

Butler National Corporation

One Aero Plaza
New Century, Kansas 66031

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear Fellow Shareholders:

At Butler National Corporation, we believe long-term shareholder value is created through disciplined execution, thoughtful investment, and an unwavering commitment to serving our customers. Fiscal Year 2026 demonstrated the strength of that philosophy.

Butler National reported record revenues of \$98.0 million, operating income of \$28.5 million, and net income of \$21.9 million. We also ended the year with a record Aerospace Products backlog of \$47.1 million, reflecting continued demand for our products and services. We enter Fiscal Year 2027 from a position of strength. These results reflect years of investment in our people, our aerospace capabilities, our proprietary products, and our customer relationships. The results are reflected below:

Financial Highlights

(Dollars in Thousands)	2026	2025
Revenues	97,967	83,968
Operating Income	28,453	16,827
Net Income	21,933	12,551
Total Assets	141,842	123,298
Stockholders' Equity	81,978	65,114
Aerospace Products Backlog	47,059	33,611

None of these accomplishments would have been possible without the dedication, ingenuity, and commitment of our employees. Every day, our team embodies our commitment to serving our customers by solving complex challenges with professionalism, innovation, and integrity. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I extend our sincere appreciation for their outstanding contributions.

Our Professional Services segment continues to generate strong operating results. Boot Hill Casino & Resort remains a consistent contributor of earnings and cash flow, aided by our sports wagering relationship with the Kansas Lottery and DraftKings. The consistent earnings and cash flow generated by this business provide an important financial foundation that supports continued investment across Butler National.

Within Aerospace Products, our continued investments in engineering talent, FAA certification capabilities, and proprietary products are strengthening Butler National's competitive position while creating opportunities for long-term growth. During the year, Avcon completed certification of its Special Mission Challenger 605/650 platform and delivered the largest aircraft modification project in Butler National's history through the successful completion of a complex mission systems integration

aboard a CASA CN-235 aircraft. We also continued investing in proprietary engineered kits that expand future growth opportunities.

These accomplishments represent more than individual project milestones. They reflect Butler National's continued evolution toward higher-value aerospace capabilities that further differentiate our position in the marketplace and create additional opportunities for long-term shareholder value.

Whether investing in engineering capabilities, proprietary products, or manufacturing capacity, each investment is measured against a single objective: strengthening Butler National's long-term competitive position. This discipline guides every investment decision. The Board continues to oversee this process through sound governance practices, ensuring that capital allocation decisions are subject to appropriate review and accountability.

Leadership Transition

After the end of our fiscal year, Butler National entered an important leadership transition. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to thank Chris Reedy for more than twenty years of dedicated leadership and service. Chris helped guide Butler National through a period of significant growth and transformation, and we sincerely appreciate his many contributions.

The Board has initiated a comprehensive search for Butler National's next Chief Executive Officer. We are committed to selecting a leader who will build upon this strong foundation while continuing to execute the long-term strategy that has positioned us for future success. Throughout this process, we remain confident in our experienced leadership team and in our strategic direction.

The Board recognizes that long-term shareholder value is not created by a single quarter or even a single year. It is earned through disciplined decisions made consistently over time. That philosophy will continue to guide Butler National as we invest in innovation, strengthen our competitive position, and build an even stronger company for our shareholders, customers, and employees.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, thank you for your continued confidence in Butler National Corporation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jeffrey D. Yowell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jeffrey" and last name "Yowell" clearly legible.

Jeffrey D. Yowell
Executive Chairman of the Board
August 18, 2026

Forward-Looking Statements

This letter contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Forward-looking statements can often be identified by the use of forward-

looking terminology, such as “could,” “should,” “will,” “intended,” “continue,” “believe,” “may,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “goal,” “forecast,” “plan,” “guidance” or “estimate” or the negative of these words, variations thereof or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or results. It is important to note that any such performance and actual results, financial condition or business, could differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Item 1A of the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise after the date of this letter.

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number **0-1678**

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Kansas

41-0834293

(State of Incorporation)

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

One Aero Plaza, New Century, Kansas 66031

(Address of principal executive office)(Zip Code)

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
None	None	None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock \$.01 Par Value

(Title of Class)

Indicate by check if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

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, 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 every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files): Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller Reporting Company ☒ Emerging Growth Company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐
No ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to § 240.10D-1(b). ☐

The aggregate market value of the voting stock and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold as of the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was approximately **\$90,745,519** at October 31, 2025, when the closing price of such stock was \$2.40.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, \$0.01 par value, as of June 26, 2026, was 63,932,907 shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: Portions of the definitive proxy statement to be filed within 120 days of April 30, 2026, pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on September 30, 2026, have been incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 2026
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Forward-Looking Statements

Statements made in this report, other reports and proxy statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, communications to stockholders, press releases, and oral statements made by representatives of the Company that are not historical in nature, or that state the Company or management intentions, plans, beliefs, expectations or predictions of the future, may constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Forward-looking statements can often be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as “could,” “should,” “will,” “intended,” “continue,” “believe,” “may,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “goal,” “forecast,” “plan,” “guidance” or “estimate” or the negative of these words, variations thereof or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or results. They involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. It is important to note that any such performance and actual results, financial condition or business, could differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Item 1A. Risk Factors and elsewhere herein or in other reports filed with the SEC. Other unforeseen factors not identified herein could also have such an effect.

Actual events or results may differ materially from the information included in forward-looking statements. In evaluating such statements, a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors could cause actual results, performance, financial condition, cash flows, prospects and opportunities to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include those set forth in Item 1A (Risk Factors) of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the following factors:

- customer concentration risk;
- dependence on government spending;
- government shutdown;
- industry specific business cycles;
- regulatory hurdles in the launch of new products;
- loss of key personnel, including executive officers;
- the geographic location of our casino;
- fixed-price contracts;
- international sales;
- changing U.S. trade policy and impacts of tariffs;
- need to acquire hangar space for substantial growth;
- future acquisitions;
- supply chain and labor issues;
- customer demand;
- insurance costs and insufficient insurance for aircraft modifications;
- cyber security threats;
- fraud, theft and cheating at our casino;
- dependence on third-party platforms to offer sports wagering;
- outside factors influence the profitability of sports wagering and legacy gaming;
- change of control restrictions;
- significant and expensive governmental regulation across our industries;
- U.S. Government action with respect to contracts;
- failure by the corporation or its stockholders to maintain applicable gaming licenses;
- evolving political and legislative initiatives in gaming;
- extensive and increasing taxation of gaming revenues;
- changes in regulations of financial reporting;
- the availability of financing;
- potential impairment losses;
- marketability restrictions of our common stock;
- the possibility of a reverse-stock split;
- market competition by larger competitors;
- acts of terrorism and war;
- climate change, inclement weather and natural disasters;
- rising inflation;
- failure of risk management; and
- effectiveness of internal controls.

Except as expressly required by the federal securities laws, the Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise after the date of this report. Results of operations in any past period should not be considered indicative of the results to be expected for future periods. Fluctuations in operating results may also result in fluctuations in the price of the Company's common stock.

Investors should also be aware that while the Company, from time to time, communicates with securities analysts, Company policy is to not disclose any material non-public information or other confidential commercial information. Accordingly, shareholders should not assume that the Company agrees with any statement or report issued by any analyst irrespective of the content of the statement or report. Furthermore, the Company has a policy against issuing or confirming financial forecasts or projections issued by others. Thus, to the extent that reports issued by securities analysts contain any projections, forecasts or opinions, such reports are **not** the responsibility of Butler National Corporation.

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PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS

General

Butler National Corporation (“Butler National”, the “Company”, “we”, “us”, or “our”) was incorporated in 1960. Our companies design, engineer, manufacture, sell, integrate, install, repair, modify, overhaul, service and distribute a broad portfolio of aerostructures, aircraft components, avionics, accessories, subassemblies and systems (“Aerospace Products”). We serve a broad, worldwide spectrum of the aviation industry, including owners of aircraft and contractors involved with private, commercial, business, and government aircraft operations. We also serve commercial weapon manufacturers and suppliers to governments and their agencies.

In addition, our companies provide management services in the gaming industry, which includes owning the land and building for the Boot Hill Casino and Resort in Dodge City, Kansas (“Professional Services”).

Products and Services

The Company has two operating segments for financial reporting purposes: (a) Aerospace Products, whose companies’ revenues are derived from system design, engineering, manufacturing, sale, distribution, integration, installation, repairing, modifying, overhauling and servicing of aerostructures, avionics, aircraft components, accessories, subassemblies and systems; and (b) Professional Services, whose companies provide professional management services in the traditional gaming industry and in sports wagering.

Aerospace Products. The Aerospace Products segment includes the design, manufacture, sale and service of structural modifications, design, integration and installation of electronic equipment, systems and technologies that enhance aircraft operations, and the design, manufacture and sale of commercial controls, cabling and defense related articles. Additionally, we operate Federal Aviation Administration (the “FAA”) Repair Stations. Companies in Aerospace Products concentrate on products and services for Learjet, Textron Beechcraft King Air, and Textron Cessna turboprop aircraft.

Products. The aviation-related products that the companies within this group design, engineer, manufacture, integrate, install, repair and/or service include:

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Aerial surveillance products | • Navigation / flight display installations |
| • Aerodynamic enhancement products | • Crew work stations |
| • Airplane range extension products | • Electrical power systems and switching equipment |
| • Avcon stability enhancing fins | • Enlarged aircraft doors |
| • Airplane nose extension products | • Powered airplane sensor lifts |
| • Cargo/sensor carrying pods and radomes | • Provisions to allow carrying of external stores |
| • Fuel system protection devices | • Specialized cabling and harnesses |

Modifications. The companies in Aerospace Products have authority, pursuant to Federal Aviation Administration Supplemental Type Certificates (“STCs”) and Parts Manufacturer Approval (“PMA”), to build required parts and subassemblies and to make applicable installations. Companies in Aerospace Products perform modifications in the aviation industry including:

- Aerial photograph capabilities
- Aerodynamic improvements
- Avionics systems
- Cargo or expanded-sized doors
- Search and rescue
- Airborne research capability
- Extended range fuel tanks
- Radar systems
- ISR – Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance
- Special mission modifications
- Target towing capability
- Electrical systems integration

Special Mission Electronics. We supply defense-related, commercial off-the-shelf products to various commercial entities and government agencies and subcontractors in order to update or extend the useful life of systems. These products include:

- Cabling
- Electronic control systems
- Gun Control Units for Apache and Blackhawk helicopters
- HangFire Override Modules
- Test equipment
- Gun Control Units for land and sea based military vehicles

Professional Services. The Professional Services segment includes the management of a gaming and related dining and entertainment facility in Dodge City, Kansas. Boot Hill Casino and Resort features approximately 500 slot machines, 15 table games, a restaurant and a sportsbook.

Boot Hill. Butler National Service Corporation (“BNSC”), and BHCMC, LLC (“BHCMC”), companies in Professional Services, manage The Boot Hill Casino and Resort in Dodge City, Kansas (“Boot Hill”) pursuant to the Lottery Gaming Facility Management Contract, by and among BNSC, BHCMC and the Kansas Lottery, as subsequently amended (“Boot Hill Agreement”). As required by Kansas law, all games, gaming equipment and gaming operations, including sports wagering, at Boot Hill are owned and operated by the Kansas Lottery. On September 1, 2022, sports wagering became legal in the State of Kansas. Sports wagering is managed through the four lottery gaming facility managers. The Company entered into a provider contract with DraftKings for interactive/mobile sports wagering. In addition to an online platform, the Company opened a DraftKings branded sports book at Boot Hill on February 28, 2023.

Proprietary Rights

We do not currently hold any patents, franchises or concessions. In our overhaul and repair business, original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”) of equipment that we maintain for our customers often include language in repair manuals that relate to their equipment, asserting broad claims of proprietary rights to the contents of the manuals used in our operations. There can be no assurance that OEMs will not try to enforce such claims, including the possible use of legal proceedings. In the event of such legal proceedings, there can be no assurance that such actions against the Company will be unsuccessful. However, we believe that our use of OEM manufacture and repair manuals is lawful.

Seasonality

Our Aerospace Products businesses are generally not seasonal. We believe that our Professional Services business, however, is subject to seasonality based on local weather conditions, agricultural and petroleum prices, employment levels and the travel habits of visitors in the market service area.

Raw Materials and Replacement Parts

We purchase raw materials, primarily consisting of sheet and plate aluminum, from various vendors. We purchase casted packaging for our gun controls for which our vendor sources raw aluminum. We also purchase replacement parts, which are utilized in our various repair and overhaul operations. In some cases, we redesign products to accommodate alternative methods and/or materials. Our diversification into the integration business requires the supply of complex sensors from global manufacturers. We rely upon these sensor suppliers to complete our customer integration contracts. We believe that the availability of raw materials is adequate to support our Aerospace Products operations.

Backlog

Our backlog as of April 30, 2026 and 2025 was as follows:

Industry Segment

(in thousands)	2026	2025
Aerospace Products	\$ 47,059	\$ 33,611
Professional Services	-	-
Total backlog	<u>\$ 47,059</u>	<u>\$ 33,611</u>

The backlog includes orders with signed contracts which may not be completed within the next fiscal year. There can be no assurance that all orders will be completed or that some may ever commence.

Dependence on Significant Customers

During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026 we derived 39.1% of our revenue from five customers, and we had two “major customers” (10 percent or more of consolidated revenue) that provided 29.9% of total revenue. During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025 we derived 25.4% of our revenue from five customers, and we had one major customer that provided 14.8% of total revenue. At April 30, 2026 and 2025, we had one customer that accounted for 22.7% and 32.4%, respectively, of our total accounts receivable.

Competition

We compete in the aerospace and casino gaming industries. In the aerospace industry, we compete against peer companies of which some are divisions or subsidiaries of other large companies. In the manufacture of aircraft structures, systems components, subassemblies and parts in addition to services related to aircraft modifications, we compete globally against subsidiaries of much larger companies, original equipment manufacturers and smaller independent integrators or operators. Competition for the aviation electrical/avionics installations comes from three primary sources, some of whom possess greater financial and other resources than we have: OEMs, independent commercial avionics shops, and government-focused contractors. Many government agencies maintain aircraft support depots or contractor organizations that modify, maintain and repair their aircraft. Participants in the aerospace industry compete primarily based on size of business, technical staffing, quality, turnaround time, capacity and price. Competition in the aerospace business extends not only to customers, but also to experienced talent that is in high demand. We compete against both original equipment manufacturers, independent aircraft modification and maintenance facilities and educational institutions for such staffing.

The casino entertainment business is highly competitive. The industry is comprised of a diverse group of competitors that vary considerably in size and geographic diversity, quality of facilities and amenities available, marketing strategies and financial condition. We compete with other casino facilities in Kansas and Oklahoma. We also compete with other non-gaming resorts and vacation destinations, various other entertainment businesses, and other forms of gaming, such as state lotteries, on-track and off-track wagering, third party online sports betting platforms and other mobile-based gaming platforms, prediction markets and other event contracts related to sports or other future outcomes, video lottery terminals, gray gaming machines and card parlors. With respect to staffing at the gaming facility, we compete against local businesses for qualified talent.

Government Regulation and Industry Oversight

The aerospace industry is highly regulated in the United States by the FAA and in other countries by similar agencies. Our products and aircraft modifications must be certified by the FAA or meet FAA requirements. FAA certification involves designing, engineering, and testing of specific aircraft models modified with our products. Our aerospace products and modifications are primarily regulated under the FAA's supplemental type certificate ("STC") and parts manufacturer approval ("PMA") frameworks, and our maintenance and repair activities are conducted through FAA-approved repair stations operating under applicable FAA regulations. Our businesses, which sell defense products and services directly to the U.S. government or through its contractors, can be subject to various laws and regulations governing pricing and other factors.

Our contracts with the U.S. government and contracts in which we serve as a subcontractor to a prime government contractor are subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation ("FAR") and related agency supplements, which govern pricing, cost allowability, audit rights, and contractor conduct. Costs incurred under our government contracts may be subject to audit by the Defense Contract Audit Agency or other government agencies, and adjustments to contract pricing may result from such audits. The U.S. government generally retains the right to terminate its contracts with us, in whole or in part, for convenience or for default. In the event of termination for convenience, we would generally be entitled to recover costs incurred plus a reasonable profit on work performed, but not anticipated profits on unperformed work. We may also be subject to stop-work orders, which could result in additional costs that may not be fully recoverable. Non-compliance with applicable government contracting laws and regulations may subject contractors to civil or criminal penalties, contract termination, suspension, or debarment from participation in future government contracts.

We must also satisfy the requirements of our customers that are subject to FAA or similar foreign regulations and provide these customers with products and repair services that comply with the applicable government regulations. The FAA regulates aircraft modifications and operations and requires that aircraft components meet stringent FAA standards. We are subject to inspections by the FAA and may be subjected to fines and other penalties (including orders to cease production) for noncompliance with FAA regulations. In addition, the FAA requires that various maintenance routines be performed on aircraft components. We currently satisfy these maintenance standards allowing component repair and overhaul services at our FAA-approved repair stations.

The FAA licensing process may be costly and time-consuming. To obtain an FAA license, an applicant must satisfy all applicable regulations of the FAA governing repair stations. FAA regulations require that an applicant have experienced personnel, inspection systems, suitable facilities and equipment. In addition, the applicant must demonstrate a need for the license. Because an applicant must procure manufacturing and repair manuals relating to each particular aircraft component in order to obtain a license with respect to that component, the application process may involve substantial time and cost. Such licenses, which are ongoing in duration, are required for us to perform authorized maintenance, repair, and overhaul services for our customers and are subject to revocation by the government for non-compliance with applicable regulations. We believe that we possess all licenses and certifications that are material to the conduct of our business.

Our non-U.S. sales are subject to both U.S. and non-U.S. governmental regulations and procurement policies and practices, including regulations relating to import-export control, tariffs, investment, exchange controls, anti-corruption and repatriation of earnings. Non-U.S. sales are also subject to varying currency, political and economic risks.

Our Professional Services business is subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations in addition to gaming regulations. These laws and regulations include, but are not limited to, restrictions and conditions concerning gaming, employment, satisfactory background investigations, alcoholic beverages, food service, smoking, currency transactions, taxation, zoning and building codes, and marketing and advertising. Such laws and regulations could change or could be interpreted differently in the future, or new laws and regulations could be enacted. Material changes, new laws or regulations, or material differences in interpretations by courts or governmental authorities could adversely affect our operating results.

Our operations are also subject to a variety of worker and community safety laws. For example, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, or OSHA, mandates general requirements for safe workplaces for all employees in the United States. We believe that our operations are in material compliance with OSHA's health and safety requirements.

Moreover, our gaming management operations are regulated largely by the Kansas Racing and Gaming Commission and the Kansas Lottery. The gaming industry, in general, is highly regulated and we must maintain our licenses and pay gaming revenue share and taxes to continue our operations. Each gaming facility is subject to extensive regulation under the laws,

rules and regulations where it is located. These laws, rules and regulations generally relate to the responsibility, financial stability, integrity and character of the managers, contractors and persons with financial interests in the gaming operations. The process of obtaining such necessary licenses, registrations, or other approvals often involves substantial disclosure of confidential or proprietary information about us and our officers, directors, key personnel and, in certain instances, beneficial owners of our debt or equity securities, and requires a determination by the regulators as to our suitability. Authorities have broad discretion and may require any beneficial holder of our securities directly or indirectly owning five percent (5%) of the ownership interest to file an application, make personal or confidential disclosures, be investigated, and be subject to a determination of suitability. If such beneficial holder is found unsuitable, these restrictions may require a holder of our securities to dispose of the securities, or, if the holder refuses or is unable to dispose of the securities, we may be required to repurchase the securities. The Company's business is also impacted by various other laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, local, state, federal, and international tax codes, import and export controls and customs laws, employment and employment-related laws, environmental laws, intellectual property laws, and consumer protection statutes. The Company from time to time incurs costs in the ordinary course of business in connection with maintaining compliance with these evolving and at times overlapping regulatory regimes.

While we are firmly committed to full compliance with all applicable laws and have developed appropriate policies and procedures to comply with the requirements of the evolving regulatory regimes, we cannot provide assurance that our compliance program will prevent all violations of applicable laws or regulations, or that a violation by us or our personnel will not result in a monetary fine or suspension or revocation of one or more of our licenses.

Human Capital Resources

Other than persons employed by our gaming management subsidiaries, there were 158 full-time and 6 part-time employees on April 30, 2026 compared to 144 full-time and 3 part-time employees on April 30, 2025. As of June 26, 2026, staffing was 167 full-time and 8 part-time employees. Our staffing at Boot Hill Casino on April 30, 2026 was 184 full-time and 45 part-time employees and 192 full-time employees and 44 part-time employees on April 30, 2025. As of June 26, 2026 our staffing at Boot Hill Casino was 183 full-time employees and 44 part-time employees.

We believe our success as a company depends on the strength of our workforce. Each leader of an operating subsidiary, reporting to our Interim Chief Executive Officer and President, is responsible for developing and executing our human capital strategy. This includes recruiting, hiring, training and retention as well as providing recommendations for the development of our compensation and benefits programs.

As the success of our business is fundamentally connected to the well-being of our people, we offer benefits that support their physical, financial and emotional well-being. We provide our employees with access to affordable and convenient medical programs intended to meet their physical and emotional needs and the needs of their families. To foster retention, employees with fifteen or more years of service receive an annual retention bonus.

As an added benefit for employees, we offer a 401(k) savings plan with a Company match as well as paid time off, sick leave and personal days. These benefits are in addition to the Company's market-based compensation program designed to maintain competitive compensation packages for all employees.

None of our employees are subject to collective bargaining agreements.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

Currently, our sole executive officer is Adam Sefchick, age 48, who serves as Interim Chief Executive Officer and President, and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Sefchick was appointed our Interim Chief Executive Officer and President on June 15, 2026 following the resignation from such position by Christopher J. Reedy. Mr. Reedy has agreed to remain employed by the Company in a non-executive role as Special Advisor to the Board of Directors of Butler National Corporation until he retires from the Company effective July 1, 2027.

Mr. Sefchick was appointed Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company in May 2025. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Sefchick served as Chief Accounting Officer at Jack Cooper Investments, Inc., a specialty transportation and logistics provider, from 2015 to 2025. Prior to Jack Cooper Investments, Mr. Sefchick served as Controller at SmartVet Holdings, Inc. from 2014 to 2015 and as an Audit Senior Manager from 2002 to 2014 at Grant Thornton, LLP.

Officers are elected by the Board of Directors of Butler National Corporation and serve at the discretion of the Board. Only Mr. Sefchick currently serves as an “executive officer” of the Company pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 3b-7.

Available Information

For more information about us, visit our website at www.butlernational.com. The contents of the website are not part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K or incorporated into any other filings we make with the SEC. Our electronic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) (including all Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, and any amendments to these reports) are available free of charge through our website immediately after we electronically file with or furnish them to the SEC. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers who file electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following statements on risk factors contain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements can often be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, such as “could,” “should,” “will,” “intended,” “continue,” “believe,” “may,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “goal,” “forecast,” “plan,” “guidance” or “estimate,” or the negative of these words, variations thereof or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or result and involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Stockholders should be aware of certain risks, including those described below and elsewhere in this Form 10-K, which could adversely affect the value of their holdings and could cause our actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of unanticipated events or changes in future operating results, financial condition or business over time, except as expressly required by federal securities laws.

Risks Related to Our Business and Operations

Our Aerospace Products business is subject to significant customer concentration risk.

During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, we derived 39.1% of our revenue from five customers, and we had two “major customers” (10 percent or more of consolidated revenue) that provided 29.9% of total revenue. During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025, we derived 25.4% of our revenue from five customers, and we had one major customer that provided 14.8% of total revenue. At April 30, 2026 and 2025, we had one customer that accounted for 22.7% and 32.4%, respectively, of our total accounts receivable. Our business operations in Tempe, Arizona sell almost entirely to one customer. A loss of business from, or the bankruptcy or insolvency of, one or more of any of these major customers may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We depend on the U.S. government and friendly foreign countries spending for a significant portion of our revenues.

We are a supplier, either directly or as a subcontractor, to the U.S. Government, its agencies and to friendly foreign countries. We rely heavily on government spending for a significant portion of our business. The United States financing or assistance in facilitating foreign objectives around the world impacts our business at our Avcon Industries, Inc. and Butler National - Tempe subsidiaries. If the flow of United States government support for international programs were to decrease, it would have a detrimental impact on our business. We depend upon U.S. military spending and the demand for military equipment upgrades.

Additionally, the outbreak of hostilities or war involving the United States or friendly foreign countries with governments that are our customers may shift expenditures by such governments from purchases of our special mission electronics to direct military equipment. A change of these expenditures in this manner would have a detrimental impact on our business.

If the U.S. Government or friendly foreign countries ceased doing business with us or significantly decreased the amount of business they do with us, it may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We operate in cyclical industries and an economic downturn could negatively impact our operations.

Historically, adverse conditions in the local, regional, national and global economies have negatively affected our operations, and may continue to negatively affect our operations in the future. Such adverse economic conditions include recessionary economic cycles and downturns in customer business cycles, labor and supply shortages, global uncertainty and instability, inflation, changes in U.S. social, political, and regulatory conditions, tariffs and disruptions in the gaming and aerospace markets. During periods of economic contraction, our revenues may decrease while some of our costs remain fixed or even increase, resulting in decreased earnings. Adverse economic conditions may have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

The gaming activities that we offer involve consumer discretionary expenditures and participation in such activities may decline during economic downturns, during which consumers generally earn less disposable income. An uncertain economic outlook, particularly within the region of the gaming facility, may adversely affect consumer spending in our gaming operations and may have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Our Aerospace Products business is subject to the general health of the aviation industry, which may be cyclical. During periods of economic expansion, when capital spending normally increases, we generally benefit from greater demand for our aviation products and services. During periods of economic contraction, when capital spending normally decreases, we generally are adversely affected by declining demand for our aerospace products and services. Similarly, the availability of aircraft from manufacturers, or availability of used aircraft for sale, has an impact on the orders received from customers requiring new or used aircraft, as applicable. Such conditions may also inhibit our ability to obtain products and materials from our suppliers or may negatively impact the affordability of such products and materials. Aviation industry conditions are impacted by numerous factors over which we have no control, including political, regulatory, economic, technical staffing and military conditions, environmental concerns, weather conditions and fuel pricing. Any prolonged cyclical downturn may adversely affect customer demand in our Aerospace Products business and may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Lack of regulatory approval may lead to difficulties or delays in the development, production, testing and marketing of products, which could adversely affect our business.

Our Aerospace Products business is subject, in part, to regulatory procedures enacted or administered by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA"). Accordingly, our business may be adversely affected in the event the Company is unable to comply with such regulations relative to its current products or if any new products or services to be offered by the Company are not formally approved by such agency. Proposed aviation modification products depend upon the issuance by the FAA of a Supplemental Type Certificate with related parts manufacturing authority. Such certifications for future aircraft modification products may not be issued within our expected time frames or issued at all, which may have a material adverse effect on our business. Similarly, the loss of one or more of our current licenses or certifications may also have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We rely on highly skilled personnel, including our executive officers and, if we are unable to retain or motivate key personnel or hire qualified personnel, our results of operations could be impacted.

Recruitment and retention of employees are important to the financial condition and business objectives of the Company. Our cost-effective and quality products and services depend on well-trained employees. The continued success of our gaming business depends upon our recruitment and retention of experienced personnel in the gaming industry. The loss of such employees could result in significant disruptions to our business, and the integration of replacement personnel could be time-consuming and may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Likewise, research and development to generate new products and services in our Aerospace Products business is dependent on trained personnel. The Company relies on various engineering resources, both internally and externally, to perform engineering and certification work to develop new products. The new products have been vital to our growth and sustained revenues and are critical to satisfying customer requirements. Certain individuals in the Company hold specific expertise in engineering. We devote significant resources to identifying, hiring, training, and successfully integrating and retaining these employees. A loss of consultants or engineers could adversely affect the financials of the Company. Additionally, key personnel are particularly important in maintaining relationships with the operations related to the FAA and the State of Kansas. Our airplane modification operations are dependent upon our Company Designated Engineering Representatives ("DERs"). If we are unable to obtain FAA approval for DERs to approve airplane modification work when our existing DERs retire or are unable to work, our business operations may suffer. The failure to recruit and retain such key employees may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We also depend on a limited number of key personnel to manage and operate our businesses, including our executive officers. Our continued growth and success are dependent on the leadership of these key personnel.

On June 15, 2026, Christopher J. Reedy resigned as our Chief Executive Officer, and although he intends to remain employed as a Special Advisor to the Board, his availability may be limited. Adam Sefchick, our Chief Financial Officer, has been appointed as Interim Chief Executive Officer and President, which is in addition to his existing duties. Mr. Sefchick's performance of both positions may adversely affect the time that he is able to devote to the responsibilities as Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, which may have a negative impact on such functions.

Mr. Reedy's resignation as our Chief Executive Officer may, or the loss of Mr. Sefchick's services, whether due to death, disability, or otherwise, or his inability or unwillingness to continue in his current roles could, adversely affect our ability

to execute our strategic plans, and negatively impact our reputation and relationships with customers, partners, and other stakeholders, resulting in a material adverse effect on our business.

Additionally, while the Company is engaged in a search for a new Chief Executive Officer, there is no guaranty that the individual hired for such position will be successful in such role, or a good fit for the Company, which also may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

The Company does not have an employment contract with Mr. Sefchick. Additionally, several of the tasks that Mr. Sefchick performs, and Mr. Reedy formerly performed, lack redundancy. For example, Mr. Reedy's extensive experience with Kansas gaming regulations, FAA regulations and approval of our STC projects will be difficult to replace. Our success depends heavily upon the contributions of our key persons, whose knowledge, leadership and technical expertise are difficult to replace, and on our ability to attract and retain experienced professional staff. Failure to manage executive succession successfully, including identifying and hiring of our next Chief Executive Officer, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We may face risks related to the geographic location of our casino.

Boot Hill Casino is located in Dodge City, Kansas. Consequently, a significant portion of our gaming business is dependent upon attracting local residents, for both patronage and employment, as well as out of town visitors and is subject to the general economic health of the region around Dodge City. The economy of Dodge City is significantly influenced by the agricultural sector of the national and local economy, which includes both agricultural farming and meat processing, and the oil and gas industry. As a result, changes in the economic climate, tariffs impacting foreign demand for crops, weather patterns, the unemployment rate, the availability of rural medical care, and market fluctuations for agricultural and petroleum products could cause our customers to see a decrease in discretionary income which may negatively impact our revenues from gaming. We believe the 5% decrease in traditional casino gaming in fiscal 2026 as compared to fiscal 2025 was in part due to broader economic pressures affecting the regional agricultural economy in western Kansas. Continued economic pressure in the local economy may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Due to fixed contract pricing, increasing contract costs expose us to reduced profitability.

We sell certain products and services to commercial, government, and defense customers under firm fixed-priced contracts, regardless of costs incurred by us. Our Aerospace Products business generated approximately 53% of its 2026 revenue from fixed-price contracts. The costs of producing products or providing services may be adversely affected by increases in the cost of labor, materials, overhead, tariffs and other unknown variants, including manufacturing and other operational inefficiencies and differences between assumptions used by us to price a contract and actual results. Increased costs may result in cost overruns and losses on such contracts, which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We are exposed to risks associated with our international sales.

We conduct our business in a number of foreign countries, some of which are politically unstable or subject to military or civil conflicts. International sales amount to 12% of total revenue in fiscal 2026. Consequently, we are subject to a variety of risks that are specific to international operations, including the following:

- Military conflicts, civil strife, and political risks;
- Export regulations that could erode profit margins or restrict exports;
- Export controls and financial and economic sanctions imposed on certain industry sectors, countries or products;
- The burden and cost of compliance with foreign laws, treaties, and technical standards and changes in those regulations;
- Contract award and funding delays;
- Potential restrictions on transfers of funds;
- Import and export duties and value added taxes;
- Foreign exchange risk;
- Transportation delays and interruptions;
- Uncertainties arising from foreign local business practices and cultural considerations; and
- Changes in U.S. policies on trade relations and trade policy, including implementation of or changes in trade sanctions, tariffs, and embargoes.

Any measures adopted to reduce the potential impact of losses resulting from the risks of doing business internationally may not be adequate, and the regions in which we operate might not continue to be stable enough to allow us to operate profitably or at all. Our international sales may be subject to local laws, regulations and procurement policies and practices which may differ from U.S. Federal Government regulation, including regulations related to products being installed on aircraft, and export and exchange controls. We are also exposed to risks associated with any relationships with foreign representatives, consultants, partners and suppliers for international sales and operations. Our ability to arrange safe travel to visit our international customers may put our ability to sell to such customers at risk, which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Changing trade policy in the U.S. and other nations and the impact of recently announced tariffs may continue to adversely impact our Company.

Changing policies and priorities in the U.S. government and other nations' administrations, including recently announced tariffs, may continue to adversely impact our operations. U.S. trade policy has recently been significantly changed. Since February 2025, the U.S. government has issued several executive orders under various statutes, imposing tariffs on imports from most countries with whom the U.S. engages in trade. As such, during 2025, the United States reached bilateral trade agreements with multiple countries. Moreover, the United States applies a diverse range of reciprocal tariffs to imports originating from countries that have not concluded bilateral trade agreements with the United States.

On February 20, 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down the sweeping tariffs that the U.S. government had imposed through the executive orders issued pursuant to International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA") of 1977. However, the U.S. government subsequently imposed a global tariff of 10%.

These changes in U.S. trade policy and tariffs, and potential future changes, have caused uncertainty and volatility in financial markets. Tariffs (imposed or threatened), sanctions, embargoes, export and import controls, and other trade restrictions, along with any retaliatory measures, could increase our costs, decrease demand for our products and services, disrupt our supply chain, adversely affect our operations, or adversely affect our ability to meet contractual and financial obligations. Tariffs or other trade restrictions may also lead to continuing uncertainty and volatility in U.S. and global financial and economic conditions, declining consumer confidence, inflation or an economic slowdown. Tariffs or other trade restrictions could create adverse political relations with our global customers which could result in the termination of certain contracts or a decrease in international customers. These tariffs or other trade restrictions, including other countries' retaliatory measures, could continue to cause a reduction in our profit margins. Tariffs or other trade restrictions may cause equipment prices to significantly increase, which could adversely affect our growth efforts. Tariffs or other trade restrictions imposed on the importation of parts, raw materials, and products may impact the sale and delivery of products and may increase our costs, which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

In order for us to substantially grow our aircraft modification business, it may be necessary for us to construct or purchase additional hangars.

In order for us to substantially increase the size of our aircraft modification business, we may need to obtain additional hangar space. Our current hangar space limits the number of aircraft we can simultaneously modify, potentially causing us to lose business opportunities. This issue may be exacerbated by modifications we perform for larger aircraft, which may further limit space for other aircraft.

The acquisition or construction of hangar space may require additional capital, which may only be available on unfavorable terms, if at all. Additionally, the construction of hangar space may require negotiations to acquire or lease additional land, as well as obtain requisite approval from applicable authorities.

There is no guaranty that we will be successful in our efforts to acquire or build additional hangar space, which may materially impact our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We may make future acquisitions and our business may suffer if we are unable to successfully integrate such acquisitions into our Company or otherwise manage the growth associated with investments and acquisitions.

We continually review, evaluate and consider potential investments and acquisitions in pursuing our business strategy. In evaluating such transactions, we are making difficult judgments regarding the value of business opportunities, technologies and other assets, and the risk and cost of potential liabilities. Acquisitions and investments involve certain other risks and

uncertainties, including the difficulty in integrating newly-acquired businesses, the challenges in reaching our strategic objectives, benefits expected from acquisitions or investments, cost and revenue synergies, interest rates and financial conditions, and risk that markets do not evolve as anticipated and the targeted opportunity or technology do not prove to be those needed to be successful in those markets. Other risks include the diversion of our attention and resources from our current operations, the potential of impairment of acquired assets and the potential loss of key employees of acquired businesses. Acquisitions or other investments may also result in unanticipated costs or expenses, including post-closing asset impairment charges, expenses associated with eliminating duplicate facilities, employee retention, litigation and other liabilities. Failure to realize the benefits of an acquisition may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Operational challenges impacting our Aerospace Products business could result in failure to meet customer demand for new modifications.

Our aircraft modification business is extremely complex. Customer projects are often scheduled based upon the availability of certain components and specific airplane models. These components are frequently acquired by the customer or by our Avcon Industries, Inc. subsidiary. Our customers may desire modification to specific airplane models that may become scarce due to competing demand, and limited new or used aircraft availability, aircraft manufactured parts, manufacturing or labor challenges, among other factors. Operational issues, including delays or defects in parts or supplier components, failure to meet internal performance plans, or delays or failures to achieve required regulatory approval, could result in additional out-of-sequence work and increased production costs, as well as delayed deliveries to customers. We and our suppliers have been experiencing supply chain disruptions as a result of global supply chain constraints and labor instability. Supply chain issues could impact overall productivity and may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

A decrease in customer demand, coupled with the rise of entities purchasing Avcon-modified airplanes and leasing them, may impact our business and operations.

Our aircraft modification business is dependent on customer demand for Avcon modifications. There are several entities that have purchased Avcon-modified planes and leased them as an alternative to potential customers purchasing a modification for their airplane. If customer demand for Avcon modifications decreases generally, from the issues we may face from being able to meet customer demand for new components, or from the leasing of Avcon-modified airplanes offered by other entities, this may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We may not carry sufficient insurance for our airplane modification services and liability stemming from these services could adversely affect our business.

We carry minimal amounts of liability insurance covering the Company for providing airplane modification services. We also expressly disclaim all expressed and implied warranties at law in most of our contracts in which we provide airplane modification services. While our airplane modification service contracts specifically disclaim certain warranties, and contain limitations on our liability, courts may still hold us liable for such claims if asserted against us. This may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Cyber security attacks, internal system or service failures, and misappropriation of data or other breaches of information security may adversely impact our business and operations.

We rely on information technology and other systems, including our own systems and those of service providers and third parties, to manage our business and employee data and maintain and transmit customers' personal and financial information, payment settlements, and payment funds transmissions. In addition, third-party service providers and other business partners process and maintain our proprietary business information and data. Our collection of such data is subject to extensive regulation by private groups, such as the payment card industry, as well as governmental authorities, including gaming regulatory authorities. Privacy regulations continue to evolve, and we have taken, and will continue to take, steps to comply by implementing processes designed to safeguard the confidential and personal information of our business, employees and customers. Our reliance on information technology and other systems may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Our information and processes and those of our service providers and other third parties, including our contractors and contractors of our service providers and vendors, are subject to the ever-changing threat of compromised security, in the form of a risk of potential breach, system failure, computer virus, or unauthorized or fraudulent use by customers,

Company employees, Company contractors and other third parties including employees and contractors of third-party vendors. The steps we take to deter and mitigate the risks of breaches may not protect us against increasingly sophisticated and aggressive threats, and disruptions in our computer systems can occur notwithstanding the data security measures and disaster recovery plans that we have in place. The cost and operational consequences of implementing further data security measures could be significant and there is no certainty that such measures, if purchased, could thwart all threats. Compromise or loss of data or systems could adversely impact operations or regulatory compliance and could result in remedial expenses, fines, litigation, disclosures, and loss of reputation, potentially impacting our financial results. If hackers gain access to sensitive, confidential or otherwise protected information, they may attempt to force us to pay a ransom before stopping their attack. Any hacker penetration could cause loss of data and interruptions or delays in our business, cause us to incur remediation costs or subject us to claims and damage our reputation. Additionally, while we maintain cyber risk insurance to assist in the cost of recovery from a significant cyber event, such coverage may not be sufficient.

The unauthorized access, acquisition or disclosure of consumer information could compel us to comply with disparate breach notification laws and otherwise subject us to proceedings by governmental entities, including gaming regulatory authorities, or others and substantial legal and financial liability. This could harm our business and reputation, disrupt our relationships with partners and diminish our competitive position. Cyber-attacks and costs expended on deterrence measures may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Any system or service disruptions, including those caused by projects to improve our information technology systems, third party software updates or inadvertently through routine maintenance activities, if not anticipated and appropriately mitigated, could disrupt our business, and impair our ability to effectively provide products and related services to our customers and could have a material adverse effect on our business. We could also be subject to systems failures, including network, software, or hardware failures, whether caused by us, third-party service providers, intruders or hackers, computer viruses, natural disasters, power shortages, or terrorist attacks. The failure or disruption of our communications or utilities could cause us to interrupt or suspend our operations or otherwise adversely affect our business. Although we utilize various procedures and controls to monitor and mitigate the risk of these threats, there can be no assurance that these procedures and controls will be sufficient. Moreover, expenditures incurred in implementing cybersecurity and other procedures and controls, including rising insurance costs, could impact our financial condition. Any cybersecurity incident or breach of our data or information systems may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We face the risk of fraud, theft, and cheating.

We face the risk that gaming customers may attempt or commit fraud or theft or cheat in order to increase winnings. Such acts of fraud, theft, or cheating could involve the use of counterfeit chips or other tactics, which may or may not occur in collusion with our employees. Internal acts of cheating could also be conducted by employees through collusion with dealers, surveillance staff, floor managers, or other casino or gaming area staff. Additionally, we also face the risk that customers may attempt or commit fraud or theft with respect to our non-gaming offerings or against other customers. Such risks include stolen credit or charge cards or cash, falsified checks, theft of retail inventory and purchased goods, and unpaid or counterfeit receipts. Failure to discover such acts or schemes in a timely manner could result in losses in our operations. Negative publicity related to such acts or schemes could have an adverse effect on our reputation. Any incidents of fraud, theft or cheating may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We are dependent on third-party platforms to offer sports wagering.

We have an agreement with DraftKings to facilitate online and mobile sports wagering. In September of 2022, we commenced mobile sports wagering with DraftKings. Our Sports Wagering Management Contract with DraftKings is scheduled to expire in September of 2027. If we cannot renew such agreement, we may have to enter into a similar contract with a different service provider. There is no guarantee that we will be able to negotiate favorable terms in any renewal or new contract. Our management contract with the Kansas Lottery also expires in 2027, and we expect to enter into negotiations to renew or extend such agreement. Termination of our Sports Wagering Management Contract with the State of Kansas or a failure to extend our relationship with DraftKings may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

There can be no assurance our sports wagering operations will be continuous or remain profitable.

In 2022, Kansas legalized intra-state sports wagering and established extensive state licensing and regulatory requirements governing any such intra-state sports wagering. We offer the sports wagering on behalf of the Kansas Lottery pursuant to state statute and a sports wagering management contract that was effective September of 2022 and has a five-year term. We expect to enter into negotiations with the Kansas Lottery to renew or extend such agreement, but there are no assurances that we will be successful in obtaining a renewal or extension. We launched online and mobile sports wagering applications in the fall of 2022. Our contracted sports wagering platform competes in an evolving and highly competitive market against a number of competitors. The increasingly competitive market may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Additionally, we have entered into an agreement with sports wagering vendor DraftKings, and may enter into additional agreements with strategic partners and other third-party vendors to provide market access. There can be no assurance that the Kansas audience will continue to engage in sports wagering and online gaming products to the extent that we expect. The success of our sports wagering activity is dependent on a number of additional factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the ultimate revenue share rates and license fees charged by the state of Kansas; our ability to maintain market share in Kansas; the access to online or mobile sports wagering in other states; the timeliness and the technological and popular viability of our products; new technology that may be used to facilitate sports wagering that may better appeal to our customers; our ability to compete with new entrants in the market, which now includes sports prediction markets; changes in consumer demographics and public tastes and preferences; cancellations and delays in sporting seasons and sporting matches as a result of events such as players strikes or lockouts; and the availability and popularity of other forms of entertainment. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete effectively or that our offerings will be successful and generate sufficient returns on our investment. Any of the factors that impede sports wagering may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We are subject to certain change of control restrictions, which could make it more difficult to be acquired.

Some provisions of our Articles of Incorporation, our Bylaws and state of Kansas regulations could make it more difficult for a potential acquirer to acquire a majority of our outstanding voting stock. This includes, but is not limited to, provisions that: provide for a classified Board of Directors (which will remain until the 2027 Annual Meeting of Stockholders), prohibit stockholders from taking action by written consent, and restrict the ability of stockholders to call special meetings. We are also subject to provisions of Kansas law K.S.A. 17-6427 that prohibit us from engaging in any business combination with any interested stockholder for a period of three years from the date the person became an interested stockholder, unless certain conditions are met, which could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control. In light of the highly regulated nature of our business and the authority of the regulatory agencies that monitor our business to monitor the composition of our shareholders, the Board has consistently believed these restrictions are appropriate. We are subject to the state of Kansas Lottery Gaming Facility management contract approval process. This process requires that any entity or person directly or indirectly owning five percent (5%) of the ownership interest of a management company must be found suitable to be an owner by the state of Kansas. If found unsuitable by any agency, the stockholder must offer all of the interest in Company stock held by such stockholder to the Company for cash at the current market bid price, less a fifteen percent (15%) administrative charge, and the Company must purchase such interest within six months of the offer. These restrictions may result in missed opportunities for the Company and could result in a reduced share price of our common stock, which could harm our business.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

We are subject to significant government regulation and may need to incur significant expenses to comply with new or more stringent government regulation.

Our Aerospace Products business is subject to regulation by the FAA. We manufacture products and parts under FAA Parts Manufacturing Authority requiring qualification and traceability of all materials and vendors used by us. We make aircraft modifications pursuant to the authority granted by Supplemental Type Certificates issued by the FAA. We repair aircraft parts pursuant to the authority granted by our FAA Authorized Repair Station. Before we sell any of our products that are to be installed on an aircraft, they must meet certain standards of airworthiness established by the FAA or the equivalent regulatory agencies in certain other countries. New, more stringent government regulations, or different interpretations of current regulations may be adopted in the future. Changes in the availability of FAA resources to process approvals of modifications, such as a decrease in staffing and experience at FAA certification offices, may adversely affect our business. Changes in the regulations that impact our ability to export modifications may also harm our operations. Likewise, adverse

determinations or policy directives from the United States government with respect to controls and classifications of our Avcon Industries, Inc. products could adversely affect the financial condition of the Company. Our failure to comply with applicable regulations could result in the termination of or our disqualification from some of our material contracts, licenses, certificates, authorizations, or approvals, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and financial condition. Related costs of compliance with, or liability for violations of, existing or future regulations may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Our government contracts are subject to termination, audit, and compliance risks that could adversely affect our business.

Our contracts with the U.S. government, and contracts in which we serve as a subcontractor to a prime government contractor, are subject to the FAR and related agency supplements. These contracts may be terminated by the U.S. government, in whole or in part, at any time for convenience or for default. In the event of a termination for convenience, we would generally be entitled to recover costs incurred and a reasonable profit on work performed, but not anticipated profits on unperformed work. Termination for default could expose us to liability and limit our ability to compete for future government contracts. We may also be subject to stop-work orders that could result in costs not fully recoverable from the U.S. government. Our government contract costs are subject to audit by government agencies, and such audits may result in downward adjustments to our contract costs or pricing. Failure to comply with applicable government contracting laws and regulations may subject us to civil or criminal penalties, contract termination, or suspension or debarment from participation in future government contracts, any of which could materially adversely affect our revenues and operating results.

The online gaming industry is heavily regulated and the Company's failure to obtain or maintain applicable licensure or approvals, or otherwise comply with applicable requirements, could be disruptive to our business and could adversely affect our operations.

We are subject to regulation in connection with our management of a State of Kansas-owned Lottery Gaming Facility. Kansas gaming authorities may require our management personnel, the Company and the managing subsidiaries, and key personnel of all entities to maintain a state-issued license or undergo background checks. Each State Gaming Agency has broad discretion in granting, renewing, and revoking licenses. Obtaining such licenses and approvals could be time consuming and may be unsuccessful or involve considerable expense, which could adversely affect our ability to successfully operate our business. Further, the failure of the Company or key personnel to obtain or retain a license could have a material adverse effect on the Company or on its ability to obtain or retain these licenses in other jurisdictions. Such licensing requirements may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Our present and future stockholders are, and will continue to be, subject to review by regulatory agencies. We are subject to the Lottery Gaming Facility management contract approval process in the state of Kansas. This process requires that any entity or person directly or indirectly owning five percent (5%) of the ownership interest of a management company must be found suitable to be an owner by the state of Kansas. If found unsuitable by any agency, the stockholder must offer all of the interest in Company stock held by such stockholder to the Company for cash at the current market bid price, less a fifteen percent (15%) administrative charge, and the Company must purchase such interest within six months of the offer. The stockholder is required to pay all costs of investigation with respect to a determination of his, her or their suitability. Any such forced sale may negatively affect the trading price and liquidity of our shares. In addition, regardless of ownership, each member of the Board of Directors and certain officers of the Company are subject to a finding of suitability by any Agency on a regular basis. If a Board member or officer were found unsuitable, we may be forced to dissociate with such person. Such forced dissociation may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Gaming regulation and law is evolving, which may adversely affect our business.

Gaming management operations are, and will continue to be, subject to extensive gaming laws and regulations, many of which were recently adopted, have not been the subject of definitive interpretations, and remain subject to proposed amendments or new regulation. The political and regulatory environment in which the Company is and will be operating with respect to gaming activities is dynamic and rapidly changing.

Some legislative efforts seek to enact a smoking ban that would impact our casino facility. Smoking is permitted in Native American casinos in the State of Kansas and in casinos in neighboring states. Such a ban, if enacted, would put us at a

competitive disadvantage and may adversely affect our operations. Additionally, the Kansas governor recently entered into a compact with a Native American tribe to allow Native American sports wagering throughout the state and to increase the permissible types of games in certain casino locations. Further, propositions have also been made that would make it easier for Native American tribes to place land into trust that would enable the tribes to conduct gaming operations. Additionally, we must compete with predictions markets in our sports betting operations. The regulatory environment for predictions markets remains uncertain. Additional gaming increases competition for discretionary income from our gaming patrons.

The State of Kansas may enact new legislation involving the expansion of gaming including with respect to internet and mobile gaming. Furthermore, regulatory costs may continue to rise. We may not be able to respond quickly or effectively to regulatory, legislative, and other developments, and these changes may in turn impair our ability to offer our existing or proposed products and services or increase our expenses in providing these products and services. Adoption or changes in gaming laws and regulations could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We are subject to extensive taxation policies, which could adversely affect our business.

The federal government has, from time to time, considered a federal tax on casino revenues and may consider such a tax in the future. If such an increase were to be enacted, our ability to incur additional indebtedness in the future to finance casino development projects could be materially adversely affected. Additionally, gaming companies are currently subject to significant state and local taxes and fees, in addition to normal federal and state corporate income taxes, and such taxes and fees are subject to increase at any time. The Boot Hill Casino, pursuant to its Management Contract extension with the State of Kansas, pays a total revenue share of 29% of gross legacy gaming revenue (sports wagering revenue share is 10% to the State). The Boot Hill Casino is contractually obligated to pay its proportionate share of certain expenses incurred by the Kansas Lottery Commission and the Kansas Racing and Gaming Commission, which amounted to \$2.6 million during fiscal year ended April 30, 2026. On December 15, 2024, the tax rate to the state increased by 2% and we commenced our second 15-year management contract for traditional gaming at Boot Hill Casino. Such taxes and expenses may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Changes in financial reporting regulations could have a materially adverse effect on our business.

The Company reports information to its stockholders and the general public pursuant to the regulations of various federal and state commissions and agencies. The Company is subject to guidance from the FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board) and the Securities Exchange Commission. The political and regulatory environment in which the Company operates is dynamic and rapidly changing, and adoption or changes in regulations defining accounting procedures or reporting requirements could increase expenditures to report required financial information, which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Financial Risks

Our business requires financing and financing is dependent upon the stability of economic markets.

Our ability to manage and grow our business and to execute our business strategy is dependent, in part, on the continued availability of financing. Access to financing may be limited by various factors, including the condition of overall credit markets, the interest rate environment, general economic factors, state of the aviation or gaming industry, our financial performance, and credit ratings. In December 2027, a balloon payment in the approximate amount of \$20.6 million, which is secured by certain of our assets. Financing to repay such indebtedness, and for other purposes, may not be available to us on favorable terms, or at all. If we are unable to obtain additional capital when required, or on satisfactory terms, we may default on outstanding debt obligations, be precluded from maintaining or enhancing our properties, taking advantage of future opportunities, growing our business, acquiring new properties, or responding to competitive pressures. Our dependence on financing may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We may be required in the future to record impairment losses related to assets we currently carry on our balance sheet.

We own and distribute aircraft parts and components. Recurring losses in certain operations could require us to evaluate the recoverability of the carrying value of the related assets and recognize an impairment charge through earnings to reduce the carrying value. In addition, if aircraft for which we offer replacement parts, components, or supply maintenance services are retired and there are fewer aircraft that require these parts or services, our revenues in the future may decline from

historical trends. Such losses may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We evaluate intangible assets for impairment annually during the fourth quarter and in any interim period in which circumstances arise that indicate our intangible asset may be impaired. Indicators of impairment include, but are not limited to, the loss of significant business or significant adverse changes in industry or market conditions. No events occurred during the periods presented indicating the existence of an impairment with respect to our intangible assets. Preparation of forecasts for use in the long-range plan and the selection of the discount rate involve significant judgments that we base primarily on existing firm orders, expected future orders and general market conditions. Significant changes in these forecasts or the discount rate selected could affect the estimated fair value and could result in an impairment charge in a future period. Significant changes in forecasts or the selected discount rate may also have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We make a number of assumptions when determining the recoverability of our assets, including historical sales trends, current and expected usage trends, replacement values, residual values, future demand, and future cash flows. Differences between actual results and the assumptions utilized by us when determining the recoverability of our assets could result in impairment charges in future periods, which may adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and cash flows.

Risks Related to our Stock

Because our common stock is deemed a "penny" stock, an investment in our common stock should be considered high risk and subject to marketability restrictions.

Since our common stock is a penny stock, as defined in Rule 3a51-1 under the Exchange Act, it will be more difficult for investors to liquidate their investment. Until the trading price of the common stock increases so that it no longer qualifies as a "penny stock," if ever, trading in the common stock is subject to the penny stock rules of the Exchange Act. Those rules require broker-dealers, before effecting transactions in any penny stock, to:

- Deliver to the customer, and obtain a written receipt for, a disclosure document;
- Disclose certain price information about the stock;
- Disclose the amount of compensation received by the broker-dealer or any associated person of the broker-dealer;
- Send monthly statements to customers with market and price information about the penny stock; and
- In some circumstances, approve the purchaser's account under certain standards and deliver written statements to the customer with information specified in the rules.

Consequently, the penny stock rules may restrict the ability or willingness of broker-dealers to sell the common stock and may affect the ability of holders to sell their common stock in the secondary market and the price at which such holders can sell any such securities. These additional procedures could also limit our ability to raise additional capital in the future. Such penny stock rules may also have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

We may conduct a reverse stock split, which could expose us to certain risks.

The possibility of the Company undergoing a reverse stock split has been discussed at prior annual meetings as a means to increase the common stock share price. We operate in competitive industries and the Company must consider all strategies to increase our common stock share price for stockholders. A reverse stock split and subsequent increase in the common stock price could elicit a positive market reaction and attract new investors to the Company. There are also risks with a reverse stock split. The market could react negatively to the consolidation and our common stock could come under renewed selling pressure, which would negatively affect the trading price of our common stock. A reverse stock split may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

General Risk Factors

We operate in competitive markets, and competitive pressures could adversely affect our business.

The markets for our Aerospace Products to our commercial, government, and defense customers are highly competitive, and we face competition from a number of sources, both domestic and international. While we believe that we have unique

products and proprietary designs that provide a competitive advantage to other modification businesses, the risk exists that other businesses could expand into the marketplace of our Aerospace Products business. Some of our competitors have substantially greater financial and other resources than we have, and others may price their products and services below our selling prices. These competitive markets also create pressure on our ability to hire and retain qualified technicians and other skilled labor needs. These competitive pressures may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Additionally, because of the rapid rate at which the gaming industry has expanded, and continues to expand, the gaming industry may be at risk of market saturation, both as to specific areas and generally. Overbuilding of gaming facilities by others at particular sites in competitive markets may have a material adverse effect on our ability to compete and on our operations. Other forms of entertainment, such as television, movies, sporting events and the Kansas Lottery operating iLottery, are more well-established and may be perceived by our users to offer greater variety, affordability, interactivity and enjoyment. We compete with these other forms of entertainment for the discretionary time and income of our users. It is possible that these secondary competitors could reduce the number of visitors to our facilities or the amount they are willing to wager with us, which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Acts of terrorism and war could disrupt our business.

Terrorist attacks and other acts of war or hostility create many economic and political uncertainties. We cannot predict the extent to which terrorism, security alerts, war, or hostilities throughout the world will continue to directly or indirectly impact our business and operating results. Because of the threat of terrorist attacks and other acts of war or hostility in the future, premiums for certain insurance products have increased, and some types of insurance are no longer available. Given current conditions in the global insurance markets, we are substantially uninsured for losses and interruptions caused by terrorist acts and acts of war. If any such event were to affect our properties, it may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Climate change, inclement weather, natural or human-caused disasters and other conditions could seriously disrupt our business and operations.

Our Company and our customers are vulnerable to the increasing impact of climate change. Climate change may increase the severity or frequency of extreme weather conditions. Volatile changes in weather conditions, including extreme heat or cold, could increase the risk of wildfires, floods, blizzards, hurricanes, tornadoes, storms and other weather-related disasters. Natural or human-caused disasters or other catastrophic events could adversely impact our business and operating results. Such events could lead to the loss of use of one or more of the facilities for which we provide management services for an extended period of time and disrupt our ability to attract customers to our gaming facilities. Such events could also result in loss or damage to employee homes or inability to relocate key employees. Additionally, damage from severe weather to our aircraft modification facilities could have an adverse impact on our business if we are unable to continue performing aircraft modifications. Our gaming operations are subject to the weather and other conditions that could disrupt or reduce the number of customers who visit our casino. If weather conditions limit access to our casino or otherwise adversely impact our ability to operate our casino at full capacity, our revenue could suffer, which may adversely affect our operations and cash flows. We also face risks that the weather and other conditions could adversely affect the local industries in Dodge City, Kansas, where the Boot Hill Casino is located. The local economy in Dodge City is primarily fueled by the agriculture, meat processing and oil and gas industries. In the event the weather or other conditions severely disrupt these industries, we could see a reduction in the number of customers who visit our casino, which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Rising inflation has increased costs related to materials and labor, which has adversely impacted our operational capacity and lowered profitability.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the Consumer Price Index increased 2.0 percent in 2026. Many of our operating expenses are sensitive to increases in inflation including equipment prices, fuel costs, and employee-related costs. Insurance costs have also significantly increased with most major carriers. Furthermore, current inflationary pressures may increase costs for materials, supplies, and services. Rising inflation may also drive demand for increases in compensation for employees, which may result in increased labor costs. With increasing costs, we may have to increase our prices to maintain the same level of profitability. If we are unable to increase our prices sufficiently to offset increasing expenses, then inflation may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

The Company's risk management strategies may not be effective.

The Company's principal executive officer regularly reports to the Board of Directors through the Audit Committee regarding the myriad of business risks facing the Company and the Company's strategies for mitigating those risks. The Company's business is affected by, among other things, market risks, operational and other disruptions, and compliance and regulatory exposures. The Company intends to implement a new ERP system to facilitate integrated financing and accounting efforts. Exposure to risk may be heightened prior to and during the implementation of the new ERP system, and such exposure could adversely affect the Company's operating results.

If we are unable to implement and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports.

As a public company, we are required to maintain internal controls over financial reporting and to report any material weaknesses in such internal controls. We are required to furnish a report by management on, among other things, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Any failure to maintain effective disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting could harm our business, results of operations, and financial condition and could cause a decline in the market price of our common stock.

The process of designing and implementing internal controls over financial reporting is time consuming, costly, and complicated. If during the evaluation and testing process, we identify one or more material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting or determine that existing material weaknesses have not been remediated, our management will be unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective. Even if our management concludes that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, our independent registered public accounting firm may conclude that there are material weaknesses with respect to our internal controls or the level at which our internal controls are documented, designed, implemented, or reviewed. If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the value of our common stock could be adversely affected.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

Item 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Risk Management and Strategy

The Company maintains cybersecurity processes, technologies and controls to help it assess, identify and manage material risks from cybersecurity threats. These processes, technologies and controls are part of the Company's overall enterprise risk management process.

Our cybersecurity program is based on the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cybersecurity Framework and is designed to ensure that our information systems are effective and are prepared for cybersecurity threats, including through regular oversight and mitigation of internal and external threats. As a U.S. defense subcontractor, we are additionally obligated to comply with Department of Defense regulations such as Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement and Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification (CMMC).

The Company utilizes existing employees and contracts with third party firms to evaluate our information security program, for continuous system monitoring and threat detection, to gather insights for identifying and assessing material cybersecurity threats, and for potential mitigation assistance. We conduct cybersecurity assessments using third-party service providers, and we require them to promptly notify the Company of any cybersecurity risks, threats or incidents that might impact us.

The Company has an established cybersecurity and information security awareness training program that includes mandatory annual training and regular communications for our employees regarding cybersecurity threats and methods of mitigation.

There can be no guarantee that our policies and procedures will be effective. Although our risk factors include further detail about the material cybersecurity risks we face, we believe that risks from cybersecurity threats have not materially affected

our business to date. We can provide no assurance that there will not be incidents in the future or that they will not materially affect us, including our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. For additional information about the cybersecurity risks we face, see the risk factor entitled “*Cyber security attacks, internal system or service failures, and misappropriation of data or other breaches of information security may adversely impact our business and operations*” in Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Governance

Management is responsible for the day-to-day assessment and management of cybersecurity risks. Cybersecurity measures that pertain specifically to Company’s Boot Hill subsidiary have been delegated to Boot Hill’s Board of Managers, a committee comprised of directors and officers of the Company and officers of Boot Hill. This committee is responsible for ensuring compliance with Kansas Racing and Gaming Commission regulations.

The Board of Directors has oversight responsibility for the Company’s strategic and operational risks. The Board has delegated oversight responsibility for certain risks to its committees, including delegation to the Board’s Nominating and Governance Committee oversight of the Company’s major non-financial reporting enterprise risk assessment and management processes not retained by the Board. However, given the broad and important role of cybersecurity oversight, the Board has determined that oversight for cybersecurity should remain with the full Board. The Board routinely receives reports from the Company’s Interim Chief Executive Officer, with the assistance of the Company’s IT department, concerning the Company’s cybersecurity risk management and strategies and related processes, technologies and controls.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

Corporate

Our corporate headquarters are located in a 36,000 square foot leased facility with hangar and office space at One Aero Plaza, New Century, Kansas (located at the New Century Airport).

Aerospace Products

Butler National Corporation has an office and manufacturing operations at 4654 South Ash Ave, Tempe, Arizona in a 16,110 square foot owned facility.

Butler Avionics, Inc. and Butler National Aviation Certification Center are located at One Aero Plaza, New Century, Kansas in the same facility as the corporate office, in addition to a 24,000 square foot leased facility with hangar and office space at the New Century Airport.

Butler Machine, LLC, dba KC Machine, has an office and manufacturing operations at 505 S McCleary Rd, Excelsior Springs, Missouri in a 18,358 square foot owned facility.

Avcon Industries, Inc. is located at 714 North Oliver Road, Newton, Kansas, in a 47,000 square foot leased facility with hangar and office space at the municipal airport in Newton, Kansas. In addition, Avcon Industries, Inc. owns a 12,000 square foot hangar and office space at the municipal airport in Newton, Kansas. In April of 2025, Avcon purchased a 33,600 square foot manufacturing and office space building improvement at the Newton Airport at 532 N. Oliver, Newton, Kansas on land leased from the City of Newton/Harvey County, Kansas. Avcon Industries, Inc. is also located at One Aero Plaza, New Century, Kansas in the same facility as the corporate office.

Professional Services

BHCMC, LLC is located at 4000 W. Comanche in Dodge City, Kansas in a 60,000 square foot owned building known as the Boot Hill Casino facility.

BHCMC, LLC had an administration center located at 2601 N. 14th Avenue in Dodge City, Kansas in a 29,000 square foot owned facility, which was sold in September 2025 and will be replaced by a newly constructed facility adjacent to the Boot Hill Casino.

Management believes our properties have been well-maintained, are suitable and adequate for us to operate at present levels to support current productive capacity. The utilization of these facilities is appropriate for our existing real estate

requirements. However, in the aerospace products business, significant increases in customer orders, changes in product lines or the size of aircraft we service, and/or future acquisitions may require expansion of our current properties or the addition of new properties.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As of June 26, 2026, there are no significant known legal proceedings pending against us. We consider all such unknown proceedings, if any, to be ordinary litigation incidental to the character of the business. We believe that the resolution of any claims will not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations, or liquidity of the Company.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

COMMON STOCK (BUKS)

(a) **Market Information:** Our shares are exclusively quoted on the OTCQX platform under the symbol “BUKS”. The range of the high and low bid prices per share of the common stock, for fiscal years 2026 and 2025, as reported by OTC Markets Group, is set forth below. Such market quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions, and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

	Year Ended April 30, 2026		Year Ended April 30, 2025	
	Low	High	Low	High
First quarter	\$ 1.38	\$ 1.68	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.95
Second quarter	\$ 1.48	\$ 2.47	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.44
Third quarter	\$ 2.29	\$ 3.15	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.98
Fourth quarter	\$ 2.96	\$ 4.10	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.84

(b) **Holders:** As of June 26, 2026, there were approximately 920 holders of record of our common stock. Based on Broadridge data, we estimate an additional 1,300 Non-Objecting Beneficial Owners (NOBOs). The number of Objecting Beneficial Owners (OBOs) is not known, and therefore the total number of beneficial holders may be significantly higher. The closing price of the stock as of June 26, 2026 was \$4.23 per share.

(c) **Dividends:** We have not paid any cash dividends on common stock, and the Board of Directors does not expect to declare any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

SECURITIES CONVERTIBLE TO COMMON STOCK

As of June 26, 2026, there were no convertible preferred shares or convertible debenture notes outstanding.

STOCK REPURCHASE PROGRAM

In December 2016, the Board of Directors approved a common stock repurchase program. The program was established for the purpose of enabling the Company to flexibly repurchase its own shares in consideration of factors such as opportunities for strategic investment, the Company’s financial condition and the price of its common stock as part of improving capital efficiency. In July 2023, the Board of Directors approved an increase in the size of the Company’s stock repurchase program from \$4 million to \$9 million. In October 2024, the Board of Directors approved an increase in the size of the Company’s stock repurchase program from \$9 million to \$11 million. In June 2025, the Board of Directors approved an increase in the size of the Company’s stock repurchase program from \$11 million to \$15 million. In August 2025, the Board of Directors approved the closure of the 2016 stock repurchase program and established a new \$5 million 2025 stock

repurchase program that is authorized through April 2027. The total remaining authorization for future common stock repurchases under our stock repurchase program was \$3.2 million as of April 30, 2026.

The table below provides information with respect to common stock purchases by the Company during the quarter ended April 30, 2026.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
Program authorization				\$ 5,000
Shares purchased prior to January 31, 2026 (a)	15,916,088	\$ 0.94	15,316,088	\$ 3,181
Month ended February 28, 2026 (b)	-	\$ -	-	\$ 3,181
Month ended March 31, 2026 (b)	2,418	\$ 3.37	2,418	\$ 3,173
Month ended April 30, 2026 (b)	-	\$ -	-	\$ 3,173
Total	<u>15,918,506</u>	<u>\$ 0.94</u>	<u>15,318,506</u>	

(a) The total number of shares purchased in prior periods includes 600,000 repurchased in the fiscal year ending April 30, 1998

(b) These shares of common stock were purchased through a private transaction.

Item 6. RESERVED

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is intended to help the reader understand our results of operations and financial condition for fiscal years 2026 and 2025 by discussing principal factors affecting the results of operations, liquidity and capital resources, as well as the critical accounting policies of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and affiliates. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Our fiscal year ends on April 30th. Fiscal years 2026 and 2025 consisted of 52 weeks and ended on April 30, 2026 and April 30, 2025, respectively. All references to years in this MD&A represent fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Overview

We have two separate reporting segments: Aerospace Products and Professional Services. Aerospace Products and Professional Services do not share the same customers or suppliers and have substantially distinct businesses. The Aerospace Products operating segment provides products and services in the aerospace industry. Companies in Aerospace Products derive their revenue from system design, engineering, manufacturing, integration, installation, repairing, overhauling, servicing and distribution of aerostructures, avionics, aircraft components, accessories, subassemblies and systems. The Professional Services operating segment provides services in the gaming industry. Professional Services companies manage a gaming and entertainment facility. These reporting segments operate through various subsidiaries and affiliates listed on Exhibit 21 to this Form 10-K.

Management is focused on increasing long-term shareholder value from increased cash generation, earnings growth, and prudently managing capital expenditures. We plan to do this by continuing to drive increased revenues from product and service innovations, strategic acquisitions, and targeted marketing programs. Specifically, we actively work in the Aerospace Products segment to develop and promote new STC-approved airplane modifications and derivatives of our

proprietary gun control design to open new market opportunities. In the Professional Services segment, we look for new ways to provide an enjoyable and entertaining experience to attract patrons to the gaming facility.

Butler National's strategy is dependent on a number and viability of ongoing factors as discussed under "Forward-Looking Statements" and Part 1, Item 1A, "Risk Factors." The key factors that affect our operating results are the customer headcount at Boot Hill, the number and viability of new STCs we are able to develop, our ability to market STCs in domestic and international markets, the growth of our new sports wagering platforms, and our ability to manage our cost structure for capital expenditures and operating expenses such as salaries, wages and benefits, claims and insurance expense, maintenance, and new equipment or raw materials.

Results Overview

Our fiscal 2026 revenue increased 17% to \$98.0 million compared to \$84.0 million in fiscal 2025. In fiscal 2026 the Professional Services revenue decreased 2% primarily due to a decrease in casino gaming revenue, offset by an increase in sportsbook revenue. There was an increase of 33% in the Aerospace Products revenue in fiscal 2026 which can be attributed to targeted marketing efforts for our new STC's, executing large aircraft modifications, in particular systems integrations, and special mission products.

Our fiscal 2026 net income was \$21.9 million compared to net income of \$12.6 million in fiscal 2025. Earnings per share was \$0.34 for fiscal 2026 compared to \$0.19 in fiscal 2025. We continue focusing on our margin expansion initiatives, including efficiencies in our implementation of improved operational processes and controlling general and administrative expenses. We have made a deliberate shift toward higher-margin product lines and improved operational alignment. We expanded our fabrication capabilities through the new facility in Newton, Kansas, and continued growth at our KC Machine location. At the same time, we are optimizing our workforce by balancing production between Newton and New Century to address labor availability and demand. As a result, the fiscal 2026 operating income was \$28.5 million, an increase of 69% from \$16.8 million in fiscal 2025. This represents an operating margin of 29% in fiscal 2026, compared to 20% in fiscal 2025 (operating income as a percentage of revenue), an increase of 9 percentage points.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Fiscal 2026 compared to Fiscal 2025

(dollars in thousands)	2026		2025		Percent Change 2025-2026
		Percent of Total Revenue		Percent of Total Revenue	
Revenue:					
Professional Services	\$ 37,380	38%	\$ 38,267	46%	(2%)
Aerospace Products	60,587	62%	45,701	54%	33%
Total revenues	97,967	100%	83,968	100%	17%
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of professional services	15,716	16%	16,031	19%	(2%)
Cost of aerospace products	32,080	33%	29,890	36%	7%
Marketing and advertising	3,619	4%	3,717	4%	(3%)
General, administrative and other	18,099	18%	17,503	21%	3%
Total costs and expenses	69,514	71%	67,141	80%	4%
Operating income	\$ 28,453	29%	\$ 16,827	20%	69%

Revenue

Revenue increased to \$98.0 million in fiscal 2026, compared to \$84.0 million in fiscal 2025. See “Operations by Segment” below for a discussion of the primary reasons for the increase in revenue.

Professional Services derives its revenue from professional management services in the gaming industry through Butler National Service Corporation (“BNSC”) and BHCMC, LLC (“BHCMC”). Revenue from Professional Services decreased by 2% to \$37.4 million in fiscal 2026 compared to \$38.3 million in fiscal 2025. Sports wagering through the DraftKings sports wagering platform brought in \$6.5 million of revenue during fiscal 2026 compared to \$5.8 million in fiscal 2025. Traditional casino gaming revenue decreased \$1.3 million.

Aerospace Products derives its revenue by designing, engineering, manufacturing, installing, servicing and repairing products for aircraft and military vehicles. Aerospace Products revenue increased by 33% to \$60.6 million in fiscal 2026 compared to \$45.7 million in fiscal 2025. The increase in revenue is primarily due to an increase in the aircraft modification business of \$7.6 million and an increase in special mission electronics of \$6.5 million.

Costs and expenses

Costs and expenses related to Professional Services and Aerospace Products include the cost of engineering, labor, materials, equipment utilization, control systems, security and occupancy.

Costs and expenses increased 4% in fiscal 2026 to \$69.5 million, compared to \$67.1 million in fiscal 2025. The increase was primarily driven by higher labor costs and increased costs of aerospace products as a result of higher sales in the Aerospace Products segment. Costs and expenses represented 71% of total revenue in fiscal 2026, compared to 80% in fiscal 2025. This represents an operating margin of 29% in fiscal 2026, compared to 20% in fiscal 2025 (operating income as a percentage of revenue), an increase of 9 percentage points.

Costs of Professional Services decreased 2% in the year ended April 30, 2026, to \$15.7 million compared to \$16.0 million in the year ended April 30, 2025. Costs were 42% of Professional Services revenue in the year ended April 30, 2026, as compared to 42% of Professional Services revenue in the year ended April 30, 2025.

Costs of Aerospace Products increased 7% in the year ended April 30, 2026, to \$32.1 million compared to \$29.9 million for the year ended April 30, 2025. The increase is directly related to an increase in material and labor costs driven by our increased sales. Costs were 53% of Aerospace Products revenue in the year ended April 30, 2026, as compared to 65% of Aerospace Products revenue in the year ended April 30, 2025, reflecting increased efficiencies of our engineering and fabrication leading to improved operating profit margins. The Aircraft Modification division has also invested in engineering and production to modify a new platform for Special Mission Electronics. With the new work and schedules, additional resources have been enabled to support the efforts.

While we continue to focus on controlling costs, with the sales growth and expansion of aircraft modification installations at the New Century facility, the need for parts fabrication exceeded our existing shop capacity in Newton, Kansas. In response, in April 2025, we purchased a building adjacent to our Newton airport campus for the primary purpose to expand our internal fabrication capabilities.

Marketing and advertising expenses decreased 3% to \$3.6 million in fiscal 2026, from \$3.7 million in fiscal 2025. Costs were 4% of total revenue in the year ended April 30, 2026 as compared to 4% of total revenue in the year ended April 30, 2025. Marketing and advertising expenses include advertising, sales and marketing labor, gaming development costs, and casino and product promotions.

General, administrative and other expenses increased 3% to \$18.1 million in fiscal 2026, from \$17.5 million in fiscal 2025. Costs were 18% of total revenue in the year ended April 30, 2026, compared to 21% of total revenue in the year ended April 30, 2025. The increase is primarily due to greater depreciation as a result of increased fixed assets, higher insurance premium costs, and higher administrative and overhead labor costs in fiscal 2026.

Other income (expense)

Other income (expense) was \$0.8 million income in fiscal 2026 compared to \$0.1 million expense in fiscal 2025, a change of \$0.9 million from fiscal 2025 to fiscal 2026. Interest expense was \$1.9 million in fiscal 2026 and \$2.2 million in fiscal

2025. Gain on sale of assets was \$1.9 million in fiscal 2026 compared to \$1.6 million in fiscal 2025. Interest income was \$0.9 million in fiscal 2026 and \$0.5 million in fiscal 2025.

Operations by Segment

We have two operating segments, Professional Services and Aerospace Products. The Professional Services segment includes revenue contributions and expenditures associated with casino management services and management support services. Aerospace Products derives its revenue by designing, engineering, manufacturing, installing, modifying, servicing and repairing products for aircraft.

The following table presents a summary of our operating segment information for fiscal years 2026 and 2025:

	2026		2025		
(dollars in thousands)		Percent of Total Revenue		Percent of Total Revenue	Percent Change 2025-2026
Professional Services					
Revenue - Boot Hill Casino	\$ 37,380	100%	\$ 38,267	100%	(2%)
Costs of Professional Services	15,716	42%	16,031	42%	(2%)
Expenses	13,368	36%	13,094	34%	2%
Total costs and expenses	29,084	78%	29,125	76%	0%
Professional Services operating income	<u>\$ 8,296</u>	<u>22%</u>	<u>\$ 9,142</u>	<u>24%</u>	<u>(9%)</u>

	2026		2025		
(dollars in thousands)		Percent of Total Revenue		Percent of Total Revenue	Percent Change 2025-2026
Aerospace Products					
Revenue	\$ 60,587	100%	\$ 45,701	100%	33%
Costs of Aerospace Products	32,080	53%	29,890	65%	7%
Expenses	8,350	14%	8,126	18%	3%
Total costs and expenses	40,430	67%	38,016	83%	6%
Aerospace Products operating income	<u>\$ 20,157</u>	<u>33%</u>	<u>\$ 7,685</u>	<u>17%</u>	<u>162%</u>

Professional Services

Revenue from Professional Services decreased less than 2% to \$37.4 million in fiscal 2026 from \$38.3 million in fiscal 2025. Sports wagering through the DraftKings sports wagering platform brought in \$6.5 million of revenue during fiscal 2026 compared to \$5.8 million during fiscal 2025. Furthermore, traditional casino gaming revenue decreased \$1.3 million due to a decrease in patron visits. We believe the decline of traditional casino gaming revenue was due primarily to economic factors impacting the region surrounding our casino in western Kansas. Factors influencing the local economy in the region surrounding our casino operations include reduced shifts and/or wages for Dodge City-based cattle processors and meat packing employees, general economic uncertainty and drought conditions. Additionally, beginning in December 2024, the revenue share paid to the State of Kansas under our Management Agreement increased by two percent. Our revenue is determined after the revenue share is distributed to the state and mandated regulatory expenses are paid. Non-gaming revenue at Boot Hill Casino decreased to \$4.2 million in fiscal 2026, compared to \$4.6 million in fiscal 2025.

Costs decreased 2% in fiscal 2026 to \$15.7 million compared to \$16.0 million in fiscal 2025. Costs were 42% of segment total revenue in fiscal 2026, compared to 42% of segment total revenue in fiscal 2025. The decrease is directly related to a decrease in labor costs.

Expenses increased 2% in fiscal 2026 to \$13.4 million compared to \$13.1 million in fiscal 2025. Expenses were 36% of segment total revenue in fiscal 2026, compared to 34% of segment total revenue in fiscal 2025. The increase is due primarily to an increase in marketing and advertising expenses.

Aerospace Products

Revenue increased 33% to \$60.6 million in fiscal 2026 compared to \$45.7 million in fiscal 2025. This increase was primarily due to an increase in our aircraft modification business of \$7.6 million and an increase in special mission electronics of \$6.5 million. The development of new STC's, as well as repeat modifications utilizing previously acquired STCs and our marketing efforts in both domestic and international markets supported the increase. Additionally, increased fabrication of modification kits for installation by third party facilities has increased revenue while also improving margins.

During fiscal 2026, the Aircraft Modifications business entered into three contracts for modifications to large airplanes. A large aspect of the new projects was special mission system integration. Avcon delivered a CASA CN-235 upgraded with a new sensor package that included a new Avcon-designed work station. Additionally, Avcon completed the Special Mission Challenger 605/650 modification that expanded our product offerings including the under-fuselage radome/pod and rails for mounting of sensors. The STC approval associated with the project provides a baseline for further adaptation and the move into larger airplanes opens new market opportunities we believe will serve as a foundation for similar modification and integration work on other aircraft platforms supporting special mission applications. The increased sale of various kits for installation in the field also contributed to both revenue and margin results for the year.

The increase in revenue with respect to Special Mission Electronics is related to efficiencies in production, including pre-building components for shipment upon receipt of orders, increased inventory to minimize risk of production delay, and receipt of additional orders. We are focused on identifying, acquiring, and as applicable, training to efficiently decrease backlog and more effectively perform operations.

Costs increased 7% to \$32.1 million in fiscal 2026 compared to \$29.9 million in fiscal 2025. This increase is directly related to the increase in material and labor costs associated with higher revenues. Costs were 53% of segment total revenue in fiscal 2026, compared to 65% of segment total revenue in fiscal 2025, reflecting sales of previously FAA-approved modifications, both from an installation perspective as well as a kit sale perspective and increased efficiencies of our fabrication labor leading to improved operating profit margins. Both Special Mission Electronics and Aircraft Modifications gained further efficiencies by strategically planning sub-component fabrication and decreasing outsourcing. With respect to Avionics, the divestment of the autopilot product line has reduced the costs.

Expenses increased 3% in fiscal 2026 to \$8.4 million compared to \$8.1 million in fiscal 2025. Expenses were 14% of segment total revenue in fiscal 2026, compared to 18% of segment total revenue in fiscal 2025. The increase is primarily due to higher insurance premium costs, higher administrative and overhead labor costs, and greater depreciation as a result of increased fixed assets in fiscal 2026.

Outlook

Our outlook is dependent on a number of external factors, including U.S. and global financial and economic conditions, consumer confidence and strength of the U.S. economy, inflation, changes in regulatory conditions and international trade relations, including higher tariffs, labor availability, the disposable income of our patrons visiting or placing wagers through the Boot Hill Casino and Resort, and supply chain constraints. The potential impact of these factors on our operations, financial performance and financial condition, as well as the impact on our ability to successfully execute our business strategies and initiatives, remains difficult to predict.

U.S. trade policy has recently been significantly changed. Since February 2025, the U.S. government has issued several executive orders under various statutes, imposing tariffs on imports from most countries with whom the U.S. engages in trade. These changes in U.S. trade policy and tariffs, and potential future changes, have impacted demand for our services and could have a material adverse effect on our operating results, including as a result of the possibility of higher inflation, an economic slowdown or general economic uncertainty. Many of our operating expenses are sensitive to increases in inflation including equipment prices, fuel costs, and employee-related costs. Insurance costs have also significantly

increased with most major carriers. Furthermore, the market is currently experiencing inflationary pressures that may increase costs for materials, supplies, and services. Rising inflation may also drive employee demand for increases in compensation which may result in increased labor costs. With costs increasing, we may have to increase our prices to maintain the same level of profitability.

With respect to Professional Services, we anticipate the impact of decreased cattle processing and meat packing operations near our Boot Hill Casino and Resort in Dodge City, Kansas will likely continue through fiscal year 2027 and put downward pressure on Professional Services revenue originating from traditional table games.

With respect to Aerospace Products, we continue to enjoy a strong backlog, especially with respect to aircraft modifications. However, we have experienced and anticipate continuing to experience vigorous competition for skilled technicians and fabrication labor. We believe labor costs in Aerospace Products will continue to rise.

Liquidity and Capital Resources (in thousands, except where expressed in millions)

Overview

Butler National is a holding company. Our ability to fund our obligations depends on existing cash on hand, cash flow from our subsidiaries and our ability to raise capital. Our primary sources of liquidity and capital resources have been cash on hand, cash flow from operations, borrowings under our lines of credit and notes payable (as further described below) and proceeds from the issuance of debt and equity securities. We assess liquidity in terms of the ability to generate cash or obtain financing in order to fund operating, investing and debt service requirements. Our primary ongoing cash requirements include the funding of operations, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other investments in line with our business strategy and debt repayment obligations and interest payments. Our strategy has been to maintain moderate leverage and substantial capital resources in order to take advantage of opportunities, to invest in our businesses and develop new streams of income that may be profitable. As such, we have continued to invest in developing and marketing new aircraft modifications and marketing new STCs. We believe that our current banks will provide the necessary capital for our business operations. However, we continue to maintain contact with other banks that have expressed an interest in funding our working capital needs to continue our operational growth in 2026 and beyond.

Notes Payable and Lines of Credit

At April 30, 2026, the Company has a \$2 million line of credit with Kansas State Bank in the form of a promissory note with an interest rate of 8.4%. The unused line at April 30, 2026 was \$2 million. There were no advances made on the line of credit during the year ended April 30, 2026. The line of credit is due on demand and is secured by a first and second position on all assets of the Company.

At April 30, 2026, the Company has a note payable with Simmons Bank with an interest rate of 7.19% with a balance of \$1.7 million. This loan is secured by a single aircraft with a net book value of \$2.0 million. This note matures in November 2029.

One note payable with Academy Bank, N.A. had a balance of \$25.7 million at April 30, 2026, secured by all of BHCMC's assets and compensation under the State management contract with an interest rate of 4.50% payable over seven years with an initial twenty-year amortization and a balloon payment of \$20.6 million in December 2027. A second note payable with Academy Bank, N.A. had a balance of \$1.6 million at April 30, 2026, and is secured by all of BHCMC's assets and compensation under the State management contract with an interest rate of 5.75%. This note matures in October 2026. These notes contain a covenant to maintain a debt service coverage ratio of 1.3 to 1.0. These notes also contain a liquidity covenant requiring the Company to maintain an aggregate sum of \$1.5 million of unrestricted cash. We are in compliance with these covenants at April 30, 2026.

At April 30, 2026, there was a note payable with Bank of America, N.A. with a balance of \$467. The interest rate on this note is SOFR plus 1.75%. The loan is secured by buildings and improvements having a net book value of \$575. This note matures in March 2029.

At April 30, 2026, there was a note payable with Patriots Bank with an interest rate of 4.35% with a balance of \$149. This loan is secured by aircraft security agreements with a net book value of \$314. This note matures in March 2029.

At April 30, 2026, there is a note payable with an interest rate of 8.13% with a balance of \$12 secured by equipment with a net book value of \$10. This note matures in April 2027.

We are compliant with the covenants and obligations of each of our notes as of April 30, 2026, and June 26, 2026.

Cash Flow Summary

Our use of cash in the last fiscal year is in line with our overall fiscal strategy to use moderate leverage to facilitate growth in existing businesses and to develop new streams of income. During fiscal 2026 our cash position increased by \$9.9 million. Net income was \$21.9 million.

Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities provided \$25.8 million. Non-cash activities consisting of depreciation and amortization contributed \$6.9 million, deferred compensation contributed \$196, stock awarded to directors contributed \$213 and supplemental type certificates work in progress adjustment contributed \$607. Gain on sale of assets decreased our cash position by \$1.9 million and deferred income taxes decreased our cash position by \$305. Accounts receivable and inventories decreased our cash position by \$7.5 million and \$2.2 million, respectively. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities increased our cash position by \$4.5 million and \$868, respectively. Contract asset and lease liability increased our cash position by \$1.4 million and \$224, respectively. Contract liability and prepaid expenses decreased our cash position by \$336 and \$1.7 million, respectively. Income taxes payable increased our cash position by \$3.4 million. Other liabilities and gaming facility mandated payment decreased our cash position by \$323 and \$113, respectively.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities was \$4.4 million. This was a decrease of \$1.0 million from last year. The decrease was primarily attributable to the higher proceeds from the sale of assets in fiscal year 2025. We invested \$2.7 million towards STCs, \$1.5 million on a building and improvements and \$2.3 million on equipment and furnishings. We received \$403 in proceeds from the sale of airplanes, and \$1.8 million in proceeds for the sale of Boot Hill Casino's administrative building. The casino's administrative building was sold for \$2.4 million, of which approximately \$1.8 million was received in cash and the remaining \$600 is recorded in accounts receivable at April 30, 2026. The Company plans to construct a more efficient facility for storage and training adjacent to the casino.

Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities was \$11.5 million. This was an increase of \$6.0 million from last year. This use of cash was primarily attributable to the Company repurchasing \$5.5 million of Company stock. Further, our uses consisted of repayments on our debt of \$5.8 million and a reduction of our lease liability by \$271. The stock acquired was placed in treasury. During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, the Company has initiated contacts with potential financing sources for the refinancing of the gaming facility debt that becomes due in calendar year 2027.

Capital Expenditures

The Company anticipates capital expenditures in fiscal year 2027 to be approximately \$11.5 million, consisting of \$5.0 million on STCs, \$3.6 million on equipment, and \$2.8 million on buildings and improvements. The Company's estimate is subject to adjustment based on market conditions and management's discretion. We anticipate our cash balance will be sufficient to cover cash requirements through the current fiscal year.

Critical Accounting Estimates

We believe there are several accounting policies that are critical to understanding our historical and future performance, as these policies affect the reported amount of revenue and other significant areas involving management judgments and estimates. These significant accounting policies relate to revenue from contracts with customers, inventory valuation and long-lived assets. These policies and our procedures related to these policies are described in detail below and under specific areas within this "Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." In addition, Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements expands upon discussion of our accounting policies.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers – Aerospace Contracts

Methodology

We recognize revenue and profit based upon either (1) the percent completion method, in which sales and profit are recorded based upon the ratio of labor costs incurred to date to estimated total labor costs to complete the performance obligation, or (2) the point-in-time method, in which sales are recognized at the time control is transferred to the customer. For aerospace contracts that involve airplane modifications based on customer specific requirements, we generally recognize revenue and income using the percent completion method because of continuous transfer of control to the customer. Revenue is generally recognized using the percent completion method based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligation, which allows for recognition of revenue as work on a contract progresses. Our general contract term is between one to twelve months.

Management performs detailed quarterly reviews of all of our significant long-term contracts. Based upon these reviews, we record the effects of adjustments in profit estimates each period. If at any time management determines that in the case of a particular contract total costs will exceed total contract revenue, we record a provision for the entire anticipated contract loss at that time.

Judgment and Uncertainties

The percent completion revenue recognition model requires that we estimate future revenues and costs over the life of a contract. Revenues are estimated based upon the original contract price, with consideration being given to exercised contract options, change orders and, in some cases, projected customer requirements. Contract costs may be incurred over a period of several months, and the estimation of these costs requires significant judgment based upon the acquired knowledge and experience of program managers, engineers and financial professionals. Estimated costs are based primarily on anticipated purchase contract terms, historical performance trends, business base and other economic projections.

Effect if Actual Results Differ From Assumptions

While we do not believe there is a reasonable likelihood there will be a material change in estimates or assumptions used to calculate our revenue contracts and costs, estimating the percentage of work complete on certain programs is a complex task. As a result, changes to these estimates could have a significant impact on our results of operations. These products and services are an important element in our continuing strategy to increase operating efficiencies and profitability as well as broaden our business base. Management continues to monitor and update program cost estimates quarterly for these contracts. A significant change in an estimate on one or more of these contracts could have a material effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Inventory Valuation

Methodology

We have four types of inventory (a) raw materials, (b) contracts in process, (c) other work in process and (d) finished goods. Raw material includes certain general stock materials but primarily relates to purchases that were made in anticipation of specific programs that have not been started as of the balance sheet date. Raw materials are stated at the lower of the cost of the inventory or its fair market value. Contracts in process, other work in process and finished goods are valued at production cost comprised of material, labor and overhead. Contracts in process, other work in process and finished goods are reported at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Judgment and Uncertainties

The process for evaluating inventory obsolescence or market value often requires the Company to make subjective judgments and estimates concerning future sales levels, quantities and prices at which such inventory will be sold in the normal course of business. We adjust our inventory by the difference between the estimated market value and the actual cost of our inventory to arrive at net realizable value. Changes in estimates of future sales volume may necessitate future write-downs of inventory value.

Effect if Actual Results Differ From Assumptions

Management reviews the inventory balance on an annual basis to determine whether any additional write-downs are necessary. Following the adjustment of the inventory as discussed above, we believe this inventory is stated at net realizable value at April 30 2026, although an unanticipated lack of demand for aircraft or spare parts in the future could result in additional write-downs of the inventory value. Overall, management believes that our inventory is appropriately valued at April 30, 2026.

Long-lived Assets

Methodology

The Company accounts for its long-lived assets in accordance with ASC Topic 360-10, Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. ASC Topic 360-10 requires that long-lived assets be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the historical cost carrying value of an asset may no longer be appropriate. The Company assesses the recoverability of the carrying value of an asset by estimating the future net cash flows expected to result from the asset, including eventual disposition.

Judgment and Uncertainties

In years that management performs a qualitative assessment we consider the following qualitative factors: general economic conditions in the markets served by the segment, relevant industry-specific performance statistics, and forecasted results of operations.

For the quantitative impairment tests, management estimated the fair value of the long-lived asset group using an income methodology based on management's estimates of forecasted undiscounted cash flows over the estimated life of the assets. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the results of our impairment testing.

An impairment loss is recognized for any excess of the carrying amount of the estimated undiscounted cash flows over the remaining life of the assets. No impairment charges were recorded in the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026.

Effect if Actual Results Differ From Assumptions

As with all assumptions, there is an inherent level of uncertainty and actual results, to the extent they differ from those assumptions, could have a material impact on fair value. For example, a reduction in customer demand would impact our assumed growth rate resulting in a reduced fair value. Potential events or circumstances could have a negative effect on the estimated fair value. The loss of a major customer or program could have a significant impact on the future cash flows associated with a long-lived asset group. We do not currently believe there to be a reasonable likelihood that actual results will vary materially from estimates and assumptions used to test our long-lived assets for impairment losses. However, if actual results are not consistent with our estimates or assumptions, we may be exposed to additional impairment charges that could be material.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The Financial Statements of the Registrant are set forth on pages 40 through 63 of this report.

Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

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

In connection with the preparation of this Form 10-K, our Interim Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of April 30, 2026. Based on that evaluation, our Interim Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of April 30, 2026.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Interim Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of April 30, 2026.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that (1) pertain to maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of Company assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting because it is not required for a smaller reporting company.

Limitations on Controls and Procedures

The effectiveness of any system of controls and procedures is subject to certain limitations, and, as a result, there can be no assurance that our controls and procedures will detect all errors or fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system will be attained.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no material changes in the Company internal controls over financial reporting during the three months ended April 30, 2026 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

During the quarter ended April 30, 2026, no director or officer of the Company adopted or terminated a “Rule 10b5-1 trading agreement” or “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading agreement” as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K.

Item 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

PART III**Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

Information required by this Item 10 will be presented in the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual meeting of shareholders, to be filed with the SEC not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and is incorporated herein by reference. Certain information regarding executive officers of Butler National Corporation is included above in Part I of this Form 10-K under the caption "Executive Officers of the Registrant" General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K.

Item 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information required by this Item 11 regarding executive compensation will be presented in the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual meeting of shareholders, to be filed with the SEC not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table provides information about our common stock that may be issued under our equity compensation plan as of April 30, 2026.

Plan Category	Securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options and rights	Weighted average exercise price per share	Securities available for future issuance
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	-	-	3,936,377
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3,936,377

Information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management and related stockholder matters will be presented in the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the SEC not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information required by this Item 13 regarding certain relationships, related party transactions and director independence will be presented in the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual meeting of shareholders, to be filed with the SEC not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information required by this Item 14 regarding accounting fees and services will be presented in the Company's definitive proxy statement for its annual meeting of stockholders, to be filed with the SEC not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Documents Filed as Part of Form 10-K Report.

(1) **Financial Statements:**

Description	Page No.
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	41
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of April 30, 2026 and 2025	43
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025	45
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025	46
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025	47
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	49

All other financial statements and schedules not listed have been omitted because the required information is inapplicable or the information is presented in the financial statements or related notes.

(2) **Exhibits Index:**

No.	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation, as amended and restated, incorporated by reference to Exhibit A of our Form DEF 14A filed on December 26, 2001 (File No. 000-01678).
3.2	Bylaws, as amended, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of our Form 8-K dated October 30, 2024 (File No. 000-01678).
4.1	Description of Securities, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of our Form 10-K filed on July 15, 2022 for the period ended April 30, 2022 (File No. 000-01678).
10.1	Lottery Gaming Facility Management Contract between the State of Kansas and Butler National Service Corporation, approved by the Kansas Racing and Gaming Commission on December 8, 2008, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of our Form 10-Q for the period ended July 31, 2012 (File No. 000-01678).
10.2	First Amendment to the Lottery Gaming Facility Management Contract between the State of Kansas and Butler National Service Corporation, dated December 29, 2009, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of our Form 10-Q for the period ended July 31, 2012 (File No. 000-01678).
10.3	Renewal of Lottery Gaming Facility Management Contract between the State of Kansas, BNSC, and BHCMC effective December 15, 2019, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Form 8-K dated December 9, 2019 (File No. 000-01678).
10.4	Third Amendment to the Lottery Gaming Facility Management Contract between the State of Kansas, BNSC, and BHCMC effective December 15, 2019, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Form 8-K dated December 9, 2019 (File No. 000-01678).
10.5	Written Consent for Renewal of the Lottery Gaming Facility Management Contract between the State of Kansas, BNSC and BHCMC effective December 15, 2019, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of our Form 8-K dated December 9, 2019 (File No. 000-01678).
10.6	Sports Wagering Management Contract between Butler National Service Corporation, BHCMC, LLC and the Kansas Lottery approved August 18, 2022, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Form 8-K dated August 18, 2022 (File No. 000-01678).

- 10.7 Butler National Corporation 2016 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit A of the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement filed September 29, 2016 (File No. 000-01678).
- 10.8 Loan Agreement dated December 17, 2020 by BHCMC, L.L.C., BHCRE LLC, and Academy Bank, N.A., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Form 10-Q filed on March 12, 2021 (File No. 000-16780).
- 10.11 Loan Modification Agreement dated October 18, 2021 between BHCMC, L.L.C. and Academy Bank N.A., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Form 8-K filed on October 20, 2021.
- 10.12 Butler National Corporation 2025 Annual Cash Bonus Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Form 8-K dated January 7, 2025 (File No. 000-01678).*
- 10.13 Form of Restricted Stock Agreement under the Butler National Corporation 2016 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Form 8-K dated January 7, 2025 (File No. 000-01678).*
- 10.14 Form of Severance Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Form 8-K dated July 17, 2025.*
- 10.15 Form of Change in Control Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of our Form 8-K dated July 17, 2025.*
- 10.16 Transition and Release Agreement with Christopher J. Reedy, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Form 8-K dated June 15, 2026.*
- 19 Butler National Corporation Amended and Restated Insider Trading Policy, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 19 of our Form 10-K filed on July 3, 2025, for the period ended April 30, 2025 (File No. 000-01678).
- 21 List of Subsidiaries.
- 23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accountants RBSM LLP.
- 31.1 Certificate furnished pursuant to 18 U.S.C 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 101 The following financial information from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended April 30, 2026, formatted in Inline XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language) includes; (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of April 30, 2026 and 2025; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, and (v) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, with detail tagging.
- 104 Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

* Relates to management contract, compensatory plan or arrangement.

SIGNATURES

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

July 8, 2026

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION

/s/ Adam B. Sefchick

Adam B. Sefchick,

Interim Chief Executive Officer and President, and Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Adam B. Sefchick Adam B. Sefchick	Interim Chief Executive Officer and President, and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	July 8, 2026
/s/ Jeffrey D. Yowell Jeffrey D. Yowell	Executive Chairman of the Board and Director	July 8, 2026
/s/ Julie M. Bowen Julie M. Bowen	Director	July 8, 2026
/s/ Joseph P. Daly Joseph P. Daly	Director	July 8, 2026
/s/ Michael A. Loh Michael A. Loh	Director	July 8, 2026
/s/ Christopher J. Reedy Christopher J. Reedy	Director	July 8, 2026

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and
Stockholders of Butler National Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Butler National Corporation and Subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”) as of April 30, 2026 and 2025, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended April 30, 2026, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of April 30, 2026 and 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended April 30, 2026, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Description of the Matter

Revenue Recognized Over Time on Certain Aerospace Contracts

As described in Notes 1 and 2 to the consolidated financial statements, for certain aerospace contracts, the Company recognizes revenue over time on aerospace contracts for services rendered. Pursuant to ASC 606, “Revenue”, the Company elected the input method (efforts-expended method: incurred labor hours used). The labor hours incurred is a measure that reflects the proportion actually transferred into the control of the customer.

The Company’s net revenue for the year ended April 30, 2026 was approximately \$98.0 million, of which approximately \$31.9 million (33%) is recognized over time. Under the efforts-expended method, the extent of progress towards completion is measured based on the ratio of costs incurred to date to the total estimated costs at completion of the performance obligation. Revenues, including estimated fees or profits, are recorded proportionally as labor hours are

incurred. Management performs detailed quarterly reviews of such contracts. The contract terms generally range from one to twelve months.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to estimated costs at contract completion for certain aerospace contracts is a critical audit matter are that there was significant judgment by management when developing the estimated labor hours and costs at completion. Margins on fixed-price development contracts are inherently uncertain in that revenue is fixed while the estimates of costs required to complete these contracts are subject to variability. The operational and technical complexities of fixed-price contracts create financial risk.

This in turn led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures and evaluating evidence related to the estimated labor hours and costs at completion for certain of these contracts. The Company estimates the percentage completed based on actual direct labor hours spent compared to estimated direct labor hours and applying this completion percentage to the entire contract.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Our audit procedures related to the cost estimates for fixed-price aerospace contracts included the following, among others:

- Gaining an understanding of controls relating to the revenue recognition process, including controls over the completeness and accuracy of estimated costs at completion and ensuring that the ASC 606, "Revenue" 5-step model criteria were met.
- We evaluated the appropriateness and consistency of management's methods used in developing its estimates. This included evaluating and understanding management's process for developing estimates of total estimated costs at completion for a sample of contracts. This included testing the completeness and accuracy of labor costs incurred to date and evaluating the reasonableness of significant estimates used by management, including labor costs, and considering factors that could affect the accuracy of those estimates for the sample contracts selected.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of judgments made and significant assumptions used by management relating to key cost and schedule estimates.
- We inquired of project management, and others directly involved with the execution of contracts to evaluate project status which may affect total estimated costs to complete. Evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used involved assessing management's ability to reasonably estimate costs at completion by (i) assessing the reasonableness of estimates of total labor costs at completion in comparison to actual total labor costs incurred to date (ii) assessing the reasonableness of the estimated labor rate, and (iii) obtaining an understanding of the contract and the performance obligations to test the allocation of the total transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract.
- We performed retrospective reviews when evaluating the thoroughness and precision of management's estimation process by comparing actual outcomes to previous estimates, the related financial statement impact, and evaluating key judgments made by management when determining the timing of changes to key estimates.

/s/ RBSM LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2015.

Houston, TX

July 8, 2026

PCAOB ID 587

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF APRIL 30, 2026 AND 2025
(in thousands, except per share data)

	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35,124	\$ 25,226
Accounts receivable, net	13,996	5,867
Inventory, net	13,116	10,924
Contract asset	1,596	2,993
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,465	1,771
Income tax receivable	-	531
Total current assets	67,297	47,312
LEASE RIGHT-TO-USE ASSET, net	3,168	3,367
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, net	57,978	60,256
SUPPLEMENTAL TYPE CERTIFICATES (net of accumulated amortization of \$13,499 at April 30, 2026 and \$12,145 at April 30, 2025)	9,982	9,237
OTHER ASSETS:		
Other assets (net of accumulated amortization of \$13,069 at April 30, 2026 and \$12,461 at April 30, 2025)	1,036	1,050
Deferred tax asset, net	2,381	2,076
Total other assets	3,417	3,126
Total assets	<u>\$ 141,842</u>	<u>\$ 123,298</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 13,102	\$ 8,623
Current maturities of long-term debt	4,868	5,287
Current maturities of lease liability	132	121
Contract liability	5,194	5,530
Gaming facility mandated payment	1,575	1,688
Compensation and compensated absences	3,531	2,663
Income tax payable	2,838	-
Other current liabilities	179	502
Total current liabilities	31,419	24,414
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	24,603	29,870
Lease liability, net of current maturities	3,842	3,900
Total long-term liabilities	28,445	33,770
Total liabilities	59,864	58,184

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:

Preferred stock, par value \$5: Authorized 50,000,000 shares, all classes Designated Classes A and B 200,000 shares \$100 Class A, 9.8%, cumulative if earned liquidation and redemption value \$100, no shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, par value \$.01: Authorized 100,000,000 shares, issued 80,009,834 shares, and outstanding 64,085,548 shares at April 30, 2026 and issued 79,772,345 shares, and outstanding 67,180,527 shares at April 30, 2025	800	798
Capital contributed in excess of par	14,656	14,247
Treasury stock at cost, 15,924,286 shares at April 30, 2026 and 12,591,818 shares at April 30, 2025	(14,938)	(9,458)
Retained earnings	81,460	59,527
Total stockholders' equity	81,978	65,114
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 141,842</u>	<u>\$ 123,298</u>

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

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED APRIL 30, 2026 AND 2025
(in thousands, except per share data)

	2026	2025
REVENUES:		
Professional services	\$ 37,380	\$ 38,267
Aerospace products	60,587	45,701
Total revenues	97,967	83,968
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Cost of professional services	15,716	16,031
Cost of aerospace products	32,080	29,890
Marketing and advertising	3,619	3,717
General, administrative and other	18,099	17,503
Total costs and expenses	69,514	67,141
OPERATING INCOME	28,453	16,827
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):		
Interest expense	(1,933)	(2,177)
Interest income	900	506
Gain on sale of airplanes	403	248
Gain on sale of land and buildings	1,477	274
Gain on sale of product line	-	1,040
Total other income (expense)	847	(109)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	29,300	16,718
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES		
Provision for income taxes	7,367	4,167
NET INCOME	<u>\$ 21,933</u>	<u>\$ 12,551</u>
BASIC EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION	<u>\$ 0.34</u>	<u>\$ 0.19</u>
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES USED IN PER SHARE CALCULATION	<u>64,965,512</u>	<u>67,819,328</u>
DILUTED EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION	<u>\$ 0.34</u>	<u>\$ 0.19</u>
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES USED IN PER SHARE CALCULATION	<u>64,965,512</u>	<u>67,835,577</u>

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

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED APRIL 30, 2026 AND 2025
(dollars in thousands)

	Shares of Common Stock	Common Stock	Capital Contributed in Excess of Par	Shares of Treasury Stock	Treasury Stock at Cost	Retained Earnings	Total Stock- holders' Equity BNC
Balance, April 30, 2024	79,646,211	\$ 796	\$ 13,866	10,875,355	\$ (7,197)	\$ 46,976	\$ 54,441
Stock repurchase	-	-	-	1,716,463	(2,261)	-	(2,261)
Stock award to directors	39,430	1	61	-	-	-	62
Deferred compensation, restricted stock	86,704	1	320	-	-	-	321
Net Income	-	-	-	-	-	12,551	12,551
Balance, April 30, 2025	79,772,345	798	14,247	12,591,818	(9,458)	59,527	65,114
Stock repurchase	-	-	-	3,326,688	(5,480)	-	(5,480)
Stock award to directors	103,947	1	213	-	-	-	214
Deferred compensation, restricted stock	133,542	1	186	-	-	-	187
Restricted stock forfeited	-	-	10	5,780	-	-	10
Net Income	-	-	-	-	-	21,933	21,933
Balance, April 30, 2026	<u>80,009,834</u>	<u>\$ 800</u>	<u>\$ 14,656</u>	<u>15,924,286</u>	<u>\$ (14,938)</u>	<u>\$ 81,460</u>	<u>\$ 81,978</u>

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

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED APRIL 30, 2026 AND 2025
(dollars in thousands)

	2026	2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 21,933	\$ 12,551
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	6,865	6,744
Stock awarded to director	213	61
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(305)	(157)
Gain on sale of airplanes	(403)	(248)
Gain on sale of land and buildings	(1,477)	(274)
Gain on sale of product line	-	(1,040)
Supplemental type certificates work in progress adjustment	607	529
Deferred compensation, restricted stock	196	320
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(7,529)	(91)
Inventory	(2,192)	(1,402)
Contract asset	1,397	819
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,694)	(77)
Accounts payable	4,479	3,332
Contract liability	(336)	(392)
Lease liability	224	220
Accrued liabilities	868	731
Gaming facility mandated payment	(113)	(158)
Income tax payable	3,369	(3,373)
Other liabilities	(323)	309
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>25,779</u>	<u>18,404</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Capital expenditures	(6,538)	(8,259)
Proceeds from sale of airplanes	403	294
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings	1,768	1,050
Proceeds from sale of product line	-	1,500
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(4,367)</u>	<u>(5,415)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Borrowings of long-term debt	-	2,016
Repayments of long-term debt	(5,763)	(5,042)
Payments on right-to-use liability	(271)	(268)
Repurchase of common stock	(5,480)	(2,261)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(11,514)</u>	<u>(5,555)</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH	9,898	7,434

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	25,226	17,792
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	<u>\$ 35,124</u>	<u>\$ 25,226</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Interest paid	<u>\$ 1,948</u>	<u>\$ 2,201</u>
Income taxes paid	<u>\$ 4,305</u>	<u>\$ 7,697</u>
NON CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITY:		
Notes receivable from sale of land and buildings	<u>\$ 600</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Lease right-to-use assets purchased	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 672</u>
Lease liability for purchase of assets under lease	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 672</u>

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

BUTLER NATIONAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(in thousands, except per share data)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS, ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Butler National Corporation (BNC) and its wholly-owned active subsidiaries, Avcon Industries, Inc., Butler Machine, LLC, BCS Design, Inc., Butler National Service Corporation, Butler National Corporation-Tempe, Butler Avionics, Inc., Butler National, Inc., Butler Temporary Services, Inc., Kansas International Corporation, Kansas International DDC, LLC, and BHCMC, LLC (BHCMC) (collectively, The Company). These consolidated financial statements and related notes are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP), expressed in U.S. dollars. All amounts are in thousands, except share and par values, unless otherwise noted. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The fiscal year end of the Company is April 30.

Avcon Industries, Inc. modifies business category aircraft at its Newton, Kansas and New Century, Kansas facilities. Modifications include structural and electrical system conversions for aircraft special mission operations that provide for aerial photography, search and rescue, environmental and other aviation-based research, air ambulance, target towing and intelligence surveillance reconnaissance (ISR), among other unique operational capabilities. Butler Machine, LLC is a provider of high-quality precision machine parts. Butler Avionics, Inc. sells, integrates and installs avionics equipment (airplane radio equipment) and supports Avcon Industries with mission systems integrations. Butler National, Inc. acquires airplanes, principally Learjets and King Air airplanes, to refurbish and sell. Butler Temporary Services, Inc. processes Company payroll. Kansas International Corporation and Kansas International DDC, LLC own property. Butler National Corporation-Tempe is primarily engaged in the manufacture of electronics for control systems and ruggedized cabling and test equipment used by commercial and military operators. Butler National Service Corporation is a management consulting and administrative services firm providing business planning and financial coordination to Indian tribes interested in owning and operating casinos under the terms of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988. Butler National Service Corporation and BHCMC provide management services for the Boot Hill Casino under a management agreement with the State of Kansas.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

a) Accounts receivable: Accounts receivable are carried on a gross basis, with no discounting, less the allowance for doubtful accounts. Management estimates the allowance for doubtful accounts based on existing economic conditions, the financial conditions of the customers, and the amount and the age of past due accounts. Receivables are considered past due if full payment is not received by the contractual due date. Past due accounts are generally written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts only after all collection attempts have been exhausted. Allowance for doubtful accounts is calculated on the historical write-off of doubtful accounts of the individual subsidiaries. Invoices are generally considered a doubtful account if no payment has been made in the past 90 days. We review these policies on a quarterly basis, and based on these reviews, we believe adequate reserves are maintained.

b) Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty. Therefore, the determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgment. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and any such differences may be material to our financial statements. Significant estimates include assumptions about collection of accounts receivable, the valuation and recognition of stock-based compensation expense, valuation and obsolescence of inventory, valuation for deferred tax assets and useful life of fixed assets.

c) Inventories: Inventories are priced at the lower of cost, determined on a first-in, first-out basis, or net realizable value. Inventories include material, labor and factory overhead required in the production of our products.

Inventory obsolescence is examined on a regular basis. When determining our estimate of obsolescence, we consider inventory that has been inactive for five years or longer and the probability of using that inventory in future production. The obsolete inventory generally consists of Learjet parts and electrical components.

d) Property and Related Depreciation: Machinery and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis. Depreciation expense was \$4,826 for the year ended April 30, 2026 and \$4,569 for the year ended April 30, 2025. Depreciation expense is included in general and administrative costs.

Description	Estimated useful life
Building and improvements	39 years or the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the underlying lease term
Aircraft	5 years
Machinery and equipment	5 years
Office furniture and fixtures	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the underlying lease term

Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. The cost and accumulated depreciation of assets retired are removed from the accounts and any resulting gains or losses are reflected as income or expense.

e) Long-Lived Assets: The Company accounts for its long-lived assets in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 360-10, *Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. ASC Topic 360-10 requires that long-lived assets be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the historical cost carrying value of an asset may no longer be appropriate. The Company assesses recoverability of the carrying value of an asset by estimating the future net cash flows expected to result from the asset, including eventual disposition. If the future net cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset, an impairment loss is recorded equal to the difference between the asset's carrying value and fair value or disposable value.

f) Other Assets: Our other asset account includes assets of \$5,500 related to the Kansas Expanded Lottery Act Management Contract privilege fee, \$8,478 of gaming equipment we were required to pay for ownership by the State of Kansas Lottery, and JET autopilot intellectual property of \$1,417, which was sold on January 30, 2025. The other asset account also includes miscellaneous other assets of \$128 in the year ended April 30, 2026 and \$127 in the year ended April 30, 2025. BHCMC expected the \$5,500 privilege fee to have a value over the life of the initial Management Contract with the State of Kansas which ended in December 2024. The State of Kansas approved the renewal management contract for our Professional Services company BNSC assumed by BHCMC. The renewal took effect December 15, 2024, and will continue another 15 years, until 2039. The Managers Certificate asset for use of gaming equipment is being amortized over a period of three years based on the estimated useful life of gaming equipment. Amortization relating to other assets in the year ended April 30, 2026 and 2025 was \$609 and \$837, respectively.

Other assets net values are as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	2026	2025
Privilege fee	\$ 5,500	\$ 5,500
Less amortized costs	5,500	5,500
Privilege fee balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Intangible gaming equipment	\$ 8,478	\$ 7,884
Less amortized costs	7,570	6,961
Intangible gaming equipment balance	<u>\$ 908</u>	<u>\$ 923</u>
Miscellaneous other assets	\$ 128	\$ 127

g) Supplemental Type Certificates: Supplemental Type Certificates (STCs) are authorizations granted by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for specific modification of a certain aircraft. The STC authorizes us to perform modifications, installations, and assemblies on applicable customer-owned aircraft. Costs incurred to obtain STCs are capitalized and subsequently amortized over seven years. The legal life of an STC is indefinite. We believe we have

enough future sales to fully amortize our STC development costs. Amortization relating to STCs in the year ended April 30, 2026 was \$1,354, and \$605 of prior capitalized costs with certain STCs, recorded within work in progress in the prior fiscal year, were expensed in fiscal 2026. Amortization relating to STCs in the year ended April 30, 2025 was \$1,209 and \$529 of prior capitalized costs with certain STCs, recorded within work in progress in the prior fiscal year, were expensed in fiscal 2025.

h) Revenue Recognition: ASC Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

Under ASC 606, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of promised services in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those services. To achieve this core principle, the Company applies the following five steps:

1) Identify the contract, or contracts, with a customer

A contract with a customer exists when (i) the Company enters into an enforceable contract with a customer that defines each party's rights regarding the services to be transferred and identifies the payment terms related to these services, (ii) the contract has commercial substance and (iii) the Company determines that collection of substantially all consideration for services that are transferred is probable based on the customer's intent and ability to pay the promised consideration.

2) Identification of the performance obligations in the contract

At contract inception, an entity shall assess the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and shall identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer. Performance obligations promised in a contract are identified based on the services that will be transferred to the customer that are both capable of being distinct, whereby the customer can benefit from the service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available from third parties or from the Company, and are distinct in the context of the contract, whereby the transfer of the services is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. To the extent a contract includes multiple promised services, the Company must apply judgment to determine whether promised services are capable of being distinct and distinct in the context of the contract. If these criteria are not met the promised services are accounted for as a combined performance obligation.

3) Determination of the transaction price

The transaction price is the amount that an entity allocates to the performance obligations identified in the contract and, therefore, represents the amount of revenue recognized as those performance obligations are satisfied. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer.

4) Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Once a contract and associated performance obligations have been identified and the transaction price has been determined, ASC 606 requires an entity to allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation identified. This is generally done in proportion to the standalone selling prices of each performance obligation (i.e., on a relative standalone selling price basis). As a result, any discount within the contract generally is allocated proportionally to all the separate performance obligations in the contract. The Company is applying the right to invoice practical expedient to recognize revenue. As a result, the entity bypasses the steps of determining the transaction price, allocating that transaction price and determining when to recognize revenue as it will recognize revenue as billed by multiplying the price assigned to the good or service, by the units.

5) Recognition of revenue when, or as, we satisfy a performance obligation

Revenue is recognized when or as performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of a promised good or service to a customer. Control transfers either over time or at a point in time. Revenue is recognized when control of the promised services is transferred to our customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

Aircraft modifications are performed under fixed-price contracts unless modified with a change order. Significant payment terms are generally included in these contracts, requiring a 25% to 50% down payment on arrival of the aircraft and include milestone payments throughout the project. Typically, contracts are less than one year in duration. Revenue from fixed-priced contracts is recognized on the percentage-of-completion method, measured by the direct labor incurred compared to total estimated direct labor. Direct labor best represents the progress on a contract as it directly correlates to the overall progress on the work to be performed.

Revenue from Aircraft Avionics and Special Mission Electronics are recognized when shipped. Payment for these Avionics products is due within 30 days of the invoice date after shipment.

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

Gaming revenue is the gross gaming win as reported by the Kansas Lottery casino reporting systems, less the mandated payments by and for the State of Kansas. Electronic games-slots and table games revenue is the aggregate of gaming wins and losses. Liabilities are recognized for chips and "ticket-in, ticket-out" coupons in the customers' possession, and for accruals related to anticipated payout of progressive jackpots. Progressive gaming machines, which contain base jackpots that increase at a progressive rate based on the number of coins played, are deducted from revenue as the value of jackpots increase. Effective September 1, 2022, sports wagering became legal in the State of Kansas. The company is currently managing sports wagering through DraftKings sports wagering platform. The Company shares a percentage of the gross sports wagering win with its platform partner. Cash collections owed to DraftKings are recorded in accounts payable within our consolidated balance sheets and totaled \$9.3 million and \$6.7 million as of April 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Revenue from Gaming Management and other Corporate/Professional Services is recognized as the service is rendered. Food, beverage, and other revenue is recorded when the service is received and paid.

i) Fair Value Measurements: Fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that is determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability. Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are measured and classified in accordance with a three-tier fair value hierarchy based on the observability of the inputs available in the market used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - Inputs that are based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are observable in the market or can be derived from observable market data. Where applicable, these models project future cash flows and discount the future amounts to a present value using market-based observable inputs including interest rate curves, foreign exchange rates, and credit ratings.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activities.

The fair value hierarchy requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

For certain financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, marketable securities, notes payable, and accounts payable, the carrying amounts approximate fair value. We do not have financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Other financial assets and liabilities are carried at cost with fair value disclosed, if required.

We measure certain other instruments, including stock-based compensation awards settled in the stock also at fair value. The determination of fair value involves the use of appropriate valuation methods and relevant inputs into valuation models.

j) Slot Machine Jackpots: If the casino is not required to make payment of the jackpot (i.e. the incremental amount on a progressive machine) due to legal requirements, the jackpot is accrued as the obligation becomes unavoidable. This liability is accrued over the time period in which the incremental progressive jackpot amount is generated with a related reduction in casino revenue. No liability is accrued with respect to the base jackpot.

k) Gaming Facility Mandated Payment: Boot Hill Casino is contractually obligated to pay its proportionate share of certain expenses incurred by the Kansas Lottery Commission and the Kansas Racing and Gaming Commission, which amounted to \$2,592 and \$2,684 in the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

l) Advanced Payments and Billings in Excess of Costs Incurred: We receive advances, performance-based payments and progress payment from customers which may exceed costs incurred on certain contracts. We classify advance payments and billings in excess of costs incurred, other than those reflected as a reduction of contracts in process, as contract liability in current liabilities.

m) Earnings Per Share: Earnings per common share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

The computation of the Company basic and diluted earnings per common share is as follows:

(in thousands, except share and per share data)	2026	2025
Net income attributable to Butler National Corporation	\$ 21,933	\$ 12,551
Weighted average common shares outstanding	64,965,512	67,819,328
Dilutive effect of unvested restricted stock	-	16,249
Weighted average common shares outstanding, assuming dilution	64,965,512	67,835,577
Potential common shares if all options were exercised and shares issued	64,965,512	67,835,577
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.19
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.19

n) Stock-based Compensation: The Company accounts for stock-based compensation under ASC 718, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. These standards define a fair value based method of accounting for stock-based compensation. The cost of stock-based compensation is measured at the grant date based on the value of the award and is recognized over the vesting period. The value of the stock-based award is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, whereby compensation cost is the excess of the fair value of the award as determined by the pricing model at the grant date or other measurement date over the amount that must be paid to acquire the stock. The resulting amount is charged to expense on the straight-line basis over the period in which the Company expects to receive the benefit, which is generally the vesting period. For Restricted Stock, fair value is based on the closing price of our common stock on the grant date. Compensation expenses, net of estimated forfeitures, is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. The requisite service period of the awards is generally the same as the vesting period.

o) Income Taxes: The Company utilizes ASC 740, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Amounts provided for income tax expense are based on income reported for financial statement purposes and do not necessarily represent amounts currently payable under tax laws. Deferred taxes, which arise principally from temporary differences between the period in which certain income and expense items are recognized for financial reporting purposes and the period in which they affect taxable income, are included in the amounts provided for income taxes. Under this method, the computation of deferred tax assets and liabilities give recognition to enacted tax rates in effect in the year the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to amounts that we expect to realize.

We recognize the tax benefit of an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the position is sustainable upon examination by the taxing authority, based on the technical merits. The tax benefit recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit which is greater than 50% likely to be realized upon settlement with the taxing authority. To the extent the assessment of such tax position changes, such difference will affect the provision for (benefit from) income taxes in the period in which we make the determination. We recognize interest accrued and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for (benefit from) income taxes.

p) Cash and Cash Equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of cash and investments in a money market fund. We consider all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. We maintain cash in bank deposit accounts that, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. At April 30, 2026 and 2025, we had \$3,281 and \$2,514, respectively in bank deposits that exceeded the federally insured limits.

q) The Company accounts for leases in accordance with ASC 842, *Leases*. The Company has only operating leases, which are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability. Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of fixed lease payments over the lease term, discounted using the rate implicit in the lease, if readily determinable, or the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease liabilities are increased by interest and reduced by lease payments each period. ROU assets are amortized over the lease term. For operating leases, the combination of interest on the lease liability and amortization of the ROU asset results in straight-line lease expense recognized over the lease term. Variable lease costs are recognized in the period in which the obligation is incurred.

The Company has elected the short-term lease exemption permitted under ASC 842 and does not recognize ROU assets or lease liabilities for leases with initial terms of 12 months or less. Rent expense for such leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease modifications or extensions are assessed to determine whether they represent a separate contract or a change to an existing lease. When a modification does not create a separate lease, the Company remeasures the lease liability using an updated discount rate and adjusts the ROU asset accordingly.

r) Concentration of Credit Risk: We extend credit to customers based on an evaluation of their financial condition and collateral is not required. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts. Our financial instruments that are exposed to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and trade receivables. Other than the United States, no country individually accounted for more than 10% of total revenues during fiscal 2026 or 2025.

s) Research and Development: We invested in research and development activities. The amount invested in the year ended April 30, 2026 and 2025 was \$1,466 and \$952, respectively.

t) Advertising Costs: Advertising costs include production costs of print, radio, television and other advertisements and are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs were \$2,837 and \$2,595 in the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

u) Segment Information: We operate in two operating segments, aerospace products and professional services. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise where separate financial information is evaluated regularly by a chief operating decision maker (CODM) in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. Our CODM allocates resources and assesses performance based upon discrete financial information at the segment level. For fiscal 2026, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer together served as CODM for purposes of segment reporting.

v) Business Combinations: We allocate the purchase consideration of acquired companies to tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the acquisition date, with the excess recorded to goodwill. Our estimates are inherently uncertain and subject to refinement. During the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the acquisition date, we may record adjustments to the fair value of these tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including uncertain tax positions and tax-related valuation allowances, with the corresponding offset to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the fair value of assets acquired or liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, any subsequent adjustments are recorded to the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

In the event that we acquire a company in which we previously held an equity interest, the difference between the fair value of the shares as of the date of the acquisition and the carrying value of the equity investment is recorded as a non-cash gain or loss and recorded within Other income (expense), net on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

w) Acquisition-Related Intangible Assets: Acquisition-related intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives. Goodwill amounts are not amortized. Acquisition-related intangible assets and goodwill are tested for impairment at least annually, and more frequently upon the occurrence of certain events.

x) Treasury Stock: Treasury stock is accounted for using the cost method and recorded as a reduction to Stockholders' equity on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Incremental direct costs to purchase treasury stock are included in the cost of the shares acquired.

To determine the cost of treasury stock that is either sold or re-issued, we use the first in, first out method. When treasury stock is re-issued at a price higher than its cost, the increase is recorded in capital contributed in excess of par on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. When treasury stock is re-issued at a price lower than its cost, the decrease is recorded in capital contributed in excess of par to the extent that there are previously recorded increases to offset the decrease. Any decreases in excess of that amount are recorded in accumulated deficit on the consolidated financial statements.

y) Recent Accounting Pronouncements: In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Disclosures, which requires disclosure of disaggregated income taxes paid, prescribes standard categories for the components of the effective tax rate reconciliation, and modifies other income tax-related disclosures. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, and allows for adoption on a prospective basis, with a retrospective option. The Company adopted this standard during the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, and updated its income tax disclosures accordingly. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses. The standard requires public business entities to provide additional disclosures regarding specified categories of expenses included within relevant income statement captions. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard will have on its financial statement disclosures.

Other standards issued by the FASB or SEC had no material impact on our future financial reporting.

2. DISAGGREGATION OF REVENUE:

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market, major product line, and timing of revenue recognition.

	Year Ended April 30, 2026		
	Professional Services	Aerospace Products	Total
Geographical Markets			
North America	\$ 37,380	\$ 48,386	\$ 85,766
Europe	-	8,021	8,021
Asia	-	3,908	3,908
Australia and Other	-	272	272
	<u>\$ 37,380</u>	<u>\$ 60,587</u>	<u>\$ 97,967</u>
Major Product Lines			
Casino Gaming Revenue	\$ 26,655	\$ -	\$ 26,655
Sportsbook Revenue	6,537	-	6,537
Casino Non-Gaming Revenue	4,188	-	4,188
Aircraft Modification	-	37,195	37,195
Aircraft Avionics	-	4,173	4,173
Special Mission Electronics	-	19,219	19,219
	<u>\$ 37,380</u>	<u>\$ 60,587</u>	<u>\$ 97,967</u>
Contract Types / Revenue Recognition Timing			
Percentage of completion contracts	\$ -	\$ 31,869	\$ 31,869
Goods or services transferred at a point of sale	37,380	28,718	66,098
	<u>\$ 37,380</u>	<u>\$ 60,587</u>	<u>\$ 97,967</u>

	Year Ended April 30, 2025		
	Professional Services	Aerospace Products	Total
Geographical Markets			
North America	\$ 38,267	\$ 27,217	\$ 65,484
Europe	-	14,257	14,257
Asia	-	3,726	3,726
Australia and Other	-	501	501
	<u>\$ 38,267</u>	<u>\$ 45,701</u>	<u>\$ 83,968</u>
Major Product Lines			
Casino Gaming Revenue	\$ 27,919	\$ -	\$ 27,919
Sportsbook Revenue	5,789	-	5,789
Casino Non-Gaming Revenue	4,559	-	4,559
Aircraft Modification	-	29,587	29,587
Aircraft Avionics	-	3,377	3,377
Special Mission Electronics	-	12,737	12,737
	<u>\$ 38,267</u>	<u>\$ 45,701</u>	<u>\$ 83,968</u>
Contract Types / Revenue Recognition Timing			
Percentage of completion contracts	\$ -	\$ 26,551	\$ 26,551
Goods or services transferred at a point of sale	38,267	19,150	57,417
	<u>\$ 38,267</u>	<u>\$ 45,701</u>	<u>\$ 83,968</u>

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET, CONTRACT ASSET AND CONTRACT LIABILITY:

Accounts Receivables, net, contract asset and contract liability were as follows (in thousands):

	2026	2025
Accounts Receivable, net	\$ 13,996	\$ 5,867
Contract Asset	1,596	2,993
Contract Liability	5,194	5,530

Accounts Receivables, net consist of \$13,996 and \$5,867 from customers as of April 30, 2026 and 2025 respectively. At April 30, 2026, and 2025, the allowance for doubtful accounts was \$228 and \$83, respectively.

Contract assets are net of progress payments and performance-based payments from our customers as well as advance payments from customers totaling \$1,596 and \$2,993 as of April 30, 2026 and 2025. Contract assets decreased \$1,397 during 2026, primarily due to recognizing revenue upon completing the contract performance obligations. There were no significant impairment losses related to our contract assets during 2026 and 2025. We expect to bill our customers for the majority of the April 30, 2026 contract assets during fiscal year end 2026.

Contract liabilities decreased \$336 during 2026, primarily due to payments received in excess of revenue recognized on these performance obligations. During 2026, we recognized \$5,398 of our contract liabilities from the April 30, 2025 balance as revenue. During 2025, we recognized \$4,523 of our contract liabilities from the April 30, 2024 balance as revenue.

4. INVENTORY

Inventory is comprised of the following, net of the estimate for obsolete inventory of \$413 at April 30, 2026 and \$558 at April 30, 2025.

	2026	2025
Parts and raw material	\$ 7,510	\$ 6,238
Work in process	5,467	4,610
Finished goods	139	76
Total Inventory, net of allowance	<u>\$ 13,116</u>	<u>\$ 10,924</u>

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment is comprised of the following:

	2026	2025
Land	\$ 3,447	\$ 3,447
Building and improvements	48,853	49,753
Aircraft	6,846	8,122
Machinery and equipment	7,784	6,356
Office furniture and fixtures	17,160	15,599
Leasehold improvements	4,036	4,032
	88,126	87,309
Accumulated depreciation	(30,148)	(27,053)
Total property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 57,978</u>	<u>\$ 60,256</u>

During the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company sold approximately 160 acres of undeveloped land in Kansas for \$1.1 million, realizing a \$274 gain on the sale. During the year ended April 30, 2026, the Company sold an administration building associated with the Professional Services segment for \$2.4 million, and recognized a \$1.5 million gain on the sale. Of the \$2.4 million related to the building sale, \$0.6 million is recorded in accounts receivable at April 30, 2026.

6. DEBT:

Principal amounts of debt at April 30, 2026 and 2025, consist of the following (in thousands):

Promissory Notes	2026	2025
Bank line of credit, available LOC \$2.0 million interest at 8.4% due on demand, secured by a first and second position on all assets of the Company.	-	-
	\$ -	\$ -
Long-Term Debt		
Note payable, interest at 5.75%, this note matures October 2026, secured by all of BHCMC's assets and compensation due under the State Management Contract.	1,577	4,611
Note payable, interest at 8.13%, due April 2027, secured by equipment with a net book value of \$10.	12	24
Note payable, interest at 4.50%, this note matures in December 2027, with a balloon payment of \$20,563, secured by all of BHCMC's assets and compensation due under the State Management Contract.	25,666	27,417
Note payable, interest at Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) plus 1.75% due March 2029, secured by buildings and improvements with a net book value of \$575.	\$ 467	\$ 627
Note payable, interest at 4.35%, due March 2029, secured by Aircraft Security Agreements with a net book value of \$314.	149	720
Note payable, interest at 7.19%, due November 2029, secured by a single aircraft with a net book value of \$2.0 million.	1,686	1,922
	29,557	35,321
Less: Origination fees	86	164
	29,471	35,157
Less: Current maturities, net of origination fees	4,868	5,287
	\$ 24,603	\$ 29,870

Maturities of long-term debt are as follows:

Year Ending April 30	Amount
2027	\$ 4,868
2028	23,384
2029	440
2030	865
2031	-
Thereafter	-
	\$ 29,557

Financial and Other Covenants

We are compliant with the covenants and obligations of each of our notes at April 30, 2026.

7. LEASE RIGHT-TO-USE:

The Company accounts for its leases under ASU 2016-02 Leases – Topic 842. ASU 2016-02 requires that on the balance sheet a lessee should recognize a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term.

We lease the hangar and office space with initial lease terms of two, five, and fifty years.

	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
Finance Lease right-to-use assets	\$ 3,829	\$ 3,829
Less accumulated depreciation	661	462
Total	<u>\$ 3,168</u>	<u>\$ 3,367</u>

Future minimum lease payments for assets under capital leases at April 30, 2026 are as follows:

2027	\$ 278
2028	283
2029	287
2030	153
2031	128
Thereafter	12,452
Total minimum lease payments	13,581
Less amount representing interest	9,607
Present value of net minimum lease payments	3,974
Less current maturities of finance lease liability	132
Finance lease liability, net of current maturities	<u>\$ 3,842</u>

	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
Finance lease cost:		
Amortization of right-of-use assets	\$ 199	\$ 197
Interest on lease liabilities	224	220
Total finance lease cost	<u>\$ 423</u>	<u>\$ 417</u>

	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
Weighted average remaining lease term - Financing leases	38 years	38 years
Weighted average discount rate - Financing leases	5.8%	5.8%

8. SALE OF PRODUCT LINE:

On January 30, 2025, the Company completed the sale of its “Jet Autopilot Product Line” for \$1.5 million cash, recognizing a gain of \$1.0 million on the sale of product line during the year ended April 30, 2025. We included the operating results associated with this business in our aerospace products segment. The Company continued to perform and transfer services through April 2025.

	April 30, 2025
Inventory, net	\$ 460
Machinery and equipment	1,322
Accumulated depreciation	(1,322)
Total property, plant and equipment	-
Other assets	1,417
Accumulated amortization	(1,417)
Other assets, net of accumulated amortization	-
	<u>\$ 460</u>

9. INCOME TAXES:

Deferred taxes are determined based on the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial statements and tax basis of assets and liabilities given the provision of the enacted tax laws. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax liabilities and assets as of April 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows (in thousands):

	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation and amortization	\$ (610)	\$ (106)
Deferred compensation, restricted stock	-	(22)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(610)	(128)
Deferred tax assets:		
Research and development	1,766	1,401
Deferred Compensation, restricted stock	44	-
Accounts receivable allowance	59	22
Inventory and other allowances	107	151
Lease right-to-use	215	184
Compensation accruals	369	200
Inventory Capitalization	233	51
Jackpot reserves	198	195
Total deferred tax assets	2,991	2,204
Less valuation allowance	-	-
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 2,381</u>	<u>\$ 2,076</u>

The reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to the effective tax rate is as follows:

	April 30, 2026		April 30, 2025	
Statutory federal income tax rate expense	\$	6,153	21.00%	\$ 3,479 21.00%
State income tax, net of federal benefits		1,414	4.83%	931 5.62%
Permanent differences		160	0.55%	109 0.66%
Research and development credit		(317)	(1.08)%	- - %
Kansas aviation credit		(152)	(0.53)%	- - %
Deferred tax adjustment		(102)	(0.35)%	- - %
Tax Payable adjustment		47	0.16 %	- - %
Deferred state rate change		91	0.31 %	- - %
Other		73	0.25 %	(352) (2.15)%
	\$	<u>7,367</u>	<u>25.14%</u>	\$ <u>4,167</u> <u>25.13%</u>
Income tax expense:				
Deferred income tax (benefit)	\$	(305)		\$ (157)
Current income tax		7,672		4,324
Total income tax expense	\$	<u>7,367</u>		\$ <u>4,167</u>

Current income tax expense of \$7,672 and \$4,324 are comprised of \$6,177 and \$3,194 in federal income tax and \$1,495 and \$1,130 in state income tax for the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

The table below illustrates income taxes paid by the Company during the year ended April 30, 2026.

Income tax payments for the year ended April 30, 2026

Federal	\$	3,350
Arizona		90
Kansas		855
Missouri		10
Total income tax payments for the year ended April 30, 2026	\$	<u>4,305</u>

The Company believes that its income tax filing positions and deductions will be sustained on audit and does not anticipate any adjustments that will result in a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations or cashflow. Therefore, no reserve for uncertain income tax position, interest or penalties, have been recorded.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. Federal jurisdiction and various state jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. Federal tax examinations for tax years beginning on May 1, 2022 and prior. There are no current tax examinations.

10. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND INCENTIVE PLANS:

In November 2016, the shareholders approved and adopted the Butler National Corporation 2016 Equity Incentive Plan. The maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued under the Plan is 12.5 million.

On April 12, 2019, the Company granted 2.5 million restricted shares to employees. In April 2024, 1.65 million of those shares became fully vested and non-forfeitable. The remaining 850 thousand shares were forfeited. On March 17, 2020, the Company granted 5.0 million restricted shares to employees. These shares have voting rights at date of grant and become fully vested on March 16, 2025. The restricted shares were valued at \$0.41 per share, for a total of \$2.0 million. The deferred compensation related to these grants was expensed on the financial statements over the five-year vesting period.

In January 2025, the Company granted executive officers 86,704 shares as employee compensation. The first installment of these shares vested immediately, the second installment vest on the one-year anniversary and the final installment vests on

the two-year anniversary. These shares were valued at \$1.73 per share for a total of \$150. The deferred compensation related to these grants will be expensed on the financial statements over the remaining two-year vesting period.

In March 2025, the Company granted five board members a total of 39,430 shares under the plan as a component of regular board compensation. These shares were fully vested and non-forfeitable on the date of the grant. These shares were valued at \$1.59 for a total of \$63. The compensation related to this grant was expensed in the year ended April 30, 2025.

In May 2025, the Company granted 51,724 shares under the plan as employee compensation. The first installment of these shares vests on the one-year anniversary, the second installment vests on the two-year anniversary and the final installment vests on the three-year anniversary. These shares were valued at \$1.45 per share for a total of \$75. The deferred compensation related to these grants will be expensed on the financial statements over the remaining two-year vesting period.

In July 2025, the Company granted five board members a total of 42,515 shares under the plan as a component of regular board compensation. These shares were fully vested and non-forfeitable on the date of the grant. These shares were valued at \$1.47 for a total of \$63. The compensation related to this grant was expensed in the year ended April 30, 2026.

In September 2025, the Company granted 81,818 shares under the plan as employee compensation. The first installment of these shares vested immediately, the second installment vests on the one-year anniversary and the final installment vests on the two-year anniversary. These shares were valued at \$1.65 per share for a total of \$135. The deferred compensation related to these grants will be expensed on the financial statements over the remaining two-year vesting period.

In September 2025, the Company granted four board members a total of 30,300 shares under the plan as a component of regular board compensation. These shares were fully vested and non-forfeitable on the date of the grant. These shares were valued at \$1.65 for a total of \$50. The compensation related to this grant was expensed in the year ended April 30, 2026.

In December 2025, the Company granted four board members a total of 18,112 shares under the plan as a component of regular board compensation. These shares were fully vested and non-forfeitable on the date of the grant. These shares were valued at \$2.76 for a total of \$50. The compensation related to this grant was expensed in the year ended April 30, 2026.

In March 2026, the Company granted four board members a total of 13,020 shares under the plan as a component of regular board compensation. These shares were fully vested and non-forfeitable on the date of the grant. These shares were valued at \$3.84 for a total of \$50. The compensation related to this grant was expensed in the year ended April 30, 2026.

During the year ended April 30, 2026, 5,780 shares were forfeited. During the year ended April 30, 2025 no shares were forfeited. At April 30, 2026, total compensation cost related to nonvested awards not recognized was \$94, and the weighted average period over which it is expected to be recognized is less than two years.

During the year ended April 30, 2026, the Company expensed \$409. For the year ended April 30, 2025, the Company expensed \$381.

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Total shares issued (2019 - 2026)	8,563,623	\$ 0.49
Forfeited, in prior periods	(2,500,000)	\$ 0.40
Forfeited during the year ended April 30, 2025	-	\$ -
Forfeited during the year ended April 30, 2026	(5,780)	\$ 1.73
Total	6,057,843	\$ 0.53
Vested shares	5,925,561	\$ 0.50
Non-vested shares	132,282	\$ 1.60

11. STOCK REPURCHASE PROGRAM:

In December 2016, the Board of Directors approved a common stock repurchase program. The program was established for the purpose of enabling BNC to flexibly repurchase its own shares in consideration of factors such as opportunities for strategic investment, BNC's financial condition and the price of its common stock as part of improving capital efficiency. In July 2023, the Board of Directors approved an increase in the size of the Company's common stock repurchase program from \$4 million to \$9 million. In October 2024, the Board of Directors approved an increase in the size of the Company's common stock repurchase program from \$9 million to \$11 million. In June 2025, the Board of Directors approved an increase in the size of the Company's common stock repurchase program from \$11 million to \$15 million. In July 2025, the Board of Directors approved the closure of the 2016 stock repurchase program and established a new \$5 million 2025 stock repurchase program that is authorized through April 2027. The total remaining authorization for future common stock repurchases under our share repurchase program was \$3.2 million as of April 30, 2026.

The table below provides information with respect to common stock purchases by the Company during the year ended April 30, 2026.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
Shares purchased in prior periods (a)	10,875,355	\$ 0.63	10,275,355	\$ 2,536
Quarter ended July 31, 2024 (b)	500,000	\$ 0.93	500,000	\$ 2,071
Quarter ended October 31, 2024 (b)	683,760	\$ 1.31	683,760	\$ 1,172
Increase in program authorization in October 2024	-		-	\$ 3,172
Quarter ended January 31, 2025 (b)	71,404	\$ 1.86	71,404	\$ 3,039
Quarter ended April 30, 2025 (b)	461,299	\$ 1.66	461,299	\$ 2,274
Increase in program authorization in June 2025	-		-	\$ 6,274
Quarter ended July 31, 2025 (b)	2,414,250	\$ 1.51	2,414,250	\$ 2,631
Closure of 2016 program and increase from 2025 program authorization in August 2025	-		-	\$ 5,000
Quarter ended October 31, 2025 (b)	687,852	\$ 1.68	687,852	\$ 3,846
Quarter ended January 31, 2026 (b)	222,168	\$ 2.99	222,168	\$ 3,181
Quarter ended April 30, 2026 (b)	2,418	\$ 3.37	2,418	\$ 3,173
Total	15,918,506	\$ 0.94	15,318,506	

(a) The total number of shares purchased in prior periods includes 600,000 repurchased in the fiscal year ended April 30, 1998

(b) These shares of common stock were purchased through a private transaction.

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Litigation:

From time to time, we may be a defendant and/or plaintiff in various other legal proceedings arising in the normal course of our business. We are not currently a party to any material legal proceedings or government actions, including any bankruptcy, receivership, or similar proceedings. In addition, we are not aware of any known litigation or liabilities involving the operators of our properties that could affect our operations. Furthermore, as of July 8, 2026, our management is not aware of any proceedings to which any of our directors, officers, or affiliates, or any associate of any such director, officer, affiliate, or security holder is a party adverse to our company or has a material interest adverse to us.

13. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

The Company paid consulting fees of \$0 and \$135 to David Hayden, a former director of Butler National Corporation, in the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Effective January 2025, Butler National Corporation's Board of Directors created the position of Executive Chairman to lead the Board and named director, Jeffrey D. Yowell, to the position. Mr. Yowell's director role as Executive Chairman is to work with and support the corporation's Chief Executive Officer in day-to-day and strategic responsibilities. In conjunction with Mr. Yowell's additional responsibilities, for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, the Company compensated Mr. Yowell an additional \$160 per year in addition to compensation paid to all directors (currently an annual amount equal to \$90). Effective June 1, 2026, this amount paid to Mr. Yowell as Executive Chairman was increased by an additional \$90 annually and is now \$340 in the aggregate (inclusive of compensation paid to all directors).

Effective June 15, 2026, Mr. Christopher J. Reedy resigned from his position as Chief Executive Officer and entered into a Transition and Release Agreement with the Company to provide continuing services as a special advisor to the Board as a non-executive officer employee. Mr. Reedy's is compensated at an annual rate of \$150 pursuant to the Transition and Release Agreement, which provides for his full retirement on July 1, 2027. While an employee of the Company, Mr. Reedy does not receive compensation for his services as a director.

The policies and procedures for payment of goods and services for related transactions follow our normal course of business standards and require the necessary review and approval process as outlined in our Policies and Procedures manual and as set forth by our Compensation Committee.

14. 401(k) PROFIT SHARING PLAN:

We have a defined contribution plan authorized under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. All benefits-eligible employees with at least thirty days of service are eligible to participate in the plan; however, there are only two entry dates per calendar year. The Plan matches 100 percent of every pre-tax dollar an employee contributes up to 6 percent of the employee's salary, and a portion of the Company's profits. Employees are 100 percent vested in the employer's contributions immediately. The contribution expense was \$927 and \$876 in fiscal year ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

15. SEGMENT REPORTING AND SALES BY MAJOR CUSTOMER:

Industry Segmentation

Current Activities: The Company focuses on two primary activities, Professional Services and Aerospace Products.

Aerospace Products

Aircraft Modifications principally includes the modification of customer owned business-size aircraft with capabilities to perform special missions including provisions for radar systems, aerial photography, search and rescue, environmental research, mapping, intelligence surveillance reconnaissance (ISR), and stability enhancing modifications. Our modifications are primarily to Learjets, Textron Beechcraft, and Textron Cessna aircraft. We also perform other specialized modifications to other unique aircraft. We provide these services through our subsidiary, Avcon Industries, Inc. ("Aircraft Modifications" or "Avcon"). Avcon activities include the high-quality precision manufacturing of machine parts at Butler Machine, LLC (doing business as "KC Machine").

Special mission electronics principally includes the manufacture, sale, and service of electronics and accessories for control systems used on commercial and government aircraft and vehicles. We provide the products through our subsidiary, Butler National Corporation - Tempe, Arizona.

Butler Avionics sells, installs and troubleshoots aircraft avionics equipment (airplane radio equipment and flight control systems). This includes flight display systems, collision avoidance, terrain awareness instruments, and sensor systems. Butler Avionics is recognized for its troubleshooting and also supports Avcon with the integration and installation of electronics systems to support aircraft missionization.

Professional Services

Butler National Service Corporation (BNSC) provides management services to the Boot Hill Casino, a “state-owned casino”.

Year Ended April 30, 2026	Gaming	Aircraft Modification	Aircraft Avionics	Special Mission Electronics	Other	Total
Revenues from customers	\$ 37,380	\$ 37,195	\$ 4,173	\$ 19,219	\$ -	\$ 97,967
Interest expense	1,523	376	-	34	-	1,933
Depreciation and amortization	3,002	3,650	41	110	62	6,865
Operating income (loss)	8,296	9,713	1,525	10,049	(1,130)	28,453

Year Ended April 30, 2025	Gaming	Aircraft Modification	Aircraft Avionics	Special Mission Electronics	Other	Total
Revenues from customers	\$ 38,267	\$ 29,587	\$ 3,377	\$ 12,737	\$ —	\$ 83,968
Interest expense	1,809	313	-	49	6	2,177
Depreciation and amortization	3,207	3,256	27	137	117	6,744
Operating income (loss)	9,142	4,415	(306)	5,125	(1,549)	16,827

Our Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) uses the segment information above to evaluate performance by operating segment, and does not evaluate operating segments using asset or liability information. Other consists of unallocated corporate expenses that are included as part of the Aerospace Products segment.

Major Customers: Revenue from major customers (10 percent or more of consolidated revenue) were as follows:

	2026	2025
Aerospace Products – two customers in 2026 and one customer in 2025	29.9%	14.8%
Professional Services	-	-

In fiscal 2026 the Company derived 39.1% of total revenue from five Aerospace customers. The top two customers provided 29.9% of total revenue while the next top three customers ranged from 2.6% to 4.9%. At April 30, 2026, we had one customer that accounted for 22.7% of our accounts receivable. In fiscal 2025 the Company derived 25.4% of total revenue from five Aerospace customers. The top customer provided 14.8% of total revenue while the next top four customers ranged from 2.0% to 4.0%. At April 30, 2025, we had one customer that accounted for 32.4% of our accounts receivable.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

The Company evaluated its April 30, 2026, consolidated financial statements for subsequent events through July 8, 2026, the filing date of this report. The Company is not aware of any other subsequent events that would require recognition or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.