33,195		30,667
Leased gaming equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$207,002 and \$185,846	119,147		121,151
Goodwill	172,068		171,971
Intangible assets, net	31,394		39,166
Deferred income tax assets	8,255		7,409
Income tax receivable	12,041		12,041
Deferred cost of revenue	12,299		16,542
Other assets, net	23,582		23,104
Total assets	\$ 964,980	\$	970,467
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 29,025	\$	41,414
Accrued and other liabilities	92,421		85,310
Jackpot liabilities	10,086		11,682
Deferred revenue	59,096		46,314
Income tax payable	3,505		12,226
Current maturities of long-term debt	22,747		17,091
Total current liabilities	216,880		214,037
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	467,500		494,375
Deferred revenue	21,066		26,715

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Other income tax liability	17,445	13,922
Other liabilities	20,002	23,943
Total liabilities	742,893	772,992
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; 64,931,000 and 63,150,000 shares issued and 40,992,000 and 42,102,000 outstanding	6,487	6,309
Treasury stock at cost, 23,939,000 and 21,048,000 shares	(922,338)	(790,633)
Additional paid-in capital	541,097	489,002
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(11,834)	(13,477)
Retained earnings	609,002	504,895
Total Bally Technologies, Inc. stockholders' equity	222,426	196,108
Noncontrolling interests	(339)	1,367
Total stockholders' equity	222,087	197,475
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 964,980	\$ 970,467

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 March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(in 000s, except per share amounts)			
Revenues:				
Gaming equipment and systems	\$ 157,102	\$ 136,032	\$ 430,436	\$ 370,262
Gaming operations	102,045	92,508	302,201	263,702
	259,147	228,540	732,637	633,964
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of gaming equipment and systems (1)	61,419	59,046	168,978	160,220
Cost of gaming operations	29,992	25,017	90,320	73,107
Selling, general and administrative	72,218	63,764	204,586	182,290
Research and development costs	29,098	24,838	80,792	70,601
Depreciation and amortization	5,755	5,648	17,046	17,089
	198,482	178,313	561,722	503,307
Operating income	60,665	50,227	170,915	130,657
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	1,191	1,225	3,738	3,695
Interest expense	(4,389)	(4,150)	(13,544)	(13,232)
Other, net	(1,534)	325	(3,336)	(2,259)
Income from operations before income taxes	55,933	47,627	157,773	118,861
Income tax expense	(17,527)	(17,713)	(55,345)	(44,254)
Net income	38,406	29,914	102,428	74,607
Less net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(43)	(53)	(1,679)	(20)
Net income attributable to Bally Technologies, Inc.	\$ 38,449	\$ 29,967	\$ 104,107	\$ 74,627
Basic and Diluted earnings per share attributable to Bally Technologies, Inc.:				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.70	\$ 2.56	\$ 1.73
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.67	\$ 2.50	\$ 1.65
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	40,483	43,087	40,594	43,229
Diluted	41,199	45,052	41,614	45,138

(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.

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	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(in 000s)			
Net Income	\$ 38,406	\$ 29,914	\$ 102,428	\$ 74,607
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustment before income taxes	(522)	648	370	(2,536)
Income tax expense				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(522)	648	370	(2,536)
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments before income taxes	1,196	124	1,959	(8,211)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(419)	(43)	(686)	2,874
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments	777	81	1,273	(5,337)
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes	255	729	1,643	(7,873)
Comprehensive income	38,661	30,643	104,071	66,734
Less: comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(43)	(53)	(1,679)	(20)
Comprehensive income attributable to Bally Technologies, Inc.	\$ 38,704	\$ 30,696	\$ 105,750	\$ 66,754

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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BALLY TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Dollars	Series E Special Stock	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital (in 000s)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (OCI)	Retained Earnings	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Stockholders Equity
Balances at June 30, 2011	61,541	\$ 6,149	\$ 12	\$ (634,268)	\$ 442,713	\$ (3,064)	\$ 401,363	\$ 1,687	\$ 214,592
Net income							74,627	(20)	74,607
Foreign currency translation adjustment						(2,536)			(2,536)
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments, net of tax						(5,337)			(5,337)
Total comprehensive income									\$ 66,734
Distributions to noncontrolling interests								(138)	(138)
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASU 2010-16							2,384		2,384
Issuance and receipt of restricted stock, ESPP shares, stock options and related tax and tax benefit	1,158	114		(1,157)	23,648				22,605
Purchase of common stock for treasury				(81,608)					(81,608)
Share-based compensation					10,986				10,986
Balances at March 31, 2012.	62,699	\$ 6,263	\$ 12	\$ (717,033)	\$ 477,347	\$ (10,937)	\$ 478,374	\$ 1,529	\$ 235,555
Balances at June 30, 2012	63,150	\$ 6,309	\$ 12	\$ (790,633)	\$ 489,002	\$ (13,477)	\$ 504,895	\$ 1,367	\$ 197,475
Net income (loss)							104,107	(1,679)	102,428
Foreign currency translation adjustment						370			370
Unrealized loss on derivative financial instruments, net of tax						1,273			1,273
Total comprehensive income									\$ 104,071
Distributions to noncontrolling interests								(27)	(27)
Issuance and receipt of restricted stock, ESPP shares, stock options and related tax and tax benefit	1,781	178		(9,099)	42,419				33,498
				(122,606)					(122,606)

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

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in 000s)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 102,428	\$ 74,607
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	66,006	61,325
Share-based compensation	9,676	10,986
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs	1,319	1,351
Income tax expense	5,304	2,452
Provision for doubtful accounts	9,103	8,262
Inventory write-downs	4,108	4,003
Excess tax benefit of stock option exercises	(15,871)	(4,589)
Other	1,031	1,641
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts and notes receivable	10,654	(33,889)
Inventories	(39,026)	(83,414)
Prepaid and refundable income tax and income tax payable	(4,117)	22,584
Other current assets and other assets	(2,811)	(4,227)
Accounts payable	(12,407)	(4,657)
Accrued liabilities and jackpot liabilities	(2,772)	10,686
Deferred revenue and deferred cost of revenue	6,831	8,048
Net cash provided by operating activities	139,456	75,169
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition		(6,000)
Capital expenditures	(11,003)	(6,890)
Restricted cash and investments	51	(4,013)
Financing provided to customer	(1,228)	
Additions to other long-term assets	(905)	(5,288)
Net cash used in investing activities	(13,085)	(22,191)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	55,000	10,000
Payments on revolving credit facility	(65,000)	(30,000)
Payments on long-term debt and capital leases	(11,305)	(11,280)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(27)	(138)
Purchase of treasury stock	(131,705)	(74,976)
Excess tax benefit of stock option exercises	15,871	4,589
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases	26,475	18,875
Net cash used in financing activities	(110,691)	(82,930)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	938	(734)
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Increase (decrease) for period	16,618	(30,686)
Balance, beginning of period	32,673	66,425
Balance, end of period	\$ 49,291	\$ 35,739

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:

	Nine Months Ended March 31,		
	2013	(in 000s)	2012
Cash paid for interest	\$	12,403	\$ 12,945
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds		54,906	19,244
Non-cash investing and financing transactions:			
Transfer of inventory to leased gaming equipment (1)	\$	59,998	\$ 80,246
Reclassify property, plant and equipment to inventory (1)		11,814	12,239
Accrued purchase of treasury stock			7,789
Liabilities assumed in acquisition			2,830

(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 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. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Bally Technologies, Inc. (Bally or the Company), a Nevada corporation, is a diversified global gaming company that designs, manufactures, operates and distributes advanced technology-based gaming devices, systems, server-based solutions, custom mobile applications, and interactive applications. The Company's innovations and technology solutions allow its customers to more effectively manage their operations using our wide range of marketing, data management and analysis, accounting, player tracking, security and other software applications and tools. The Company also provides hardware, including spinning-reel and video gaming devices, specialty gaming devices, and wide-area progressive systems. Under its business-to-business model, the Company supports customers that include traditional land-based, riverboat, and Native American casinos, video lottery and central determination markets.

Principles of presentation and consolidation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Bally Technologies, Inc., and its wholly owned and partially owned subsidiaries, and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) and, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), include all adjustments necessary to fairly present the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows for each period presented. All adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature. 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, 2012. References to specific U.S. GAAP within this report cite topics within the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC).

All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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.

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:

- 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 carrying amounts reflected in the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets for cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable, investment securities to fund jackpot liabilities, accounts payable, jackpot liabilities and long-term debt approximate their respective fair values. Cash equivalents and investment securities to fund jackpot liabilities have Level 1 inputs with values based on quoted market prices. Accounts and notes receivable and jackpot liabilities have Level 3 inputs and were valued using Discounted Cash Flows (DCF) incorporating expected future payment timing and current borrowing rates. Long-term debt has Level 2 inputs and was valued using DCF incorporating expected future payment timing and current borrowing rates.

The Company transacts business in various foreign currencies and has international sales and expenses denominated in foreign currencies, subjecting the Company to foreign currency risk. The Company may enter into foreign currency forward contracts, generally with maturities of twelve months or less, to hedge recognized foreign currency assets and liabilities to reduce the risk that earnings and cash flows will be adversely affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of these forward contracts, which are not designated as accounting hedges, are reported in other income (expense) in the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations, and generally offset the gains and losses associated with the underlying foreign-currency-denominated balances, which are also reported in other income (expense). As of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, euro forward contracts for a total of \$38.8 million and \$38.0 million, respectively, or the equivalent of 30.0 million and 30.0 million, respectively, were outstanding. In addition, as of March 31, 2013, a pound sterling forward contract for \$2.3 million, or the equivalent of £1.5 million, was outstanding.

The Company may use interest rate derivatives to manage the interest expense generated by variable rate debt and foreign currency derivatives to manage foreign exchange risk. The Company's derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, and the balances were as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements Using Input Type		
	Level 1	Level 2 (in 000s)	Level 3
As of March 31, 2013:			
Assets:			
Other assets, net:			
Foreign currency derivative financial instrument	\$	\$ 789	\$
Liabilities:			
Accrued and other liabilities:			
Foreign currency derivative financial instruments	\$	\$ 451	\$
Interest rate derivative financial instrument	\$	\$ 4,816	\$
Other liabilities:			
Interest rate derivative financial instrument	\$	\$ 7,057	\$
As of June 30, 2012:			
Assets:			
Other assets, net:			
Foreign currency derivative financial instrument	\$	\$ 2,850	\$
Liabilities:			
Accrued and other liabilities:			
Foreign currency derivative financial instrument	\$	\$ 115	\$
Interest rate derivative financial instruments	\$	\$ 4,804	\$
Other liabilities:			
Interest rate derivative financial instrument	\$	\$ 9,028	\$

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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 and foreign currency forward rates. See Note 5 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, *Long-Term Debt*.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activity

The Company assesses, both at the inception of each designated 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 interest rate derivative instruments meet these requirements and are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

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The impact of the cash flow hedge and non-designated foreign currency derivatives on the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements is depicted below:

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)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion) (in 000s)	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion)
For the three months ended March 31, 2013:					
Interest rate swap agreements	\$ (91)	Interest expense	\$ (1,287)	Interest expense	\$
For the three months ended March 31, 2012:					
Interest rate swap agreement	\$ (1,064)	Interest expense	\$ (1,188)	Interest expense	\$

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)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion) (in 000s)	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion)
For the nine months ended March 31, 2013:					
Interest rate swap agreements	\$ (1,889)	Interest expense	\$ (3,848)	Interest expense	\$ (9)
For the nine months ended March 31, 2012:					
Interest rate swap agreement	\$ (12,025)	Interest expense	\$ (3,813)	Interest expense	\$

Non-Designated Derivative	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Other Income (Expense)			
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2013	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2012
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts	\$ 1,402	\$ (1,105)	\$ (494)	\$ 1,945

(in 000s)

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:

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	March 31, 2013	(in 000s)	June 30, 2012
Raw materials	\$ 44,052		\$ 50,498
Work-in-process	2,021		1,713
Finished goods	19,674		22,855
Total	\$ 65,747		\$ 75,066

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Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue recognition policy is to record revenue when all of the following criteria have been satisfied:

- Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists;

- The price or fee to the customer is fixed or determinable;

- Collectability is reasonably assured;

- Delivery has occurred; and

- No significant contractual obligations remain.

Revenues are reported net of incentive rebates, discounts, sales taxes, and all other items of a similar nature. For products sold under arrangements with extended payment terms the probability of collection is evaluated based on a review of the customer's credit worthiness and a review of historic collection experience on contracts with extended payment terms. As a result of such review, the Company recognizes revenue on extended payment term arrangements as the Company has determined that collectability is reasonably assured and the fee is considered fixed and determinable.

Games placed with customers on a trial basis are recorded as revenue once the trial period has ended, the customer has accepted the games, and all other revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Amounts billed to customers prior to completing the earnings process are deferred until the revenue recognition criteria are satisfied.

Gaming Operations Revenue. Gaming operations revenue consists of the operation of linked progressive systems and the rental of gaming devices, game content and the related systems placed with customers. Fees under these arrangements are earned and recognized based on a share of money wagered, a share of the net winnings, or on a fixed daily rate. The daily fee entitles the customer to full use of the gaming device and includes maintenance, licensing of the game content software and connection to a linked progressive system, where applicable. In certain markets, the Company also charges a daily system connection fee for the customer to connect to a central determination system and/or back-office system. The Company does not consider these arrangements to have multiple revenue-generating activities as the services offered are a comprehensive solution in exchange for a daily fee and all of the products and services are delivered simultaneously. Gaming operations revenue is recognized under general revenue recognition guidance as the deliverables provide the customer with rights to use tangible gaming devices and software that is essential to the functionality of the gaming devices.

Gaming Equipment Revenue. Gaming Equipment revenue is generated from the sale of gaming devices and licensing rights to game content software that is installed in the gaming device, parts, and other ancillary equipment. Arrangements may also include sales of game content conversion kits which enable customers to replace game content without purchasing a new gaming device. Gaming equipment arrangements do not include maintenance and product support fees beyond a standard warranty period. The recognition of revenue from the sale of gaming devices occurs as title and risk of loss have passed to the customer and all other revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

As the combination of game content software and the tangible gaming device function together to deliver the product's essential functionality, revenue from the sale of gaming devices is recognized under general revenue recognition guidance. Game content conversion kits are considered software deliverables and are recognized in accordance with software revenue recognition guidance.

Systems Revenue. Systems revenue arrangements generally include a combination of systems software licenses, systems-based hardware products, maintenance and product support fees and professional services. The primary function of systems software licensed by the Company is to aid customers to more effectively run their business with marketing, data management and analysis, accounting, player tracking and security features.

Revenue for systems software and maintenance and product support fees is recognized under software revenue recognition guidance. Although the systems software and certain systems-based hardware function together, the primary functionality of the systems software is derived from the software and the systems software is not essential to the functionality of the systems-based hardware.

The Company licenses systems software on a perpetual basis or under time-based licenses. Revenue from perpetual license software is recognized at the inception of the license term provided all revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Revenue from maintenance and product support fees sold with perpetual licenses is recognized over the term of the support period. The Company's time-based licenses are generally for twelve month terms and are bundled with software maintenance and product support fees. All revenue from such arrangements is recognized over the term of the license.

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Systems-based hardware includes embedded software that is essential to the functionality of the hardware. Accordingly, revenue related to all systems-based hardware sales and related maintenance and product support fees are recognized under general revenue recognition guidance. Revenue from the sale of systems-based hardware is generally recognized upon delivery when title and risk of loss have passed to the customer and all other revenue recognition criteria are satisfied. However, in the case of arrangements involving a systems installation, revenue on the systems-based hardware is generally not recognized until the system has been installed and the customer has accepted the system. Hardware maintenance and product support fees are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the support period which is generally twelve months.

Software maintenance and product support provides customers with rights to unspecified software product upgrades, maintenance and patches released during the term of the support period. The Company's software maintenance and product support arrangements are generally for twelve month periods. Software maintenance and product support is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the support period.

Multiple Element Arrangements. The Company enters into revenue arrangements that may consist of multiple deliverables of its products and services. For example, customers may enter into arrangements with the Company for the implementation of systems software and the sale of gaming devices. Arrangements for the implementation of systems software will generally include a combination of systems software licenses, systems-based hardware products, maintenance and product support fees, and professional services. Certain gaming equipment arrangements may also include the sale of gaming devices and game content conversion kits.

Revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables are allocated to separate units of accounting if the deliverables meet both of the following criteria:

- The delivered items have value to the customer on a stand-alone basis. The items have value on a standalone basis if they are sold separately by any vendor or the customer could resell the delivered items 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 Company.

At the inception of a multiple element arrangement, fees under the arrangement are allocated to the nonsoftware deliverables, and to the software deliverables as a group based on their relative selling price. Software deliverables are further subject to separation and allocation based on software revenue recognition guidance as described in the following paragraph. 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). Revenue for each unit of accounting is recognized when the relevant recognition criteria for each respective element has been met.

In allocating arrangement fees under the relative selling price hierarchy, the Company uses VSOE for all products which have been sold on a stand-alone basis. As TPE is generally not available, the Company uses ESP for products that are not sold on a stand-alone basis and for recently introduced products that are sold on a stand-alone basis but for which a history of stand-alone sales has not yet been developed. Following these guidelines, the Company uses either VSOE or ESP for gaming devices, system-based hardware products, maintenance and product support fees associated with perpetual licenses and professional services; and ESP for perpetual and time-based software licenses and maintenance and

product support fees associated with time-based licenses.

The Company uses the residual method to recognize revenue allocated to software deliverables. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred and the remaining portion of the arrangement fee is allocated to the delivered element and is recognized as revenue. In arrangements in which the Company does not have VSOE of fair value of all undelivered software elements, revenue is deferred until delivery occurs or VSOE of fair value has been established for any remaining undelivered software elements. In the event the only undelivered software element is maintenance and product support for which VSOE of fair value does not exist, the revenue is recognized ratably over the maintenance and product support period.

The establishment of VSOE requires judgment as to whether there is a sufficient quantity of items sold on a stand-alone basis and whether the prices demonstrate an appropriate level of concentration to conclude that VSOE exists. In determining ESP, management considers a variety of information including historic pricing and discounting practices, competitive market activity, internal costs, and the pricing and discounting practices of products sold in bundled arrangements.

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements

On December 31, 2011, the Company chose to early adopt new accounting guidance to make the presentation of items within other comprehensive income (OCI) more prominent. The new standard requires companies to present items of net income, items of OCI and total comprehensive income in one continuous statement or two separate consecutive statements, and companies are no longer allowed to present items of OCI only in the statement of stockholders' equity. The Company chose to present the items in two separate consecutive statements. The new guidance was applied retrospectively.

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Effective December 31, 2011, new accounting guidance for testing goodwill impairment permits an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test. The Company has not yet utilized this method in its evaluation of goodwill impairment.

Effective September 30, 2012, new accounting guidance for testing indefinite-lived intangible assets permits an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events and circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. The outcome of the assessment is used as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to determine the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset and perform the quantitative impairment test by comparing the fair value with the carrying amount in accordance with ASC Topic 350. The Company has not yet utilized this method in its evaluation of indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements not yet adopted

In December 2011, the FASB issued new accounting guidance for disclosures about offsetting assets and liabilities which requires an entity to disclose information about financial instruments that have been offset and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. Entities will be required to provide both net (offset amounts) and gross information in the notes to the financial statements for relevant assets and liabilities that are offset. The new guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company expects to adopt this guidance in fiscal year 2014 and does not believe it will have a significant impact on its consolidated results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

In February 2013, the FASB issued new accounting guidance to improve the reporting of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. Under the guidance, an entity is required to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of AOCI by the respective line items of net income, but only if the amount reclassified is required to be reclassified in its entirety in the same reporting period. For amounts that are not required to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures that provide additional details about those amounts. The guidance did not change the requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in the financial statements. The new guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2012, and interim periods within those annual periods. The Company expects to adopt this guidance in fiscal year 2014 and does not believe it will have a significant impact on its consolidated results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

The Company believes there is no additional new accounting guidance adopted but not yet effective that is relevant to the readers of our financial statements. However, there are numerous new proposals under development which, if and when enacted, may have a significant impact on its financial reporting.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(in 000s, except per share amounts)			
Net income attributable to Bally Technologies, Inc.	\$ 38,449	\$ 29,967	\$ 104,107	\$ 74,627
Weighted average shares outstanding	40,483	43,087	40,594	43,229
Dilutive effect of:				
Stock options, Restricted Stock Units (RSU) and restricted stock	716	1,965	1,020	1,909
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding	41,199	45,052	41,614	45,138
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to Bally Technologies, Inc.:				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.70	\$ 2.56	\$ 1.73
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.67	\$ 2.50	\$ 1.65

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 March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(in 000s)			
Stock options, RSU and restricted stock	76	524	115	713

3. ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE

Accounts and notes receivable are stated at face value less an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company generally grants customers credit terms for periods of 30 to 120 days, but may also grant extended payment terms to some customers for periods up to three years, with interest generally at market rates.

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The Company has one portfolio segment, the casino industry customer, and four classes of receivables including its trade receivables with a contract term less than one year, trade receivables with a contract term greater than one year, sales-type leasing arrangements, and notes receivable, which are related to development financing loans. Trade receivables with contract terms greater than one year relate to the sale of gaming equipment and systems transactions, and are generally collateralized by the related equipment sold, although the value of such equipment, if repossessed, may be less than the receivable balance outstanding. Sales-type leasing arrangements relate to gaming equipment and include options to purchase the equipment at the end of the lease term at established prices. Customers with sales-type leasing arrangements typically have a long-standing credit history with the Company.

The Company has also provided development financing to certain customers in the form of notes receivable with repayment terms of three to ten years. These notes may require scheduled quarterly principal reductions and may also include accelerated payment terms based upon a percentage of net-win from gaming devices sold or leased to these customers. Notes receivable as of March 31, 2013, include \$15.9 million, net of discounts of \$3.3 million, related to development financing loans made to HBG Connex S.P.A. (HBG) to allow it to make advance payments necessary to obtain gaming licenses in the Italian Video Lottery Terminal (VLT) market. HBG has initiated arbitration proceedings against the Company as a result of alleged damages from delays in obtaining regulatory approval of certain gaming equipment to be leased to HBG (see Note 9 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, *Commitments and Contingencies*) and has not made required payments on the notes receivable. The Company has not recorded an impairment as management expects to collect amounts due under the notes receivable.

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The Company's accounts and notes receivable were as follows:

	Accounts and Notes Receivable as of March 31, 2013			Accounts and Notes Receivable as of June 30, 2012		
	Ending Balance	Ending Balance Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Ending Balance Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Ending Balance	Ending Balance Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Ending Balance Collectively Evaluated for Impairment
(in 000s)						
Contract term less than one year:						
Trade and other receivables, current	\$ 180,309	\$ 2,407	\$ 177,902	\$ 173,889	\$ 3,655	\$ 170,234
Contract term greater than one year:						
Trade receivables, current	79,278	57,553	21,725	85,075	41,213	43,862
Trade receivables, noncurrent	32,567	12,255	20,312	30,476	7,213	23,263
	111,845	69,808	42,037	115,551	48,426	67,125
Lease receivables, current	6,098	6,098		14,763	14,763	
Lease receivables, noncurrent	4,664	4,664		15,070	15,070	
	10,762	10,762		29,833	29,833	
Notes receivable, current	9,375	9,375		5,188	5,188	
Notes receivable, noncurrent	10,530	10,530		13,269	13,269	
	19,905	19,905		18,457	18,457	
Total current	275,060	75,433	199,627	278,915	64,819	214,096
Total noncurrent	47,761	27,449	20,312	58,815	35,552	23,263
Total	\$ 322,821	\$ 102,882	\$ 219,939	\$ 337,730	\$ 100,371	\$ 237,359

The activity related to the allowance for doubtful accounts for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 is summarized below:

	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts					Ending Balance as of March 31, 2013	Ending Balance Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Ending Balance Collectively Evaluated for Impairment
	Beginning Balance as of June 30, 2012	Charge- offs	Recoveries	Provision (in 000s)				
Contract term less than one year:								
Trade and other receivables, current	\$ (6,138)	\$ 1,042	\$	\$ 184	\$ (4,912)	\$ (2,051)	\$ (2,861)	
Contract term greater than one year:								

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Trade receivables, current	(7,935)	5,471	557	(7,364)	(9,271)	(7,068)	(2,203)
Trade receivables, noncurrent	(1,279)	1,285		(1,117)	(1,111)		(1,111)
	(9,214)	6,756	557	(8,481)	(10,382)	(7,068)	(3,314)
Lease receivables, current							
Lease receivables, noncurrent							
Notes receivable, current							
Notes receivable, noncurrent	(1,750)			(806)	(2,556)	(2,556)	
	(1,750)			(806)	(2,556)	(2,556)	
Total current	\$ (14,073)	\$ 6,513	\$ 557	\$ (7,180)	\$ (14,183)	\$ (9,119)	\$ (5,064)
Total noncurrent	(3,029)	1,285		(1,923)	(3,667)	(2,556)	(1,111)
Total	\$ (17,102)	\$ 7,798	\$ 557	\$ (9,103)	\$ (17,850)	\$ (11,675)	\$ (6,175)

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The activity related to the allowance for doubtful accounts for the nine months ended March 31, 2012 is summarized below:

	Beginning Balance as of June 30, 2011	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts			Ending Balance as of March 31, 2012	Ending Balance Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Ending Balance Collectively Evaluated for Impairment
		Charge- offs	Recoveries	Provision (in 000s)			
Contract term less than one year:							
Trade and other receivables, current	\$ (5,875)	\$ 719	\$ 241	\$ (1,290)	\$ (6,205)	\$ (2,506)	\$ (3,699)
Contract term greater than one year:							
Trade receivables, current	(5,184)	336	241	(2,900)	(7,507)	(4,497)	(3,010)
Trade receivables, noncurrent	(507)	1,041		(2,322)	(1,788)	(457)	(1,331)
	(5,691)	1,377	241	(5,222)	(9,295)	(4,954)	(4,341)
Lease receivables, current							
Lease receivables, noncurrent							
Notes receivable, current							
Notes receivable, noncurrent				(1,750)	(1,750)	(1,750)	
				(1,750)	(1,750)	(1,750)	
Total current	\$ (11,059)	\$ 1,055	\$ 482	\$ (4,190)	\$ (13,712)	\$ (7,003)	\$ (6,709)
Total noncurrent	(507)	1,041		(4,072)	(3,538)	(2,207)	(1,331)
Total	\$ (11,566)	\$ 2,096	\$ 482	\$ (8,262)	\$ (17,250)	\$ (9,210)	\$ (8,040)

The Company evaluates the credit quality of its accounts and notes receivable and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based on a combination of factors including, but not limited to, customer collection experience, economic conditions, and the customer's financial condition. In addition to specific account identification, which includes the review of any modifications of accounts and notes receivable, if applicable, the Company utilizes historic collection experience for the most recent twelve month period to establish an allowance for doubtful accounts. Receivables are written off only after the Company has exhausted all collection efforts.

Gaming is a highly regulated industry requiring customers to obtain a gaming operator's license and verify with the applicable regulatory agency that they have the financial resources to operate a gaming establishment. Many of the Company's customers, including new casinos that have opened in recent years, are owned by existing multi-property customers that have established a favorable payment history with the Company. Customer accounts typically include a mix of trade receivables balances with terms for periods of 30 to 120 days and financing receivables resulting from extended payment terms.

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The Company monitors the credit quality of its accounts receivable by reviewing an aging of customer invoices. Invoices are considered past due if a scheduled payment is not received within contractually agreed upon terms. The Company's notes receivable are reviewed quarterly, at a minimum, for impairment. The Company also reviews a variety of other relevant qualitative information such as collection experience, economic conditions and specific customer financial conditions to evaluate credit risk in recording the allowance for doubtful accounts or as an indicator of an impaired loan.

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The Company accrues interest, if applicable, on its accounts and notes receivables per the terms of the agreement. Interest is not accrued on past due accounts and notes receivable, or individual amounts that the Company has determined and specifically identified as not collectible. The following summarizes the aging of past due receivables, excluding trade accounts receivable with a contract term less than one year, as of March 31, 2013:

	1 to 90 Days Past Due	91 to 180 Days Past Due	181 + Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Receivable	Recorded Investment in Receivables on Nonaccrual Status	Recorded Investment 90 Days and Accruing
	(in 000s)							
Trade receivables	\$ 8,385	\$ 3,766	\$ 6,201	\$ 18,352	\$ 93,493	\$ 111,845	\$ 18,352	\$
Lease receivables					10,762	10,762		
Notes receivable	1,512	1,498	4,781	7,791	12,114	19,905	18,731	
Total	\$ 9,897	\$ 5,264	\$ 10,982	\$ 26,143	\$ 116,369	\$ 142,512	\$ 37,083	\$

The following summarizes the aging of past due receivables, excluding trade accounts receivable with a contract term less than one year, as of June 30, 2012:

	1 to 90 Days Past Due	91 to 180 Days Past Due	181 + Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Receivable	Recorded Investment in Receivables on Nonaccrual Status	Recorded Investment 90 Days and Accruing
	(in 000s)							
Trade receivables	\$ 7,278	\$ 4,197	\$ 8,735	\$ 20,210	\$ 95,341	\$ 115,551	\$ 20,210	\$
Lease receivables					29,833	29,833		
Notes receivable	1,427	1,423	319	3,169	15,288	18,457	18,457	
Total	\$ 8,705	\$ 5,620	\$ 9,054	\$ 23,379	\$ 140,462	\$ 163,841	\$ 38,667	\$

The aging of customer invoices is based on their contractually agreed upon payment terms, which in certain rare circumstances have been modified from the original financing terms. The modifications of original financing terms are infrequent and generally do not represent a concession as they result only in a delay of payment that is typically insignificant to our total trade, lease and notes receivable balances. There were no significant modifications of accounts and notes receivable during the period.

Impairment is recognized when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of a note arrangement. Due to an individual customer's filing of a bankruptcy petition, the Company recognized an impairment charge on notes receivable of \$1.8 million in fiscal year 2012 and an additional \$0.8 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2013 after estimating the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell.

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Impaired Loans Related Allowance (in 000s)	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
As of March 31, 2013:					

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With an allowance recorded:

Notes receivable	\$	2,856	\$	2,856	\$	(2,556)	\$	2,856	\$
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With no related allowance recorded:

Notes receivable									
Total	\$	2,856	\$	2,856	\$	(2,556)	\$	2,856	\$

As of June 30, 2012:

With an allowance recorded:

Notes receivable	\$	2,856	\$	2,856	\$	(1,750)	\$	2,856	\$
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With no related allowance recorded:

Notes receivable									
Total	\$	2,856	\$	2,856	\$	(1,750)	\$	2,856	\$

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The fair value of accounts and notes receivable, net, is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using current interest rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers, with similar credit ratings and remaining maturities. As of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, the fair value of the accounts and notes receivable, net, approximate the carrying value.

4. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of the following:

		March 31, 2013			June 30, 2012		
	Useful Life (Years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
(dollars in 000s)							
Computer software	3 - 5	\$ 39,552	\$ (35,710)	\$ 3,842	\$ 39,633	\$ (34,442)	\$ 5,191
License rights	3 - 13	12,790	(6,319)	6,471	8,440	(4,251)	4,189
Trademarks	5 - 10	2,430	(2,233)	197	2,430	(2,216)	214
Core technology	5 - 14	27,063	(20,898)	6,165	27,063	(17,935)	9,128
Contracts	2 - 10	15,576	(9,455)	6,121	15,496	(8,522)	6,974
Other intangibles	3 - 5	1,857	(759)	1,098	6,574	(604)	5,970
Total finite lived intangible assets		\$ 99,268	\$ (75,374)	\$ 23,894	\$ 99,636	\$ (67,970)	\$ 31,666
Trademark	indefinite	7,500		7,500	7,500		7,500
Total		\$ 106,768	\$ (75,374)	\$ 31,394	\$ 107,136	\$ (67,970)	\$ 39,166

Total amortization expense related to finite lived intangible assets was \$2.9 million and \$2.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, which included computer software amortization expense of \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Total amortization expense related to finite lived intangible assets was \$8.2 million and \$7.3 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, which included computer software amortization expense of \$1.8 million and \$1.7 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Future amortization of finite lived intangible assets is scheduled as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	(in 000s)
2013 (remaining three months of fiscal year)	\$ 3,309
2014	8,791
2015	5,100
2016	2,950
2017	1,757
Thereafter	1,987

Total	\$	23,894
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The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill are as follows:

	(in 000s)	
Balance at June 30, 2012	\$	171,971
Foreign currency translation adjustment		97
Balance at March 31, 2013	\$	172,068

No impairment charges for goodwill and intangible assets were necessary for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

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Long-term debt consists of the following:

	March 31, 2013	(in 000s)	June 30, 2012
Revolving credit facility	\$ 220,000		\$ 230,000
Term loan facility	270,000		281,250
Other, generally unsecured	247		216
Long-term debt	490,247		511,466
Less current maturities	(22,747)		(17,091)
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	\$ 467,500		\$ 494,375

As of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, there was approximately \$180.0 million and \$170.0 million, respectively, of undrawn availability under the revolving credit facility. Availability under the revolving credit facility is reduced to the extent of outstanding letters of credit.

On April 15, 2011, the Company entered into an amended and restated credit agreement, that provides for a \$700 million senior secured credit facility comprised of a \$300 million, five-year term loan and a \$400 million, five-year revolving credit facility, including a \$50 million sublimit for the issuance of standby letters of credit, a \$10 million sublimit for swingline loans and a \$150 million sublimit for multicurrency borrowings approved under the credit facility. Subsequent to March 31, 2013, the Company entered into an amended and restated credit agreement. See Note 11 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, *Subsequent Events*.

The interest rate on the credit facility is subject to a leverage-based pricing grid that ranges from LIBOR plus a margin of 1.00% to 2.00%.

As of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, the interest rate on the revolving credit facility was 1.70% and 1.75%, respectively, and the interest rate on the term loan was 3.59% and 3.58%, respectively, after giving effect to the floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps.

Under the credit facility, the term loan requires quarterly principal reductions in an amount equal to \$3,750,000, through March 2013; \$5,625,000, through March 2014; \$7,500,000, from June 2014 until the term loan's maturity in May 2016 upon when the remaining outstanding principal balance of \$187,500,000 is due.

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.

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The credit facility contains a number of covenants that, among other things, restrict the Company's ability 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 our subsidiaries, engage in mergers or acquisitions or 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 an interest 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 interest coverage ratio is computed as EBITDA for the trailing twelve months divided by the trailing twelve months of interest charges.

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 March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012.

Table of Contents*Interest Rate Swap Agreements*

Effective 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 to fix floating LIBOR based debt to fixed rate debt at an interest rate of 1.89% (plus applicable margin). Effective June 2011, the Company entered into a second floating-to-fixed rate swap agreement with an original notional value of \$165.0 million and a maturity date of May 13, 2016 to fix a portion of the floating LIBOR based debt under the new term loan to fixed rate debt at an interest rate of 2.09% (plus applicable margin). The second interest rate swap has an accreting and subsequently amortizing notional in order to hedge the targeted amount of debt over the life of the swap. At March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, the combined swap agreements had notional values of \$270.0 million and \$281.3 million, respectively.

The Company has documented and designated these interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges. Based on the assessment of effectiveness using statistical regression, the Company determined that the interest rate swaps are effective. Effectiveness testing of the hedge relationships and measurement to quantify ineffectiveness is performed each fiscal quarter using the hypothetical derivative method. As the interest rate swaps qualify as cash flow hedges, the Company adjusts the cash flow hedges on a quarterly basis to their fair value with a corresponding offset to accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). The interest rate swaps have been and are expected to remain highly effective for the life of the hedges. 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 March 31, 2013, the Company had an insignificant amount of ineffectiveness on its cash flow hedge. As of June 30, 2012, the Company had no ineffectiveness on its cash flow hedges. Amounts related to the swaps expected to be reclassified from other comprehensive income to interest expense in the next twelve months total \$4.8 million.

Additional information on the Company's interest rate swaps are as follows:

Interest Rate Swaps	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value (in 000s)	Location of Offsetting Balance
Cash flow hedges \$270.0 million			
LIBOR based debt	Accrued and other liabilities	\$ 4,816	
	Other liabilities	7,057	
		\$ 11,873	Accumulated other comprehensive income (before income taxes)

6. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The 2008 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the 2008 ESPP) 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. During the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, employees purchased 58,531 shares and 59,907 shares of common stock for approximately \$2.3 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, under the 2008 ESPP.

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Share-Based Award Plans

Stock option activity as of and for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 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, 2012	2,545	\$ 26.40		\$ 51,655
Granted	30	46.78		
Exercised	(1,024)	23.61		
Forfeited or expired	(20)	31.56		
Balance outstanding as of March 31, 2013	1,531	\$ 28.59	2.97	\$ 35,787
Exercisable as of March 31, 2013	1,176	\$ 25.72	2.42	\$ 30,880

Restricted stock and RSU activity as of and for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 is summarized below:

	Restricted Stock (in 000s)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (per share)	RSUs (in 000s)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (per share)
Balance outstanding as of June 30, 2012	568	\$ 41.31	570	\$ 17.69
Granted	174	46.66	82	45.65
Vested / Released	(116)	38.31	(570)	17.69
Forfeited or expired	(10)	37.28		
Balance outstanding as of March 31, 2013	616	\$ 43.46	82	\$ 45.65

Table of Contents*Share-Based Compensation*

The following table presents share-based compensation expense and related effect of the income tax benefit included in the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(in 000s)			
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 2,381	\$ 2,655	\$ 6,408	\$ 7,808
Research and development costs	1,096	989	3,280	3,011
Cost of gaming equipment and systems and gaming operations	42	60	(12)	167
Share-based compensation expense before tax	3,519	3,704	9,676	10,986
Income tax benefit	1,231	1,296	3,386	3,845
Net share-based compensation expense	\$ 2,288	\$ 2,408	\$ 6,290	\$ 7,141

As of March 31, 2013, there was \$4.4 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to the unvested portion of stock options which will be recognized over the subsequent 1.48 years. In addition, as of March 31, 2013, there was \$22.7 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to the unvested portion of restricted stock and RSUs which will be recognized over the subsequent 1.89 years.

7. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Share Repurchase Plan

The Company's Board of Directors have approved a variety of share repurchase plans 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. Subsequent to March 31, 2013, the Company entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement. See Note 11 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, *Subsequent Events*.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company repurchased 2.7 million shares and 2.3 million shares of common stock for \$122.6 million and \$81.6 million, respectively, under the share repurchase plan. As of March 31, 2013, \$94.6 million remained available under the plan for repurchase in future periods.

8. INCOME TAXES

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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, and is adjusted as necessary for quarterly events. The effective income tax rate was 31.3% and 37.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and 35.1% and 37.2% for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The decrease in the effective income tax rate for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2013 compared to 2012 is primarily attributable to a favorable increase in the federal manufacturing deduction and the reinstatement of the federal research and development tax credit which was retroactive to January 1, 2012.

The IRS commenced examination of the Company's United States federal income tax returns for 2006 through 2009 during fiscal year 2011. The IRS completed its field examination of the open tax years and issued a Revenue Agent's Report in January 2012. The Company filed a formal protest regarding certain unagreed adjustments in March 2012. The case has been assigned to the IRS Appeals Office in Laguna Niguel, California. 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 \$3.7 million. If the IRS were to prevail in full, it would result in additional income tax provisions of approximately \$7.1 million for the tax years 2006 through 2009.

It is reasonably possible that within the next twelve months the Company will resolve the matter 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.

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As of March 31, 2013, the Company has \$16.1 million related to uncertain tax positions, excluding related accrued interest and penalties, \$16.0 million of which, if recognized, would impact the effective tax rate. As of March 31, 2013, the Company has \$2.0 million accrued for the payment of interest and penalties.

Excluding the IRS Appeals case described above, it is reasonably possible that the Company's amount of unrecognized tax benefits may decrease within the next twelve months by a range up to \$1.2 million.

The Company files numerous consolidated and separate income tax returns in the United States and various state and foreign jurisdictions. The Company is currently under examination in certain states and foreign jurisdictions. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to United States federal, state and local, or foreign income tax examinations for years before fiscal 2006.

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Litigation

The Company is subject to legal proceedings, claims and investigations in the ordinary course of business, including claims of alleged infringement of third-party patents and other intellectual property rights, indemnification claims, commercial, employment, regulatory and other matters. Liabilities related to such matters are recorded when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated. All legal costs associated with litigation are expensed as incurred.

In February 2012, HBG filed requests for arbitration in the National and International Chamber of Arbitration of Milan, Italy, against the Company's Dutch and Italian subsidiaries (Bally Netherlands and Bally Italy , respectively). HBG alleged breach of contract (i) by Bally Netherlands in connection with a contractual arrangement pursuant to which the Company agreed to supply certain gaming equipment and (ii) by Bally Italy in connection with financial assistance for HBG's acquisition of licenses to operate gaming equipment in certain Italian markets. The Company responded in March 2012 denying the allegations and seeking to dismiss HBG's claims. Bally Netherlands has asserted a counterclaim against HBG for breach of contract for failure to assist in altering its products to conform to regulatory requirements in the Italian market. The counterclaim seeks equitable relief compelling HBG to perform its contractual obligations as well as an undetermined amount of monetary damages. While it is possible the arbitration could result in damages against the Company, management has assessed the merits of HBG's claim for alleged damages of approximately 114 million and believes that a range of potential loss related to this claim is not estimable.

In December 2004, International Game Technology (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, its games with a reel in the top box 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 summary judgment determinations were upheld by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. Upon remand, the District Court granted summary judgment in favor of IGT on the remaining portion of

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the case regarding IGT's alleged antitrust violations and in favor of Bally on IGT's remaining claim that Bally infringed an IGT player tracking patent. The Company appealed the summary judgment on Bally's antitrust claims against IGT, and on December 17, 2012, a divided panel of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed. The Company's petition for rehearing by the full court was denied on January 29, 2013.

The Company is also a party to various claims and lawsuits relating to routine matters that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of its business. Although, management does not currently believe that the outcome of such claims, including the matters discussed above, in the aggregate, will have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows, these matters are subject to inherent uncertainties and management's view of these matters may change in the future.

As of March 31, 2013, the Company accrued aggregate liabilities of \$7.0 million in other current liabilities for its contingent legal matters. While the Company intends to defend all legal matters vigorously, adverse outcomes that the Company estimates are reasonable could possibly reach approximately \$12.2 million in the aggregate beyond recorded amounts.

Were unfavorable final outcomes to occur, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on the Company's financial statements for the period in which the effects become reasonably estimable.

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

The Company's revenue consists of: 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 following is a summary of revenues and gross margin:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(in 000s)			
Revenues:				
Gaming Equipment and Systems				
Gaming Equipment	\$ 85,776	\$ 79,256	\$ 251,056	\$ 213,839
Gaming Operations	102,045	92,508	302,201	263,702
Systems	71,326	56,776	179,380	156,423
Total revenues	\$ 259,147	\$ 228,540	\$ 732,637	\$ 633,964
Gross Margin(1):				
Gaming Equipment and Systems				
Gaming Equipment	\$ 43,468	\$ 36,578	\$ 126,599	\$ 94,993
Gaming Operations	72,053	67,491	211,881	190,595
Systems	52,215	40,408	134,859	115,049
Total gross margin	\$ 167,736	\$ 144,477	\$ 473,339	\$ 400,637

(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.

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 March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(in 000s)			
Revenues:				
United States and Canada	\$ 212,699	\$ 187,108	\$ 621,583	\$ 516,601
International	46,448	41,432	111,054	117,363
Total revenues	\$ 259,147	\$ 228,540	\$ 732,637	\$ 633,964

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Operating income:

United States and Canada	\$	52,353	\$	43,892	\$	165,406	\$	118,326
International		8,312		6,335		5,509		12,331
Total operating income	\$	60,665	\$	50,227	\$	170,915	\$	130,657

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11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 19, 2013, the Company entered into an amended and restated credit agreement (collectively, the "New Credit Facility"), that provides for a \$1.07 billion senior secured credit facility comprised of a \$370.0 million, five-year term loan and a \$700.0 million, five-year revolving credit facility. The maturity date for the New Credit Facility was extended to April 19, 2018. Loans under the New Credit Facility will bear interest at a variable rate of interest equal to either the applicable base rate or LIBOR, plus in each case an interest margin determined by the Company's leverage ratio, with a range of base rate margins from zero basis points to 100 basis points and a range of LIBOR margins from 100 basis points to 200 basis points.

On April 24, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors approved a new share repurchase plan under which, subject to price and market conditions, purchases of shares of common stock can be made from time to time in the open market or in private negotiated transactions using available cash, in an aggregate amount of up to \$300.0 million.

On April 24, 2013, the Company entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement with J.P. Morgan Securities LLC ("JPMorgan") under which it paid JPMorgan \$150.0 million and JPMorgan delivered 2,349,364 shares of the Company's common stock on April 26, 2013, representing a substantial majority of the shares expected to be repurchased under the agreement. Upon final settlement of the agreement, the Company may receive additional shares or pay additional cash or shares (at its option) based on a discount to the average of the daily volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock during the repurchase period. The agreement is subject to customary termination and adjustment provisions following the occurrence of specified events, including major corporate transactions such as announcements of mergers and acquisitions.

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

We begin this section with a summary of our operations as of March 31, 2013. 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 nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. 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 similar expressions.

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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, 2012 (the 2012 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.

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.

Table of Contents**Business Overview**

We are a diversified global gaming company that designs, manufactures, operates, and distributes advanced technology-based gaming devices, systems, server-based solutions, custom mobile applications, and interactive applications. Our innovations and technology solutions allow our customers to more effectively manage their operations using our wide range of marketing, data management and analysis, accounting, player tracking, security, and other software applications and tools. We also provide hardware, including spinning-reel and video gaming devices, specialty gaming devices, and wide-area progressive systems. Under our business-to-business model, we support customers that include traditional land-based, riverboat, and Native American casinos, video lottery and central determination markets.

Our gaming equipment, gaming operations, and systems product lines have increasingly converged with the proliferation of high-speed networks. Key innovation drivers in our industry are Ethernet-based gaming floors, downloadable and server-based games and applications, and open protocols and common industry standards in game and system development. Players benefit from these advances by gaining more exciting experiences, better communication from casino owners, and superior customer service from gaming operators. Our customers benefit through operational efficiencies that can increase their profits and streamline their operations.

We derive our revenue from the following:

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Nine Months Ended March 31,			
	2013	% Rev	2012	% Rev	2013	% Rev	2012	% Rev
	(dollars in millions)							
Gaming Equipment	\$ 85.8	33%	\$ 79.3	35%	\$ 251.1	34%	\$ 213.9	34%
Gaming Operations	102.0	39%	92.5	40%	302.2	41%	263.7	41%
Systems	71.3	28%	56.8	25%	179.3	25%	156.4	25%
	\$ 259.1	100%	\$ 228.6	100%	\$ 732.6	100%	\$ 634.0	100%

- *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; and
- *Systems* Sale and support of specialized systems-based software, hardware and interactive products and related recurring maintenance revenue.

We review certain financial measures in assessing our financial condition and operating performance not only in connection with creating our internal 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 our consolidated operating income, net income, diluted earnings per share, adjusted EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, including asset charges and loss contingencies 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. 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 (R&D) costs as a percent of revenue, which demonstrate investment in technology and product development. 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.

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We continue to operate in a challenging economic environment. The gaming sector was and continues to be negatively impacted by lower consumer spending and limited resources available to fund capital projects. As a result of the challenging economic environment, we have provided select customers a greater amount of payment terms for periods up to one year, and in some cases for periods up to three years. We expect to continue to extend credit for these longer periods for the foreseeable future.

There are several new and potential gaming market developments that we believe will benefit us in the long term. In our domestic market, we are focused on approved new jurisdictional opportunities and expansions in Canada, Illinois, Ohio, Maryland, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and California, and the potential for new market opportunities in New Hampshire, Kentucky and Texas. The breadth and timing of such opportunities remain uncertain due to the legislative process in these jurisdictions, as well as the difficult credit environment facing certain of our customers and the risk of the gaming industry impact of continued economic uncertainty. We are also engaged in expanding our position in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Italy, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Mexico, and from potential new markets in Eastern Europe, Greece, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan, and Brazil. Our entry into the Italian VLT market was delayed by a lengthened regulatory approval process that developed in that market after we submitted our products for approval. As a result, certain customers and partners have modified their business approach to the market, which has, at least in the near term, reduced the amount of business we expected from the Italian VLT market. We received regulatory approval for our products and began deploying VLTs in Italy during July 2012.

Table of Contents**Gaming Equipment**

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(dollars in millions, except ASP)			
Revenues	\$ 85.8	\$ 79.3	\$ 251.1	\$ 213.9
New gaming devices	4,923	4,147	14,096	11,182
New unit Average Selling Price (ASP)	\$ 16,051	\$ 17,073	\$ 16,476	\$ 16,978

Gaming equipment revenues improved in the three and nine months ended March 31, 2013 due primarily to an increase in the number of new gaming devices sold as a result of our investments in key platform and hardware innovations. Our Pro Series cabinets with ALPHA 2 technology are state of the art for the industry with regards to ergonomics, processing power, display technology, input device, operating system, sound and serviceability. This platform allows for the development of new, more compelling games and also facilitates our game download solution for customers. Our Pro Series cabinets also feature the iDeck, a multi-touch fully programmable and downloadable button panel which offers opportunity to add more interaction to the game-play experience with mystery bonus events, virtual shooting galleries and skill-based bonus games. We have and will continue to expand the number of game-development teams producing content on our new ALPHA 2 technology.

Gaming equipment gross margins increased to 51% and 50% in the three and nine months ended March 31, 2013, respectively, when compared to 46% and 44% in the three and nine months ended March 31, 2012, respectively, primarily driven by benefits from continued cost reductions on the Pro Series line of cabinets and sales mix.

Gaming Operations

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(dollars in millions)			
Revenues	\$ 102.0	\$ 92.5	\$ 302.2	\$ 263.7
End of period installed base:				
Linked progressive systems			2,365	1,388
Rental and daily-fee games			14,953	14,824
Video lottery systems			12,059	10,989
Centrally determined systems			37,201	47,450

Revenues increased during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2013 due primarily to the significant investments we have made in our game development studios and game platform in recent years, the continued placement of premium games, including the recently released Pawn Stars, Hot Shot Progressive, and Cash Wizard Tiki Magic, the continued success of Cash Connection, the latest wide-area progressive (WAP) link, and the benefit from a full nine months of results from games placed in Resorts World New York City in late calendar year 2011. The release of Michael Jackson King of Pop, GREASE, Betty Boop's Fortune Teller, and Cash Spin Jackpot, all on our WAP link Cash Connection, drove another WAP record for revenue and units placed. In addition, we anticipate releasing a new WAP game, NASCAR®, during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2013.

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The installed base of centrally determined systems has declined as certain customers have upgraded these systems to utilize more sophisticated player tracking, bonus and marketing applications, and are now covered under systems maintenance.

Systems

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Nine Months Ended March 31,			
	2013		2012		2013		2012	
	(dollars in millions)							
Hardware	\$ 25.6	36%	\$ 20.4	36%	\$ 54.0	30%	\$ 51.0	33%
Software and services	22.8	32%	16.8	30%	58.6	33%	50.0	32%
Maintenance	22.9	32%	19.6	34%	66.7	37%	55.4	35%
	\$ 71.3	100%	\$ 56.8	100%	\$ 179.3	100%	\$ 156.4	100%

Our Systems revenues are comprised of:

- Hardware, including our iVIEW player-user-interface device and specialized system-based products.

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- Software and services, including licenses of our core systems and suite of player tracking, bonusing, and marketing applications and customized system solutions.
- Maintenance, providing access to future enhancements or upgrades to the system software for a fee based on a percent of the license fee.

The combination of iVIEW DM and Elite Bonusing Suite and other features such as Universal Card across multiple properties are becoming increasingly compelling return-on-investment propositions with multiple customer instances of demonstrable value generated from such implementations. During the nine months ended March 31, 2013, one large casino customer in Las Vegas, Nevada successfully launched NASCAR® Virtual Racing across the casino floor on both iVIEW and iVIEW DM. We have had several large installations during the current fiscal year and are also making good progress with international systems installations including Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand.

We have continued to invest in 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.

Operating Expenses

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Nine Months Ended March 31,			
	2013	% of Revenue	2012	% of Revenue	2013	% of Revenue	2012	% of Revenue
	(dollars in millions)							
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 72.2	28%	\$ 63.8	28%	\$ 204.6	28%	\$ 182.3	29%
Research and development costs	\$ 29.1	11%	\$ 24.8	11%	\$ 80.8	11%	\$ 70.6	11%

The increase in SG&A expenses in the three and nine months ended March 31, 2013 was due primarily to increases in payroll and related expenses. Payroll and related expenses increased due primarily to an increase in headcount in the comparative periods.

The increase in R&D costs in both periods was attributable to our continued focus on our technology assets. R&D was consistent at 11% of total revenues in each period.

Liquidity

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Total cash and cash equivalents increased \$16.6 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to a decrease of \$30.7 million in the same period last year. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$139.5 million and \$75.2 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Cash provided by operating activities in the current period was positively impacted by improvements in net income and decreases in accounts receivable and inventory, which were offset by an increase in prepaid and refundable income tax and an increase in the excess tax benefit of stock option exercises, when compared to the same period last year.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2013, we made payments of \$65.0 million and \$11.3 million on our revolving credit facility and term loan facility, respectively, made capital expenditures of \$11.0 million, and repurchased \$131.7 million of our common stock. These cash outlays were partially offset by proceeds of \$55.0 million from borrowings under our credit facility, and proceeds of \$26.5 million from the exercise of employee stock options and purchases of common stock under our 2008 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the 2008 ESPP).

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The summary financial results and operating statistics are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Nine Months Ended March 31,			
	2013	%	2012	%	2013	%	2012	%
(dollars in millions)								
Revenues:								
Gaming Equipment	\$ 85.8	33%	\$ 79.3	35%	\$ 251.1	34%	\$ 213.9	34%
Gaming Operations	102.0	39%	92.5	40%	302.2	41%	263.7	41%
Systems	71.3	28%	56.8	25%	179.3	25%	156.4	25%
Total revenues	\$ 259.1	100%	\$ 228.6	100%	\$ 732.6	100%	\$ 634.0	100%
Gross Margin:								
Gaming Equipment(1)	\$ 43.5	51%	\$ 36.6	46%	\$ 126.6	50%	\$ 95.0	44%
Gaming Operations	72.0	71%	67.5	73%	211.8	70%	190.6	72%
Systems(1)	52.2	73%	40.4	71%	134.9	75%	115.0	74%
Total gross margin	\$ 167.7	65%	\$ 144.5	63%	\$ 473.3	65%	\$ 400.6	63%
Selling, general and administrative								
	\$ 72.2	28%	\$ 63.8	28%	\$ 204.6	28%	\$ 182.3	29%
Research and development costs								
	29.1	11%	24.8	11%	80.8	11%	70.6	11%
Depreciation and amortization								
	5.7	3%	5.7	2%	17.0	3%	17.1	3%
Operating income	\$ 60.7	23%	\$ 50.2	22%	\$ 170.9	23%	\$ 130.6	21%

(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.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

Total revenues increased \$30.5 million to \$259.1 million, or 13%, in the three months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, as a result of the following:

Gaming Equipment Revenue. Gaming Equipment revenue increased by \$6.5 million, or 8%, to approximately \$85.8 million primarily as a result of:

- a 19% increase in new gaming device sales to 4,923 units in the three months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to 4,147 units in the same period last year, driven by higher domestic replacement sales, including the shipment of 788 Canadian VLTs, as well as by the

shipment of 656 units into the Illinois Video Gaming Terminal (VGT) market; offset by

- a 6% decrease in ASP to \$16,051 in the three months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to \$17,073 in the same period last year, due primarily to a higher mix of lower-ASP VLT and VGT units sold in the current quarter and lower-ASP units sold in certain international markets.

Gaming Equipment Gross Margin. Gaming Equipment gross margin increased to 51% in the three months ended March 31, 2013 from 46%, in the same period last year, due primarily to continued cost reductions on the Pro Series line of cabinets and sales mix.

Gaming Operations Revenue. Gaming Operations revenue increased \$9.5 million, or 10%, to approximately \$102.0 million in the three months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, primarily as a result of:

- an increase in participation and rental revenue due to an increase in our end of period installed base of games, the continuing placements of higher yield premium products, and newer and more popular game titles; and
- an increase in linked progressive revenue driven by growth in the installed base of games due primarily to the introduction of our WAP link Cash Connection in late fiscal year 2012.

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Gaming Operations Gross Margin. Gaming Operations gross margin decreased to 71% in the three months ended March 31, 2013 from 73% in the same period last year, due primarily to higher jackpot expense.

Systems Revenue. Systems revenue increased \$14.5 million, or 26%, to approximately \$71.3 million in the three months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year. The increase in revenue was comprised of a \$3.3 million, or 17%, increase in maintenance revenue due to the increased install base of customers on our systems, a \$5.2 million, or 25%, increase in hardware revenue, and a \$6.0 million, or 36%, increase in software and services revenue during the same period.

Systems Gross Margin. Systems gross margin increased to 73% in the three months ended March 31, 2013 from 71%, in the same period last year, primarily as a result of a change in the mix of products sold in the comparative periods including an increase in maintenance revenue and software and services revenue which involve minimal variable costs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. SG&A expenses increased \$8.4 million, or 13%, in the three months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to increases in payroll and related expenses. Payroll and related expenses increased due primarily to an increase in headcount in the comparative periods primarily as a result of our expansion into international markets.

Research and Development Costs. R&D costs increased \$4.3 million, or 17%, in the three months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to increased product development efforts requiring an increase in employees. R&D was consistent at 11% of total revenues in both periods.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization expense was consistent at \$5.7 million in each period.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2013 Compared to Nine Months Ended March 31, 2012

Total revenues increased \$98.6 million to \$732.6 million, or 16%, in the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, as a result of the following:

Gaming Equipment Revenue. Gaming Equipment revenue increased by \$37.2 million, or 17%, to approximately \$251.1 million primarily as a result of:

- a 26% increase in new gaming device sales to 14,096 units in the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to 11,182 units in the same period last year, driven by higher domestic replacement sales, including Canadian VLT shipments, as well as by the shipments into the Illinois VGT market; offset by

- a 3% decrease in ASP to \$16,476 in the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to \$16,978 in the same period last year, due primarily to a higher mix of lower-ASP VLT and VGT units sold.

Gaming Equipment Gross Margin. Gaming Equipment gross margin increased to 50% in the nine months ended March 31, 2013 from 44%, in the same period last year, due primarily to continued cost reductions on certain models of the Pro Series line of cabinets and sales mix.

Gaming Operations Revenue. Gaming Operations revenue increased \$38.5 million, or 15%, to approximately \$302.2 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, primarily as a result of:

- an increase in participation and rental revenue due to an increase in our end of period installed base of games, the continuing placements of higher yield premium products, and newer and more popular game titles;
- an increase in linked progressive revenue driven by growth in the installed base of games due primarily to the introduction of our WAP link Cash Connection in late fiscal year 2012; and
- the performance of our lottery systems due to increases in our end of period installed base of games due primarily to previous placed games at Resorts World Casino New York City which opened in late calendar year 2011.

Gaming Operations Gross Margin. Gaming Operations gross margin decreased to 70% in the nine months ended March 31, 2013 from 72% in the same period last year, due primarily to higher jackpot expense.

Systems Revenue. Systems revenue increased \$22.9 million, or 15%, to approximately \$179.3 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, which was comprised primarily of an \$11.3 million, or 20%, increase in maintenance revenue due to the increased install base of customers on our systems, a \$3.0 million, or 6%, increase in hardware revenue, and a \$8.6 million, or 17%, increase in software and services revenue during the same period.

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Systems Gross Margin. Systems gross margin increased to 75% in the nine months ended March 31, 2013 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 including an increase in maintenance revenue and software and services revenue which involve minimal variable costs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. SG&A expenses increased \$22.3 million, or 12%, in the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to increases in payroll and related expenses. Payroll and related expenses increased due primarily to an increase in headcount in the comparative periods primarily as a result of our expansion into international markets, and certain compensation related to executive transitions.

Research and Development Costs. R&D costs increased \$10.2 million, or 14%, in the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to increased product development efforts requiring an increase in employees. R&D was consistent at 11% of total revenues in both periods.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense. Depreciation and amortization expense decreased slightly by \$0.1 million, or 1%, in the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year.

Other Income (Expense), Income Tax Expense and Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

Other income (expense), income tax expense and net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(in millions)			
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	\$ 1.2	\$ 1.2	\$ 3.7	\$ 3.7
Interest expense	(4.4)	(4.1)	(13.5)	(13.2)
Other, net	(1.5)	0.3	(3.3)	(2.3)
Total other expense	\$ (4.7)	\$ (2.6)	\$ (13.1)	\$ (11.8)
Income tax expense	(17.5)	(17.7)	(55.3)	(44.3)
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests		(0.1)	(1.7)	

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2012

Other Income (Expense). Total other expense increased \$2.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to foreign currency translations. In the three months ended March 31, 2013, losses on foreign currency translation were \$1.6 million, when compared to gains on foreign currency translations of \$0.2 million in the same period last year. Interest expense increased by \$0.3 million in three months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense decreased by \$0.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year. The effective income tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was 31.3% and 37.2%, respectively. The decrease in the effective income tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, is primarily attributable to a favorable increase in the federal manufacturing deduction and the reinstatement of the federal research and development tax credit which was retroactive to January 1, 2012.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2013 Compared to Nine Months Ended March 31, 2012

Other Income (Expense). Total other expense increased \$1.3 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to foreign currency translations. In the nine months ended March 31, 2013, losses on foreign currency translation were \$3.5 million, when compared to \$2.7 million in the same period last year. Interest expense increased by \$0.3 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense increased \$11.0 million during the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, due primarily to the increase in net income during the same period. The effective income tax rate for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 was 35.1% and 37.2%, respectively. The decrease in the effective income tax rate for the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, is primarily attributable to a favorable increase in the federal manufacturing deduction and the reinstatement of the federal research and development tax credit which was retroactive to January 1, 2012.

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Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests. Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests increased \$1.7 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to the same period last year, due to higher jackpot expense.

Financial Condition and Liquidity**Working Capital**

	March 31, 2013	June 30, 2012 (in 000s)	Increase (decrease) Amount	%
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 49,291	\$ 32,673	\$ 16,618	51%
Total long-term debt, including current maturities	\$ 490,247	\$ 511,466	\$ (21,219)	(4)%
Total current assets	\$ 497,613	\$ 480,459	\$ 17,154	4%
Total current liabilities	216,880	214,037	2,843	1%
Net working capital	\$ 280,733	\$ 266,422	\$ 14,311	5%

Pursuant to various state gaming regulations, certain cash accounts are maintained to ensure availability of funds to pay WAP jackpot awards in installments rather than in one lump-sum. At March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, these accounts had an aggregate value of approximately \$14.5 million and \$13.6 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 \$11.3 million and \$12.2 million as of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively.

On March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, the amount of cash and investments held by foreign subsidiaries was \$26.0 million and \$22.6 million, respectively. If these funds are needed for our operations in the U.S., we would be required to accrue and pay U.S. taxes to repatriate these funds.

Our net working capital increased by \$14.3 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to June 30, 2012, and was primarily affected by a \$16.6 million increase in cash and cash equivalents during the same period. Decreases in inventory and current accounts and notes receivable were primarily offset by increases in prepaid and refundable income tax, and decreases in accounts payable and income tax payable were primarily offset by increases in current deferred revenue and accrued and other liabilities during the same period.

Total current and long-term accounts and notes receivable decreased by \$15.7 million during the nine months ended March 31, 2013, when compared to June 30, 2012, due primarily to a customer contract election during the second quarter of fiscal year 2013. As of March 31, 2013, our DSO s decreased to 106 days from 113 days at June 30, 2012 due to an increase in collections.

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On April 15, 2011, we entered into an amended and restated credit agreement, that provides for a \$700 million senior secured credit facility comprised of a \$300 million, five-year term loan and a \$400 million, five-year revolving credit facility, including a \$50 million sublimit for the issuance of standby letters of credit, a \$10 million sublimit for swingline loans and a \$150 million sublimit for multicurrency borrowings approved under the credit facility. See Note 5 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, *Long-Term Debt*. See also Note 11 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, *Subsequent Events*, regarding our amendment and restatement of the credit facility to provide for a \$1.07 billion senior secured credit facility comprised of a \$370.0 million, five-year term loan and a \$700.0 million, five-year revolving credit facility.

As of March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2012, there was approximately \$180.0 million and \$170.0 million, respectively, of undrawn availability under the revolving credit facility. Availability under the revolving credit facility is reduced to the extent of outstanding letters of credit.

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 March 31, 2013, we had no material commitments for capital expenditures.

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Cash Flow Summary

Our primary sources of liquidity include existing cash and cash equivalents, cash flows from all operating activities and the availability of funds under our revolving credit facility.

We utilize our cash to acquire materials for the manufacture of goods for resale, to pay payroll, interest, taxes and SG&A expenses and to fund R&D activities.

Cash flows provided by operating activities were \$139.5 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2013 as compared to \$75.2 million in the same period last year, a \$64.3 million increase. In the comparable periods, cash flows from operating activities for the nine months ended March 31, 2013 were positively impacted by improvements in net income and decreases in accounts receivable and inventory, which were offset by an increase in prepaid and refundable income tax and an increase in the excess tax benefit of stock option exercises, when compared to the same period last year.

Cash utilized for investing activities is primarily for capital expenditures related to office and gaming equipment and improvements in leaseholds, financing arrangements with customers, acquisitions, and investments in technology and other long-term assets. During the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, we made capital expenditures of \$11.0 million and \$6.9 million, respectively. In addition, we made payments of \$6.0 million related to acquisitions in the nine months ended March 31, 2012.

Cash utilized for financing activities is primarily for the payment of principal on our debt and the repurchase of shares of our common stock. During the nine months ended March 31, 2013, we made payments of \$76.3 million on our credit facility and repurchased \$131.7 million of our common stock. During the nine months ended March 31, 2012, we made payments of \$41.3 million on our credit facility and repurchased \$75.0 million of our common stock.

Cash provided by financing activities is primarily from proceeds from the exercise of stock options and purchases of stock under our 2008 ESPP, borrowings under our revolving credit facility, and excess tax benefits of stock option exercises. During the nine months ended March 31, 2013, we borrowed \$55.0 million under our revolving credit facility. In addition, during the nine months ended March 31, 2013, employees purchased common stock through the exercise of stock options or the participation in the 2008 ESPP for \$26.5 million. During the nine months ended March 31, 2012, employees purchased common stock through the exercise of stock options or the participation in the 2008 ESPP for \$18.9 million. In addition, we borrowed \$10.0 million under our revolving credit facility during the nine months ended March 31, 2012.

Critical Accounting Policies

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 2012 Form 10-K. There were no material changes to those policies during the nine months ended March 31, 2013.

Other Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

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

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

As of March 31, 2013, we had total debt outstanding of approximately \$490.2 million which consisted primarily of a \$270.0 million term loan and \$220.0 million of borrowing under our revolving credit facility. During the nine months ended March 31, 2013, the interest rate for the credit facility was subject to a leveraged based pricing grid.

We have minimized our exposure to market interest rate risk because the variable interest rate on the term loan was effectively converted to a fixed rate as a result of the floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps entered into in December 2008 and June 2011, respectively, and discussed in Note 5 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, *Long-Term Debt*. As of March 31, 2013, the interest rate on the revolving credit facility was 1.70% and the interest rate on our term loan was approximately 3.59%, after giving effect to our interest rate swaps. We estimate a hypothetical decline of 100 bps in applicable interest rates would have an immaterial impact on our business because we manage this exposure with derivative financial instruments.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Certain of our foreign subsidiaries use their local currency as their functional currency and are exposed to risks resulting from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. During the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, we recognized a foreign currency exchange rate loss of approximately \$1.6 million and a foreign currency exchange rate gain of approximately \$0.2 million, respectively. During the nine months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, we recognized foreign currency exchange rate losses of approximately \$3.5 million and \$2.7 million, respectively. We estimate that a hypothetical 10% strengthening (or weakening) of the U.S. dollar for fiscal 2013 would have an immaterial impact on our business.

In addition, the net assets of these subsidiaries are exposed to foreign currency translation gains and losses which are included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity in our unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets. Such translation resulted in unrealized gains of \$0.4 million as of March 31, 2013.

We may enter into foreign currency forward contracts, generally with maturities of twelve months or less, to hedge recognized foreign currency assets and liabilities to reduce the risk that earnings and cash flows will be adversely affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. See Note 1 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, *Description of Business and Summary of Significant Policies (Fair value of financial instruments)*.

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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 March 31, 2013.

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 March 31, 2013

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 March 31, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

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 2012 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

The Company's Board of Directors have historically approved a variety of share repurchase programs 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.

On October 24, 2012, the Company's Board of Directors approved a new \$150.0 million share-repurchase program, which replaced the Company's prior repurchase program under which there remained \$23,236,159 in unused capacity at such time. See Note 11 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, *Subsequent Events*, regarding the Company's Board of Directors approval of a new \$300.0 million share-repurchase program, which replaced the repurchase program described above.

Our quarterly share repurchases under this program approved on October 24, 2012, 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 (or 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 Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
January 1 - January 31, 2013		\$	\$	125,910,240

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February 1 - February 28, 2013	577,772	\$	48.95	577,772	\$	97,628,083
March 1 - March 31, 2013	63,361	\$	47.36	63,361	\$	94,627,072
Total	641,133	\$	48.79	641,133		

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits	Description
10.1	Master Confirmation Uncollared Accelerated Share Repurchase dated April 24, 2013 by and between J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Bally Technologies, Inc.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

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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: May 6, 2013

By /s/Ramesh Srinivasan
Ramesh Srinivasan
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By /s/Neil P. Davidson
Neil P. Davidson
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and
Treasurer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)