

VIRTRA SYSTEMS INC

Form SB-2/A

October 05, 2005

AS FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ON OCTOBER 5, 2005.

REGISTRATION NO. 333-128435

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549  
AMENDMENT NO. 1

to

FORM SB-2

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

VIRTRA SYSTEMS, INC.

(NAME OF SMALL BUSINESS ISSUER IN ITS CHARTER)

TEXAS

(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

334310

(Primary standard industrial  
classification code number)

93-1207631

(IRS employer identification  
number)

440 North Center

Arlington, Texas 76011

(817) 261-4269

(ADDRESS, INCLUDING ZIP CODE, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING

AREA CODE, OF REGISTRANT'S PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

440 North Center

Arlington, Texas 76011

(817) 261-4269

(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS OR INTENDED PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS)

L. Kelly Jones, chief executive officer

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440 North Center

Arlington, Texas 76011

(817) 261-4269

(NAME, ADDRESS, INCLUDING ZIP CODE, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING  
AREA CODE, OF AGENT FOR SERVICE)

COPIES TO:

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COUNSEL TO ISSUER

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**Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to public:** as soon as practicable after the registration statement becomes effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. [X]

TITLE OF EACH CLASS OF SECURITIES TO BE REGISTERED	AMOUNT TO BE REGISTERED	PROPOSED MAXIMUM OFFERING PRICE PER SECURITY (1)	PROPOSED MAXIMUM AGGREGATE OFFERING PRICE	AMOUNT OF REGISTRATION FEE
Common Stock, \$.005 Par Value (2)	\$7,500,000	\$0.17	\$1,275,000	\$150.07

Common Stock, \$.005 Par Value (3)	500,000	0.19	95,000	11.18
Common Stock, \$.005 Par Value (4)	125,000	0.25	31,250	3.68
Common Stock, \$.005 Par Value (4)	125,000	0.30	37,500	4.41
Common Stock, \$.005 Par Value (4)	125,000	0.35	43,750	5.15
Common Stock, \$.005 Par Value (4)	125,000	0.40	50,000	5.89
Total	\$8,500,000		\$1,532,500	\$180.38

(1) All shares are to be offered by selling shareholders from time to time at fluctuating market prices. The registration fee for these shares is calculated in accordance with Rule 457(c). Except as otherwise noted, the maximum offering price is based upon \$0.167 per share, which was the average of the bid and ask prices for our common stock as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board on September 2, 2005, rounded to two decimal places.

(2) Consists of up to 7,500,000 shares which may be issued to holders of our convertible subordinated debentures issued on August 1, 2005.

(3) Issuable upon the exercise of common stock purchase warrants issued to Dutchess Private Equities Fund II, L.P., the debenture holder, on August 1, 2005. The exercise price of the warrants is \$0.19, but is subject to adjustment under some circumstances.

(4) Issuable upon the exercise of common stock warrants issued to Market Byte, LLC on August 9, 2005.

In accordance with Rule 416 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, this registration statement also covers such indeterminate number of additional shares of common stock as may become issuable upon stock splits, stock dividends, or similar transactions.

**The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act, or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.**

PROSPECTUS

VirTra Systems, Inc.

440 North Center, Arlington, Texas 76011 (817) 261-4269

8,500,000 Shares of Common Stock

The selling price of the shares will be determined by market factors at the time of their sale by the selling shareholders.

This prospectus relates to the sale by the selling shareholders of up to 8,500,000 shares of common stock. The selling shareholders may sell the stock from time to time in the over-the-counter market at the prevailing market price or in negotiated transactions. Of the shares offered,

- up to 7,500,000 shares are issuable to Dutchess Private Equities Fund II, L.P., as holder of our convertible subordinated debenture issued on August 1, 2005, and
- up to 500,000 shares are issuable upon the exercise of warrants issued to the debenture investor, and
- up to 500,000 shares are issuable upon the exercise of warrants issued to Market Byte, LLC.

We will receive no proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling shareholders. However, we may receive \$0.19 per share from the sale to the Dutchess fund of up to 500,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants.. We may also receive \$0.25 per share from the sale to Market Byte of up to 125,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants, \$0.30 per share from the sale to Market Byte of up to 125,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants, \$0.35 per share from the sale to Market Byte of up to 125,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants, and \$0.40 per share from the sale to Market Byte of up to 125,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants. We would receive \$257,500 if all of the warrants are exercised. We intend to use any proceeds from the exercise of warrants for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Electronic Bulletin Board under the symbol VTSL. On September 2, 2005, the last reported sale price of the common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board was \$0.166 per share.

Investing in the common stock involves a high degree of risk. The opinion of our independent auditor for the year ended December 31, 2004 expressed substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern. You should not invest in the common stock unless you can afford to lose your entire investment. **See "Risk Factors" on page 7.**

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is September 15, 2005.



Please read this prospectus carefully. It describes our company, finances, products, and services. Federal and state securities laws require us to include in this prospectus all the important information that you will need to make an investment decision.

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus to make your investment decision. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. The selling shareholders are not offering these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front page of this prospectus.

Some of the statements contained in this prospectus, including statements under "Prospectus Summary," "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and "Business," are forward-looking and may involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Actual results and future events may differ significantly based upon a number of factors, including:

- we have had significant operating losses since starting business and we expect to continue losing money for some time;
- we expect competition from companies that are much larger and better financed than we are;
- we cannot be sure our products will be accepted in the marketplace; and
- we are in default on loans from three of our shareholders, and we are also in default under several of our equipment lease financing agreements.

In this prospectus, we refer to VirTra Systems, Inc. as "we" or "VirTra Systems," and to Dutchess Private Equities Fund II, L.P. as "Dutchess."

### **Prospectus Summary**

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary is not complete and does not contain all of the information you should consider before investing in the common stock. Our revenues for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 were \$1,328,180, and our net income was \$1,566,091 (after a non-recurring item from debt forgiveness of \$4,922,500). Our revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2005 was \$421,084, and our loss for that period was \$1,085,740.

As of June 30, 2005, our liquidity position was extremely precarious. We had current liabilities of \$5,289,128. As of June 30, 2005, there was only \$267,614 in current assets available to meet those liabilities.

You should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the "Risk Factors" section.

### **Our Business**

Our principal business began in 1993 with the organization of Ferris Productions, Inc. Ferris designed, developed, distributed, and operated virtual reality products for the entertainment, simulation, promotion, and education markets.

Virtual reality is a generic term associated with computer systems that create a real-time visual/audio/haptic (touch and feel) experience. Virtual reality immerses participants into a three-dimensional real-time synthetic environment generated or controlled by one (or several) computer(s). In September of 2001, Ferris merged into GameCom, Inc., a publicly held Texas company whose principal business at the time was the development and marketing of an internet-enabled video game system. Our historic areas of application have included the entertainment/amusement,

advertising/promotion, and training/simulation markets.

Our “*immersive virtual reality*™” devices are computer-based, and allow participants to view and manipulate graphical representations of physical reality. Stimulating the senses of sight, sound, touch, and smell simultaneously, our virtual reality devices envelop the participant in dynamic filmed or computer-generated

imagery, and allow the participant to interact with what he or she sees using simple controls and body motions. Virtual reality products have traditionally employed head-mounted displays that combine high-resolution miniature image source monitors, wide field-of-view optics, and tracking sensors in a unit small and light enough to be worn on the head. These products usually surround the participant with dynamic three-dimensional imagery, allowing the user to change perspective on the artificial scenes by simply moving his or her head. Virtual reality devices have in the past been used primarily in connection with electronic games, as, by surrounding the player with the sights, sounds, and smells he or she would experience in the real world, play is made far more realistic than it would be if merely presented in a two-dimensional flat screen display.

We maintain our corporate office at 440 North Center, Arlington, Texas 76011, and our telephone number is (817) 261-4269. We also maintain engineering, technical, and production offices, and a demonstration facility, at 5631 South 24<sup>th</sup> Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85040, with a phone number of (602) 470-1177.

## The Offering

The selling shareholders are:

<u>Shareholder</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>
Dutchess Private Equities Fund II, L.P. (1)	8,000,000
Market Byte, LLC	500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,500,000</b>

(1) The number of shares beneficially owned by holders of our convertible subordinated debentures is indeterminate as the conversion price of those debentures is based upon market price of the shares. This prospectus relates to 7,500,000 shares of our common stock that we have reserved for possible issuance to Dutchess as holder of three-year eight percent convertible debentures in the principal amount of \$500,000. The holder of these convertible debentures have the right to convert the debentures, with accrued interest, into shares of our common stock at the lesser of \$0.19 or 80 percent of the lowest closing bid price for our common stock during the 15 full trading days prior to the dates the holder gives us its notice of conversion. The prospectus also relates to 500,000 shares of our common stock that Dutchess may acquire upon exercise of warrants. These warrants provide for a strike price of \$0.19 per share, and expire on August 1, 2008. The prospectus also relates to 500,000 shares of our common stock that Market Byte, LLC may acquire upon exercise of warrants. These warrants provide that 125,000 shares may be acquired for a strike price of \$0.25 per share, 125,000 shares may be acquired for a strike price of \$0.30 per share, 125,000 shares may be acquired for a strike price of \$0.35 per share, 125,000 shares may be acquired for a strike price of \$0.40 per share, and the warrants expire on August 8, 2010. If holders exercise all of the warrants, we will receive proceeds of \$257,500.

## Key Facts

Common Stock Offered	Up to 8,500,000 shares by selling shareholders. (1)
Offering Price	Prevailing market prices.
Common Stock Outstanding Before This Offering	62,801,398
Use of Proceeds	None; however, we may receive up to \$257,500 from the sale of shares to the warrant holders if they exercise any of the



Risk Factors

warrants issued to them. Any such proceeds will be used for general corporate and working capital purposes.

The securities offered involve a high degree of risk. See "Risk Factors."

OTC Bulletin Board Common Stock                      VTSI  
Symbol

(1) Includes

- up to 7,500,000 shares that we may issue to Dutchess as the holder of our convertible subordinated debentures upon conversion of those debentures,
- up to 500,000 shares underlying warrants issued to Dutchess as the debenture investor, and
- up to 500,000 shares underlying warrants issued to Market Byte, LLC as consideration for a consulting agreement dated August 9, 2005.

**Summary Financial Data**

The information below should be read together with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the financial statements and notes to financial statement included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Year Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Revenue	\$1,328,180	\$984,490	\$421,084	\$670,996
Loss from operations	(2,352,535)	(588,615)	(637,930)	(539,023)
Net income (loss)	1,566,091	(1,590,122)	(1,085,740)	(1,058,372)
Income (loss) per common share (basic)	0.03	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	51,675,342	42,415,964	60,848,677	50,211,971

Balance Sheet Data:

	June 30, 2005
Working capital (deficit)	(\$5,021,514)
Total assets	1,419,134
Total liabilities	5,289,128
Shareholders' equity (deficit)	(3,871,853)

**Risk Factors**

An investment in the common stock the selling shareholders are offering to resell is risky. You should be able to bear a complete loss of your investment. Before purchasing any of the common stock, you should carefully consider the following risk factors, among others.

**Risks Related to Our Business**

*We expect sales of our advertising and promotion virtual reality products to be strongly affected by general business trends. A decline in business activity could reduce our margins and our prospects of becoming profitable*

Sales of our applications of virtual reality in the advertising and promotion fields are likely to be closely tied to the general level of business activity in the country, and particularly on the overall willingness of businesses to increase the amount they spend on advertising or promotion. Historically, in times of economic slowdown businesses have reduced their spending on advertising. Since custom applications for advertising generally carry a higher profit

margin for us than our entertainment-related products and services, an overall decline in business activity could seriously reduce our margins and our prospects of becoming profitable.

*Other companies with more resources and greater name recognition may make competition so intense that the business will not be profitable. Our patents and patent applications offer only limited protection from competition from these other companies.*

Although we have received a patent, have an exclusive license on a patent, and have several patent applications pending, covering our most valuable virtual reality technology in the training/simulation market, that patent, the license, and the other patents if issued, will provide only limited protection. They will not prevent other companies from developing virtual reality products similar to ours using other methods. If we are successful a number of other companies with far more money and greater name recognition may compete with us. That competition could exert downward pressure on the price we could charge for our products, making it more difficult for us to become profitable.

*Our operating results may fluctuate significantly and may be difficult to predict. Failure to meet the expectations of investors could cause our stock price to decline.*

Our operating results will likely fluctuate in the future due to a number of factors, many of which will be outside our control. These factors include:

- pricing competition;
- military and law enforcement budgets and budgeting cycles, which may fluctuate to to the effects of a wartime economy;
- the announcement or introduction of new and/or competing products in our markets; and
- the amount and timing of costs relating to expansion of our operations.

Due to these factors, factors discussed elsewhere in this document, or unforeseen factors in some future quarter, our operating results may not meet the expectations of investors, and if this happens, the trading price of the common stock of our company may decline.

*The success of our new line of virtual reality training simulators will be affected by political considerations, such as the willingness of governmental agencies to spend additional amounts on our product to train military and law-enforcement personnel. Reductions or slowdowns in funding could reduce our ability to meet our obligations as they come due.*

The major application of our new line of training simulators is for situational awareness and firearms training for law enforcement and military personnel. We have unveiled these simulators only within the past 17 months, and have begun penetrating the market with sales to foreign and domestic law enforcement agencies (\$276,650 and \$241,950, respectively), the U.S. Air Force (\$341,350), the U.S. Army (\$206,050), and a classified agency within the U.S. Department of Defense (\$224,150). We have received purchase orders for these contracts, but not all of these contracted sales have yet been booked as accounting revenue, as the income may not have been fully earned. Seven simulator units have been fully installed, two have been shipped and are awaiting installation, while others are in various stages of production and contracting. We currently have no other additional legally-binding purchase orders outstanding. In our business, the concept of "firm orders" is not completely meaningful. Frequently we receive an oral commitment to purchase units subject to the availability of the required funding. When the funding is received by the agency it places a purchase order and we deliver against that purchase order. For example, we have received an oral commitment for a large order from one branch of the military, subject to passage of the supplemental appropriation

recently approved by Congress, and funding being available under that appropriation. Based upon our continuing dialogue with, and oral commitments from, representatives from that branch, we expect purchase orders for that large order in the near future, but, as of the date of this prospectus, we have not received it.

We cannot give assurance that interest in these simulators will be long-lived, that funds will be budgeted to acquire more of our products for that purpose, or that we will be selected to supply additional training simulators. In addition, it is not uncommon for expected contracts for which we have incurred significant marketing costs to be delayed until the required funds have been appropriated. Delays in funding can severely reduce our ability to meet our obligations as they come due.

*We cannot predict our future capital needs and we may not be able to secure additional financing.*

We estimate our current "burn rate" -- the amount necessary to sustain our operations -- at approximately \$120,000 per month, or \$1,440,000 per year. To fully implement our current business plan, we will likely need to raise additional funds within the next 12 months in order to fund the operations of the company. We expect that the majority of these funds will come from institutional financing calling for advances against the proceeds of purchase order contracts we receive. However, if we are unable to obtain contract financing, we will need to seek financing from other sources. If we raise funds through other sources, such as convertible preferred stock or debentures you may experience significant dilution of your ownership interest, and these securities may have rights senior to the rights of common shareholders. If additional financing is not available when required or is not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to fund continuing operations, develop our products, or take advantage of business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could harm our business.

*Our past inability to pay our debts as they come due may make it difficult or impossible to obtain a bank loan in the absence of security arrangements and/or personal guarantees from management.*

We have outstanding substantial amounts on promissory notes and convertible promissory notes that we are contesting or that we have been unable to pay. Collection on approximately \$20,000 in principal amount of these notes is barred by the Texas four year statute of limitations (a law that prevents a creditor from successfully suing to collect a debt after a certain period of time has passed) that applies to collection of amounts payable under a written contract. However, our history of non-payment may make it difficult for us to get future bank financing for our operations on an unsecured basis or without personal guarantees from our officers. We currently have two bank loans which are secured by real estate or equipment. Our president has guaranteed these loans, but we cannot give any assurance that he will remain willing to guarantee future obligations. While we believe that financing of our expected purchase orders will be available on a secured basis, we cannot give any assurance that this is the case. We may not be able to borrow enough to carry out our business plan if bank financing is not available.

*We expect our stock price to be volatile. As a result, investors could suffer greater market losses in a down market than they might experience with a more stable stock. Volatility in our stock may also increase the risk of having to defend a securities class action, which could be expensive and divert management's attention from managing our business.*

The market price of our common shares has been subject to wide fluctuations in response to several factors, such as:

- actual or anticipated variations in our results of operations;
- announcements of technological innovations;
- new services or product introductions by us or our competitors;
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts; and
- conditions and trends in the training/simulation and advertising promotion fields.

The stock markets generally, and the OTC Bulletin Board in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected the market prices of equity securities of many technology companies, and that often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. These market fluctuations, as well as general economic, political, and market conditions such as recessions, interest rates or

international currency fluctuations, may adversely affect the market price of the common stock of the company. In the past, securities class action litigation has often been brought against companies after periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. If securities class action litigation is brought against us it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources, which would hurt our business.

*We have had significant operating losses ever since starting business and we expect to continue losing money for some time.*

To date, we have incurred significant losses. At December 31, 2004, our accumulated deficit was \$11,753,816 and our stockholders' deficit was \$3,241,230. At June 30, 2005, our accumulated deficit was \$12,839,556 and our stockholders' deficit was \$3,871,853.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, although we showed net income of \$1,566,091, we actually lost \$2,352,535 from operations. For the six month period ended June 30, 2005, we had a net loss of \$1,085,740. These losses were caused primarily by the fact that our level of sales has been low compared to our general and administrative expenses. In order to become profitable, we will have to increase our revenues substantially. Based on our current projections, we do not expect to become profitable until promotional/advertising and training/simulation sales reach at least \$3,000,000 annually.

*We depend heavily on the continued service of our chief executive officer and our president. Loss of the services of either of them could adversely affect our prospects.*

We place substantial reliance upon the efforts and abilities of L. Kelly Jones, our chief executive officer, and on the technical capabilities of Bob Ferris, our president. The loss of Mr. Jones's or Mr. Ferris's services could have a serious adverse effect on our business, operations, revenues, or prospects. We do not currently have an employment agreement with either Mr. Jones or Mr. Ferris, or maintain any key man insurance on their lives, and we do not intend to maintain any key man insurance for the immediate future.

*We are in default on certain equipment leases and shareholder promissory notes. If these leaseholders and noteholders are successful in suing us we may have to curtail our operations, making it difficult to reach a profitable level of operations.*

We previously operated virtual reality entertainment centers in a number of theme parks. We leased some of the equipment needed to operate these entertainment centers from approximately 140 leaseholders. In October of 2001 we told all of the leaseholders that we were suspending payments on their leases. Further, we previously had entered into promissory notes with approximately 14 shareholders. We were successful with a debt-to-equity conversion plan in December of 2004 with the holders of approximately 90% of the combined leaseholders/noteholders converting lease obligation to common stock. However, we remain in default with the remainder -- 19 unconverted leaseholder investments in default as of June 30, 2005, representing \$613,500 in principal, and \$400,620 in accrued interest, and three noteholders, representing \$294,500 in principal amount and interest. Litigation has been commenced against us by four leaseholders, and unless we are able to cure these defaults, settle the lawsuits, or prevail in the litigation, there is some possibility that we will be required to pay these obligations as judgments against us are received. We have recently agreed to settlements that would eliminate \$274,000 in principal amount of one of these promissory notes, and \$240,000 in principal amount and \$140,800 in interest on one of these leases. However, the settlement documents have not yet been fully signed. The resulting impact on our working capital could make it difficult or impossible for us to become profitable.

*It is difficult to predict the impact of our proposed marketing efforts. If these efforts are unsuccessful we may not earn enough revenue to become profitable.*



Our success will depend on adequate marketing resources. Our marketing plan includes attending trade shows and making private demonstrations, advertising and promotional materials, advertising campaigns in both print and broadcast media, cooperative marketing arrangements with the advertising industry, and other complimentary training/simulation and advertising/promotion-related operations. We cannot give any assurance that these marketing efforts will be successful. If they are not, revenues may be insufficient to cover our fixed costs and we

may not become profitable.

*We do not expect to pay dividends for some time, if at all.*

No dividends have been paid on the common stock. We expect that any income received from operations will be devoted to our future operations and growth. We do not expect to pay cash dividends in the near future. Payment of dividends would depend upon our profitability at the time, cash available for those dividends, and other factors.

*A majority of our shareholders can elect all of our directors. As a result, investors will have only a limited voice in determining our future.*

There is no cumulative voting for the election of our directors. As a result, the holders of a majority of our outstanding voting stock may elect all of our directors if they choose to do so, and the holders of the remaining shares will not be able to elect any directors. Currently, our officers and a consultant own a substantial percentage of the shares of common stock outstanding and are in a position to control our affairs, including the election of the board of directors.

*Our business is subject to economic downturns to a greater extent than other companies' businesses might be.*

Since we offer products and services that are generally considered discretionary, an economic downturn could have adverse consequences for us.

*There is only a limited market for our shares. As a result, investors may find it difficult to sell any significant amounts of our stock.*

While there is common stock that is "free trading," there is only a limited and relatively "thin" market for that common stock. We cannot give any assurance that an active public market will develop or be sustained. This means you might have difficulty liquidating your investment if that becomes necessary.

*We may not have enough funding to complete our business plan.*

We expect the major source of our operational funding over the next 36 months will be purchase order financing based on anticipated large military contracts. We also intend to require substantial up-front payments in our contracts for delivery of training simulators and custom advertising/promotional virtual reality applications. However, we may need additional financing to fully implement our business plan. We cannot give any assurance that this additional financing could be obtained on attractive terms, or at all. Lack of funding could force us to curtail substantially or cease our operations.

*The market in which we compete is subject to rapid technological change. If we are unable to continue improving our products to meet competitive conditions our revenues may suffer.*

Both virtual reality technology, and technology in the training/simulation and advertising/promotion markets, change rapidly, and our products and services, as well as the skills of our employees, could become obsolete quickly. Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to improve our existing products and develop new products that address the increasingly sophisticated and varied needs of our current and prospective customers, and respond to technological advances, emerging industry standards and practices, and competitive service offerings. Failure to continue improving our product lines could lead to lost revenue as customers selected more technologically advanced offerings from our competitors.

*Trading in our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board may be limited.*

Our common stock trades on the OTC Bulletin Board. The OTC Bulletin Board is not an exchange and, because trading of securities on the OTC Bulletin Board is often more sporadic than trading of securities listed on an

exchange such as AMEX or Nasdaq Small Cap, we intend to try to list our shares on one of those exchanges in the future. However, we cannot give any assurance that an application for listing on either of such exchanges will be accepted. As a result, you may have difficulty reselling any of the shares that you purchase from the selling shareholders.

*Our common stock is subject to penny stock regulations. These regulations could make it more difficult for you to sell shares you acquire in the offering.*

Our common stock is subject to regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to the market for penny stocks. These regulations generally require broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and accredited investors to deliver a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated with that market. These regulations also impose various sales practice requirements on broker-dealers. The regulations that apply to penny stocks may severely affect the market liquidity for our securities and that could limit your ability to sell your securities in the secondary market.

*A significant percentage of our common stock is held by our directors and executive officers, who can significantly influence all actions that require a vote of our shareholders.*

Our directors and executive officers currently own approximately 26.56 % of our outstanding common stock (including options to purchase 4,100,000 shares which have vested), and have an unvested option on an additional 1,000,000 shares. As a result, management is in a position to influence significantly the election of our directors and all other matters that are put to a vote of our shareholders.

*The exercise of options and warrants could depress our stock price and reduce your percentage of ownership.*

In addition to the 1,750,000 warrants held by Dutchess and the 496,703 contested warrants held by Swartz, our directors and officers hold options to buy our shares, as indicated above. In the future, we may grant more warrants or options under stock option plans or otherwise. The exercise or conversion of stock options, warrants, or other convertible securities that are presently outstanding, or that may be granted in the future, will dilute the percentage ownership of our other shareholders. The "Description of Securities" section of this prospectus provides you with more information about options and warrants to purchase our common stock that will be outstanding after this offering.

## **Risks Related to This Offering**

*Future sales by our shareholders may reduce our stock price and make it more difficult for us to raise funds in new stock offerings.*

Sales of our common stock in the public market following this offering could lower the market price of our common stock. Sales may also make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that our management deems acceptable or even to sell these securities at all. Of the 62,801,398 shares of common stock outstanding as of September, 6, 2005, 22,187,569 shares of common stock held by existing shareholders are restricted securities and may be resold in the public market only if registered or pursuant to an exemption from registration. Some of these shares may be resold under Rule 144. Immediately following the effective date of this prospectus, and not including the shares to be issued upon conversion of the convertible debentures, 40,613,829 shares of common stock would be freely tradable without restriction, unless held by our affiliates.

If all shares registered in this offering are resold in the public market, there will be an additional 8,500,000 shares of common stock outstanding. The holders of our convertible debentures will be able to convert and sell at any time after the accompanying registration statement becomes effective.



*The holders of the convertible debentures will be able to convert their debentures to shares of common stock at conversion values less than the then-prevailing market price of our common stock. As a result, the price of our common stock may decline as the debenture holders sell their shares.*

The common stock we issue upon conversion of our convertible debentures will be issued at values at least 20 percent lower than the lowest closing bid price for our common stock during the 15 trading days before the date we get notice of a conversion. These discounted conversion prices and sales could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

*The selling shareholders intend to sell their shares of common stock in the market, and those sales may cause our stock price to decline.*

The selling shareholders intend to sell in the public market the shares of common stock being registered in this offering. That means that up to 8,500,000 shares of our common stock, the number of shares being registered in this offering, may be sold. Those sales may cause our stock price to decline.

*The price you pay in this offering will fluctuate.*

The price in this offering will fluctuate based on the prevailing market price of the common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board. Accordingly, the price you pay in this offering may be higher or lower than the prices paid by other people participating in this offering.

### Selling Shareholders

The following table presents information regarding the selling shareholders. None of the selling shareholders has held a position or office, or had any other material relationship, with us.

<u>Selling Security Holder</u>	<u>Shares Beneficially Owned Before Offering</u>	<u>Percentage of Outstanding Shares Beneficially Owned Before Offering</u>	<u>Shares to be Sold in Offering</u>	<u>Percentage of Outstanding Shares Beneficially Owned After Offering</u>
Dutchess Private Equities Fund, II L.P. (1)(2)	9,250,000	12.8%	8,000,000	2.0%
Market Byte, LLC (3)	792,001	1.2%	500,000	0.5%

(1) Includes 500,000 shares issuable on exercise of warrants and 7,500,000 shares issuable upon conversion of convertible subordinated debentures.

(2) The number of shares beneficially owned by holders of our convertible subordinated debentures is indeterminate as the conversion price of those debentures is based upon market price of the shares. In computing the numbers of shares held prior to the offering by holders of convertible subordinated debentures, we have assumed that the applicable conversion price will be \$0.20, based on the historical price range of our common stock during the year before filing the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. We are registering additional shares for this offering because the conversion price may be lower than that assumed price. As a result, the numbers of shares shown in this table do not correspond to those shown under the caption "The Offering." Although we have included in the shares beneficially owned by Dutchess before the offering all shares that Dutchess has a right to acquire within 60 days, the terms of the underlying instruments preclude Dutchess from converting debentures or exercising



warrants if the conversion or exercise would cause Dutchess to own more than 4.99% of our outstanding common stock.

Dutchess Capital Management, Inc. serves as general partner to Dutchess Private Equities Fund, II, LP. Michael A. Novielli and Douglas H. Leighton serve as managing members of Dutchess Capital Management, Inc.

(3) Includes 500,000 shares issuable on exercise of warrants. Larry Isen serves as president of Market Byte, LLC.

### **Use of Proceeds**

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling securityholders. However, we may receive \$0.19 per share from the sale to Dutchess of up to 500,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants. We may also receive \$0.25 per share from the sale to Market Byte of up to 125,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants, \$0.30 per share from the sale to Market Byte of up to 125,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants, \$0.35 per share from the sale to Market Byte of up to 125,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants, and \$0.40 per share from the sale to Market Byte of up to 125,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants. We would receive \$257,500 if all of the warrants are exercised. We intend to use any proceeds from the exercise of warrants by Dutchess or Market Byte for working capital and general corporate purposes.

### **Capitalization**

The following table shows our total capitalization as of June 30, 2005.

Common stock, \$0.005 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 60,947,790 issued and outstanding	\$ 304,739
Additional paid-in capital	8,662,964
Accumulated deficit	(12,839,556)
Total capitalization	\$(3,871,853)

### **Registration Rights**

We granted registration rights to Dutchess as the holders of our convertible subordinated debentures for the shares they may receive if they convert the debentures. We also granted piggyback registration rights to Market Byte to register the shares underlying its warrants.

The registration statement that includes this prospectus will register all of those shares when it becomes effective. We will bear the cost of the registration.

### **Dutchess' Right to Indemnification**

We have agreed to indemnify Dutchess (including its shareholders, officers, directors, employees, investors, and agents) from all liability and losses resulting from any misrepresentations or breaches we make in connection with our registration rights agreement, other related agreements, or the registration statement.

### **Net Proceeds**



We cannot predict the total amount of proceeds we will raise in this transaction. However, we expect to incur expenses of approximately \$15180 consisting primarily of professional fees incurred in connection with registering 8,500,000 shares in this offering.

### **Plan of Distribution**

The selling shareholders have each told us they intend to sell the common stock covered by this prospectus from

time to time on the OTC Bulletin Board market, or in any other market where our shares of common stock are quoted. The selling shareholders, and any brokers, dealers, or agents that participate in the distribution of the common stock, may be deemed to be underwriters, and any profit on the sale of common stock by them and any discounts, concessions, or commissions they receive may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act.

Under the securities laws of some states, the shares of common stock may be sold in such states only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. We will inform the selling shareholders that any underwriters, brokers, dealers, or agents effecting transactions on behalf of the selling shareholders must be registered to sell securities in all 50 states. In addition, in some states the shares of common stock may not be sold unless the shares have been registered or qualified for sale in such state or an exemption from registration or qualification is available and is complied with.

We will pay all the expenses of the registration, offering, and sale of the shares of common stock to the public under this prospectus other than commissions, fees, and discounts of underwriters, brokers, dealers, and agents. We have agreed to indemnify the selling shareholders and their controlling persons against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. We estimate that the expenses of the offering to be borne by us will be approximately \$15,937. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of any of the shares of common stock by the selling shareholders. We may, however, receive proceeds from the sale of common stock under the warrants.

The selling shareholders should be aware that the anti-manipulation provisions of Regulation M under the Exchange Act will apply to purchases and sales of shares of common stock by the selling shareholders and that there are restrictions on market-making activities by persons engaged in the distribution of the shares. Under Regulation M, the selling shareholders or their agents may not bid for, purchase, or attempt to induce any person to bid for or purchase, shares of our common stock while they are distributing shares covered by this prospectus. Accordingly, except as noted below, the selling shareholders are not permitted to cover short sales by purchasing shares while the distribution is taking place. We will advise the selling shareholders that if a particular offer of common stock is to be made on terms materially different from the information set forth in the above Plan of Distribution, then a post-effective amendment to the accompanying registration statement must be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

### Price Range of Common Stock

Our common stock is quoted under the symbol "VTSI" on the OTC Electronic Bulletin Board. The following table sets forth the high and low bid prices for shares of our common stock for 2002, 2003, and 2004, and the first, second, and third quarters of 2005 through September 6, 2005, as reported by the OTC Electronic Bulletin Board. Quotations reflect inter dealer prices, without retail markup, mark down, or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

YEAR	PERIOD	BID PRICES	
		HIGH	LOW
2002	First Quarter	0.32	0..17
	Second Quarter	0.42	0.18
	Third Quarter	0.455	0.12
	Fourth Quarter	0.18	0.09

2003

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	First Quarter	0.14	0.085
	Second Quarter	0.145	0.055
	Third Quarter	0.289	0.071
	Fourth Quarter	0.469	0.21
2004	First Quarter	0.35	0.20
	Second Quarter	0.43	0.24

	Third Quarter	0.42	0.28
	Fourth Quarter	0.46	0.28
2005	First Quarter	0.43	0.22
	Second Quarter	0.30	0.13
	Third Quarter (through September 6, 2005)	0.24	0.15

As of September 6, 2005, we had 62,801,398 shares of common stock outstanding, held by 200 shareholders of record.

### **Penny Stock Regulations**

Our common stock has always traded at a price less than \$5 a share and is subject to the rules governing "penny stocks."

A "penny stock" is any stock that:

- sells for less than \$5 a share,
- is not listed on an exchange or authorized for quotation on the Nasdaq Stock Market, and
- is not a stock of a "substantial issuer." VirTra Systems, Inc. is not now a "substantial issuer" and cannot become one until it has net tangible assets of at least \$5 million, which it does not now have.

There are statutes and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission that impose strict requirements on brokers that recommend penny stocks.

### **The Penny Stock Suitability Rule**

Before a broker-dealer can recommend and sell a penny stock to a new customer who is not an institutional accredited investor, the broker-dealer must obtain from the customer information concerning the person's financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives. Then, the broker-dealer must "reasonably determine"

- that transactions in penny stocks are suitable for the person and
- the person, or his/her advisor, is capable of evaluating the risks in penny stocks.

After making this determination, the broker-dealer must furnish the customer with a written statement describing the basis for this suitability determination. The customer must sign and date a copy of the written statement and return it to the broker-dealer.

Finally the broker-dealer must also obtain from the customer a written agreement to purchase the penny stock, identifying the stock and the number of shares to be purchased.

The above exercise often delays a proposed transaction. It causes many broker-dealer firms to adopt a policy of not allowing their representatives to recommend penny stocks to their customers.

The Penny Stock Suitability Rule, described above, and the Penny Stock Disclosure Rule, described below, do not apply to the following:

- transactions not recommended by the broker-dealer,
- sales to institutional accredited investors,
- sales to "established customers" of the broker-dealer - persons who either have had an account with the broker-dealer for at least a year or who have effected 3 purchases of penny stocks with the broker-dealer on 3 different days involving three different issuers, and
- transactions in penny stocks by broker-dealers whose income from penny stock activities does not exceed five percent of their total income during certain defined periods.

### **The Penny Stock Disclosure Rule**

Another Commission rule - the Penny Stock Disclosure Rule - requires a broker-dealer, who recommends the sale of a penny stock to a customer to furnish the customer with a "risk disclosure document." This document includes a description of the penny stock market and how it functions, its inadequacies and shortcomings, and the risks associated with investments in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer must also disclose the stock's bid and ask price information and the dealer's and salesperson's compensation for the proposed transaction. Finally, the broker-dealer must furnish the customer with a monthly statement including specific information relating to market and price information about the penny stocks held in the customer's account.

### **Effects of the Rule**

The above penny stock regulatory scheme is a response by the Congress and the Securities and Exchange Commission to abuses in the telemarketing of low-priced securities by "boiler shop" operators. The scheme imposes market impediments on the sale and trading of penny stocks. It limits a shareholder's ability to resell a penny stock.

Our common stock likely will continue to trade below \$5 a share and be, for some time at least, be a "penny stock" subject to the trading market impediments described above.

### **Dividend Policy**

We have never paid any dividends on our common stock. We expect to continue to retain all earnings generated by our operations for the development and growth of our business, and do not expect to pay any cash dividends to our shareholders in the foreseeable future. The board of directors will determine whether or not to pay dividends in the future in light of our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements, and other factors.

### **Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

The following discussion contains certain forward-looking statements that are subject to business and economic risks and uncertainties, and our actual results could differ materially from those forward-looking statements. The following discussion regarding our financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes to those financial statements.

### **Overview**

Our principal business began in 1993 with the organization of Ferris Productions, Inc. Ferris designed, developed, distributed, and operated virtual reality products for the entertainment, simulation, promotion, and education markets. In September of 2001, Ferris merged into GameCom, Inc., a publicly held Texas company whose principal business

at the time was the development and marketing of an internet-enabled video game system. We subsequently adopted our present name.

Prior to the merger of Ferris and GameCom, both companies had incurred substantial debt, much of which was eliminated in December of 2004 in a debt for equity conversion. However, there can be no assurances that we will be able to successfully implement our expansion plans. As we enter the training/simulation market, we face all of the risks, expenses, and difficulties frequently encountered in connection with the expansion and development of a new business, difficulties in maintaining delivery schedules if and when volume increases, the need to develop support arrangements for systems at widely-dispersed physical locations, and the need to control operating and general and administrative expenses.

## **Critical Accounting Policies**

### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue from custom application contracts are recognized on a percentage-of-completion basis, measured by the percentage of costs incurred to date to total estimated costs for each contract. Contract costs include all direct material and labor costs, and those indirect costs related to contract performance, such as indirect labor, supplies, tools, repairs, and depreciation costs. General and administrative costs are charged to expense as incurred.

Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions, and estimated profitability may result in revisions to costs and income, and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined. An amount equal to contract costs attributable to claims is included in operations when realization is probable and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts represent revenue recognized in excess of amounts billed. Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts represent amounts billed in excess of revenue recognized.

### **Stock-Based Compensation**

We account for our stock compensation arrangements under the provisions of Accounting Principles Board ( APB ) No. 25 Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. We provide disclosure in accordance with the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ( SFAS ) No. 123 Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation.

### **Results of Operations**

#### **Fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 compared to fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.**

Total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$1,328,180, compared to total revenue of \$984,490 for the year ended December 31, 2003. This increase of \$343,690, or 35%, resulted primarily from our initial IVR™ simulator sales to the U.S. military in the training/simulation market.

Cost of sales and services increased \$203,262, or 31%, to \$860,065, for the year ended December 31, 2004, from \$656,803 for the year ended December 31, 2003. This increase is relatively proportionate to the change in revenue.



General and administrative expenses increased by \$1,904,348, or 208%, to \$2,820,650 for the year ended December 31, 2004, from \$916,302 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The increase is primarily due to an increase of \$600,000 in common stock and options issued as incentive compensation to senior management, an increase of \$300,000 in trade show and other advertising costs associated with roll-out of the IVR™ series of advanced training

simulators, an increase in consulting fees primarily related to the leaseholder/noteholder debt-to-equity conversion, salaries and related personnel costs of \$450,000, an increase in bad debt expense of \$150,000, an increase in legal fees of \$100,000, the establishment of a \$280,000 reserve for pending litigation, and an increase in other expenses of \$25,000.

Interest expense and finance charges increased by \$7,230, or 0.7%, to \$957,912 for the year ended December 31, 2004, from \$950,682 for the year ended December 31, 2003.

During 2004, we presented an exchange offer to the holders of certain of our notes payable and obligations under product financing arrangements, whereby the debtholders were allowed to convert their principal and accrued interest to our common stock under one of three options. Under Option A, the debtholder could receive common stock equal to 0.6 shares per dollar of principal amount he or she was owed, and was not required to lock up any of the shares he or she received in the exchange. Under Option B, each debtholder could receive common stock equal to 0.9 shares per dollar of principal amount he or she was owed, but could not sell any of the shares for a period of six months, after which the shares could be sold in six equal monthly installments. Under Option C, each debtholder could receive common stock equal to 1.2 shares per dollar of principal amount he or she was owed, but could not sell any of the shares for a period of one year, after which the shares could be sold in six equal monthly installments. As of December 31, 2004, we had issued 5,303,258 shares of our common stock in exchange for \$183,500 in principal and \$49,069 of accrued interest outstanding on our notes payable, \$615,531 in principal and \$155,475 of accrued interest outstanding on our notes payable to stockholders, and \$5,792,176 of principal and interest outstanding on our obligations under product financing arrangements. Of the total shares issued, 316,080 shares were issued to debtholders electing Option A, 274,500 shares to debtholders electing Option B, and 4,712,678 shares to debtholders electing Option C. As a result of this debt exchange, we recorded \$4,621,415 of forgiveness of debt income in the statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2004. However, we remain in default on 19 unconverted leaseholder investments March 31, 2005, representing \$547,000 in principal, and \$327,200 in accrued interest, and on three promissory notes, representing \$294,300 in principal amount and interest. We have recently agreed to settlements that would eliminate \$274,000 in principal amount of one of these promissory notes, and \$240,000 in principal amount and \$131,200 in interest on one of these leases. However, the settlement documents have not yet been fully signed.

In addition to the forgiveness of debt income resulting from the debt-to-equity conversion discussed above, we also reversed accruals on certain notes and accounts payable upon which judgment was obtained or the statute of limitations had run. Included in forgiveness of debt income in the statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2004 is \$301,085 related to these settlements and write-offs.

### **Three Months Ended June 30, 2005 Compared to Three Months Ended June 30, 2004**

Three major factors affected our results of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2005, compared to the corresponding period of 2004. First, revenue declined. Second, general and administrative expenses declined. Finally, interest expense and finance costs decreased.

Revenues from our virtual reality product lines are somewhat unpredictable. Our products are custom made to a particular client's needs and delivery schedules. Thus, our products tend to consist of a few large projects at any time, and the stage of completion of any particular project can significantly affect revenue recognition. We had total revenue of \$255,079 for the three months ended June 30, 2005, compared to \$374,118 for the corresponding three months of 2004. Our revenue is broken down in our statement of operations into our two markets, training/simulation and advertising/promotion. Revenue for the period consisted of a) \$105,541 for the training/simulation market, primarily related to IVR HD-180 training simulators delivered to the Washington County, Utah Sheriff's Department and to the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians Public Safety Department, b) \$118,628 for the advertising/promotional market, primarily related to the Impact Unlimited/Pfizer Immersa-Dome project and to an upgrade for Buick's Immersa-Dome promotional system, and c) \$30,910 for warranty and other revenue. Cost of sales and services

decreased less than proportionally to our decreased revenue, primarily due to higher than expected costs caused by the implementation of our most recent technology into initial IVR simulator deliveries.

General and administrative expense decreased to \$317,544 for the three months ended June 30, 2005, compared to \$413,104 for the corresponding period of 2004, primarily due to a decrease in advertising and trade show expense,

and a reduction in research and development expense. Interest expense and finance charges decreased to \$53,893 for the three months ended June 30, 2005, compared to \$243,335 for the corresponding period of 2004, primarily due to the reduction in debt related to the December 2004 debtholder conversion.

#### **Six Months Ended June 30, 2005 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2004**

The major factor affecting our results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2005, compared to the corresponding period of 2004, is that revenue decreased.

We had revenue of \$421,084 for the sixth months ended June 30, 2005, compared to \$670,996 for the corresponding six months of 2004. Revenue consisted of a) \$232,409 for the training/simulation market, primarily related to three IVR HD training simulators sold to the United States Air Force, the Department of Defense, and to Washington County, Utah, and for an upgrade to an IVR HD-300 training system for the United States Air Force, b) \$129,422 for the advertising/promotional market, primarily related to the Impact Unlimited/Pfizer Immersa-Dome project and to an upgrade for Buick's Immersa-Dome promotional system., and c) \$59,253 for warranty and other revenue. Cost of sales and services decreased less than proportionally to our decreased revenue primarily due to higher than expected costs caused by the implementation of our most recent technology into initial IVR simulator deliveries.

General and administrative expense decreased to \$739,073 for the six months ended June 30, 2005, compared to \$796,817 for the six months ended June 30, 2004, primarily due to a decrease in advertising and trade show expense, and a decrease in research and development expense. Interest expense and finance charges decreased to \$465,817 for the six months ended June 30, 2005, compared to \$519,849 for the corresponding period of 2004, due primarily to the debtholders' conversion in December 2004 offset by the additional finance charges and effect of the beneficial conversion feature related to the new convertible debentures in 2005.

#### **Liquidity and Plan of Operations**

As of June 30, 2005, our liquidity position was extremely precarious. We had current liabilities of \$5,289,128, including \$841,780 in unconverted obligations under the lease financing for the old Ferris Productions virtual reality systems, \$931,728 in accounts payable, and short-term notes payable of \$1,491,357, some of which were either demand indebtedness or were payable at an earlier date and were in default. Of this amount, \$1,196,857 is with a bank with whom we recently negotiated a renewal and a new amortization period. As of June 30, 2005, there was only \$267,614 in current assets available to meet those liabilities.

To date we have met our capital requirements by acquiring needed equipment under the Ferris non-cancelable leasing arrangements, through capital contributions, loans from principal shareholders and officers, certain private placement offerings, through our previous equity line financing with Dutchess Private Equities Fund, L.P., and through our current convertible debentures with Dutchess Private Equities Fund, L.P. and Dutchess Private Equities Fund II, L.P.

For the six months ended June 30, 2005, our net loss was \$1,085,740. After taking into account the non-cash items included in that loss, our cash requirements for operations were \$844,341. In addition, we made capital expenditures of \$1,774 and repaid notes in the amount of \$173,483. To cover these cash requirements, we used existing cash, borrowed \$750,000 on a convertible debenture, and issued 246,352 shares of our common stock under the old Dutchess equity line, for net cash proceeds of \$76,142.

The opinion of our independent auditor for the year ended December 31, 2004 expressed substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern. We will need substantial additional capital or new lucrative custom application projects to become profitable. In February of 2005, we entered into a financial contract with Dutchess Private Equities Fund, L.P. and Dutchess Private Equities Fund II, L.P. Under this arrangement, the Dutchess funds participated in a private placement of \$750,000 in convertible debentures, which were registered under our SB-2 filing, as amended on June 27, 2005. On August 1, 2005, we entered into a private placement of \$500,000 in

convertible debentures with Dutchess Private Equities Fund II, L.P., which is being registered with this SB-2 filing. Based on non-binding purchase commitments, we project that purchase order financing and revenue from those anticipated sales will allow us to continue our operations for at least the next 12 months.

On November 9, 2004, we attempted to forward to all the 151 holders of our old Ferris equipment leasing arrangements, the 16 holders of old Ferris debentures, and the 11 holders of our old GameCom promissory notes, an exchange offer, under which these leaseholders and noteholders could convert their leases and notes to shares of our common stock. The proposal was accepted by approximately 88 percent, in principal amount, of these leaseholders and noteholders, eliminating approximately \$6,924,308 of liability from our balance sheet as of December 31, 2004, saving us approximately \$225,000 in accrued interest per quarter. However, we were unable to contact approximately four percent of such leaseholders/noteholders, and approximately nine percent of those contacted initially did not accept our proposal. However, we have recently agreed to settlement terms that will eliminate a) approximately \$381,000 of the leaseholder debt upon terms substantially similar to the exchange offer, and b) \$274,500 in shareholder notes payable. We expect these settlements to be completed in the near future. Our operations may require the continued forbearance of those leaseholders and noteholders who have not yet accepted our conversion proposal.

## **Business**

### **Business Overview**

Our principal business began in 1993 with the organization of Ferris Productions, Inc. Ferris designed, developed, distributed, and operated virtual reality products for the entertainment, simulation, promotion, and education markets.

Virtual reality is a generic term associated with computer systems that create a real-time visual/audio/haptic (touch and feel) experience. Virtual reality immerses participants into a three-dimensional real-time synthetic environment generated or controlled by one (or several) computer(s). In September of 2001, Ferris merged into GameCom, Inc., a publicly held Texas company whose principal business at the time was the development and marketing of an internet-enabled video game system. Our historic areas of application have included the entertainment/amusement, advertising/promotion, and training/simulation markets.

Our “*immersive virtual reality*™” devices are computer-based, and allow participants to view and manipulate graphical representations of physical reality. Stimulating the senses of sight, sound, touch, and smell simultaneously, our virtual reality devices envelop the participant in dynamic filmed or computer-generated imagery, and allow the participant to interact with what he or she sees using simple controls and body motions. Virtual reality products have traditionally employed head-mounted displays that combine high-resolution miniature image source monitors, wide field-of-view optics, and tracking sensors in a unit small and light enough to be worn on the head. These products usually surround the participant with dynamic three-dimensional imagery, allowing the user to change perspective on the artificial scenes by simply moving his or her head. Virtual reality devices have in the past been used primarily in connection with electronic games, as, by surrounding the player with the sights, sounds, and smells he or she would experience in the real world, play is made far more realistic than it would be if merely presented in a two-dimensional flat screen display.

We maintain our corporate office at 440 North Center, Arlington, Texas 76011, and our telephone number is (817) 261-4269. We also maintain engineering, technical, and production offices, and a demonstration facility, at 5631 South 24<sup>th</sup> Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85040, with a phone number of (602) 470-1177.

### **Entertainment/Amusement**

The entertainment/amusement market was the original market for our products. Our “*immersive virtual reality*™” devices were designed to produce a highly-realistic experience at a significantly lower cost than traditional virtual reality technology. Historically, the software for virtual reality games and other applications was separately created for each application. Our systems were developed using our patented Universe Control Board™, which, when installed in an ordinary PC, makes it possible to quickly adapt PC games for the arcade market, permitting easy conversion of PC

games to behave as coin-operated arcade games, and allows the operator to change from one game to another without expensive hardware replacement.

Within the entertainment/amusement market, we installed and operated virtual reality entertainment centers known as VR Zones in over a dozen theme parks and high-traffic visitor locations, such as:

- Six Flags,

- Paramount Parks,
- Busch Gardens, and
- Carnival Cruise Lines.

These VR Zones were where we developed, and proved the durability of, our core, 360-degree virtual reality technology. They were operated by our employees on a revenue-share basis with the theme park locations. We sold our VR Zones and effectively left this market in the spring of 2003, in order to more fully focus on the advertising/promotional and training/simulation markets. We expect to take the Immersa-Dome to the home entertainment market once we can obtain greater cost efficiencies through larger volume production of these products.

### **Advertising/Promotion**

We entered the advertising/promotion market, our second, with our June 2000 “Drive With Confidence Tour™” for Buick, featuring a virtual reality “test-drive” of a Buick LeSabre with PGA professional Ben Crenshaw accompanying the participant. This project led us to additional projects within this market, such as:

- a virtual reality bi-plane experience for Red Baron® Pizza, in June 2001.
- a virtual reality ski jump promotional program for Chevrolet in conjunction with its “*Olympic Torch City Celebration Tour™*,” in August 2001.
- an interactive promotional project for Shell Oil Product’s Pennzoil® division’s “*Vroom Tour™*”, which featured Jay Leno “inside” an automobile engine demonstrating how oil functions inside an automobile engine, and ended with the visitor driving Pennzoil’s Formula One car around the Las Vegas Motor Speedway at speeds in excess of 220 miles per hour, in March 2003.
- a 50-seat, 3-D immersive theater for Red Baron® Pizza’s “*3-D Flying Adventure™*,” which featured special glasses, Dolby® 5.1 sound, and special effects that literally “jump off the screen, in March 2003
- a virtual reality recruitment tool for the United States Army, in which participants ride in an Army Black Hawk helicopter performing an exciting rescue mission, in October 2003.

2004 advertising/promotion projects included a new 3-D immersive theater project in April for Sea-Doo® using our 3-D technology for 2-D to 3-D video conversion and 3-D computer animation, for 1) a motion simulator utilizing polarized glasses, 2) a theater-style presentation utilizing anaglyph (cyan-blue) glasses, and 3) a web-suitable version utilizing 3-D anaglyph glasses, all in connection with Bombardier’s launch of its new 2004 Sea-Doo® 3D™ personal watercraft.

The year 2004 also saw our completion of a strategic move from headset-based to projection-based technology, evidenced by the development and launch of our patented Immersa-Dome™, featuring a domed-shaped screen which surrounds the seated viewer and delivers a high-definition resolution virtual reality experience.

The May 3, 2004, launch of the Immersa-Dome product was rapidly followed by several new projects:



· a mobile promotional experience for Buick's new Terraza™ and LaCrosse™ vehicles, first announced in May 2004, Using four Immersa-Dome units installed in two of Buick's event-marketing trailers. This was our second collaboration with Buick's event marketing agency, Momentum Detroit.

· a sale in October 2004 of three Immersa-Domes to the United States Army Recruiting Command in Fort Knox, Kentucky, for installation in mobile recruiting trailers traveling the United States to major events, high schools, and universities in connection with the Army's recruiting efforts.

the installation of three Immersa-Domes at the new Red Baron® Museum in Marshall, Minnesota, providing the visual experience of flying an acrobatic bi-plane with the Red Baron® Pizza Squadron™ in an 180-degree multisensory experience announced in November 2004.

Over the last quarter, as a result of our recent Immersa-Dome mobile promotional tour, we have several proposals currently under submission to a number of advertising/promotional agencies, Fortune 500 companies, and governmental agencies in conjunction with pending advertising/promotional campaigns.

### **Training/Simulation**

In 2004, we unveiled our IVR™ line of projection-based training simulators for judgmental use-of-force, situational awareness, combat-readiness, and tactical judgment objectives. The two IVR product lines provide the law enforcement, military, and security markets with 360-degree immersive training environments.

Our IVR HD™ series, designed primarily for law enforcement objectives, was completed in January of 2004, and was publicly debuted to the domestic law enforcement market in late March of 2004, at the industry's Trexpo West trade show in Long Beach, California.

Our military-oriented IVR 4G™ system, designed to train soldiers for "fourth generation" warfare, was debuted at the industry-leading I/ITSEC trade show in Orlando, Florida in December of 2004. "Fourth generation" warfare, as discussed in the October, 1988 *Marine Corps Gazette*, is characterized by transnational groups without territorially-based armies, engaging in highly irregular practices such as guerilla warfare, terrorist tactics, and low-intensity, close quarter conflict, enabling groups that are weaker militarily to defeat larger, stronger forces. Fourth-generation battlefields may include the whole of the enemy's society, where small, well-trained, highly maneuverable forces may tend to dominate.

We announced our initial sale in this market in September of 2003, and, as of September 6, 2005, we had sold 32 systems, all variations of the IVR series, to the United States Air Force, the United States Army, a classified Department of Defense customer, and state police and security organizations in Mexico and India. Our initial IVR series installation was accomplished in March of 2004. We have recently received several oral confidential purchase commitments (which are not binding), and we have several additional confidential proposals currently under review.

### **Virtual Reality Products**

Our "*immersive virtual reality*™" products include:

#### **Training/Simulation Products**

The IVR HD™ and IVR 4G series, designed for law enforcement and military use, respectively, are projection-based, multi-screened, high-definition resolution, combat-readiness and judgmental use-of-force firearms training simulators. The IVR™ series simulators use company-produced high-definition filmed content as well as our Hybrid-CGI™ content. Our Hybrid-CGI software combines film content with computer-generated images, allowing users to create their own customized 360-degree training scenarios by combining green-screen video, panoramic photorealistic images, computer-generated images, and 3-D sound. Green-screen filming is the technique of filming actors and other visual elements in the foreground against an evenly-colored green background, and subsequently extracting the actors and other visual elements and placing them onto a new panoramic background specifically suited to the user's needs and locale.

The IVR systems use off-the-shelf computer equipment, extremely-accurate laser-based weapons tracking, 360-degree video and audio, and ultra-high resolution interactive graphics. The systems deliver both photorealistic and

computer-generated imagery -based video for training scenarios. The systems support one to six users, and have the option to be reconfigured into a 20-lane, military-approved, virtual shooting range for realistic marksmanship training.

Trainees step into the simulator, and then interact with a training scenario selected by the instructor, using their weapon of choice. The training scenarios teach combat-readiness, situational awareness, fourth-generation warfare

tactics, and judgmental use-of-force with both lethal and non-lethal weapons currently used by military, law enforcement, and security agencies.

The IVR 4G military series of simulator products are offered in four different configurations. We have indicated the base price of each unit as listed on our current GSA schedules. However, these prices are before any "add-ons," which are separately negotiated and in most cases add significantly to the indicated prices.

- the IVR 4G-base™ is a single-screen model, and its compact size offers portability and supports one to four trainees – price: custom model, price feature dependant.
- the IVR 4G-180™ offers an 180-degree field-of-view for more realistic combat training and marksmanship. It supports one to four trainees – price: \$116,950 each.
- the IVR 4G-300™ delivers 300-degree field-of-view for more realistic combat scenarios and marksmanship training, and supports one to five trainees – price: \$136,950 each.
- the IVR 4G-360™ offers a 360-degree field-of-view for combat and marksmanship training, and supports one to six trainees – price: custom model, price feature dependant.

The IVR HD law enforcement series is offered in four different configurations. We have indicated the base price of each unit as listed on our current GSA schedules. However, these prices are before any "add-ons," which are separately negotiated and in most cases add significantly to the indicated prices.

- the IVR HD-base™ is a single-screen model, offering portability, and supports one to four trainees – price: \$39,950 each.
- the IVR HD-180™ offers an 180-degree field-of-view for more realistic training and target tracking. It supports one to four trainees – price: \$89,950 each.
- the IVR HD-300™ delivers 300-degree use-of-force scenarios, and supports one to five trainees – price: \$104,950 each.
- the IVR-360™ HD offers 360-degree firearms training, and supports one to six trainees – price: custom model, price feature dependant.

We have unveiled these simulators only within the past 17 months, and have begun penetrating the market with contracted sales to foreign and domestic law enforcement agencies (\$276,650 and \$241,950, respectively), the U.S. Air Force (\$341,350), the U.S. Army (\$206,050), and a classified agency within the U.S. Department of Defense (\$224,150). Not all of these contracted sales have yet been booked as accounting revenue, as the income has not been fully earned. Seven of these simulator units have been fully installed, two have been shipped and are awaiting installation, and another is in production. Although we have a number of oral commitments in various phases of contracting, we currently have no other additional legally-binding purchase orders outstanding. We cannot give assurance that interest in these simulators will be long-lived, that funds will be budgeted to acquire more of our products for that purpose, or that we will be selected to supply additional training simulators. In addition, it is not uncommon for expected contracts for which we have incurred significant marketing costs to be delayed until the required funds have been appropriated. Delays in funding can severely reduce our ability to meet our obligations as

they come due.

Except for large multi-system sales, generally sales in the training/simulation market are not made from a centralized procurement agency providing for long-term commitments. In most cases, the chief training officer of a local law enforcement agency or military base makes the decision to purchase these simulators, obtains required approval from his or her chain of command, and, when budgeted funds become available, sends us a purchase order for the required number of units. Generally, these simulators do not require long lead-times to produce, and are delivered relatively shortly after receipt of the purchase orders. For these reasons, we often experience large fluctuations in our revenue from quarter to quarter, and the concepts of firm committed contracts and back-log have little relevance in this market.

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We also have developed and market proprietary training accessories for use with both our IVR product lines, as well as those manufactured by third-parties:

- the wireless Threat-Fire™ belt permits the simulator's instructor to deliver an electric "stun" to the trainee, simulating the sensation of being shot, thus enhancing the multi-directional experience of our IVR simulators by increasing the seriousness and stress of training scenarios price: \$2,500 each.
- our Hybrid-CGI™ scenario creation software integrates "green-screen" video, panoramic photorealistic images, computer-generated images, and 3-D sound, decreasing both cost and time of scenario production. Our Hybrid-CGI software offers the end-user more custom scenario options than traditional scenario production methods and other forms of training software price: custom product, price feature dependant.
- a wireless/tetherless drop-in recoil conversion kit, which transforms a live weapon into an accurate and safe training weapon. It features 1) a laser-based tracking mechanism, 2) self-contained, tetherless pneumatic recoil, and 3) instructor-controlled weapon malfunction capability to simulate a jammed weapon in the field. The system provides no possibility of chambering a live bullet while in training mode M-16 version price: \$5,280 each, otherwise, custom product, price feature dependant.
- laser-based pneumatic recoil conversion kits for most military and law enforcement handguns, assault rifles, and shotguns price range: \$3,500 to \$5,350 each .
- less-lethal, laser-based training tools, including Taser® (price: \$3,850 each) and canister OC pepper spray (price: \$2,100 each).
- TMaR (Trainee Monitor and Recording) debriefing product, which records and plays back the trainee's actions in the simulator, allowing systematic review of the trainee's performance price: \$5,250 each).

### **Advertising/Promotional Products**

We have indicated the base price of each unit as listed on our current GSA schedules. However, these prices are before any "add-ons," which are separately negotiated and in most cases add significantly to the indicated prices.

- the Immersa-Dome™ is a patented projection-based virtual reality system, which uses a domed-shaped screen to surround the viewer. The Immersa-Dome offers photorealistic environments with 180-degree field-of-view and high-definition resolution. The system is composed of the dome's base, the viewer's seat, and a separate projector/mirror stand – price: \$22,000 each.
- the 3-D Multisensory Theater™ is a portable-seat, high-capacity (50-100 viewers) 3-D theater with special effects packages, including fog, wind, and simulated lighting, among others. This theater system features 3-D, high-resolution imagery on a large projected screen. Participants wear polarized glasses, which facilitate 3-D depth in the screen images. This system also features time-triggered smells, wind simulation, and a Dolby® 5.1 sound system. The 3-D Multisensory Theater uses a silver screen and two projectors. Three-dimensional filming techniques are used and processed to finalize the 3-D experience. Computer-generated 3-D imagery is an alternative development method to 3-D filming price: custom product, price feature dependant.
- the 360-degree headset-based virtual reality system delivers photorealistic content. In addition, the user, while seated, is tracked in 360 degrees. The multisensory system incorporates off-the-shelf computer equipment, gyroscopic

head-tracking, stereo sound, wind simulation, and smell. The system comes standard for one user price: \$21,000 each.

**Dependence on Limited Number of Customers**

Because we have a small revenue base, each order for training/simulation or advertising/promotional products is likely to represent a significant part of our revenue for a particular year.

The success of our training/simulation business is heavily dependent upon continued purchases of these products by domestic military and law enforcement agencies. During the year ended December 31, 2004, law enforcement agencies in Mexico (more than one jurisdiction) accounted for approximately 21.6% of our total revenue. The U.S. Army accounted for approximately 14.3% of revenue, and a classified Department of Defense agency accounted for 10.2% of revenue. No other customer accounted for as much as 10% of revenue in 2004. Since, except for large, multi-system sales, the decision to purchase our training/simulation units is generally made locally by a particular chief training officer, a determination by a particular training officer not to purchase our training/simulation products would have less impact than if decisions on such purchases were made centrally.

In the year ended December 31, 2003, a promotional project for Schwan's accounted for 50.3% of our revenue for the year, and a project for Windcharmers accounted for 19.4%.

### Competition

Competition within each of our markets is intense.

There are several large competitors in the general field of high-tech simulation. For instance, the January 7, 2002 edition of Forbes magazine contains a feature story on L3 Communications, Inc., a company purportedly doing in excess of \$5 billion in business with the United States government in this market. L3 has so far focused on other types of simulators (such as aircraft motion simulators) and to-date we have never directly competed against L3, and may never compete with them regarding our IVR simulators. Other companies have made essentially the same single-screen style simulator for the past 15 years or longer.

As our virtual reality experiences are usually custom applications, and we deal primarily with advertising agencies, or directly with the client, it is difficult to quantify the competition. Sometimes companies are able to penetrate one or two particular high-tech promotions. With over 12 years in the marketplace, we currently are not aware of any other virtual reality-based advertising/promotion company with similar products similar to ours.

Some general competitors within the virtual reality industry that promote substitute and similar technologies are as follows:

- **Straylight**--since 1992, Straylight has focused on the exploitation of virtual reality in the promotions and conventions market, basing its original customized systems on expensive Silicon Graphics computers. Most recently, it launched the stand-up 3DXTC system, offering a headset-based, lightweight system utilized within the advertising/promotional market.
- **Advanced Interactive Systems, Inc. ( AIS )**--has been a provider of interactive simulation systems designed to provide training for law enforcement, military, and security agencies since 1993. Its line of products uses primarily video production in judgmental training scenarios. AIS also markets to anti-terrorist and other special application training facilities for military and special operations groups. Its systems have historically been based using single screen technology.
- **Firearms Training Systems, Inc. ( FATS )**--claims to have over 4,000 training systems installed worldwide by military, law enforcement, and commercial customers. FATS is a full service training/simulation company that also uses video scenarios and single-screen technology with an optional video-training scenario authoring system. AIS and FATS are similar in many respects, although FATS has been in the market longer.
- **L3 Communications, Inc.**--a supplier of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance products, secure communications systems and products, avionics and ocean products, training products, microwave components and



telemetry, instrumentation, space, and wireless products. Its customers include the Department of Defense, selected U.S. government intelligence agencies, aerospace prime contractors, commercial telecommunications, and wireless customers. L-3's product mix includes; secure communication systems, training systems, microwave components, avionics and ocean systems, telemetry, instrumentation, space, and wireless products. L3 is a large company with a very diverse range of products and services geared towards defense related

activities. It has a division for simulation and training with several products currently deployed. One of these simulators projects images on multiple screens using computer-generated graphics. L3 systems consist of computer generated graphics, and currently do not use video or film for its content, to the best of our knowledge, nor does it produce complete 360-degree projected or head-mount display systems. Due to the size and strength of L3 within the defense industry and other governmental agencies, it could become a very formidable competitor if it chose to enter the 360-degree, photorealistic, virtual reality simulation market.

- **IES Interactive Training, Inc. (IES)**--a supplier of basic simulation equipment to law enforcement. Having fielded several hundred single screen systems in the law enforcement with little emphasis on military, it is in the competitive landscape. Our recent patent application may hamper or halt potential plans by IES or others to compete with our IVR multi-screen systems.

- **Cubic Defense Applications** performing in a wide range of industries, including military simulation, Cubic currently produces a product which is mainly a marksmanship training system, with limited combat training capabilities. Due to its size and strength, Cubic could become a formidable competitor if it chose to focus on firearms training.

The above summary of competition is by no means exhaustive, since this is a fluid and rapidly-expanding industry.

### **Marketing**

Marketing within the training/simulation market is conducted primarily through trade shows, trade journal advertisements, search engine strategies, and one-on-one demonstrations. We recently completed and publicly unveiled the IVR HD™ series of law enforcement-focused advanced training simulators at the Trexpo West trade show in March of 2004, and we publicly unveiled the military-oriented IVR 4G™ fourth generation warfare simulators at the I/ITSEC trade show in December of 2004. We have demonstrated the IVR simulators to high-level officers in the United States military, the Department of Defense, as well as to municipal, state, and federal agencies both domestically and internationally. In addition to our 23 announced sales to foreign governmental agencies, we have also sold nine systems to domestic military and law enforcement agencies, and we have been advised that our IVR simulators are in the budgeting stages for branches of the United States Armed Forces, municipal and state law enforcement agencies, and several foreign governments. Of the 32 IVR™ systems we have sold, seven have been fully installed, two have been shipped and are awaiting installation, and the remainder are in production or are contracted for future delivery.

Marketing within the advertising/promotional market is conducted primarily by web-based search engine strategies and by the face-to-face sales efforts of our vice-president of advertising and promotion. Our Immersa-Dome demonstration unit uses high-definition content from our projects for Pennzoil, Buick, Red Baron® Pizza, Chevrolet, and the U.S. Army. Marketing within this industry is conducted primarily by one-on-one appointments and demonstrations of our technology to agencies and qualified corporations. We also attend industry tradeshow to generate leads and to garner further market exposure.

### **Employees**

At September 6, 2005, we employed 15 people. None of our employees are members of a union, and we consider relations with our employees to be satisfactory.

### **Trademarks/Patents**

We have obtained a patent for our Universe Control Board™, and various federal trademarks. We have also filed for federal registration of our “Immersive Virtual Reality™” and “IVR™” trademarks.

On March 15, 2004, we applied for a patent on our IVR™ series of advanced training simulators, seeking a patent for our multiple screen simulation system and method for situational response training.

On May 3, 2004, we announced that we had obtained an exclusive license to the patented technology behind the Immersa-Dome.

On December 3, 2004, in advance of industry demonstration at the industry-leading Interservice/Industry Training and Simulation Education Conference in Orlando, Florida, we submitted three separate patent applications for innovations in the field of firearms training. These included: 1) the Threat-Fire™ Belt, 2) our Hybrid-CGI™ software, and 3) a "drop-in" kit and magazine for wireless recoil in real weapons.

First, the Threat-Fire Belt permits the simulator's instructor to deliver an electric "stun" to the trainee, simulating the sensation of being shot, thus enhancing the multi-directional experience associated with our IVR simulators.

Second, the Hybrid-CGI software integrates "green-screen" video, panoramic images, computer-generated images, and 3-D sound. Green-screen filming is the technique of filming actors and other visual elements in the foreground against an evenly-colored green background, and subsequently extracting the actors and other visual elements and placing them onto a new panoramic background specifically suited to the user's needs and locale. Hybrid-CGI software decreases both cost and time of scenario production, and provides more scenario options to the end user than traditional production methods.

Third, the "drop-in" kit and magazine is non-permanent, and delivers wireless recoil to a real weapon. The magazine is refillable, and the aiming laser features hyper-accurate collinear placement for both immersive combat training and marksmanship qualification. Use of untethered training weaponry is highly desirable in firearms simulators.

There can be no assurance that patents or trademarks will issue on these applications, or that, if issued, they will be sufficiently broad to provide meaningful protection.

### **Research and Development**

Because of the constant rapid changes in technology in our business, we must carry on research and development on a continuing basis in order to remain competitive. During the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, we spent \$196,200 and \$171,500, respectively, on research and development activities.

### **Property**

Our executive offices are located in Arlington, Texas, at the offices of Jones & Cannon, P.C. **See** "Certain Transactions." We occupy approximately 1,200 square feet at that facility. Jones & Cannon, P.C. began charging us \$1,500 per month for our office space on June 15, 2000, but to date only \$9000 has been paid, all in 2002.

Our production offices are located in Phoenix, Arizona, in an office building owned by Ferris Holdings, L.L.C. **See** "Certain Transactions." Although legally owned by Ferris Holdings, this building and its related debt are included in our financial statements under related party implicit variable interest accounting rules. Ferris Holdings has charged us \$7,772.00 per month for our office space since August of 2000. We have a 25 1/2-year lease with Ferris Holdings.

We believe that both properties are suitable and adequate for all uses of them at the present time. There is no assurance that the offices of Jones & Cannon, P.C. will remain sufficient for our use, or that the nature of this relationship will continue.

### **Management**

These are our current directors, executive officers and significant employees:

**Directors and Executive Officers**

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The following table sets forth the names and ages of our current directors and executive officers, the principal offices and positions held by each person, and the date such person became our director or executive officer.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Positions</u>	<u>Date became director or executive officer</u>
L. Kelly Jones	52	chief executive officer and chairman of the board of directors	March 26, 1997
Bob Ferris	33	president and director	September 21, 2001
L. Andrew Wells	37	director	September 21, 2001
Kimberly Biggs	39	secretary and treasurer	March 26, 1997

The members of our board of directors are elected annually and hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. Our officers are chosen by and serve at the pleasure of its board of directors. Some of the officers and directors have positions of responsibility with other businesses and will devote only such time as they believe necessary on our business.

There are no family relationships between any of the directors and executive officers, other than Messrs. Ferris and Wells being brothers-in-law. There was no arrangement or understanding between any executive officer and any other person pursuant to which any person was selected as an executive officer.

We do not have a separate audit committee.

**L. Kelly Jones** has since 1980 been a member of the law firm Jones & Cannon, a firm which he founded and which provides legal services to us. Mr. Jones is certified in the area of commercial real estate law by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization and is the author of an article, "Texas Mechanics' and Materialmen's Lien Laws: A Guide Through the Maze," which appeared in the Texas Bar Journal in March of 1985. Mr. Jones' areas of practice include corporate, construction, real estate, municipal law, and commercial litigation. Mr. Jones served from 1985 through 1989 on the Arlington City Council, and on the Stephen F. Austin State University Board of Regents from 1987 through 1993, where he was chairman from 1991 through 1993. He holds a juris doctorate degree from the University of Texas and a bachelor of arts degree in political science from Stephen F. Austin State University.

**Bob Ferris** became our president in September of 2001. He previously had been the president of the former Ferris Productions, Inc. since he founded that company in 1993. Mr. Ferris attended the United States Air Force Academy with a major in management. He received a degree in systems engineering from the University of Arizona.

**L. Andrew Wells** since January 1, 2003, has served as president of CapNet Securities Corporation, a Houston-based NASD broker/dealer and investment bank. In addition to his executive responsibilities, he is a member of the corporate transactions team which focuses on fee-for-service professional services relating to due diligence and capital formation. In that role, he also acts as a facilitator assisting companies in dealing with commercial lenders, venture firms, private equity funds, mezzanine and subordinated debt funds, SBICs, angel investors, and non-financial institutions seeking strategic investment or merger partners. Previously, Mr. Wells served as managing partner of CenterPoint Partners, LLC, a Houston-based corporate finance advisory firm formed in January of 2002. CenterPoint is an amalgamation of the former Strategic Securities, Inc. and some other Houston-based regional investment banking groups advisory divisions. From 1997 until 2002, he was the principal of Strategic Securities, Inc., a Houston-based merchant banking firm which he founded in 1997. From June 2000 until March of 2001, Mr. Wells also served on an interim bases as chief financial officer of U. S. Operators, Inc., a San Antonio-based call center which was reorganizing under Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy code. Prior to 1997, Mr. Wells was employed by a regional NASD broker/dealer in Houston, Texas. He holds a bachelor of science degree from Stephen F. Austin State University and NASD licenses 7 (general securities), 63, 65 (registered investment advisor), and 24 (securities

principal).

**Kimberly Biggs** has for the last 15 years been legal administrator of the Arlington law firm of Jones & Cannon (which provides legal services for us) as legal administrator, a position which she holds to this date.

**Major General Perry V. Dalby (retired)**, age 61, has served on our advisory board of directors since January of 2005. In December of 2000, General Dalby assumed command of the 75th Division (training support), and

mobilized the division in support of the global war on terrorism in January, 2003. Previously, in 1983, General Dalby was assigned to the 75th Maneuver Area Command, and subsequently assumed command as chief of the Battle Simulation Center, Combat Arms Branch, and as the assistant deputy commander for the 75th Division (Exercise).

General Dalby retired from the U.S. Army in May of 2004. General Dalby's 37 years of military service were highlighted by the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star (two clusters), and the Purple Heart.

### **Disclosure of Commission Position on Indemnification for Securities Act Liabilities**

Our articles of incorporation generally limit the personal liability of directors for monetary damages for any act or omission in their capacities as directors to the fullest extent permitted by law. In addition, our bylaws provide that we must indemnify and advance or reimburse reasonable expenses incurred by our directors, officers, employees, or agents, to the fullest extent that we may grant indemnification to a director under the Texas Business Corporations Act, and may indemnify the persons above to such further extent as permitted by law. Insofar as these provisions permit indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 to our directors, officers, and controlling persons, or insofar as indemnification under that Act is otherwise permitted, we have been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

### **Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance**

Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Section 16"), requires that reports of beneficial ownership of capital stock and changes in such ownership be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") by Section 16 "reporting persons," including directors, certain officers, holders of more than 10% of the outstanding common stock and certain trusts of which reporting persons are trustees. We are required to disclose in this annual report on Form 10-K each reporting person whom we know to have failed to file any required reports under Section 16 on a timely basis during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 or prior fiscal years.

Mr. Jones failed timely to file a report on Form 5 for the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of common stock as compensation, and the grant of options to purchase 4,000,000 shares of common stock, both in November of 2004.

Mr. Wells failed timely to file a report on Form 5 for the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of common stock as compensation in November of 2004. Mr. Ferris failed timely to file a report on Form 5 for the grant of options to purchase 1,000,000 shares of common stock in November of 2004. All the above reports have now been filed.

### **Code of Ethics**

We have not adopted a code of ethics for our principal executive officer and senior financial officers. The board of directors intends to hold these officers to the highest ethical standards in their conduct of our business, but it does not believe that for a small company like ours formal exhortations to that effect are effective or contribute to that objective. The board of directors also believes that publishing a laundry list of specific prohibitions would be counter-productive, as it would detract from the board of director's objective by encouraging the attitude that all conduct not specifically prohibited is permitted.

### **Significant Employees**

In addition to the officers and directors identified above, the following employees play a significant role in our operations.

**Michael Kitchen**, age 32, joined VirTra Systems in August of 2003, and currently serves as our executive vice-president of training and simulation sales. Mr. Kitchen is responsible for all aspects of our regional, national, and



international sales campaigns within the training/simulation market. From 1998 until 2003, Mr. Kitchen served as vice-president of international sales for Interactive Training, Inc. ( IES ), responsible for international simulator sales. He is a graduate of The University of Colorado, earning a B.A. degree in economics, with an emphasis in international marketing.

**Tom Milks**, age 43, joined VirTra Systems in August of 2002, and currently serves as our vice-president of advertising and promotion sales, and is responsible for sales and marketing of the company's promotional virtual reality products. Before joining our company, he was hired in 2000 as the Western United States regional manager for BitFlash, a graphic technology company, based in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Previously, Mr. Milks ran the North American operations office of Virtuality, a virtual reality company.

**Jerry Long**, age 58, joined VirTra Systems in June of 2003, and currently serves as our director of training. From 2001 until 2003, Mr. Long served as sales representative for United Teachers Association, marketing various insurance and investment products. From 1998 until 2001, he was a co-owner of SRS, LLC, and Advance Technology Marketing, LLC, of Houston, Texas, both of which were involved with life, health, long-term care, and annuity insurance products. Mr. Long is a Viet Nam veteran, serving as a gunners mate on river patrol boats in the Mekong Delta. After four years in the U.S. Navy, he left the service and became a police officer in Virginia, serving as investigator, forensic technician, K-9 officer, SWAT team member, firearms instructor, patrol sergeant, and police academy instructor. In 1980, he returned to the military (U.S. Army), and retired in 1996 as a senior counterintelligence agent. He holds a degree in criminal justice from Lord Fairfax Community College in Middle Town, Virginia, and has completed numerous military and law enforcement courses, including advanced counterintelligence, counterinsurgency, hostage situations and negotiations, advanced law enforcement rapid response team training, and foreign weapons training. He also holds NASD general securities (series 7) and Texas insurance licenses.

**Steve Haag**, age 46, joined VirTra Systems in 2000, and currently serves as our vice-president of investor relations. Before joining our company, he was employed from 1999 until 2000 as vice-president of business development and web services at Connect Computer Group, Inc., which was largely responsible for the development of our kiosk and computer systems. Mr. Haag received his bachelors degree in psychology, with a minor in organizational behavior, from Webster University in 1993, and his masters degree in education from the University of Missouri-St. Louis in 1995.

**Matt Burlend**, age 31, joined VirTra Systems (then Ferris Productions) in 1999, and currently serves as vice-president of production and senior engineer, currently responsible for hardware design and manufacture of the company's training and promotional products. Prior to his employment with the former Ferris Productions and VirTra Systems, Mr. Burlend was employed from 1996 until 1999 at Panduit Corporation, a designer of automated production equipment, as a machine design engineer responsible for design of automated cable-tie machinery. Mr. Burlend holds a mechanical engineering degree from Olivet Nazarene University.

**Jeff Anderson**, age 45, joined VirTra Systems in March of 2005, and currently serves on a contract basis as our tactical training coordinator. Concurrently, since 1998, Mr. Anderson also serves as a California Force Option Instructor/ Coordinator for the West Covina Police Department in West Covina, California, and for the San Bernardino County Sheriff in San Bernardino, California. Mr. Anderson is a highly-decorated former member of the U.S. Army Airborne, with over 25 combined years' military and civilian law enforcement experience. Most recently, he taught personnel security detachment (PSD) techniques to pre-deployment members of the U.S. Marine Corps.

**Executive Compensation**

**Summary Compensation Table**

This summary compensation table shows certain compensation information for services rendered in all capacities during each of the prior three fiscal years.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Other Annual Bonus	Other Annual Compensation	Restricted Stock Awards	Shares Underlying Options/SARs
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L. Kelly Jones, chief executive officer and chairman of the board of directors	2004	\$105,000	-	-	\$310,000(1)	4,000,000 (2)
	2003	\$20,000	-	-	-	-
	2002	-	-	-	-	-
Bob Ferris, president and director	2004	\$90,000	-	-	-	1,000,000(3)
	2003	\$60,000	-	-	-	-
	2002	\$60,000	-	-	-	-
L. Andrew Wells, director	2004	-	-	-	\$310,000(4)	-
	2003	-	-	-	-	-
	2002	-	-	-	-	-
Kimberly Biggs, secretary and treasurer	2004	\$30,000	-	-	-	-
	2003	\$16,500	-	-	-	-
	2002	\$7,500	-	-	-	100,000(5)
Michael Kitchen, executive vice-president of training and simulation sales	2004	\$99,000	-	-	-	-
	2003	\$33,000	-	-	-	1,000,000 (6)

(1) Based on the \$0.16 per share closing price of our common stock on September 6, 2005, the value of all shares of restricted stock held by Mr. Jones as of that date was \$1,134,200. If we pay any dividends, the dividends would be paid on this restricted stock

(2) These options, incentive in nature, provide that Mr. Jones may purchase (i) 2,000,000 common shares at a strike price of \$0.31, subject to the condition precedent that we successfully convert 85% of our leaseholder/shareholder promissory note indebtedness to equity upon terms acceptable to our board of directors, (ii) 1,000,000 common shares at a strike price of \$0.31, subject to the condition precedent that the we experience our first profitable quarter, and (iii) 1,000,000 common shares at par value, subject to the condition precedent that the company experience a positive shareholders equity, such options to vest ratably in the four successive quarters after such event. These incentive stock options were granted to Mr. Jones by our board of directors (Mr. Jones abstaining) on November 1, 2004. The options contained in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) vested as of December 31, 2004.

(3) These options, incentive in nature, provide that Mr. Ferris may purchase 1,000,000 common shares at a strike price of \$0,31, subject to the condition precedent that we experience our first profitable quarter. These incentive

options were granted to Mr. Ferris by our board of directors (Mr. Ferris abstaining) on November 1, 2004. The options vested as of December 31, 2004.

(4) Based on the \$0.16 per share closing price of our common stock on September 6, 2005, the value of all shares of restricted stock held by Mr. Wells as of that date was \$564,819. If we pay any dividends, the dividends would be paid on this restricted stock

(5) These options were issued under the 2000 Incentive Stock Option Plan, discussed below.

(6) These options, incentive in nature and executed in connection with his employment contract, provide that Mr. Kitchen may purchase 1,000,000 common shares over a three-year period at a strike price of \$0.10, subject to certain sales goals being achieved over that time period. As of December 31, 2004, options to purchase 200,000 shares of common stock became vested and exercisable. These options expire five years from the date they become vested.

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the number and value of stock options granted in the last fiscal year to the individuals named above in the summary compensation table:

Name	Options Granted	% Of Total Options Granted to		
		Employees in Fiscal Year	Exercise or Base Price (\$/Sh)	Expiration Date
L. Kelly Jones	3,000,000	60%	\$0.31	10/30/09
L. Kelly Jones	1,000,000	20%	\$0.005	10/30/09
Bob Ferris	1,000,000	20%	\$0.31	10/30/09

### 2000 Incentive Stock Option Plan

In February, 2000, the board of directors adopted, and a majority of the shareholders approved, our 2000 Incentive Stock Option Plan, subject to approval of shareholders at the next annual meeting. The purpose of the plan is to enable us to attract, retain and motivate key employees who are important to the success and growth of our business, and to create a long-term mutuality of interest between our shareholders and those key employees by granting them options to purchase our common stock. Options granted under the plan may be either incentive stock options or non-statutory options. The plan is to be administered either directly by the board, or by a committee consisting of two or more outside directors (the "**Committee**"). Under the plan, options may be granted to our key employees. The option price is to be fixed by the Committee at the time the option is granted. If the option is intended to be an incentive stock option, the purchase price is to be not less than 100% of the fair market value of the common stock at the time the option is granted, or, if the person to whom the option is granted is the owner of 10% or more of our common stock, 110% of such fair market value. The Committee is to specify when and on what terms the options granted to key employees are to become exercisable. However, no option may be exercisable after the expiration of ten years from the date of grant or five years from the date of grant in the case of incentive stock options granted to a holder of ten percent or more of our common stock. In the case of incentive stock options, the aggregate fair market value of the shares with respect to which the options are exercisable for the first time during any calendar year may not exceed \$100,000 unless this limitation has ceased to be in effect under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue code.

If there is a change of control of our company, all outstanding options become immediately exercisable in full. In the event of an employee's death, or following the employee's retirement at or after age 65 or before age 65 with the consent of the Committee, outstanding options may be exercised for a period of one year from the applicable date of death or retirement. If the employee's employment is terminated for reasons other than death or retirement, the options remain exercisable for a period of three months after such termination unless termination was for cause, in which case all outstanding options are immediately canceled. 1,500,000 shares of common stock were initially authorized for issuance under the plan. Under the plan, eligible individuals may, at the discretion of the Committee, be granted options to purchase shares of common stock. However, no eligible individuals may be granted options for more than 500,000 shares in any calendar year. The option price and number of shares covered by an option will be adjusted proportionately in the event of a stock split, stock dividend, etc., and the Committee is authorized to make other adjustments to take into consideration any other event which it determines to be appropriate to avoid distortion of the operation of the plan. In the event of a merger or consolidation, option holders will be entitled to acquire the number and class of shares of the surviving corporation which they would have been entitled to receive after the merger or consolidation if they had been the holders of the number of shares covered by the options. If we are not the surviving entity in a merger and consolidation, the Committee may in its discretion terminate all outstanding options, and in that event option holders will have 20 days from the time they received notice of termination to exercise all their outstanding options. The plan terminates ten years from its effective date unless terminated earlier by the board of directors or the shareholders. Proceeds of the sale of shares subject to options under the plan are to be added to our general funds and used for its general corporate purposes.

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On September 21, 2001, our shareholders approved the 2000 Incentive Stock Option Plan, and increased the shares authorized for the plan from 1,500,000 to 6,000,000.

In May of 2002, options for 150,000 shares under the plan, at an option price of \$0.21, were granted to our corporate secretary and our then-current vice-president of operations. The former vice-president of operations has exercised his options.

In February of 2005, options for 1,700,000 shares under the plan, at an option price of \$0.30, were granted to our vice-president of production and senior engineer; our vice-president of advertising/promotion; our vice-president of

investor relations; our director of training; our corporate secretary; our senior engineer; our senior graphics designer; our videographer; and our graphic artist.

### Compensation of Directors

No director receives or has received any compensation from us for serving on the board of directors.

### Principal Shareholders

The following table shows, as of September 6, 2005, information about equity securities we believe to be owned of record or beneficially by

- each of our directors;
- each person who owns beneficially more than 5% of any class of our outstanding equity securities; and
- all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

<u>Shareholders' Name and Address</u>	<u>Number of Shares Owned</u>	<u>Percent</u>
L. Kelly Jones 440 North Center Arlington, Texas 76011	7,088,752 (1)	10.8% (2)
Bob Ferris 1941 South Brighton Circle Mesa, Arizona 85208	6,060,240 (3)	9.5% (2)
L. Andrew Wells 1011 Compass Cove Circle Spring, Texas 77379	3,530,120	5.6% (2)
Kimberly Biggs 2414 Green Willow Court Arlington, Texas 76001	42,460	*
all officers and directors as a group (4 persons)		26.0% (2)



16,721,572 (1)(2)

\* less than 1%.

(1) includes incentive conditional options to purchase 3,000,000 shares of our common stock for \$930,000, which are exercisable within 60 days.

(2) based on 62,801,398 shares outstanding.

(3) includes incentive conditional options to purchase 1,000,000 shares of our common stock for \$310,000, which are exercisable within 60 days.

The beneficial owners of securities listed above have sole investment and voting power with respect to such shares.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of stock subject to options or warrants currently exercisable, or exercisable within 60 days, are deemed outstanding for purposes of computing the percentage of the person holding such options or warrants, but are not deemed outstanding for purposes of computing the percentage of any other person.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of stock subject to options or warrants currently exercisable, or exercisable within 60 days, are deemed outstanding for purposes of computing the

percentage of the person holding such options or warrants, but are not deemed outstanding for purposes of computing the percentage of any other person.

### Certain Transactions

Mr. Jones, our chief executive officer, is also president of Jones & Cannon, a Texas professional corporation, which has provided legal services to us and which may continue to provide legal services to us in the future, and which rents our executive offices to us. We currently owe Jones & Cannon more than \$373,584 for legal services rendered. Jones & Cannon had also been providing the limited amount of executive office space we require, and some clerical and other services required for our operations without charge until June 5, 2000, under an oral agreement with Mr. Jones. We became obligated to pay Jones & Cannon \$1500 per month for this office space effective June 15, 2000, and we currently owe Jones & Cannon \$75,750 in past due rent.

Mr. Ferris, our president, is the owner of Ferris Holdings, L.L.C., which is the landlord on the lease for our engineering, technical, and production facilities in Phoenix, Arizona. On December 31, 2004, we adopted FASB Interpretation No. 46R (FIN 46R), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (Revised). This accounting change added assets and liabilities to the balance sheet as of that date resulting from the consolidation of Ferris Holdings, L.L.C., into our financial statements. Ferris Holdings, L.L.C. is an entity 100% owned by Mr. Ferris, and the entity's only asset is the land and building in Phoenix, Arizona, which we currently lease. Since we also guarantee the debt related to this property, we have an implicit variable interest in this entity. This accounting change resulted in \$827,263 of additional property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, a \$67,885 reduction in note receivable from a related party, and \$805,856 of additional notes payable, but did not require an adjustment to earnings and is not expected to affect future earnings or cash flows. The accounting change did result in a loss of \$(46,478), which is reported as a Cumulative effect of accounting change in the accompanying statement of operations.

In December, 1997, we agreed to redeem at par value an aggregate of 1,505,399 shares of the common stock held by the ten former shareholders of First Brewery of Dallas, Inc., a company we acquired in April, 1997. The aggregate redemption price was \$7,527. That redemption was to have occurred no later than March 31, 1998. However, we did not have sufficient funds to honor this commitment and are currently in default under the agreement as to a few of these shareholders. Mr. Jones and Ms. Biggs were among those whose shares were to have been redeemed. In February, 2000, we and Mr. Jones agreed that the shares that were to have been redeemed from Mr. Jones would not be redeemed. In September of 2004, we and Ms. Biggs agreed that the shares that were to have been redeemed from Ms. Biggs would not be redeemed. In February, 2002, we completed the redemption of 287,531 of these shares from one shareholder, and those shares when received were canceled. In December, 2004, and January, 2005, we completed the redemption of 67,743 and 34,624 of these shares from two shareholders. Demand has been made upon the remaining four shareholders for 371,834 shares, and we expect to complete the redemption of those remaining shares during the third quarter of 2005.

During the period from July, 1997 through May, 1998, Mr. Jones, our chairman of the board and chief executive officer, lent us an aggregate of \$90,000 for use as operating capital. Of this amount, \$65,000 was subsequently eliminated when Mr. Jones accepted in full satisfaction of that debt certain equipment securing bank debt which Mr. Jones had guaranteed, leaving a balance of \$25,000. This indebtedness was evidenced by an unsecured demand promissory note at an annual interest rate of 12 % per annum. During the period from November, 2000 through December, 2001, Mr. Jones lent us an aggregate of \$81,000 for use as operating capital, for a total indebtedness of \$106,000. This \$81,000 indebtedness was evidenced by unsecured promissory notes without interest. All of this indebtedness was converted to 151,200 common shares, contractually locked up until as long as June of 2006, as part of our debt conversion plan approved on December 13, 2004.

**Legal Proceedings**

On May 8, 2003, we filed a declaratory judgment lawsuit in the 348<sup>th</sup> state district court of Tarrant County, Texas against Legg Mason Wood Walker Incorporated and the Depository & Clearing Corporation, now pending as cause number 348-198792-03. In this suit, we refer to the district court's prior ruling that our cancellation of shares of the company's common stock formerly in the name of William E. K. Hathaway II c/o Olympic Holdings, L.L.C. was proper, and in this suit we seek a further judicial determination that Hathaway's subsequent endorsement of his

certificate to these companies was ineffective, as the certificate was no longer genuine and could not be registered, and, further due to other alleged irregularities, resulting in our having no liability to these companies. We subsequently dismissed Depository and Clearing Corporation from the lawsuit without prejudice. On July 2, 2003, Legg Mason counterclaimed against us for the sum of \$277,855, representing the costs Legg Mason endured when required to purchase 700,000 shares of our stock on the open market to cover its short position resulting from our transfer agent's confiscation of the certificate originally issued to Mr. Hathaway. On March 16, 2005, the court granted Legg Mason's motion for summary judgment, and entered judgment in favor of Legg Mason against us for \$277,855. We have appealed this case of first impression decision to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and the case is currently in the briefing stage.

On December 3, 2003, suit was filed against us in the 61<sup>st</sup> Judicial District Court of Harris County, Texas, in cause number 2003-65857, styled *Gloria Howden v. VirTra Systems, Inc.*, seeking payment of the sum of \$240,000 in equipment leases allegedly entered into by Ms. Howden with the former Ferris Productions, Inc. in 2001. We have contested the allegations. We recently entered into a settlement agreement under which Ms. Howden would receive stock on terms similar to the terms of our settlement with other leaseholders. However, the settlement documents have not yet been fully signed.

On December 4, 2003, former director and shareholder, John F. Aleckner, Jr., and his wife Barbara, demanded immediate payment of \$274,500 in demand promissory notes we had previously executed. We filed suit against the Aleckners on January 14, 2004, in the 348<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court of Tarrant County, Texas, in case number 348-203761-04, styled *VirTra Systems, Inc. v. John F. Aleckner, Jr. and Barbara H. Aleckner*. This lawsuit seeks cancellation of 2,191,694 shares of our common stock issued as consideration for such promissory notes, claiming illegal usury under Texas law. Further, we further seek cancellation/forfeiture of these promissory notes, as the alleged usury allegedly exceeds more than twice the lawful rate of interest under Texas law. We intend to aggressively prosecute this litigation, which is currently in the pre-trial discovery stage. Mr. Aleckner has counterclaimed against us and our chief executive officer, L. Kelly Jones, for fraud, negligence, and negligent misrepresentation. All parties have filed motions for summary judgment. Our and Mr. Aleckner's motions were denied, and Ms. Aleckner's subsequently argued, is under advisement. The parties have recently agreed to a walk-away settlement, meaning that we will drop our usury allegations in exchange for cancellation of the promissory notes, and the parties are currently negotiating settlement documents.

On January 20, 2004, we filed suit against VR Films, Inc., a Nevada corporation, and its officers John F. Aleckner, Jr. and Lance Loesberg, former directors and officers of our company, for its announced intent to compete with us, its allegedly improper contact with our customers, and for breach of contract, misappropriation, conversion, breach of fiduciary duty, unfair competition, and we are seeking punitive damages. VR Films has counterclaimed against us, seeking an unspecified amount of damages, and has brought suit against our chief executive officer and president, L. Kelly Jones, and Bob Ferris, respectively, claiming fraud. We intend to aggressively prosecute this lawsuit in order to protect our corporate opportunities, trade secrets, proprietary subject matter, and confidential business information. The parties have recently agreed to a walk-away settlement, and the parties are currently executing final settlement documents.

On July 2, 2004, suit was filed against president Bob Ferris and his wife, Nichieli, by VR Films, Inc. for breach of contract. The lawsuit is currently pending in the federal district court in Phoenix, cause number CV04-1361PHXSMM. We intend to aggressively defend this litigation which is currently in the pre-trial discovery stage. Per agreement of the parties and order of the court, this case has been held in abeyance pending resolution of our Texas lawsuit against VR Films, Inc. The parties have recently agreed to a walk-away settlement, and the parties are currently executing final settlement documents.

On February 6, 2004, suit was filed against us in County Court at Law No. 4 of Harris County, Texas, in cause number 810288, styled *Barbara Nedry v. VirTra Systems, Inc.*, seeking payment of the principal sum of \$6,000, plus accrued interest, in equipment leases allegedly entered into by Ms. Nedry with the former Ferris Productions, Inc. in

2001. We have contested the allegations. The case is currently in the pre-trial discovery phase.

On May 13, 2004, suit was filed against us in the federal district court of South Carolina, in cause number 04CP402455, styled *Garland and Leota Slagle v. VirTra Systems, Inc.*, seeking payment of the principal sum of \$90,000, plus accrued interest, in equipment leases allegedly entered into by the Slagles with the former Ferris Productions, Inc. in 2001. We have contested the allegations. The parties are currently in settlement discussions.

On December 30, 2004, suit was filed against us in the federal district court of North Carolina, in cause number 4:04-CV-199-H2, styled *Edward and Linda Strickland v. VirTra Systems, Inc.*, seeking payment in the principal sum of \$72,000, plus accrued interest, in equipment leases allegedly entered into by Mr. Strickland with the former Ferris Productions, Inc. 2001. We have contested the allegations. The parties are currently in settlement discussions.

### **Description of Securities**

Our articles of incorporation authorize us to issue 100 million shares of common stock, of a par value of \$.005 per share, and 2,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.005 per share. As of September 6, 2005, 62,801,398 shares of common stock were issued and outstanding, and no preferred stock had been issued.