

Optex Systems Holdings Inc
Form 10-K/A
October 25, 2010

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended September 27, 2009

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

For the transition period from ___ until ___

Commission File Number 000-22573

OPTEX SYSTEMS HOLDINGS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation organization)

33- 143215
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1420 Presidential Drive
Richardson, TX
(Address of principal executive offices)

75081-2439
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (972) 644-0722

Securities Registered under Section 12(b) of the Act
None

Securities Registered under Section 12(g) of the Act
Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the issuer (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. x

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

Large accelerated filer o
Non-accelerated filer o

Accelerated filer o
Smaller reporting company x

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

The aggregate market value of the 26,111,658 shares of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant based on the closing price on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board on March 29, 2009 was \$6,789,031.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Title of Class	Shares Outstanding September 20, 2010
Common Stock	139,444,940

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This Report on Form 10-K, in particular Part II Item 7 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” contains certain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). These forward-looking statements represent our expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies concerning future events, including, but not limited to, any statements regarding our assumptions about financial performance; the continuation of historical trends; the sufficiency of our cash balances for future liquidity and capital resource needs; the expected impact of changes in accounting policies on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows; anticipated problems and our plans for future operations; and the economy in general or the future of the defense industry, all of which were subject to various risks and uncertainties.

When used in this Report on Form 10-K and other reports, statements, and information we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission” or “SEC”), in our press releases, presentations to securities analysts or investors, in oral statements made by or with the approval of an executive officer, the words or phrases “believes,” “may,” “will,” “expects,” “should,” “continue,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “will likely result,” “estimates,” “projects” or similar and variations thereof are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. However, any statements contained in this Report on Form 10-K that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. We caution that these statements by their nature involve risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond our control, and actual results may differ materially depending on a variety of important factors.

We do not assume the obligation to update any forward-looking statement. You should carefully evaluate such statements in light of factors described in this prospectus. In this Form 10-K, Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. (“Optex Systems Holdings”) has identified important factors that could cause actual results to differ from expected or historic results. You should understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all such factors. Consequently, you should not consider any such list to be a complete list of all potential risks or uncertainties.

PART I

Item 1 Description of Business

Background

Prior History - Sustut Exploration, Inc.

Sustut was a Delaware corporation formed on April 11, 2006 to search for available properties in North Central British Columbia. In May 2006, Sustut entered into an agreement which was negotiated at arms length with Richard Simpson to acquire a 100% interest in the WILLOW claim purported to be located in the Omineca Mining Division, NTS map sheet 94D/10E. The property could have been acquired from Simpson by paying a total of \$75,000 in two option payments with the last option payment being due on May 15, 2008, however, Sustut did not make the required payments and did not acquire title to those property rights.

The mineral claim which was to be Sustut's primary business expired on May 15, 2008 leaving Sustut with no operating business of which to dispose. Optex Systems Holdings does not believe it presently maintains any rights related to the Willowvale project and does not intend to pursue a mining or mineral business. In the event that Mr. Simpson seeks payment of any amount Optex Systems Holdings does not intend to make any payment to exercise any option or extend the term of the rights, if any continue to exist.

Reorganization

On March 30, 2009, a reorganization occurred whereby the then existing shareholders of Optex Systems, Inc., a private Delaware corporation ("Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware)") exchanged their shares of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) common stock with the shares of common stock of Optex Systems Holdings as follows: (i) the outstanding 85,000,000 shares of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) common stock were exchanged for 113,333,282 shares of Optex Systems Holdings common stock, (ii) the outstanding 1,027 shares of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) Series A preferred stock were exchanged for 1,027 shares of Optex Systems Holdings Series A preferred stock and (iii) the 8,131,667 shares of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) common stock purchased in the private placement were exchanged for 8,131,667 shares of Optex Systems Holdings common stock. Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) has remained a wholly-owned subsidiary of Optex Systems Holdings, and the Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) shareholders are now shareholders of Optex Systems Holdings. As a result of the reorganization, Sileas Corporation, a former shareholder of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware), beneficially owns approximately 73.52% of the issued and outstanding common stock of Optex Systems Holdings and Arland Holdings, Ltd., a former shareholder of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) owns 5.89% of the issued and outstanding common stock of Optex Systems Holdings. Furthermore, at the time of the reorganization, Andrey Oks resigned as the sole officer and director of Optex Systems Holdings. Additionally, Stanley Hirschman, Ronald Richards and Merrick Okamoto were appointed as its directors, and Stanley Hirschman, Danny Schoening and Karen Hawkins were appointed as its President, COO and V.P. of Finance/Controller, respectively.

Prior to the closing under the reorganization agreement, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) accepted subscriptions from accredited investors for a total 27.1 units, for \$45,000 per unit, with each unit consisting of 300,000 shares of common stock of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) and warrants to purchase 300,000 shares of common Stock for \$0.45 per share for a period of five years from the initial closing, which were issued by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) after the closing referenced above. Gross proceeds to Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) were \$1,219,750, and after deducting (i) a cash finder's fee of \$139,555, (ii) non-cash consideration of indebtedness owed to an investor of \$146,250, and (iii) stock issuance costs of \$59,416, the net proceeds were \$874,529. The finder also received five year warrants to purchase 2.39 units, at an exercise price of \$49,500 per unit.

Contracts

Each contract with Optex Systems Holdings' customers has specific quantities of material that need to be purchased, assembled, and finally shipped. Prior to bidding a contract, Optex Systems Holdings contacts potential sources of material and receives qualified quotations for this material. In some cases, the entire volume is given to a single supplier and in other cases, the volume might be split between several suppliers. If a contract has a single source supplier and that supplier fails to meet their obligations (e.g., quality, delivery), then Optex Systems Holdings would attempt to find an acceptable alternate supplier, and if successful, it would then renegotiate contractual deliverables (e.g., specifications, delivery, price.). Currently, approximately 15% of our total material requirements are single sourced across 14 suppliers representing approximately 17% of our active supplier base. Single sourced component requirements span across all of our major product lines. Of these single sourced components, we have material contracts (purchase orders) with firm pricing and delivery schedules in place with each of the suppliers to supply the parts necessary to satisfy our current contractual needs.

We are subject to, and must comply with various governmental regulations that impact, among other things, our revenue, operating costs, profit margins and the internal organization and operation of our business. The material regulations affecting our U.S. government business are summarized in the table below.

Regulation	Summary
Federal Acquisition Regulation	The principal set of rules in the Federal Acquisition Regulation System. This system consists of sets of regulations issued by agencies of the federal government of the United States to govern what is called the "acquisition process," which is the process through which the government purchases ("acquires") goods and services. That process consists of three phases: (1) need recognition and acquisition planning, (2) contract formation, and (3) contract administration. The FAR System regulates the activities of government personnel in carrying out that process. It does not regulate the purchasing activities of private sector firms, except to the extent that parts of it are incorporated into government solicitations and contracts by reference.
International Traffic in Arms Regulations	United States government regulations that control the export and import of defense-related articles and services on the United States Munitions List. These regulations implement the provisions of the Arms Export Control Act.
Truth in Negotiations Act	A public law enacted for the purpose of providing for full and fair disclosure by contractors in the conduct of negotiations with the government. The most significant provision included is the requirement that contractors submit certified cost and pricing data for negotiated procurements above a defined threshold, currently \$650,000. It requires contractors to provide the government with an extremely broad range of cost or pricing information relevant to the expected costs of contract performance, and it requires contractors and subcontractors to submit cost or pricing data to government and to certify that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the data are current, accurate, and complete.

Optex Systems Holdings is responsible for full compliance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation. Upon award, the contract may identify certain regulations that Optex Systems Holdings needs to meet. For example, a contract may allow progress billing pursuant to specific Federal Acquisition Regulation clauses incorporated into the contract. Other contracts may call for specific first article acceptance and testing requirements. The Federal Acquisition Regulation will identify the specific regulations that Optex Systems Holdings must follow based on the type of

contract awarded. The Federal Acquisition Regulation also contains guidelines and regulations for managing a contract after award, including conditions under which contracts may be terminated, in whole or in part, at the government's convenience or for default. These regulations also subject us to financial audits and other reviews by the government of our costs, performance, accounting and general business practices relating to our government contracts, which may result in adjustment of our contract-related costs and fees and, among other things and impose accounting rules that define allowable and unallowable costs governing our right to reimbursement under certain contracts.

First Article Testing and Acceptance requirements consist of specific steps. For example, first article testing on a Howitzer type product is very comprehensive and very time consuming. Each piece that is part of the assembly requires each dimension and material specification to be verified, and each product has in excess of 100 piece parts. Once the individual piece parts are verified to be compliant to the specification, the assembly processes are documented and verified. A sample of the production (typically 3 units) is verified to meet final performance specifications. Once the units meet the final performance specification, they are then exposed to a series of tests which simulate the lifetime use of the product in the field. This consists of exposing the units to thermal extremes, humidity, mechanical shock, vibration, and other physical exposure tests. Once completed, the units undergo a final verification that no damage has occurred as a result of the testing and that they continue to meet the performance specification. All of the information and data is recorded into a final first article inspection and test report and submitted to the customer along with the test units for final approval. First Article Acceptance and Testing is generally required on new contracts/product awards but may also be required on existing products or contracts where there has been a significant gap in production, or where the product has undergone significant manufacturing process, material, tooling, equipment or product configuration changes.

Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. is also subject to laws, regulations and executive orders restricting the use and dissemination of information classified for national security purposes and the exportation of certain products and technical data as covered by the International Traffic in Arms Regulation. In order to import or export items listed on the U.S. Munitions List, we are required to be registered with the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls office. The registration is valid for 1 year, and the registration fees are established based on the number of license applications submitted the previous year. Optex Systems Holdings currently has an approved and current registration on file with the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls office. Once the registration is approved, each import/export license must be filed separately. License approval requires the company to provide proof of need, such as a valid contract or purchase order requirement for the specific product or technical data requested on the license and requires a detailed listing of the items requested for export/import, the end-user, the end-user statement, the value of the items, consignees/freight forwarders and a copy of a valid contract or purchase order from the end-user. The approval process for the license can vary from several weeks to six months or more. The licenses Optex Systems Holdings currently uses are the DSP-5 (permanent export) and DSP-73 (temporary export).

The aforementioned licenses are valid for 48 months from date that each such license is issued as set forth on the table below.

DSP-5 Licenses	Issue Date	Expiration Date (48 months from date of issue)
050137740	01/05/2009	01/04/2013
050146207	03/13/2009	03/12/2013
050137823	01/05/2009	01/04/2013
050128943	11/24/2008	11/23/2012
050169739	06/04/2009	06/03/2013
050185923	08/28/2009	08/27/2013
050187735	03/19/2010	03/18/2014
050220671	10/01/2009	09/30/2013
050233257	06/10/2010	06/10/2014
050221743	04/01/2010	04/01/2014
050209709	02/23/2010	02/23/2010

DSP-73 Licenses	Issue Date	Expiration Date (48 months from date of issue)
730024737	02/16/2010	02/15/2014

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730007737	08/13/2008	08/12/2012
730008340	09/26/2008	09/25/2012
730008736	11/18/2008	11/17/2012
730010051	02/27/2009	02/26/2013
730026913	06/15/2010	06/15/2014

Licenses are subject to termination if a licensee is found to be in violation of the Arms Export Control Act or the International Traffic in Arms Regulations requirements. If a licensee is found to be in violation, in addition to a termination of its licenses, it can be subject to fines and penalties by the government.

Optex Systems Holdings' contracts may also be governed by the Truth in Negotiation Act requirements where certain of our contracts or proposals exceed the \$650,000 threshold and/or are deemed as sole source, or non competitive awards, covered under this Act. These contracts require that Optex Systems Holdings provide a vast array of cost and pricing data in addition to certification that our pricing data and disclosure materials are current, accurate and complete upon conclusion of the negotiation. Due to the additional disclosure and certification requirements, if a post contract award audit were to uncover that the pricing data provided was in any way not current accurate or complete as of the certification date, Optex Systems Holdings could be subjected to a defective pricing claim adjustment with accrued interest. Currently, Optex Systems Holdings does not have any pending claims as a result of defective pricing as a result of these covered contracts. Additionally, as a result of this requirement, contract price negotiations may span from two to six months and will often result in undefinitized or not to exceed ceiling priced contracts subject to future downward negotiations and price adjustments. Currently, Optex Systems Holdings does not have any undefinitized contracts subject to further price negotiation.

Our failure to comply with applicable regulations, rules and approvals or misconduct by any of our employees could result in the imposition of fines and penalties, the loss of security clearances, the loss of our U.S. government contracts or our suspension or debarment from contracting with the U.S. government generally, any of which could have a material adverse effect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. We are currently in compliance with all applicable regulations and do not have any pending claims as a result of non compliance.

The material terms of our five largest contracts are as follows:

	Customer PO/Contract	Contract Type	Contract Quantities		Total Award Value (4)	Progress	Order Period Expiration	Remaining Value (5)	Deliverables
			Min Qty	Max Qty		Billable (1)			
Optex Systems	PCL860000 thru PCL860005 (MultiplePrime Contracts)	1 year blanket order with Fixed Qty Contract release which includes ability to increase or decrease quantity on each release up to 20% from PO release quantity.	N/A	N/A	\$ 14,813,100	Yes	Expired	\$ 1,401,924	Dec 2012
Motivements d - Rock	W52H09-05-D- 0260	5 Year Firm Fixed Price (3)	138	2,100	\$ 9,762,286	Yes	30-Jun-10	\$ 4,300,662	Oct 2012
Motivements d - Rock	W52H09-05-D- 0248	5 Year Firm Fixed Price (3)	138	1,250	\$ 5,006,119	Yes	30-Jun-10	\$ 1,454,136	Apr Aug

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Automotive Components Miller - Rock	W52H09-09-D-0128	3 Yr – Evaluated Pricing (3). Restricted Procurement between Optex Systems & Miller Holzwarth	250 each supplier	250 each supplier	\$ 118,250	Yes	31-Dec-11	\$ 0	Initial delivered - Sep Add awards ex aggreg units p total
Land	40050551 (Multiple Prime Contracts)	Firm Fixed Price and Fixed Quantity Purchase Order	N/A	N/A	\$ 6,330,336	Yes	N/A	\$ 6,330,336	Jan 20 2

(1) Payment terms on shipments are net 30 days.

(2) We received one of the three awarded delivery orders against this contract as of August 30, 2010. TACOM is currently analyzing the requests for proposals for the subsequent award of the fourth delivery order. The maximum order value potential of the contract was up to \$22 million. We estimate the maximum order potential at \$22 million based on the government's estimated maximum order quantity for each periscope type times the Optex not to exceed price per unit for each of the solicited periscope assemblies. We anticipate participation in future delivery orders up to \$7.5 million although not in excess thereof.

(3) Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity type contract.

(4) "Total Award Value" as included in the table represents the total value of all delivery orders against the prime contract that have already been awarded to Optex. As the total award value represents already awarded delivery order contracts, there are no material reasons why that amount would not be received. Based on Optex's historical experience with these contracts and other like contracts, the amount awarded has directly correlated to the amount received.

(5) The "Remaining Value" depicts the open undelivered values remaining to be delivered against the contract awards. Only these undelivered values of the contracts may be subject to the contract termination clause. It has been the experience of Optex Systems that these clauses are rarely invoked.

Organizational History

On October 14, 2008, in a transaction that was consummated via public auction, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) purchased all of the assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) in exchange for \$15 million of Irvine Sensors Corporation debt and the assumption of approximately \$3.8 million of certain liabilities of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas). Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) was formed by the Longview Fund, LP and Alpha Capital Antstalt, former secured creditors of Irvine Sensors Corporation, to consummate the transaction with Optex Systems Holdings, and subsequently, on February 20, 2009, Longview Fund conveyed its ownership interest in Optex Systems Holdings to Sileas Corporation, an entity owned by three of Optex Systems Holdings' officers (one of whom is also one of Optex Systems Holdings' three directors). On March 30, 2009, a reorganization occurred whereby Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Optex Systems Holdings.

Products

Optex Systems Holdings' products are installed on various types of U.S. military land vehicles, such as the Abrams and Bradley fighting vehicles, light armored and advanced security vehicles and have been selected for installation on the Future Combat Systems Stryker vehicle. Optex Systems Holdings also manufactures and delivers numerous periscope configurations, rifle and surveillance sights and night vision optical assemblies. Optex Systems Holdings delivers its products both directly to the military services and to prime contractors.

Optex Systems Holdings delivers high volume products, under multi-year contracts, to large defense contractors and government customers. Optex Systems Holdings has a reputation for quality and credibility with its customers as a strategic supplier. Optex Systems Holdings also anticipates the opportunity to integrate some of its night vision and optical sights products into commercial applications.

Specific product lines include:

..

Electronic sighting systems

- .. Mechanical sighting systems
- .. Laser protected glass periscopes
- .. Laser protected plastic periscopes

..	Non-laser protected plastic periscopes
..	Howitzer sighting systems
..	Ship binoculars
..	Replacement optics (e.g. filters, mirrors)

Location and Facility

We are located in Richardson, TX in a 49,000 square foot facility, and as of August 30, 2010, we had 88 full time equivalent employees. We operate with a single shift, and capacity could be expanded by adding a second shift. Our proprietary processes and methodologies provide barriers to entry by other competing suppliers. In many cases, we are the sole source provider or one of only two providers of a product. We have capabilities which include machining, bonding, painting, tracking, engraving and assembly and can perform both optical and environmental testing in-house.

We lease our facility. Effective as of January 4, 2010, Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. renewed its Richardson, TX lease. Under the terms of the amendment:

- .. The lease term is extended until July 31, 2015.
- ..The base rent is as follows: until 7/31/2010, \$0.00 per square foot, from 8/1/2010 – 7/31/2013, \$4.70 per square foot and from 8/1/2013 – 7/31/2015, \$4.95 per square foot.
- .. A \$195,352.00 improvement allowance is included.
- ..For the first two years of the extended term, the landlord has granted the option to take over additional space at similar terms as in the amendment.

Prior Operational/Financial Challenges; Recovery; and Future Growth Potential

While Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Irvine Sensors Corporation, Irvine Sensors Corporation faced certain business challenges and utilized the cash flow from Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) to meet its own funding needs. Accordingly, the diversion of its cash flow to Irvine Sensors Corporation left Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) with limited working capital to satisfy its own operating needs.

As of the year ended September 28, 2008, Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) reported \$4.3 million of liabilities attributable to corporate expenses allocated to Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) through an intercompany payable account “Due to Parent”. These costs were for expenses allocated by Irvine Sensors Corporation to Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas), including legal, audit, and consulting fees; insurance costs; and significant amounts of Irvine Sensors Corporation general overhead allocated to Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas). The outstanding “Due to Parent” balance was not acquired as part of the October 14, 2008 transaction. Therefore, this balance will have no impact on future operating results or liquidity.

The estimated total General and Administrative expenses assuming Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) was operated on a stand-alone basis during the 2008 fiscal year are:

	Year- Ended September 28, 2008
Accounting & Auditing Fees	\$ 250,000

Legal Fees	60,000
Consulting Fees	60,000
Workers Comp & General Insurance	70,000
Total	\$ 440,000

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As a result of the Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) purchase on October 14, 2008, these general and administrative costs were incurred and paid directly by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) for the 2009 fiscal year, and have been reflected in the financial statements.

Since the acquisition, the business outlook for the operating business formerly owned by Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) has changed dramatically. Management has strengthened Optex Systems Holdings' balance sheet and has increased operational efficiencies and productivity, as demonstrated by the significant \$4.5 million reduction in operating loss to \$(129,248) versus \$(4,654,251) for (i) the total for the periods September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008 (Predecessor) and October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009 (Successor) and (ii) the year ended September 28, 2008 (Predecessor), respectively. Management expects to deliver additional improvement in operations over time.

In some cases, we may receive orders subject to subsequent price negotiation on contracts exceeding the \$650,000 federal government simplified acquisition threshold. These "undefinitized" contracts are considered firm contracts, but as Cost Accounting Standards Board covered contracts, they are subject to the Truth in Negotiations Act disclosure requirements and downward-only price negotiation. As of September 28, 2008, \$4.0 million of booked orders was subject to this criteria. As of June 27, 2010, there were no booked orders subject to this criteria. Our experience has been that the historically negotiated price differentials have been immaterial and we do not anticipate any significant downward adjustments on these booked orders.

We are currently bidding on several substantial government contracts to expand sales and production beyond the current production and backlog. We are also exploring possibilities to adapt some of our products for commercial use in those markets that demonstrate potential for solid revenue growth.

Market Opportunity – U.S. Military

Our products are currently marketed to the military and related government markets. Since 1998, annual U.S. military spending has increased over 225% to over \$600 billion. The trend of significant growth in government spending on the military and defense is very positive for Optex Systems Holdings and others in the defense industry sector. The data suggests that the market continues to be robust and Optex Systems Holdings believes the markets for new and replacement parts, such as those manufactured by Optex Systems Holdings, are significant.

The chart below was derived from public government spending sources and depicts total U.S. Military Spending from 1998 through 2008. Total military spending increased from \$268.2 billion in 1998 to \$607.3 billion in 2008 representing a total increase in military spending of 226% in the last 10 years. It is difficult to directly tie this spending to any specific military vehicles; however, Optex Systems Holdings serves the U.S. armed forces and various state national guards. The purpose of including this chart is to provide the reader with trend data showing increased military spending by the government since 1998, which is favorable for Optex Systems Holdings' overall business.

Source: Government Printing Office, U.S. Budget Historical Tables, FY 2008, Table 3.2 Outlays by function and subfunction, 1962-2012

The following factors are important to the U.S. military:

- “ Reliability – failure can cost lives
- “ Time delivery to schedule
- “ Cost effectiveness
- “ Armed forces need to be able to see to perform
- “ Mission critical products.

Optex Systems Holdings focuses on delivering products that satisfy these factors and believes it is well positioned to continue to service U.S. military needs.

Market Opportunity – Commercial

Optex Systems Holdings’ products are currently sold to military and related government markets. We believe there may be opportunities to commercialize various products we presently manufacture to address other markets. Our initial focus will be directed in three product areas.

“Big Eye Binoculars – While the military application we produce is based on mature military designs, Optex Systems Holdings owns all castings, tooling and glass technology. These large fixed mount binoculars could be sold to cruise ships, personal yachts and cities/municipalities.

“Night Vision Sight – Optex Systems Holdings has manufactured the optical system for the NL-61 Night Vision Sight for the Ministry of Defense of Israel. This technology could be implemented for commercial applications.

“Infrared Imaging Equipment – Optex Systems Holdings manufactures and assembles infrared imaging equipment and components for Raytheon’s Thermal Imaging M36 Mount product. This equipment and technology has potential to be assembled for border patrol, police and governmental security agencies.

Customer Base

Optex Systems Holdings serves customers in three primary categories: as prime contractor (Tank-automotive and Armaments Command, U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps), as subcontractor (General Dynamics, BAE, Raytheon and Northrop) and also as a supplier to foreign governments (Israel, Australia and NAMSA). Although we do serve all three of these categories, for the nine months ended June 27, 2010, we derived approximately 90% of the gross business revenue from three customers, with 50% from General Dynamics Land Systems Divisions, 32% from Tank-automotive and Armaments Command and 8% from NorcaTec LLC with which we have approximately 50 discrete contracts for items that are utilized in vehicles, product lines and spare parts. Given the size of General Dynamics Land System Division and Tank-automotive and Armaments Command as well as the fact that there are multiple contracts with each entity, which are not interdependent, we are of the opinion that this provides us with a fairly well diversified revenue pool.

Marketing Plan

Potential Entrants – Low. In order to enter this market, potential competitors must overcome several barriers to entry. The first hurdle is that an entrant would need to prove to the government agency in question the existence of a government approved accounting system for larger contracts. Second, the entrant would need to develop the processes required to produce the product. Third, the entrant would then need to produce the product and then submit successful test requirements (many of which require lengthy government consultation for completion). Finally, in many cases the customer has an immediate need and therefore cannot wait for this qualification cycle and therefore must issue the contracts to existing suppliers.

Buyers – Medium. In most cases the buyers (usually government agencies or defense contractors) have two fairly strong suppliers. It is in their best interest to keep at least two, and therefore in some cases the contracts are split between suppliers. In the case of larger contracts, the customer can request an open book policy on costs and expects a reasonable margin to have been applied.

Substitutes – Low. Optex Systems Holdings has both new vehicle contracts and replacement part contracts for the exact same product. The U.S. government has declared that the Abrams/Bradley base vehicles will be the ground vehicle of choice out through 2040. The Bradley vehicle has been in service for 28 years, the Abrams for 27 years. Therefore it appears that the systems are capable of a life of approximately 30 years. In February 2008, the U.S. Army signed a 5 year multi-year third party contract for the delivery of improved Abrams and Bradleys. The contract is for up to 435 tanks and 540 Bradley vehicles. These are the only production tanks currently being procured by the government. This in conjunction with the 30 year life span supports their continued use through 2040. There are no replacement systems known to be proposed or funded at this time. The Abrams is the principal battle tank of the United States Army and Marine Corps, and the armies of Egypt, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and since 2007, Australia. The new contract terms allow efficiencies within the supply chain and a very long return on investment on new vehicle proposals.

Suppliers – Low to Medium. The suppliers of standard processes (e.g.: casting, machining, plating) have very little power. Given the current state of the economy, they need to be very competitive to gain and /or maintain contracts. Those suppliers of products that use top secret clearance processes are slightly better off; however, there continues to be multiple avenues of supply and therefore moderate power.

Industry Competitors – Low. The current suppliers have been partitioned according to their processes and the products. Optex Systems Holdings and Miller-Holzwarth, Inc. both compete for plastic periscope products whereas Optex Systems Holdings and Seiler Instrument & Manufacturing Co., Inc., have competed on the higher level periscope products. In the last 12-18 months, we have begun to challenge Seiler in areas where they have long held the dominant role. For example, while the existing Howitzer contracts are at low margins, the new bids will be at a much higher margin now that we have proven we can produce the product.

The second model is a two by two matrix for products and customers.

This product/customer matrix sets forth our four basic approaches:

- 1) Sell existing products to existing customers.
- 2) Sell existing products to new customers.
- 3) Develop new products to meet the needs of our existing customers.

- 4) Develop new products to meet the needs of new customers.

The product categories described in the above matrix are associated with the product lines set forth below:

Name	Product Line
M137, M187, M119 Aiming Device	Howitzer Sighting Systems
Aiming Circle	Howitzer Sighting Systems
Periscopes	Laser Protected Plastic Periscopes
Collimators	Electronic Sighting Systems
Back Up Sights	Mechanical Sighting Systems
ICWS	Laser Protected Glass Periscopes

Those “new customers” listed (BAE and Textron) are producers of armored vehicles. Optex Systems Holdings has provided them quotations for laser protected plastic periscopes and mechanical sighting systems. Both of these companies have previously purchased products from Optex Systems Holdings. “New Customers” listed (L3 and ITT) are potential customers for night vision products.

Operations Plan

Our operations plan can be broken down into three distinct areas: material management, manufacturing space planning and efficient economies of scale.

Materials Management –

The largest portion of our costs are materials. We have completed the following activities in order to demonstrate continuous improvement:

- Successful completion of ISO9001:2008 certification
- Weekly cycle counts on inventory items
- Weekly material review board meeting on non-moving piece parts
- Kanban kitting on products with consistent ship weekly ship quantities
- Daily review of yields and product velocity
- Bill of material reviews prior to work order release

Future continuous improvement opportunities include installation and training of shop floor control module within the ERP system and organizational efficiencies of common procurement techniques among buyers.

Manufacturing Space Planning –

We currently lease 49,000 square feet of manufacturing space, and we have the ability to lease additional space (see “Location and Facility”). Given the ample building opportunities along with competitive lease rates, our objective is to maintain building and building-related costs consistent with prior historical norms on a percentage of sales basis.

Consistent with the space planning, we will drive economies of scale to reduce support costs on a percentage of sales perspective. These cost reductions can then be either brought directly to the bottom line or used for business investment.

This process is driven by the use of six sigma techniques and process standardization. Initial activities in this area have been the successful six sigma projects in several production areas which has led to improved output and customer approval on the aesthetics of the work environment. In addition to the 5S projects, we have used the Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve, Control Problem Solving technique to identify bottlenecks within the process flow and improve product yields. These successful techniques can then be duplicated across the production floor and drive operational improvements.

Intellectual Property

We utilize several highly specialized and unique processes in the manufacture of our products. While we believe that these trade secrets have value, it is probable that our future success will depend primarily on the innovation, technical expertise, manufacturing and marketing abilities of our personnel. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain the confidentiality of our trade secrets or that our non-disclosure agreements will provide meaningful protection of our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information in the event of any unauthorized use, misappropriation or other disclosure. The confidentiality agreements that are designed to protect our trade secrets could be breached, and we might not have adequate remedies for the breach. Additionally, our trade secrets and proprietary know-how might otherwise become known or be independently discovered by others. We do not possess any patents.

Our competitors, many of which have substantially greater resources, may have applied for or obtained, or may in the future apply for and obtain, patents that will prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make and sell some of our products. Although we believe that our products do not infringe on the patents or other proprietary rights of third parties, we cannot assure you that third parties will not assert infringement claims against us or that such claims will not be successful.

Competition

The markets for our products are competitive. We compete primarily on the basis of our ability to design and engineer products to meet performance specifications set by our customers. Our customers include the military and government end users as well as prime contractors that purchase component parts or subassemblies, which they incorporate into their end products. Product pricing, quality, customer support, experience, reputation and financial stability are also important competitive factors.

There are a limited number of competitors in each of the markets for the various types of products that we design, manufacture and sell. At this time we consider our primary competitors to be Seiler Instruments, Miller-Holzwarth, Kent Periscopes, and EO System Co.

Our competitors are often well entrenched, particularly in the defense markets. Some of these competitors have substantially greater resources than we do. While we believe that the quality of our technologies and product offerings provides us with a competitive advantage over certain manufacturers, some of our competitors have significantly more financial and other resources than we do to spend on the research and development of their technologies and for funding the construction and operation of commercial scale plants.

We expect our competitors to continue to improve the design and performance of their products. We cannot assure investors that our competitors will not develop enhancements to, or future generations of, competitive products that will offer superior price or performance features, or that new technology or processes will not emerge that render our products less competitive or obsolete. Increased competitive pressure could lead to lower prices for our products, thereby adversely affecting our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, competitive pressures may force us to implement new technologies at a substantial cost, and we may not be able to successfully develop or expend the financial resources necessary to acquire new technology. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully in the future.

External Growth Potential/Roll-Up Opportunities

We operate in a business environment which is highly fragmented with numerous private companies, many of which were established more than 20 years ago. We believe there may be opportunities to pursue mergers with these

competitors. We are not aware of any previous attempts to consolidate companies with our defense manufacturing expertise.

The typical company we compete with has 50-100 employees and annual revenue of \$20-\$50 million dollars. Most of these private companies have never had the opportunity to enjoy the benefits of consolidation and the resulting economies of scale associated with a larger entity.

We plan to engage our competition on a selective basis, and to explore all opportunities to grow our operations through mergers and/or acquisitions. We have no acquisition agreements pending at this time and are not currently in discussions or negotiations with any third parties.

Employees

Optex Systems Holdings had 84 full time equivalent employees as of June 27, 2010. Optex Systems Holdings uses a small temporary work force to handle peak loads. To the best of its knowledge, Optex Systems Holdings is compliant with local prevailing wage, contractor licensing and insurance regulations, and has good relations with its employees.

Item 1A Risk Factors

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Prospective investors should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included or referred to in this prospectus, before purchasing shares of our common stock. There are numerous and varied risks, known and unknown, that may prevent us from achieving our goals. The risks described below are not the only risks we will face. If any of these risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and investors in our common stock could lose all or part of their investment. The risks and uncertainties described below are not exclusive and are intended to reflect the material risks that are specific to us, material risks related to our industry and material risks related to companies that undertake a public offering or seek to maintain a class of securities that is registered or traded on any exchange or over-the-counter market.

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Risks Related to our Business

We expect that we will need to raise additional capital in the future; additional funds may not be available on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all.

We anticipate we will have to raise additional capital in the future to service our debt and to finance our future working capital needs. We cannot assure you that any additional capital will be available on a timely basis, on acceptable terms, or at all. Future equity or debt financings may be difficult to obtain. If we are not able to obtain additional capital as may be required, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We anticipate that our capital requirements will depend on many factors, including:

- .. our ability to fulfill backlog;
- .. our ability to procure additional production contracts;

- .. our ability to control costs;
- .. the timing of payments and reimbursements from government and other contracts, including but not limited to changes in federal government military spending and the federal government procurement process;
- .. increased sales and marketing expenses;
- .. technological advancements and competitors' response to our products;
- .. capital improvements to new and existing facilities;
- .. our relationships with customers and suppliers; and
- .. general economic conditions including the effects of future economic slowdowns, acts of war or terrorism and the current international conflicts.

Even if available, financings may involve significant costs and expenses, such as legal and accounting fees, diversion of management's time and efforts, and substantial transaction costs. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, or at all, we may be unable to finance our operations, develop or enhance our products, expand our sales and marketing programs, take advantage of future opportunities or respond to competitive pressures.

Current economic conditions may adversely affect our ability to continue operations.

Current economic conditions may cause a decline in business and consumer spending and capital market performance, which could adversely affect our business and financial performance. Our ability to raise funds, upon which we are fully dependent to continue to expand our operations, may be adversely affected by current and future economic conditions, such as a reduction in the availability of credit, financial market volatility and economic recession.

Our ability to fulfill our backlog may have an effect on our long term ability to procure contracts and fulfill current contracts.

Our ability to fulfill our backlog may be limited by our ability to devote sufficient financial and human capital resources and limited by available material supplies. If we do not fulfill our backlog in a timely manner, we may experience delays in product delivery which would postpone receipt of revenue from those delayed deliveries. Additionally, if we are consistently unable to fulfill our backlog, this may be a disincentive to customers to award large contracts to us in the future until they are comfortable that we can effectively manage our backlog.

Our historical operations depend on government contracts and subcontracts. We face risks related to contracting with the federal government, including federal budget issues and fixed price contracts.

Future general political and economic conditions, which cannot be accurately predicted, may directly and indirectly affect the quantity and allocation of expenditures by federal agencies. Even the timing of incremental funding commitments to existing, but partially funded, contracts can be affected by these factors. Therefore, cutbacks or re-allocations in the federal budget could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations. Obtaining government contracts may also involve long purchase and payment cycles, competitive bidding, qualification requirements, delays or changes in funding, budgetary constraints, political agendas, extensive specification development, price negotiations and milestone requirements. In addition, our government contracts are primarily fixed price contracts, which may prevent us from recovering costs incurred in excess of budgeted costs. Fixed price contracts require us to estimate the total project cost based on preliminary projections of the project's requirements.

The financial viability of any given project depends in large part on our ability to estimate such costs accurately and complete the project on a timely basis. Some of those contracts are for products that are new to our business and are thus subject to unanticipated impacts to manufacturing costs. Given the current economic conditions, it is also possible that even if our estimates are reasonable at the time made, that prices of materials are subject to unanticipated adverse fluctuation. In the event our actual costs exceed fixed contractual costs of our product contracts, we will not be able to recover the excess costs which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. We examine these contracts on a regular basis and accrue for anticipated losses on these contracts, if necessary. As of July 27, 2010, we had approximately \$1.3 million of loss provision accrued for these fixed price contracts.

Approximately 95% of our contracts contain contract termination clauses for convenience. In the event these clauses should be invoked by our customers, future revenues against these contracts could be affected, however these clauses allow for a full recovery of any incurred contract cost plus a reasonable fee up through and as a result of the contract termination. We are currently unaware of any pending terminations on our existing contracts. In some cases, contract awards may be issued that are subject to renegotiation at a date (up to 180 days) subsequent to the initial award date. Generally, these subsequent negotiations have had an immaterial impact (zero to 5%) on the contract price of the affected contracts. Currently, none of our awarded contracts are subject to renegotiation.

If we fail to scale our operations appropriately in response to growth and changes in demand, we may be unable to meet competitive challenges or exploit potential market opportunities, and our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Our past growth has placed, and any future growth in our historical business is expected to continue to place, a significant strain on our management personnel, infrastructure and resources. To implement our current business and product plans, we will need to continue to expand, train, manage and motivate our workforce, and expand our operational and financial systems, as well as our manufacturing and service capabilities. All of these endeavors will require substantial management effort and additional capital. If we are unable to effectively manage our expanding operations, we may be unable to scale our business quickly enough to meet competitive challenges or exploit potential market opportunities, and our current or future business could be materially and adversely affected.

We do not have long-term employment agreements with our key personnel, other than our Chief Operating Officer. If we are not able to retain our key personnel or attract additional key personnel as required, we may not be able to implement our business plan and our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We depend to a large extent on the abilities and continued participation of our executive officers and other key employees. The loss of any key employee could have a material adverse effect on our business. We currently have only one employment agreement, with our Chief Operating Officer, and we do not presently maintain “key man” insurance on any key employees. We believe that as our activities increase and change in character, additional, experienced personnel will be required to implement our business plan. Competition for such personnel is intense, and we cannot assure you that they will be available when required, or that we will have the ability to attract and retain them. In addition, we do not presently have depth of staffing in our executive, operational and financial management areas. Until additional key personnel can be successfully integrated into our operations, the timing or success of which we cannot currently predict, our results of operations and ultimate success will be vulnerable to challenges associated with recruiting additional key personnel and difficulties associated with the loss of any key personnel in the future.

Our intangible assets or goodwill may suffer impairment in the future.

Goodwill represents the cost of acquired businesses in excess of fair value of the related net assets at acquisition. Valuation of intangible assets, such as goodwill, requires us to make significant estimates and assumptions including, but not limited to, estimating future cash flows from product sales, developing appropriate discount rates, maintaining customer relationships and renewing customer contracts, and approximating the useful lives of the intangible assets acquired. To the extent actual results differ from these estimates, our intangible assets or goodwill may suffer impairment in the future that will impact our results of operations. We reviewed the fair market value of our goodwill and intangible assets as of March 28, 2010, and determined that no impairment of goodwill had occurred. There have been no material changes to our assumptions or estimates that would result in impairment. However, we intend to continue to monitor the value of our intangible assets and goodwill in order to identify any impairment that may occur in the future.

Certain of our products are dependent on specialized sources of supply that are potentially subject to disruption which could have a material, adverse impact on our business.

Optex Systems Holdings has selectively single-sourced some of our material components in order to mitigate excess procurement costs associated with significant tooling and startup costs. Furthermore, because of the nature of government contracts, we are often required to purchase selected items from U.S. government approved suppliers, which may further limit our ability to utilize multiple supply sources for these key components.

To the extent any of these single sourced or government approved suppliers should have disruptions in deliveries due to production, quality, or other issues, Optex Systems Holdings may also experience related production delays or unfavorable cost increases associated with retooling and qualifying alternate suppliers. The impact of delays resulting from disruptions in supply for these items could negatively impact our revenue, our customer reputation, and our results of operations. In addition, significant price increases from single-source suppliers could have a negative impact on our profitability to the extent that we are unable to recover these cost increases on our fixed price contracts.

Each contract has a specific quantity of material which needs to be purchased, assembled, and finally shipped. Prior to bidding a contract, Optex Systems Holdings contacts potential sources of material and receives qualified quotations for this material. In some cases, the entire volume is given to a single supplier and in other cases, the volume might be split between several suppliers. If a contract has a single source supplier and that supplier fails to meet their obligations (e.g., quality, delivery), then Optex Systems Holdings would find an alternate supplier and bring this information back to the final customer. Contractual deliverables would then be re-negotiated (e.g., specifications, delivery, price). Currently, approximately 15% of our total material requirements are single-sourced across 14 suppliers representing approximately 17% of our active supplier base. Single-sourced component requirements span across all of our major product lines. The vast majority of these single-sourced components could be provided by another supplier with minimal interruption in schedule (supply delay of 3 months or less) or increased costs. We do not believe these single sourced materials to pose any significant risk to Optex Systems Holdings as other suppliers are capable of satisfying the purchase requirements in a reasonable time period with minimal increases in cost. Of these single sourced components, we have contracts (purchase orders) with firm pricing and delivery schedules in place with each of the suppliers to supply parts in satisfaction of our current contractual needs.

We consider only those specialized single source suppliers where a disruption in the supply chain would result in a period of three months or longer for Optex Systems Holdings to identify and qualify a suitable replacement to present a material financial or schedule risk. In the table below we identify only those specialized single source suppliers and the product lines supported by those materials.

Product Line	Supplier	Supply Item	Risk	Purchase Orders
Periscopes	TSP, Inc.	Window used on all glass & plastic periscopes	Proprietary coatings would take in excess of 6 months to identify and qualify an alternative source	Current firm fixed price & quantity purchase orders are in place with the supplier to meet all contractual requirements. Supplier is on schedule.
Periscopes	Spartec Polycast	Acrylic raw material used on plastic periscope assemblies	This material has quality characteristics which would take in excess of 6 months to identify and qualify an alternative source.	Current firm fixed price & quantity purchase orders are in place with the supplier to meet all contractual requirements. Supplier is on schedule.

Howitzers	Danaher Controls	Counter Assembly for M137 & M187 Howitzer programs	Critical assembly would take in excess of 6 months to identify and qualify an alternative source. Currently, the only U.S. government approved supplier.	Current firm fixed price & quantity purchase orders are in place with the supplier to meet all contractual requirements. Supplier is on schedule.
Other	SWS Trimac	Subcontracted Electron Beam Welding	Subcontracted welder that is the only qualified supplier for General Dynamics Land Systems muzzle reference system collimator assemblies. This operation would take in excess of 6 months to identify and qualify an alternative supplier.	Current firm fixed price & quantity purchase orders are in place with the supplier to meet all contractual requirements. Supplier is on schedule.

The defense technology supply industry is subject to technological change and if we are not able to keep up with our competitors and/or they develop advanced technology as response to our products, we may be at a competitive disadvantage.

The market for our products is generally characterized by technological developments, evolving industry standards, changes in customer requirements, frequent new product introductions and enhancements, short product life cycles and severe price competition. Our competitors could also develop new, more advanced technologies in reaction to our products. Currently accepted industry standards may change. Our success depends substantially on our ability, on a cost-effective and timely basis, to continue to enhance our existing products and to develop and introduce new products that take advantage of technological advances and adhere to evolving industry standards. An unexpected change in one or more of the technologies related to our products, in market demand for products based on a particular technology or of accepted industry standards could materially and adversely affect our business. We may or may not be able to develop new products in a timely and satisfactory manner to address new industry standards and technological changes, or to respond to new product announcements by others. In addition, new products may or may not achieve market acceptance.

Unexpected warranty and product liability claims could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The possibility of future product failures could cause us to incur substantial expense to repair or replace defective products. Some of our customers require that we warrant the quality of our products to meet customer requirements and be free of defects for up to fifteen months subsequent to delivery. Approximately 50% of our current contract deliveries are covered by these warranty clauses. We establish reserves for warranty claims based on our historical rate of less than one percent of returned shipments against these contracts. There can be no assurance that this reserve will be sufficient if we were to experience an unexpectedly high incidence of problems with our products. Significant increases in the incidence of such claims may adversely affect our sales and our reputation with consumers. Costs associated with warranty and product liability claims could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We derive almost all of our revenue from three customers and the loss of any customer or more than one customers could have a material adverse effect on our revenues.

For the nine months ended June 27, 2010, we derived approximately 90% of the gross business revenue from three customers, with 50% from General Dynamics Land Systems Divisions, 32% from Tank-automotive and Armaments Command and 8% from NorcaTec LLC. Procuring new customers and contracts may partially mitigate this risk.

A decision by either General Dynamics Land System Division or Tank-automotive and Armaments Command to cease issuing contracts could have a significant material impact on our business and results of operations. There can be no assurance that we could replace these customers on a timely basis or at all.

We have approximately 90 discrete contracts with General Dynamics Land System Division and Tank-automotive and Armaments Command. If they choose to terminate these contracts, Optex Systems Holdings is entitled to fully recover all contractual costs and reasonable profits incurred up to or as a result of the terminated contract.

We do not possess any patents and rely solely on trade secrets to protect our intellectual property.

We utilize several highly specialized and unique processes in the manufacture of our products, for which we rely solely on trade secrets to protect our innovations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain the confidentiality of our trade secrets or that our non-disclosure agreements will provide meaningful protection of our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information in the event of any unauthorized use, misappropriation or other disclosure. The confidentiality agreements that are designed to protect our trade secrets could be breached, and we might not have adequate remedies for the breach.

It is also possible that our trade secrets will otherwise become known or independently developed by our competitors, many of which have substantially greater resources, and these competitors may have applied for or obtained, or may in the future apply for or obtain, patents that will prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make and sell some of our products. Although based upon our general knowledge (and we have not conducted exhaustive patent searches), we believe that our products do not infringe on the patents or other proprietary rights of third parties; however, we cannot assure you that third parties will not assert infringement claims against us or that such claims will not be successful.

In the future, we may look to acquire other businesses in our industry and the acquisitions will require us to use substantial resources, among other things.

At some time in the future, we may decide to pursue a consolidation strategy with other businesses in our industry. In order to successfully acquire other businesses, we would be forced to spend significant resources in both acquisition and transactional costs, which could divert substantial resources in terms of both financial and personnel capital from our current operations. Additionally, we might assume liabilities of the acquired business, and the repayment of those liabilities could have a material adverse impact on our cash flow. Furthermore, when a new business is integrated into our ongoing business, it is possible that there would be a period of integration and adjustment required which could divert resources from ongoing business operations.

Conversion of our Series A preferred stock could cause substantial dilution to our existing common stock holders, and certain other rights of the preferred stock holders present other risks to our existing common stock holders.

As of September 20, 2010, we had 139,444,940 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding, as well as 1,027 shares of our Series A preferred stock issued and outstanding. The Series A preferred stock is convertible into 41,080,000 shares of our common stock, and upon conversion, the Series A preferred stock would represent 21.7% of our outstanding common stock. This would greatly dilute the holdings of our existing common stockholders. In addition, the preferred shareholders vote on a one-to-one basis with our common shareholders on an as converted basis.

Furthermore, in the event of a liquidation, the holders of our Series A preferred stock would receive priority liquidation payments before payments to common shareholders equal to the amount of the stated value of the preferred stock before any distributions would be made to our common shareholders. The total stated value of our preferred stock is \$6,162,000, so the preferred shareholders would be entitled to receive that amount before any distributions could be made to common shareholders. Our assets with liquidation value are exceeded by our liabilities on our balance sheet; therefore, upon a liquidation, there would be no assets remaining for distribution to common shareholders.

Lastly, the preferred shareholders have the right, by majority vote of the shares of preferred stock, to generally approve any issuances by us of equity and/or indebtedness, which is not ordinary course trade indebtedness. Therefore, the preferred shareholders can effectively bar us from entering into a transaction which they feel is not in

their best interests even if the transaction would otherwise be in the best interests of Optex Systems Holdings and its common shareholders.

If resales of our stock by the selling shareholders listed in our original SB-2 were held to be in violation of the Securities Act of 1933, we could experience significant negative consequences

We have attempted to determine whether the selling shareholders listed in our original Form SB-2, declared effective in May 2007, complied with the prospectus delivery requirements set forth in Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933. If the prospectus delivery requirements were not met by the selling shareholders, then we could also be liable for violating Section 5. As current management was not appointed until 2009, we have to rely on third parties to obtain information from 2007. We have contacted prior company counsel for historical information, but they were unable to supply specific details, thus we still have insufficient information to form a definitive opinion regarding this matter. If a section 5 violation was found by a court or other legal body to have occurred, and the alleged violation was not barred by the statute of limitations under Section 13 of the Securities Act of 1933, purchasers of the shares registered under the 2007 SB-2 could have a right of rescission or a claim for other damages, and the SEC could commence an enforcement action against us. Any of these actions could potentially have a material adverse effect on us and our stock price.

We have utilized various investor relations firms which have published materials regarding us; however, there may be materials published without our knowledge or consent. To the extent any of these materials describes our securities without disclosing the receipt of consideration by these investor relations firms, there may be liability under Section 17(b) of the Securities Act of 1933.

Section 17(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 states: "It shall be unlawful for any person, by the use of any means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by the use of the mails, to publish, give publicity to, or circulate any notice, circular, advertisement, newspaper, article, letter, investment service, or communication which, though not purporting to offer a security for sale, describes such security for a consideration received or to be received, directly or indirectly, from an issuer, underwriter, or dealer, without fully disclosing the receipt, whether past or prospective, of such consideration and the amount thereof." With regard to services provided by ECON Corporate Services, there may have been materials published, without our knowledge or consent, that contained a description of our securities without appropriate disclosure of consideration received or to be received directly or indirectly from us. This nondisclosure could give rise to liability under Section 17(b).

Risks Relating to the Reorganization

One of our directors, who is also one of our executive officers, beneficially owns a substantial percentage of Optex Systems Holdings' outstanding common stock, which gives him control over certain major decisions on which Optex Systems Holdings' stockholders may vote, which may discourage an acquisition of Optex Systems Holdings.

As a result of the reorganization, Sileas Corp., which is owned by Optex Systems Holdings' three officers (one of whom is also one of Optex Systems Holdings' three directors), beneficially owns, in the aggregate, 73.52% of Optex Systems Holdings' outstanding common stock. One director who is also an executive officer, Stanley Hirschman, owns the majority equity interest in Sileas. The interests of Optex Systems Holdings' management may differ from the interests of other stockholders. As Optex Systems Holdings' executive management has the right and ability to control virtually all corporate actions requiring stockholder approval, irrespective of how Optex Systems Holdings' other stockholders may vote, including the following actions:

- .. confirming or defeating the election of directors;
- .. amending or preventing amendment of Optex Systems Holdings' certificate of incorporation or bylaws;
- .. effecting or preventing a reorganization, sale of assets or other corporate transaction; and

.. controlling the outcome of any other matter submitted to the stockholders for vote.

Optex Systems Holdings' management's beneficial stock ownership may discourage a potential acquirer from seeking to acquire shares of Optex Systems Holdings' common stock or otherwise attempting to obtain control of Optex Systems Holdings, which in turn could reduce the stock price or prevent Optex Systems Holdings' stockholders from realizing a premium over Optex Systems Holdings' stock price.

If Sileas is unable to meet its obligations under the purchase money note to the party from which it purchased its stock holdings in Optex Systems Holdings, there could be a change in control in Optex Systems Holdings.

On February 20, 2009, Sileas purchased 100% of the equity and debt interest held by Longview Fund, L.P., representing 90% of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware), in a private transaction. The purchase price for the acquisition of Longview's position was \$13,524,405, and the consideration was paid in the form of a promissory note. The obligations of Sileas under the promissory note are secured by a security interest in Optex Systems Holdings' common and preferred stock owned by Sileas. As Sileas has no operations or business activities other than holding the purchased assets, Sileas is depending upon the value of its common stock and preferred stock holdings in Optex Systems Holdings to increase over time in order to pay its obligations under the promissory note. If the value of the holdings does not sufficiently increase, and Sileas is unable to meet its payment obligations, Longview could exercise its remedies with respect to its security interest and take control of the pledged stock, and thus there would be a change in control of Optex Systems Holdings, as Sileas is currently the majority owner of Optex Systems Holdings. There can be no guarantee that the investment objectives of Longview will be the same as those of Sileas or our other shareholders. In the event that control shifts to Longview from Sileas, Longview may vote its shares differently than Sileas would have voted under similar circumstances. Merrick Okamoto, a director of Optex Systems Holdings, is a control person of Viking Asset Management, which controls Longview Fund.

Public company compliance may make it more difficult to attract and retain officers and directors ..

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and new rules subsequently implemented by the SEC have required changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. As a public entity, Optex Systems Holdings expects these new rules and regulations to increase compliance costs in 2010 and beyond and to make certain activities more time consuming and costly. As a public entity, Optex Systems Holdings also expects that these new rules and regulations may make it more difficult and expensive for Optex Systems Holdings to obtain director and officer liability insurance in the future and it may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for Optex Systems Holdings to attract and retain qualified persons to serve as directors or as executive officers.

We did not give separate notice by mailing to then current shareholders of Sustut of the written consent by Andrey Oks as the majority shareholder of the reorganization.

Section 228(e) of the Delaware General Corporation Law requires "[p]rompt notice of the taking of the corporate action without a meeting by less than unanimous written consent shall be given to those stockholders . . . who have not consented in writing." Prior management of Sustut did not give notice to the other then existing shareholders of Sustut of the written consent of Andrey Oks in lieu of a meeting of stockholders approving the reorganization on March 26, 2009 in compliance with Section 228(e). On April 3, 2009, current management filed a Form 8-K which detailed the transaction although it did not specifically mention approval of the transaction by Andrey Oks as the majority shareholder of Sustut. Potential ramifications of this lack of compliance with Section 228(e) could include possible inquiry or litigation from then existing shareholders of Sustut for failure of being made aware of the consent. To the knowledge of current management of Optex Systems Holdings, there have been no claims or inquiries made and/or any litigation filed by then current shareholders of Sustut for failure to receive notice under Section 228(e) of the Delaware General Corporation Law.

Risks Relating to our Common Stock

Optex Systems Holdings' stock price may be volatile.

The market price of Optex Systems Holdings' common stock is likely to be highly volatile and could fluctuate widely in price in response to various factors, many of which are beyond Optex Systems Holdings' control, including the following:

.. additions or departures of key personnel;

..limited "public float" following the reorganization, in the hands of a small number of persons whose sales or lack of sales could result in positive or negative pricing pressure on the market price for the common stock;

.. operating results that fall below expectations;

.. economic and other external factors, including but not limited to changes in federal government military spending and the federal government procurement process; and

.. period-to-period fluctuations in Optex Systems Holdings' financial results.

In addition, the securities markets have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of Optex Systems Holdings' common stock.

There is currently no liquid trading market for Optex Systems Holdings' common stock, and Optex Systems Holdings cannot ensure that one will ever develop or be sustained.

Our common stock is currently approved for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board trading under the symbol OPXS.OB. However, there is limited trading activity and not currently a liquid trading market. There is no assurance as to when or whether a liquid trading market will develop, and if such a market does develop, there is no assurance that it will be maintained. Furthermore, for companies whose securities are quoted on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board maintained by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., it is more difficult (1) to obtain accurate quotations, (2) to obtain coverage for significant news events because major wire services generally do not publish press releases about such companies, and (3) to raise needed capital. As a result, purchasers of Optex Systems Holdings' common stock may have difficulty selling their shares in the public market, and the market price may be subject to significant volatility.

Offers or availability for sale of a substantial number of shares of Optex Systems Holdings' common stock may cause the price of Optex Systems Holdings' common stock to decline or could affect Optex Systems Holdings' ability to raise additional working capital.

There are currently 14,999,991 unrestricted shares of Optex Systems Holdings which were outstanding prior to the March 2009 reorganization. Additionally, through a combination of the shares available under this registration statement when it becomes effective, and Rule 144, additional shares will become available.

Under Rule 144(i)(2), Optex Systems Holdings' stockholders can avail themselves of Rule 144 and commence selling significant amounts of shares into the market one year after the filing of "Form 10" information with the SEC as long as the other requirements of Rule 144(i)(2) are met. While affiliates would be subject to volume limitations under Rule 144(e), which is one percent of the shares outstanding as shown by our then most recent report or statement published, nonaffiliates would then be able to sell their stock without volume limitations. If Optex Systems Holdings' current stockholders seek to sell substantial amounts of common stock in the public market either upon expiration of any required holding period under Rule 144 or pursuant to an effective registration statement, it could create a circumstance commonly referred to as "overhang," in anticipation of which the market price of Optex Systems Holdings' common stock could decrease substantially. The existence of an overhang, whether or not sales have occurred or are occurring, could also make it more difficult for Optex Systems Holdings to raise additional financing in the future through sale of securities at a time and price that Optex Systems Holdings deems acceptable.

The date on which current shareholders can sell a substantial amount of shares into the public market would be the earlier of the date on which the registration statement is effective and the one year anniversary of the date on which all Form 10 information is filed with the SEC (we have determined that September 28, 2009 is the date on which all Form 10 information was filed), which would then allow sales under Rule 144. The amount of shares then available would be 11,784,177 shares (all of those being registered for resale under this prospectus, when it becomes effective)

and 8,131,667 shares (under Rule 144, which are the remaining shares of common stock underlying warrants purchased in the private placement which took place just prior to the reorganization). There are also 1,780,000 shares which were issued in transactions exempt from registration under Rule 144 since the date of the reorganization which would become available under Rule 144 for legend removal in September 2010.

The shares to become available either through this prospectus upon effectiveness and under Rule 144 are set forth in the following table:

Prospectus	11,784,177
Shares from warrants issued in the reorganization	8,131,677
Shares issued since the reorganization, all with restrictive legends	1,780,000

The elimination of monetary liability against Optex Systems Holdings' directors, officers and employees under Delaware law and the existence of indemnification rights to Optex Systems Holdings' directors, officers and employees may result in substantial expenditures by Optex Systems Holdings and may discourage lawsuits against Optex Systems Holdings' directors, officers and employees.

Optex Systems Holdings provides indemnification to its directors and officers to the extent provided by Delaware law. The foregoing indemnification obligation could result in Optex Systems Holdings incurring substantial expenditures to cover the cost of settlement or damage awards against directors and officers, which Optex Systems Holdings may be unable to recoup. These provisions and resultant costs may also discourage Optex Systems Holdings from bringing a lawsuit against directors and officers for breaches of their fiduciary duties and may similarly discourage the filing of derivative litigation by Optex Systems Holdings' stockholders against Optex Systems Holdings' directors and officers even though such actions, if successful, might otherwise benefit Optex Systems Holdings and its stockholders.

Item 2 Properties

We are located in Richardson, TX in a 49,000 square foot facility, and as of August 30, 2010, we had 88 full time equivalent employees. We operate with a single shift, and capacity could be expanded by adding a second shift. Our proprietary processes and methodologies provide barriers to entry by other competing suppliers. In many cases, we are the sole source provider or one of only two providers of a product. We have capabilities which include machining, bonding, painting, tracking, engraving and assembly and can perform both optical and environmental testing in-house.

We lease our facility. Effective as of January 4, 2010, Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. renewed its Richardson, TX lease. Under the terms of the amendment:

- .. The lease term is extended until July 31, 2015.
- .. The base rent is as follows: until 7/31/2010, \$0.00 per square foot, from 8/1/2010 – 7/31/2013, \$4.70 per square foot and from 8/1/2013 – 7/31/2015, \$4.95 per square foot.
- .. A \$195,352.00 improvement allowance is included.
- .. For the first two years of the extended term, the landlord has granted the option to take over additional space at similar terms as in the amendment.

Item 3 Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

PART II

Market Information

Effective with the start of trading on May 1, 2009, our stock received a ticker symbol change from “SSTX” to “OPXS” from FINRA and commenced trading under the new symbol on the OTC Bulletin Board. Trading in our stock has historically been sporadic, trading volumes have been low, and the market price has been volatile.

The following table shows the range of high and low prices for our common stock as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board for each quarter since the fourth quarter of 2007, as adjusted. All prices through the date of the reorganization are as reported on Sustut's periodic filings, as adjusted for the 2.5:1 forward split of Sustut's common stock authorized on February 27, 2009. All prices since the reorganization are derived from market information as to OTCBB prices as reported through the AOL Finance look up system. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail markup, markdown or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

Period	High	Low
Commencement of Trading through Fourth Quarter 2007	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
First Quarter 2008	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
Second Quarter 2008	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
Third Quarter 2008	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
Fourth Quarter 2008	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
First Quarter 2009	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
Second Quarter 2009	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.14
Third Quarter 2009	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.08
Fourth Quarter 2009	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.17

On January 7, 2010, the sale price for our common stock as reported on the OTCBB was \$0.13 per share.

Securities outstanding and holders of record

On January 8, 2010, there were approximately 86 record holders of our common stock and 139,444,940 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding.

Dividend Policy

We have not paid and do not expect to pay dividends on our common stock. Any future decision to pay dividends on our common stock will be at the discretion of our board and will depend upon, among other factors, our results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements and contractual restrictions.

Information respecting equity compensation plans

Summary Equity Compensation Plan Information

Optex Systems Holdings had no equity compensation plans as of September 30, 2008 and adopted its 2009 Stock Option Plan on March 26, 2009.

Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes that are set forth in our financial statements elsewhere in this annual report.

This management's discussion and analysis reflects information known to management as of September 27, 2009. This MD&A is intended to supplement and complement our audited financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended September 28, 2008 (Predecessor), prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). You are encouraged to review our financial statements in conjunction with your review of this MD&A. The financial information in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with GAAP, unless otherwise indicated. In addition, we use non-GAAP financial measures as supplemental indicators of our operating performance and financial position. We use these non-GAAP financial measures internally for comparing actual results from one period to another, as well as for planning purposes. We will also report non-GAAP financial results as supplemental information, as we believe their use provides more insight into our performance. When a non-GAAP measure is used in this MD&A, it is clearly identified as a non-GAAP measure and reconciled to the most closely corresponding GAAP measure.

The following discussion highlights the principal factors that have affected our financial condition and results of operations as well as our liquidity and capital resources for the periods described. This discussion contains forward-looking statements. Please see “Special cautionary statement concerning forward-looking statements” and “Risk factors” for a discussion of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these forward-looking statements. The operating results for the periods presented were not significantly affected by inflation.

Background

On March 30, 2009, a reorganization was consummated pursuant to which the then existing shareholders of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) exchanged their shares of common stock for shares of common stock of Optex Systems Holdings as follows: (i) the outstanding 85,000,000 shares of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) common stock were exchanged by Optex Systems Holdings for 113,333,282 shares of Optex Systems Holdings common stock, (ii) the outstanding 1,027 shares of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) Series A preferred stock were exchanged by Optex Systems Holdings for 1,027 shares of Optex Systems Holdings Series A preferred stock, and (iii) the 8,131,667 shares of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) common stock purchased in the private placement were exchanged by Optex Systems Holdings for 8,131,667 shares of Optex Systems Holdings common stock. Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) has remained a wholly-owned subsidiary of Optex Systems Holdings.

As a result of the reorganization, Optex Systems Holdings changed its name from Sustut Exploration Inc. to Optex Systems Holdings, Inc., and its year end from December 31 to a fiscal year ending on the Sunday nearest September 30.

Immediately prior to the closing under the reorganization agreement (and the exchange of shares referenced above), as of March 30, 2009, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) accepted subscriptions from accredited investors for a total 27.1 units, at a purchase price of \$45,000 per unit, with each unit consisting of 300,000 shares of common stock, no par value, of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) and warrants to purchase 300,000 shares of common stock for \$0.45 per share for a period of five (5) years from the initial closing, which were issued by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) after the closing referenced above. Gross proceeds to Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) were \$1,219,750, and after deducting (i) a cash finder’s fee of \$139,555, (ii) non-cash consideration of indebtedness owed to an investor of \$146,250, and (iii) stock issuance costs of \$59,416, the net proceeds were \$874,529. The finder also received five year warrants to purchase 2.39 units, at an exercise price of \$49,500 per unit.

Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) manufactures optical sighting systems and assemblies, primarily for Department of Defense applications. Its products are installed on various types of U.S. military land vehicles, such as the Abrams and Bradley fighting vehicles, light armored and armored security vehicles and have been selected for installation on the Stryker family of vehicles. Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) also manufactures and delivers numerous periscope configurations, rifle and surveillance sights and night vision optical assemblies. Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) products consist primarily of build-to-customer print products that are delivered both directly to the armed services and to other defense prime contractors. Less than 1% of today’s revenue is related to the resale of products “substantially manufactured by others”. In this case, the product would likely be a simple replacement part of a larger system previously produced by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware).

Many of our contracts allow for government contract financing in the form of contract progress payments pursuant to Federal Acquisition Regulation 52.232-16, “Progress Payments”. As a small business, and subject to certain limitations, this clause provides for government payment of up to 90% of incurred program costs prior to product delivery. To the extent our contracts allow for progress payments, we intend to utilize this benefit, thereby minimizing the working capital impact on Optex Systems Holdings for materials and labor required to complete the contracts.

Optex Systems Holdings also anticipates the opportunity to integrate some of its night vision and optical sights products into commercial applications. Optex Systems Holdings plans to carry on the business of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) as its sole line of business, and all of Optex Systems Holdings' operations are expected to be conducted by and through Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware).

The business which is now carried on through Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) differs from the business of Irvine Sensors Corporation, which was the former owner of the assets through its subsidiary, Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas). Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) delivers high volume products, under multi-year contracts, to large defense contractors. It has the reputation and credibility with those customers as a strategic supplier. Irvine Sensors Corporation is predominately a research and design company with capabilities enabling only prototype or low quantity volumes. Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) is predominately a high volume manufacturing company. Therefore the systems and processes needed to meet customer's needs are quite different. While both companies serve the military market, the customers within these markets are different. For example, two of the largest customers for Optex are General Dynamics Land Systems and U.S. Army Tank-armaments and Automotive Command. Irvine Sensors Corporation did not have any contracts or business relations with either of these two customers. Therefore, the separation has allowed Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) to focus on high volume manufacturing and the use of the six sigma manufacturing methodology. This shift in priorities has allowed Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) to improve delivery performance and reduce operational costs.

The successful completion of the separation from Irvine Sensors Corporation, which was accomplished by Optex Delaware's acquisition of all of the assets and assumption of certain liabilities of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas), eliminated the general and administrative costs allocated by Irvine Sensors Corporation. These costs represented services paid by Irvine Sensors Corporation for expenses incurred on Optex Texas' behalf such as legal, accounting and audit, consulting fees and insurance costs in addition to significant amounts of Irvine Sensors Corporation's general overhead allocated to Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas).

The estimated total general and administrative expenses assuming Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) was operated on a stand-alone basis during the 2008 fiscal year are:

Accounting and Auditing Fees	\$	250,000
Legal Fees		60,000
Consulting Fees		60,000
Workers Comp and General Insurance		70,000
Total	\$	440,000

As a result of the purchase of the assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) on October 14, 2008, these general and administrative costs are incurred and paid directly by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) and have been reflected in the 2009 and 2010 financial results to the extent incurred for the periods presented herein.

The liabilities of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) not assumed by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) relate to costs that would not have been incurred by Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) if they were operated on a stand-alone basis. Among those liabilities not assumed by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) was a note due to Tim Looney. The 2007 Looney promissory note had a principal amount of \$2,000,000 together with accrued interest unpaid aggregating to approximately \$2,300,000. The note was an amendment to Looney's earn-out agreement which was the consideration for Irvine Sensors Corporation's purchase of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas).

The 2007 Looney promissory note was not assumed by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) in the October 2008 transaction. The note and accrued interest was reported on the Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) financial statements as of September 28, 2008 as a result of push down accounting for the acquisition of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) by Irvine

Sensors Corporation. These costs would not be incurred by Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) if operated as a stand-alone entity because it relates to Irvine Sensors Corporation's consideration for their purchase of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas). Since this was not an operating cost associated with Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) which would not incur these costs if operating as a stand-alone entity, we expect no impact to the future operating results or liquidity of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware).

Additionally, as of September 28, 2008, Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) reported \$4.3 million of liabilities attributable to corporate expenses allocated to Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) through an intercompany payable account "Due to Parent". The outstanding "Due to Parent" balance was not acquired by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) in the acquisition from Irvine Sensors Corporation.

To the extent that Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) has incurred these similar costs on an ongoing basis, these amounts have been funded from Optex Systems Inc. (Delaware)'s own operating cash flow.

Plan of Operation

Through a private placement offering completed prior to consummation of the reorganization agreement, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) raised \$1,219,750 (\$874,529, net of finders fees, issuance costs and non cash consideration resulting from satisfaction of indebtedness owed to an investor) to fund operations. The proceeds have been used as follows:

Description	Offering
Additional Personnel	\$ 150,000
Legal and Accounting Fees	\$ 100,000
Investor Relations Fees	96,000
Working Capital	\$ 528,529
Totals:	\$ 874,529

While we have no current plans to acquire additional product lines or other businesses, we continue to explore complementary manufacturing opportunities that could utilize our expertise, as those opportunities are presented. Additionally, we desire to expand our existing product catalog by offering to be determined defense protection products which would derive benefit from our core competencies.

Results of Operations

We have experienced substantial improvement in our EBITDA as compared to our prior year performance. We have increased our EBITDA by \$4.3 million in the year ending September 27, 2009 as compared to the year ending September 28, 2008 (Predecessor), primarily as a result of increased revenue, higher gross margins and lower general and administrative costs. We expect this trend to continue over the next 12 months as our product mix shifts towards more profitable programs and we continue to pursue cost reductions in our production and general and administrative areas.

The table below summarizes our quarterly and full year operating results in terms of both a GAAP net income measure and a non-GAAP EBITDA measure. We use EBITDA as an additional measure for evaluating the performance of our business as "net income" includes the significant impact of noncash intangible amortization on our income performance. Consequently, in order to have a meaningful measure of our operating performance on a continuing basis, we need to also consider an income measure which does not take into account this intangible amortization. We have summarized the quarterly revenue and margin below along with a reconciliation of the GAAP net loss to the non-GAAP EBITDA calculation for comparative purposes below. We believe that including both measures allows the reader to have a "complete picture" of our overall performance.

September 29, 2008 through September 27, 2009				Predecessor - Fiscal Year 2008			
Predecessor - Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
(Sept 29, 2008)	Oct 15, 2008	Nov 12, 2008	December 14, 2008	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
			12 months ended September 27, 2009				12 months ended September 28, 2008

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through Oct 14, 2008) through Dec 27,
2008) 2008)

Net Loss Applicable to Common Shareholders													
- GAAP	\$ (0.1)	\$ 0.1	\$ (0.3)	\$ (0.3)	\$ 0.4	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.7)	\$ (0.7)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (3.2)	\$ (4.8)		
Add:													
Interest Expense	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2		
Preferred Stock Dividend	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—			
Federal Income Taxes (Benefit)	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	(0.7)	(0.3)	—	—	—	—			
Goodwill Impairment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.6		
Depreciation & Amortization	—	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8		
EBITDA - Non GAAP	\$ (0.1)	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.5	\$ 2.1	\$ (0.3)	\$ (0.4)	\$ (0.1)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (2.2)		

Product mix is dictated by customer contracted delivery dates and volume of each product to be delivered on such delivery dates. Shifts in gross margin from quarter to quarter are primarily attributable to the differing product mix recognized as revenues during each respective period. During the year ended September 27, 2009, our revenues on legacy periscope programs increased significantly over the prior year while margins significantly decreased. The legacy periscope contracts were awarded January 2003, and due to significant material price increases subsequent to the contract award date, we are experiencing a loss on these contracts. We have fully reserved for future contract losses on this program, thus deliveries against these programs yield a product margin of zero. During 2009, we recognized revenue of \$5.4 million from these legacy periscope programs, with a remaining backlog of \$1.2 million which we expect to ship in the first three quarters of 2010. We expect our product margins on periscopes to increase over the next twelve months as the legacy programs are completed and are replaced with new awards.

We are aggressively pursuing additional, potentially higher margin periscope business, and in May 2009, Optex Systems Holdings was awarded a multi-year Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity type contract accompanied by the first delivery order from Tank-automotive and Armaments Command. If all government forecasted delivery orders against this Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity contract are awarded and if we were to share equally with the other supplier in the awarded releases, the total value of the contract to us could be valued at approximately \$7.5 million over the next three years. In June 2009, we received an additional \$3.4 million dollar award from General Dynamics Land Systems Division and in September 2009, an additional \$1.9 million award to provide product beginning with delivery starting in 2011 at the completion of our current production contract. Subsequent to the 2009 fiscal year end, we have booked additional orders of \$4.4 million from several customers, primarily in our periscopes product line with deliveries covering 2010 into 2011.

As a result of the October 14, 2008 acquisition of the assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) (Predecessor), our amortizable intangible assets increased significantly over the prior year. The non cash amortization of intangible assets has negatively impacted our gross margin for 2009 as compared to 2008. In 2009, our intangible amortization expense was \$2 million and it is expected to decline to \$1 million in 2010.

Backlog as of September 27, 2009 was \$26.5 million as compared to a backlog of \$44.1 million as of September 28, 2008. The following table depicts the current expected delivery by quarter of all contracts awarded as of September 27, 2009.

	2010				2011				2012			2013	
	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1
Program Backlog (millions)													
Howitzer Programs	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.9	\$ 2.6	\$ 1.7	\$ 0.1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Periscope Programs	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	—	—
Sighting Systems	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	\$ 4.8	\$ 5.1	\$ 4.4	\$ 4.2	\$ 3.1	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1

Virtually all of our contracts are prime or subcontracted directly with the Federal government and, as such, are subject to Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 49.5, “Contract Termination Clauses” and more specifically Federal Acquisition Regulation clauses 52.249-2 “Termination for Convenience of the Government Fixed-Price”, and 49.504 “Termination of fixed-price contracts for default”. These clauses are standard clauses on our prime military contracts and generally apply to us as subcontractors. It has been our experience that the termination for convenience is rarely invoked, except where it is mutually beneficial for both parties. We are currently not aware of any pending terminations for convenience or for default on our existing contracts.

By way of background, the Federal Acquisition Regulation is the principal set of regulations that govern the acquisition process of government agencies and contracts with the U.S. government. In general, parts of the Federal Acquisition Regulation are incorporated into government solicitations and contracts by reference as terms and conditions effecting contract awards and pricing solicitations.

In the event a termination for convenience were to occur, Federal Acquisition Regulation clause 52.249-2 provides for full recovery of all contractual costs and profits reasonably occurred up to and as a result of the terminated contract. In the event a termination for default were to occur, we could be liable for any excess cost incurred by the government to acquire supplies from another supplier similar to those terminated from us. We would not be liable for any excess costs if the failure to perform the contract arises from causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the company as defined by Federal Acquisition Regulation clause 52.249-8. In addition, the Government may require us to transfer title and deliver to the Government any completed supplies, partially completed supplies and materials, parts, tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, plans, drawings, information, and contract rights that we have specifically produced or acquired for the terminated portion of this contract. The Government shall pay contract price for completed supplies delivered and accepted, and we and the Government would negotiate an agreed upon amount of payment for manufacturing materials delivered and accepted and for the protection and preservation of the property. Failure to agree on an amount for manufacturing materials is subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation Disputes clause 52.233-1.

In some cases, we may receive an “undefinitized” (i.e., price, specifications and terms are not agreed upon before performance commenced) contract award for contracts that exceed the \$650,000, which is the federal government simplified acquisition threshold. These contracts are considered firm contracts at an undefinitized, but not to exceed specified limits threshold. Cost Accounting Standards Board covered contracts are subject to the Truth in Negotiations Act disclosure requirements and downward only price negotiation. As of September 27, 2009, none of our outstanding backlog fell under this criterion.

For the 12 months ended September 27, 2009(combined Successor Predecessor) as compared to the 12 months ended September 28, 2008 (Predecessor)

The Revenue, Expenses and Income for the fourteen day period of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) prior to the acquisition by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) are summarized below (in millions).

Optex Systems – Texas
(Predecessor)

Revenue	\$	0.9
Cost of Sales		0.7
Gross Margin		0.2
General & Administrative		0.1
Operating Income	\$	0.1
Net Income	\$	0.1

The table below summarizes our quarterly and full year operating results in terms of both a GAAP net income measure and a non-GAAP EBITDA measure. We use EBITDA as an additional measure for evaluating the performance of our business as “net income” includes the significant impact of noncash intangible amortization on our income performance. Consequently, in order to have a meaningful measure of our operating performance on a continuing basis, we need to also consider an income measure which does not take into account this intangible amortization. We have summarized the quarterly revenue and margin below along with a reconciliation of the GAAP net loss to the non-GAAP EBITDA calculation for comparative purposes below. We believe that including both measures allows the reader to have a “complete picture” of our overall performance.

	September 29, 2008 through September 27, 2009				Predecessor - Fiscal Year 2008			
Predecessor Successor -	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	12 Months ended	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	12 Months ended
(Sept 29, 2008 through Oct 14, 2008)	Sept 15, 2008 through Oct 14, 2008	Oct 15, 2008 through Nov 13, 2008	Nov 14, 2008 through Dec 27, 2008	September 27, 2009	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	12 Months ended September 28, 2008

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2008) 2008)

Net Loss Applicable to Common Shareholders	\$ (0.1)	\$ 0.1	\$ (0.3)	\$ (0.3)	\$ 0.4	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.7)	\$ (0.7)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (3.2)	\$ (4.8)
Add:											
Interest Expense	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2
Preferred Stock Dividend	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Income Taxes (Benefit)	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	(0.7)	(0.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Goodwill Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6
Depreciation & Amortization	-	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8
EBITDA - Non GAAP	\$ (0.1)	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.5	\$ 2.1	\$ (0.3)	\$ (0.4)	\$ (0.1)	\$ (1.4)	\$ (2.2)

We have experienced substantial improvement in our EBITDA during fiscal year 2009 as compared to our prior fiscal year performance. We have increased our EBITDA by \$4.3 million in the year ending September 27, 2009 as compared to the year ending September 28, 2008 (Predecessor), primarily as a result of increased revenue, higher gross margins and lower general and administrative costs. As of the end of the 2009 fiscal year, we had expected this trend to continue over the next 12 months as our product mix shifts towards more profitable programs and we continue to pursue cost reductions in our production and general and administrative areas.

Product mix is dictated by customer contracted delivery dates and volume of each product to be delivered on such delivery dates. Shifts in gross margin from quarter to quarter are primarily attributable to the differing product mix recognized as revenues during each respective period. During the year ended September 27, 2009, our revenues on legacy periscope programs increased significantly over the prior year while margins significantly decreased. The legacy periscope contracts were awarded January 2003, and due to significant material price increases subsequent to the contract award date, we are experiencing a loss on these contracts. We have fully reserved for future contract losses on this program, thus deliveries against these programs yield a gross margin of zero. During 2009, we recognized revenue of \$5.4 million from these legacy periscope programs, with a remaining backlog of \$1.2 million which we expect to ship in the first three quarters of 2010. We expect our gross margins on periscopes to increase in fiscal year 2010 as the legacy programs are completed and are replaced with new awards.

We have aggressively pursued additional, potentially higher margin periscope business from various customers, and in May 2009, Optex Systems Holdings was awarded a multi-year Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity type contract accompanied by the first delivery order from Tank-automotive and Armaments Command. If all government forecasted delivery orders against this Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity contract are awarded and if we were to share equally with the other supplier in the awarded releases, the total value of the contract to us could be valued at approximately \$7.5 million over the next three years. In June 2009, we received an additional \$3.4 million dollar award from General Dynamics Land Systems Division and in September 2009, an additional \$1.9 million award to provide product beginning with delivery starting in 2011 at the completion of our current production contract. Subsequent to the 2009 fiscal year end, we have booked additional orders of \$4.4 million from several customers, primarily in our periscopes product line with deliveries occurring during 2010 and 2011.

As a result of the October 14, 2008 acquisition of the assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) (Predecessor), our amortizable intangible assets increased significantly over the prior year. The non cash amortization of intangible assets has negatively impacted our gross margin for 2009 as compared to 2008. In 2009, our intangible amortization expense was \$2 million, and it is expected to decline to \$1 million in 2010.

Backlog as of September 27, 2009 was \$26.5 million as compared to a backlog of \$44.1 million as of September 28, 2008. The following table depicts the current expected delivery by quarter of all contracts awarded as of September 27, 2009.

Program Backlog (millions)	2010				2011				2012			
	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
Howitzer Programs	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.9	\$ 2.6	\$ 1.7	\$ 0.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Periscope Programs	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	-
Sighting Systems	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	\$ 4.8	\$ 5.1	\$ 4.4	\$ 4.2	\$ 3.1	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.1

Virtually all of our contracts are prime or subcontracted directly with the federal government and, as such, are subject to Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 49.5, “Contract Termination Clauses” and more specifically Federal Acquisition Regulation clauses 52.249-2 “Termination for Convenience of the Government Fixed-Price)”, and 49.504 “Termination of fixed-price contracts for default”. These clauses are standard clauses on our prime military contracts and generally apply to us as subcontractors. It has been our experience that the termination for convenience is rarely invoked, except where it is mutually beneficial for both parties. We are currently not aware of any pending terminations for convenience or for default on our existing contracts.

By way of background, the Federal Acquisition Regulation is the principal set of rules and regulations that govern the acquisition process of government agencies and contracts with the U.S. government. In general, parts of the Federal Acquisition Regulation are incorporated into government solicitations and contracts by reference as terms and conditions effecting contract awards and pricing solicitations.

In the event a termination for convenience were to occur, Federal Acquisition Regulation clause 52.249-2 provides for full recovery of all contractual costs and profits reasonably occurred up to and as a result of the terminated contract. In the event a termination for default were to occur, we could be liable for any excess cost incurred by the government to acquire supplies from another supplier similar to those terminated from us. We would not be liable for any excess costs if the failure to perform the contract arises from causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the company as defined by Federal Acquisition Regulation clause 52.249-8. In addition, the government may require us to transfer title and deliver to the government any completed supplies, partially completed supplies and materials, parts, tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, plans, drawings, information, and contract rights that we have specifically produced or acquired for the terminated portion of this contract. The government shall pay contract price for completed supplies delivered and accepted, and we and the government would negotiate an agreed upon amount of payment for manufacturing materials delivered and accepted and for the protection and preservation of the property. Failure to agree on an amount for manufacturing materials is subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation Disputes clause 52.233-1.

In some cases, we may receive an “undefinitized” (i.e., price, specifications and terms are not agreed upon before performance commenced) contract award for contracts that exceed the \$650,000, which is the federal government simplified acquisition threshold. These contracts are considered firm contracts at an undefinitized, but not to exceed specified limits threshold. Cost Accounting Standards Board covered contracts are subject to the Truth in Negotiations Act disclosure requirements and downward only price negotiation. As of September 27, 2009, none of our outstanding backlog fell under this criterion. Our experience has been that the historically negotiated price differentials have been minimal (5% or less) and accordingly, we do not anticipate any significant downward adjustments on these booked orders.

Predecessor period of September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008 and Successor period of October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009 compared to the Predecessor twelve month period ended September 28, 2008

Revenues: For the year ended September 27, 2009 (Combined) revenues increased by 37.8% over the respective prior period (Predecessor) per the table below:

	Predecessor September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008	Successor October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009	Combined 12 mos. ended September 27, 2009	Predecessor 12 mos. ended September 28, 2008	Change
Revenue	\$ 0.9	\$ 26.7	\$ 27.6	\$ 20.0	\$ 7.6
Percent increase					37.8%

The table below details the revenue changes by product line for the year ended September 27, 2009 as compared to the year ended September 28, 2008.

Product Line	Year ended 9/27/2009 (Combined)	Year ended 9/28/2008 (Predecessor)	Change
Howitzer Programs	\$ 2.6	\$ 2.4	0.2
Periscope Programs	\$ 14.9	\$ 9.6	5.3
Sighting Systems	\$ 4.7	\$ 4.0	0.7

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All Other	\$	5.4	\$	4.0	1.4
Total	\$	27.6	\$	20.0	7.6
Percent increase					37.8%

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Revenues increased significantly in 2009 over 2008, with the most significant increases experienced in our periscope line. Significant increases in sales of periscope product lines is attributable to increased demand by General Dynamics Land Systems Division and U.S. government accelerated schedules, whereby, in consideration for increased pricing of approximately \$1 million, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) agreed to accelerate the contract delivery schedule and deliver at higher volumes to support increased military service needs. Of the total periscope revenue increase of \$5.3 million, approximately \$4.5 million or 85% is attributable to increased production volume, as compared to \$0.8 million or 15% due to higher pricing. The ramp up included the addition of direct labor headcount of approximately 8 employees, combined with dual sourcing of material on several key components needed to meet the increased production requirements. During the year ended September 27, 2009, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) had delivered approximately 95% of the accelerated units, with the remaining units to be delivered through the first quarter of 2010. In the last fiscal quarter of 2009, Optex Systems Holdings received several additional orders of periscopes from two customers with delivery requirements starting in the fourth fiscal quarter of 2009 and continuing throughout 2010. Based upon our current backlog demand and a recent decline in new federal government orders deliverable in the remaining quarter of fiscal 2010, we expect the periscope product line deliveries to continue to decline an additional 8% to 17% in the second half of fiscal year 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009.

Howitzer program revenue increased \$0.2 million for the 2009 fiscal year over the 2008 fiscal year. During the third and fourth fiscal quarters of 2009, we worked aggressively with the U.S. [Department of Defense] to resolve technical field issues related to two of our Howitzer programs and completed the First Article Testing and Acceptance requirements on a third, for which government acceptance approval was obtained on August 25, 2009. Technical issues experienced on the Howitzer product lines related to problems with the government-provided technical data and drawing package affecting the manufacturability of the products and the functionality of the product during field use and testing. These issues were resolved through Optex initiated engineering change proposals and customer changes to the statement of work. As of this date, the issues have been resolved and the contract schedules have been modified accordingly to implement the required changes. With most of the technical and start up issues behind us on these programs, we expect to increase program deliveries during 2010.

Sighting systems revenues increased \$0.7 million over the prior year due to the delivery of higher quantities of U.S. government and General Dynamics Land Systems Division sighting systems in the current year over prior year deliveries, offset by a reduction in shipments to Textron related to a program that ended in 2008.

Increases in the other products of 35% or \$1.4 million for the year ending September 27, 2009 resulted from increased foreign military sales of azimuth mirror assemblies of \$1.0 million combined with increased revenues in muzzle reference systems of \$0.7 million for several U.S. customers, which were offset by lower revenues in binoculars and various spare order shipments for various customers.

Currently we are experiencing losses on our Howitzer programs as a result of unanticipated manufacturing costs due to design and technical data package issues impacting the product manufacturability. These issues have resulted in increased labor and material costs due to higher scrap and extensive engineering costs incurred during the start up phase of the programs. In addition some of our older "legacy" periscope programs are experiencing losses due to significant material price increases since the initial 5 year contract award in 2004. As of September 27, 2009, Optex Systems Holdings has reserved \$1.2 million in contract loss reserves on Howitzer programs and \$0.1 million on periscope programs for a total of \$1.3 million in contract loss reserves. The total remaining backlog on these loss programs as of September 27, 2009 is \$9.7 million. We are expecting to ship \$3.6 million of the existing loss contract backlog in fiscal 2010, with the remaining \$2.3 million expected to ship in early fiscal year 2011. As these losses have been previously recognized to the extent identified, future margins on these revenues are expected to be zero.

As of the fiscal year end 2009, we did not experience any negative impact due to changes in incremental funding commitments by federal agencies. There has been one delay in the award of the second delivery order for the U.S. government periscope contract, however as the contract is a dual award between Optex Systems Holdings and a competitor with no volume guaranteed to any single-source, we have not expended any resources in support of the yet to be awarded portion of the contract. We are anticipating a government award on the contract in 2010. However, delay of the government procurement has not negatively impacted Optex Systems Holdings' revenue in 2009, and due to other increased periscope orders from non U.S. government contracts deliverable in 2010, a delay in the award on the prime government contract should not materially affect Optex Systems Holdings in the near future.

Cost of Goods Sold. During the Predecessor period from September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008, we recorded cost of goods sold of \$0.7 million and during the Successor period from October 15 through September 27, 2009 we recorded cost of goods sold of \$24.1 million for a total cost of goods sold during fiscal 2009 of \$24.8 million as compared to \$18.2 million during fiscal 2008, an increase of \$6.5 million or 35.7%. This increase in cost of goods sold was primarily associated with increased revenue, primarily on our periscope programs in support of higher backlog and accelerated delivery schedules, and increased intangible amortization resulting from the acquisition of the assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) (Predecessor) on October 14, 2008. The gross margin during the Predecessor period beginning September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008 was \$0.1 million and the gross margin for the Successor period beginning October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009 was \$2.7 million for a total of \$2.8 million or 10.1% of revenues as compared to a gross margin of 9.5% for the fiscal year ended September 28, 2008. Product gross margins were down 0.7% to 14.5% for the annual period ended September 27, 2009 versus 15.2% for the fiscal year ended September 28, 2008 due to a shift in revenue mix toward less profitable contracts for certain programs, combined with increased labor related to the reallocation of costs associated with 10 employees shifted from general and administrative costs to manufacturing overhead in fiscal 2009. Intangible amortization allocable to cost of goods sold increased \$1.3 million to \$1.7 million in fiscal 2009 versus \$0.4 million in fiscal 2008. The increased intangible amortization costs were offset by decreased warranty costs and physical inventory valuation reserves of \$1.2 million, resulting in an overall decrease in cost of goods sold of 0.6% of revenues in the annual period ended September 27, 2009 as compared to the period ended September 28, 2008.

G&A Expenses. During the Predecessor period from September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008 we recorded operating expense of \$0.1 million and during the period from October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009, we recorded operating expenses of \$2.8 million for a total of \$2.9 million for the fiscal year ended September 27, 2009 as opposed to \$6.5 million during the fiscal year ended September 28, 2008, a decrease of (\$3.7) million or 56.9%. The components of the significant net decrease in general and administrative expenses in the fiscal year ended September 27, 2009 as compared to the fiscal year ended September 28, 2008 are outlined below.

- Elimination of corporate cost allocations from Irvine Sensors Corporation of (\$2.1) million and the Irvine Sensors employee stock bonus plan of (\$0.4) million as a result of the ownership change.
 - Increased costs of \$0.5 million in legal, accounting fees, board of director fees, and investor relations.
- Lower salaries, wages and employee related costs due to the reclassification of 10 purchasing and planning employees from general and administrative to manufacturing overhead included in cost of sales of (\$0.3) million. This decrease was partially offset by the expense associated with the implementation of a management incentive bonus plan in 2009 of \$0.1 million for a net change of (\$0.2) million to general and administrative salaries, wages and related employee expenses.
- Increased amortization of intangible assets of \$0.2 million as a result of the ownership change as of October 14, 2008.

- .. 2008 goodwill impairment of (\$1.6) million incurred in 2008 versus no impairment in 2009.
- .. Reductions of \$(0.1) million in other general & administrative spending.

Income (Loss) from Operations. During the Predecessor period from September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008 we recorded income from operations of \$0.07 million and for the Successor period from October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009, we recorded a loss from operations of \$(0.2) million for a total net loss of \$(0.13) million during the year ended September 27, 2009 as opposed to a loss from operations of \$(4.7) million during the year ended September 28, 2008, an improvement of \$4.57 million. This improvement was primarily due to increased sales revenue for the period ended September 27, 2009, combined with reduced general and administrative expenses driven by the elimination of Irvine Sensors' corporate costs pushed down to us in the fiscal year ended September 28, 2008. The current year loss from operations also includes an increase of \$1.5 million of non cash amortization of intangible assets to \$2.1 million total for 2009 as a result of the October 14, 2008 acquisition transaction as opposed to \$0.6 million intangible amortization incurred in the prior year.

Net Income (Loss) applicable to common shareholders. During the Predecessor period from September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008 we recorded net income of \$0.1 million. For the period beginning October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009, we recorded a net loss of \$(0.3) million for a total net loss of \$(0.2) million during the year ended September 27, 2009, as compared to \$(4.8) million for the year ended September 28, 2008, an improvement of \$4.6 million or 95.8%. This decrease in our net loss was principally the result of reduced operating expenses related to the elimination of corporate cost allocations from Irvine Sensors Corporations, since the successor operating as a stand-alone entity did not incur these costs subsequent to the year ended September 28, 2008, combined with increased revenue for the period ending September 27, 2009 offset by increased interest and preferred stock dividends in fiscal 2009 over fiscal 2008. The federal income tax benefit increased by \$0.3 million over the prior year as a result of book-to-tax timing differences attributable to intangible amortization and changes in contract loss reserve balances in 2009. The intangible amortization expense is amortized over five years for book purposes and is deductible over 15 years for income tax purposes. In 2008, there was no federal income tax expense due to the loss from operations.

Predecessor period of September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008 and Successor period of October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009 Compared to the Predecessor twelve month period ended September 28, 2008

Revenues: For the year ended September 27, 2009 (Combined) revenues increased by 37.8% over the respective prior period (Predecessor) per the table below:

	Predecessor September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008	Successor October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009	Combined 12 mos. ended September 27, 2009	Predecessor 12 mos. ended September 28, 2008	Change
Revenue	\$ 0.9	\$ 26.7	\$ 27.6	\$ 20.0	\$ 7.6
Percent increase					37.8%

The table below details the revenue changes by product line for the year ended September 27, 2009 as compared to the year ended September 28, 2008.

Product Line	Year ended 9/27/2009 (Combined)	Year mos ended 9/28/2008 (Predecessor)	Change
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Howitzer Programs	2.6	2.4	0.2
Periscope Programs	14.9	9.6	5.3
Sighting Systems	4.7	4.0	0.7
All Other	5.4	4.0	1.4
Total	27.6	20.0	7.6
Percent increase			37.8%

Revenues increased significantly in 2009 over 2008, with the most significant increases experienced in our Periscope line. Significant increases in sales of periscope product lines is attributable to increased demand by General Dynamics Land Systems Division and U.S. government accelerated schedules, whereby, in consideration for increased pricing of approximately \$1 million, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) agreed to accelerate the contract delivery schedule and deliver at higher volumes to support increased military service needs. Of the total periscope revenue increase of \$5.3 million, approximately \$4.5 million or 85% is attributable to increased production volume, as compared to \$0.8 million or 15% due to higher pricing. The ramp up included the addition of direct labor headcount of approximately 8 employees, combined with dual sourcing of material on several key components needed to meet the increased production requirements. During the year ended September 27, 2009, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) had delivered approximately 95% of the accelerated units, with the remaining units to be delivered through the first quarter of 2010. In the last quarter of 2009, Optex Systems Holdings received several additional orders of periscopes from two customers with delivery requirements starting in the fourth quarter of 2009 and continuing throughout 2010. Based on our current backlog demand, we expect the revenue on periscopes to remain strong in 2010 as we continue to quote and receive awards for additional periscopes from multiple customers.

Howitzer program revenue increased \$0.2 million for the 2009 fiscal year over the 2008 fiscal year. During the third and fourth fiscal quarters of 2009, we worked aggressively with the U.S. government to resolve technical field issues related to two of our Howitzer programs and completed the First Article Testing and Acceptance requirements on a third, for which government acceptance approval was obtained on August 25, 2009. Technical issues experienced on the Howitzer product lines related to problems with the government-provided technical data and drawing package affecting the manufacturability of the products and the functionality of the product during field use and testing. These issues were resolved through Optex initiated engineering change proposals and customer changes to the statement of work. As of this date, the issues have been resolved and the contract schedules have been modified accordingly to implement the required changes. With most of the technical and start up issues behind us on these programs, we expect to increase program deliveries during early 2010.

Sighting Systems revenues increased \$0.7 million over the prior year due to the delivery of higher quantities of U.S. government and General Dynamics Land Systems Division sighting systems in the current year over prior year deliveries, offset by a reduction in shipments to Textron related to a program that ended in 2008.

Increases in the other products of 35% or \$1.4 million for the year ending September 27, 2009 resulted from increased foreign military sales of azimuth mirror assemblies of \$1.0 million combined with increased revenues in muzzle reference systems of \$0.7 million for several U.S. customers, which were offset by lower revenues in binoculars and various spare order shipments for various customers.

Currently we are experiencing losses on our Howitzer programs as a result of unanticipated manufacturing costs due to design and technical data package issues impacting the product manufacturability. These issues have resulted in increased labor and material costs due to higher scrap and extensive engineering costs incurred during the start up phase of the programs. In addition some of our older "legacy" periscope programs are experiencing losses due to significant material price increases since the initial 5 year contract award in 2004. As of September 27, 2009, Optex Systems Holdings has reserved \$1.2 million in contract loss reserves on Howitzer programs and \$0.1 million on periscope programs for a total of \$1.3 million in contract loss reserves. The total remaining backlog on these loss programs as of September 27, 2009 is \$9.7 million. We are expecting to ship \$7.9 million of the existing loss contract backlog in 2010, with the remaining \$1.8 million expected to ship in the first quarter of 2011. As these losses have been previously recognized to the extent identified, future margins on these revenues are expected to be zero.

Currently we are not experiencing any negative impact due to changes in incremental funding commitments by federal agencies. There has been one delay in the award of the second delivery order for the U.S. government periscope contract, however as the contract is a dual award between Optex Systems Holdings and a competitor with no volume

guaranteed to any single-source, we have not expended any resources in support of the yet to be awarded portion of the contract. We are anticipating a government award on the contract in the second quarter of 2010. However, delay of the government procurement has not negatively impacted Optex Systems Holdings 'revenue in 2009, and due to other increased periscope orders from non U.S. government contracts deliverable in 2010, a delay in the award on the prime government contract should not materially affect Optex Systems Holdings in the near future.

Cost of Goods Sold. During the Predecessor period from September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008, we recorded cost of goods sold of \$0.7 million and during the Successor period from October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009 we recorded cost of goods sold of \$24.1 million for a total cost of goods sold during fiscal 2009 of \$24.8 million as compared to \$18.2 million during fiscal 2008, an increase of \$6.5 million or 35.7%. This increase in cost of goods sold was primarily associated with increased revenue, primarily on our periscope programs in support of higher backlog and accelerated delivery schedules, and increased intangible amortization resulting from the acquisition of the assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) (Predecessor) on October 14, 2008. The gross margin during the Predecessor period beginning September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008 was \$0.1 million and the gross margin for the Successor period beginning October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009 was \$2.7 million for a total of \$2.8 million or 10.1% of revenues as compared to a gross margin of 9.5% for the fiscal year ended September 28, 2008. Product gross margins were down 0.7% to 14.5% for the period ended September 27, 2009 versus 15.2% for the fiscal year ended September 28, 2008 due to a shift in revenue mix toward less profitable contracts for certain programs, combined with increased labor related to the reallocation of costs associated with 10 employees shifted from general and administrative costs to manufacturing overhead in fiscal 2009. Intangible amortization allocable to cost of goods sold increased \$1.3 million to \$1.7 million in fiscal 2009 versus \$0.4 million in fiscal 2008. The increased intangible amortization costs were offset by decreased warranty costs and physical inventory valuation reserves of \$1.2 million, resulting in an overall decrease in cost of goods sold of 0.6% of revenues in the period ended September 27, 2009 as compared to the period ended September 28, 2008.

G&A Expenses. During the Predecessor period from September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008 we recorded operating expense of \$0.1 million and during the period from October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009, we recorded operating expenses of \$2.8 million for a total of \$2.9 million for the fiscal year ended September 27, 2009 as opposed to \$6.5 million during the fiscal year ended September 28, 2008, a decrease of (\$3.7) million or 56.9%. The components of the significant net decrease in general and administrative expenses in the fiscal year ended September 27, 2009 as compared to the fiscal year ended September 28, 2008 are outlined below.

- Elimination of corporate cost allocations from Irvine Sensors Corporation of (\$2.1) million and the Irvine Sensors employee stock bonus plan of (\$0.4) million as a result of the ownership change.
- Increased costs of \$0.5 million in legal, accounting fees, board of director fees, and investor relations
- Lower salaries, wages and employee related costs due to the reclassification of 10 purchasing and planning employees from general and administrative to manufacturing overhead included in cost of sales of (\$0.3) million. This decrease was partially offset by the expense associated with the implementation of a management incentive bonus plan in 2009 of \$0.1 million for a net change of (\$0.2) million to general and administrative salaries, wages and related employee expenses.
- Increased amortization of intangible assets of \$0.2 million as a result of the ownership change as of October 14, 2008.
 - 2008 goodwill impairment of (\$1.6) million incurred in 2008 versus no impairment in 2009.
 - Reductions of \$(0.1) million in other general & administrative spending.

Income (Loss) from Operations. During the Predecessor period from September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008 we recorded income from operations of \$0.07 million and for the Successor period from October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009, we recorded a loss from operations of \$(0.2) million for a total net loss of \$(0.13) million during the year ended September 27, 2009 as opposed to a loss from operations of \$(4.7) million during the year ended September 28, 2008, an improvement of \$4.57 million. This improvement was primarily due to increased sales

revenue for the period ended September 27, 2009, combined with reduced general and administrative expenses driven by the elimination of Irvine Sensors' corporate costs pushed down to us in the fiscal year ended September 28, 2008. The current year loss from operations also includes an increase of \$1.5 million of non cash amortization of intangible assets to \$2.1 million total for 2009 as a result of the October 14, 2008 acquisition transaction as opposed to \$0.6 million intangible amortization incurred in the prior year.

Net Income (Loss) applicable to common shareholders. During the Predecessor period from September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008 we recorded net income of \$0.1 million. For the period beginning October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009, we recorded a net loss of \$(0.3) million for a total net loss of \$(0.2) million during the year ended September 27, 2009, as compared to \$(4.8) million for the year ended September 28, 2008, an improvement of \$4.6 million or 95.8%. This decrease in our net loss was principally the result of reduced operating expenses related to the elimination of corporate cost allocations from Irvine Sensors Corporations, since the successor operating as a stand-alone entity did not incur these costs subsequent to the year ended September 28, 2008, combined with increased revenue for the period ending September 27, 2009 offset by increased interest and preferred stock dividends in fiscal 2009 over fiscal 2008. The federal income tax benefit increased by \$0.3 million over the prior year as a result of book-to-tax timing differences attributable to intangible amortization and changes in contract loss reserve balances in 2009. The intangible amortization expense is amortized over five years for book purposes and is deductible over 15 years for income tax purposes. In 2008, there was no Federal Income Tax expense due to the loss from operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

In the year ended 2008, Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) working capital was significantly constrained due a high level of loss programs and production increases across multiple programs which necessitated the need for investment in inventories and manpower resources required to meet the additional product demand. As Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Irvine Sensors Corporation, access to additional outside funding apart from government progress bills was severely limited. Further, Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) had incurred significant costs on one of the Howitzer programs and was unable to recover these costs until fiscal 2009 due to progress billing limitations prior to first article inspection testing and approval which did not occur until August of 2009. During 2008, Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) transferred \$0.7 million in cash to Irvine Sensors in support of intercompany services provided by Irvine Sensors on behalf of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) that were outside our control, including: legal, accounting, and consulting fees; Irvine Sensors Corporation travel expenses; and insurance costs.

The estimated total General and Administrative expenses assuming Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) was operated on a stand-alone basis during the 2008 fiscal year are:

	Year- Ended September 28, 2008
Accounting & Auditing Fees	\$ 250,000
Legal Fees	60,000
Consulting Fees	60,000
Workers Comp & General Insurance	70,000
Total	\$ 440,000

As a result of the purchase of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) on October 14, 2008, these general and administrative costs were incurred and paid directly by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) for the 2009 fiscal year, and have been reflected in the financial statements.

Subsequent to the asset acquisition from Irvine Sensors on October 14, 2008 and the reverse merger and reorganization on March 30, 2009, Optex Systems Holdings raised additional cash through a private equity sale that generated gross proceeds of \$1.0 million. As a result of the new capital, Optex Systems Holdings has been able acquire the necessary inventory and personnel resources required to operate at the higher revenue levels, and improve year-end cash position by \$0.7 million.

We have historically met our liquidity requirements from a variety of sources, including government and customer funding through contract progress bills, short term loans, notes from related parties, and the sale of equity securities. Based upon our current working capital position and potential for expanded business revenues, we believe that our working capital is sufficient to fund our current operations for the next 12 months. However, based on our strategy and the anticipated growth in our business, we believe that our liquidity needs may increase in the future. The amount of such increase will depend on many factors, including the costs associated with the fulfillment of our projects, whether we upgrade our technology, and the amount of inventory required for our expanding business. If our liquidity needs do increase, we believe additional capital resources will be derived from a variety of sources including, but not limited to, cash flow from operations and further private placements of our common stock and/or debt, including receivables funding through a commercial lender.

Predecessor period of September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008

Cash and Cash Equivalents. As of October 14, 2008, Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) (Predecessor) had cash and cash equivalents of \$0.3 million, an increase of \$0.1 million from September 29, 2008. The slight increase in cash was primarily due to the timing of cash receipts on accounts receivable collections and supplier payments. The cash balance as of October 14, 2008 is included as cash received through Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) (Successor) as of October 15, 2008.

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$0.1 million for the Predecessor period of September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008. Cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to the timing of purchases and accounts receivable collections during the 15 day period prior to the acquisition of Optex Systems Inc, (Texas), by Optex Systems Inc., (Delaware). During this period, our net inventory increased by \$0.9 million to support substantially increased production rates across all of our product lines and our accounts receivable decreased \$(1.0) million due to timing of collections from one of our major customers in the second week of October 2008. Accounts payable and accrued expenses decreased by \$(0.2) million due to the timing of cash disbursements prior to the acquisition.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities. There was no net cash used in investing activities during the Predecessor period beginning September 29, 2008 and ending October 14, 2008. Optex Systems Holdings' business is labor intensive, and we purchase equipment as it becomes necessary.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities. There was no net cash provided by financing activities during the Predecessor period beginning September 29, 2008 and ending October 14, 2008.

Successor period of October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009

Cash and Cash Equivalents. As of September 27, 2009, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$0.9 million. During the Successor period of October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009 we increased cash and cash equivalents by \$0.6 million primarily attributable to the net proceeds received by us from the private sale of equity securities. A portion of the net proceeds was used to acquire additional inventory in support of the higher revenue and production rates during the period and which are expected to continue through 2010.

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities. Net cash used in operating activities during the Successor period beginning October 15, 2008 and ending September 27, 2009 totaled \$(0.1) million. The primary uses of cash during this period resulted from increases of inventory and accounts receivable in support of higher production and shipping volumes, partially offset by increases in accounts payable due to higher purchases required to support the increased revenues. In the period beginning October 15, 2008 and ending September 27, 2009, our net inventory increased by \$2.5 million to support substantially increased production rates across all of our product lines. A large portion of this build up in inventories was progress billable and as such were billed to our customers as costs were incurred. We expect similar cash flows from operations until later in fiscal year 2010 when our low margin legacy periscope programs are ending and will be replaced with newer programs carrying improved pricing and corresponding better margins.

Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities. In the Successor period beginning October 15, 2008 and ending September 27, 2009, net cash provided by investing activities totaled \$0.24 million and consisted of cash acquired during the Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) (Predecessor) acquisition as of October 14, 2009 of \$0.25 million and cash used to purchase equipment of \$(0.01) million during the period.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities totaled \$0.8 million during the period beginning October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009, The change of \$0.8 million is attributable to the sale

of stock for cash of \$1.0 million offset by funds used to repay outstanding loans of \$(0.2) million. We raised funds through a private placement for working capital needs, primarily inventory purchases, and additional personnel to support increased revenue and production rates during the period.

Critical Accounting Policies

Stock-Based Compensation: In December 2004, FASB issued FASB ASC 718 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 123R, Share-Based Payment). FASB ASC 718 establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. FASB ASC 718 focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. FASB ASC 718 requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. That cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued.

Optex Systems Holdings' accounting policy for equity instruments issued to consultants and vendors in exchange for goods and services follows the provisions of FASB ASC 505-50 (Prior authoritative literature: EITF 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments That are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services" and EITF 00-18, "Accounting Recognition for Certain Transactions Involving Equity Instruments Granted to Other Than Employees"). The measurement date for the fair value of the equity instruments issued is determined at the earlier of (i) the date at which a commitment for performance by the consultant or vendor is reached or (ii) the date at which the consultant or vendor's performance is complete. In the case of equity instruments issued to consultants, the fair value of the equity instrument is recognized over the term of the consulting agreement. Stock-based compensation related to non-employees is accounted for based on the fair value of the related stock or options or the fair value of the services, which ever is more readily determinable in accordance with FASB ASC 718.

Income Tax/Deferred Tax: FASB ASC 740 (Prior Authoritative Literature: SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes"), requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differing treatment of items for financial reporting and income tax reporting purposes. The deferred tax balances are adjusted to reflect tax rates by tax jurisdiction, based on currently enacted tax laws, which will be in effect in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse. We have provided deferred income tax benefits on net operating loss carry-forwards to the extent we believe we will be able to utilize them in future tax filings.

Revenue Recognition: Optex Systems Holdings recognizes revenue based on the modified percentage of completion method utilizing the units-of-delivery method, in accordance with FASB ASC 605-35 (Prior authoritative literature: SOP 81-1 "Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and certain Production-Type Contracts"):

- The units-of-delivery method recognizes as revenue the contract price of units of a basic production product delivered during a period and as the cost of earned revenue the costs allocable to the delivered units; costs allocable to undelivered units are reported in the balance sheet as inventory or work in progress. The method is used in circumstances in which an entity produces units of a basic product under production-type contracts in a continuous or sequential production process to buyers' specifications.

Optex Systems Holdings' contracts are fixed price production type contracts whereas a defined order quantity is delivered to the customer in a continuous or sequential production process to buyers specifications (build to print). Our deliveries against these contracts generally occur in monthly increments across fixed delivery periods spanning from 3 to 36 months.

Estimated Costs at Completion and Accrued Loss on Contracts: Optex Systems Holdings reviews and reports on the performance of its contracts and production orders against the respective resource plans for such contracts/orders. These reviews are summarized in the form of estimates at completion. Estimates at completion include Optex Systems Holdings incurred costs to date against the contract/order plus management's current estimates of remaining amounts for direct labor, material, other direct costs and subcontract support and indirect overhead costs based on the completion status and future contractual requirements for each order. If an estimate at completion indicates a potential overrun (loss) against a fixed price contract/order, management generally seeks to reduce costs and /or revise the program plan in a manner consistent with customer objectives in order to eliminate or minimize any overrun and to secure necessary customer agreement to proposed revisions.

If an estimate at completion indicates a potential overrun against budgeted resources for a fixed price contract/order, management first attempts to implement lower cost solutions to still profitably meet the requirements of the fixed price contract. If such solutions do not appear practicable, management makes a determination whether to seek renegotiation of contract or order requirements from the customer. If neither cost reduction nor renegotiation appears probable, an accrual for the contract loss/overrun is recorded against earnings and the loss is recognized in the first period the loss is identified based on the most recent estimates at completion of the particular contract or product order.

For the fiscal years ended September 27, 2009 and September 28, 2008, estimated loss reserves were \$1,348,060 and \$821,885, respectively. Increases in estimated loss reserves from fiscal 2008 to fiscal 2009 of \$526,175 were primarily attributable to unanticipated increases in material and production costs encountered in 2009 due to manufacturing issues on our U.S. government Howitzer programs.

Government Contracts: Virtually all of our contracts are prime or subcontracted directly with the Federal government and as such, are subject to Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 49.5, "Contract Termination Clauses" and more specifically Federal Acquisition Regulation clauses 52.249-2 "Termination for Convenience of the Government (Fixed-Price)", and 49.504 "Termination of fixed-price contracts for default".

Warranty Costs: Some of our customers require that we warranty the quality of our products to meet customer requirements and be free of defects for up to fifteen months subsequent to delivery. In the year ended September 27, 2009, Optex Systems Holdings recognized income of \$145,470 for unrecognized warranty costs due to an improvement in the warranty experience rate related to warranties expiring in 2009. In the year ended September 28, 2008, Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) incurred \$227,000 of warranty expenses representing the estimated cost of repair or replacement for specific customer returned products still covered under warranty as of the return date and awaiting repair or replacement, in addition to estimated future warranty costs for covered shipments occurring during the fifteen months proceeding September 28, 2008. Future warranty costs are based on the estimated cost of replacement for expected returns based upon our most recent experience rate of defects as a percentage of warranty covered sales.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements.

In June 2008, FASB issued FASB ASC 260-10-55 (Prior authoritative literature: FASB Staff Position EITF 03-6-1, "Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions are Participating Securities"). FASB ASC 260-10-55 clarifies that share-based payment awards that entitle their holders to receive nonforfeitable dividends or dividend equivalents before vesting should be considered participating securities. As participating securities, we will be required to include these instruments in the calculation of our basic earnings per share, and we will need to calculate basic earnings per share using the "two-class method." Restricted stock is currently included in our dilutive earnings per share calculation using the treasury stock method. The two-class method of computing earnings per share is an earnings allocation formula that determines earnings per share for each class of common stock and participating security according to dividends declared (or accumulated) and participation rights in undistributed earnings. FASB

ASC 260-10-55 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and all interim periods within those fiscal years. As such, Optex Systems Holdings is required to adopt these provisions at the beginning of the fiscal year ending October 3, 2010. Optex Systems Holdings does not expect adoption of FASB ASC 260-10-55 to have a material effect on Optex Systems Holdings' financial statements.

In May 2009, FASB issued FASB ASC 855-10 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 165, "Subsequent Events"). FASB ASC 855-10 establishes principles and requirements for the reporting of events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date, but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. FASB ASC 855-10 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods ending after June 15, 2009. As such, Optex Systems Holdings adopted these provisions at the beginning of the interim period ended June 28, 2009. Adoption of FASB ASC 855-10 did not have a material effect on Optex Systems Holdings' financial statements.

In June 2009, FASB issued ASC 105-10 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 168, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles - a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162"). FASB ASC 105-10 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ (Codification) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. FASB ASC 105-10 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods ending after September 15, 2009. As such, Optex Systems Holdings is required to adopt these provisions at the beginning of the interim period ending September 27, 2009. Adoption of FASB ASC 105-10 did not have a material effect on Optex Systems Holding's financial statements.

In June 2006, FASB issued FASB ASC 740-10 (Prior authoritative literature: FASB Interpretation No. 48 "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 "). This Interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB No. 109, " Accounting for Income Taxes ". FASB ASC 740-10 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. FASB ASC 740-10 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of FASB ASC 740-10 did not have a material impact on Optex Systems Holdings' financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FASB ASC 820-10 (Prior authoritative literature: FASB Statement 157, "Fair Value Measurements"). FASB ASC 820-10 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under GAAP and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FASB ASC 820-10 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. Accordingly, FASB ASC 820-10 does not require any new fair value measurements. However, for some entities, the application of FASB ASC 820-10 will change current practice. The changes to current practice resulting from the application of FASB ASC 820-10 relate to the definition of fair value, the methods used to measure fair value and the expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of FASB ASC 820-10 are effective as of January 1, 2008, with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. However, delayed application of this statement is permitted for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually), until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of FASB ASC 820-10 did not have a material impact on Optex Systems Holdings' financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In February 2007, FASB ASC 825-10 (Prior authoritative literature: Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, " The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 ,") was issued. This standard allows a company to irrevocably elect fair value as the initial and subsequent measurement attribute for certain financial assets and financial liabilities on a contract-by-contract basis, with changes in fair value recognized in earnings. The provisions of this standard were effective as of the beginning of fiscal year 2008, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of FASB ASC 825-10 did not have a material impact on Optex Systems Holdings' financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In March 2007, FASB ASC 715-60 (Prior authoritative literature: EITF Issue No. 06-10, "Accounting for Collateral Assignment Split-Dollar Life Insurance Agreements"). FASB ASC 715-60 provides guidance for determining a liability for the postretirement benefit obligation as well as recognition and measurement of the associated asset on the basis of the terms of the collateral assignment agreement. FASB ASC 715-60 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The adoption of FASB ASC 715-60 did not have a material impact on Optex Systems Holdings' financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In December 2007, FASB issued FASB ASC 805 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 141(R), “Business Combinations”) and FASB ASC 810-10-65 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 160, “Accounting and Reporting of Noncontrolling Interest in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51”). These new standards will significantly change the accounting for and reporting of business combinations and non-controlling (minority) interests in consolidated financial statements. FASB ASC 805 and FASB ASC 810-10-65 are required to be adopted simultaneously and are effective for the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. Optex Systems Holdings is currently evaluating the impact of adopting FASB ASC 805 and FASB ASC 810-10-65 on its financial statements.

In December 2007, the SEC issued FASB ASC 718-10-S99-1 (Prior authoritative literature: Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110). FASB ASC 718-10-S99-1 permits companies to continue to use the simplified method, under certain circumstances, in estimating the expected term of “plain vanilla” options beyond December 31, 2007. FASB ASC 718-10-S99-1 updates guidance provided in SAB 107 that previously stated that the Staff would not expect a company to use the simplified method for share option grants after December 31, 2007. Optex Systems Holdings does not have any outstanding stock options issued before December 31, 2007.

In March 2008, FASB issued FASB ASC 815-10 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 161, “Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133”). FASB ASC 815-10 requires enhanced disclosures about an entity’s derivative and hedging activities. FASB ASC 815-10 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008 with early application encouraged. As such, Optex Systems Holdings is required to adopt these provisions at the beginning of the fiscal year ended September 27, 2009. The adoption of FASB ASC 815-10 did not have a material impact on Optex Systems Holdings’ financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In May 2008, FASB issued FASB ASC 944 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 163, “Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60”). FASB ASC 944 interprets Statement 60 and amends existing accounting pronouncements to clarify their application to the financial guarantee insurance contracts included within the scope of that Statement. FASB ASC 944 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and all interim periods within those fiscal years. As such, Optex Systems Holdings is required to adopt these provisions at the beginning of the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011. Optex Systems Holdings is currently evaluating the impact of FASB ASC 944 on its financial statements but does not expect it to have a material effect.

Cautionary Factors That May Affect Future Results

This Report on Form 10-K and other written reports and oral statements made from time to time by Optex Systems Holdings may contain so-called “forward-looking statements,” all of which are subject to risks and uncertainties. You can identify these forward-looking statements by their use of words such as “expects,” “plans,” “will,” “estimates,” “forecasts,” “projects” and other words of similar meaning. You can identify them by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. These statements are likely to address Optex Systems Holdings’ growth strategy, financial results and product and development programs. You must carefully consider any such statement and should understand that many factors could cause actual results to differ from Optex Systems Holdings’ forward-looking statements. These factors include inaccurate assumptions and a broad variety of other risks and uncertainties, including some that are known and some that are not. No forward-looking statement can be guaranteed and actual future results may vary materially.

We do not assume the obligation to update any forward-looking statement. You should carefully evaluate such statements in light of factors described in this prospectus. In this prospectus Optex Systems Holdings has identified important factors that could cause actual results to differ from expected or historic results. You should understand that

it is not possible to predict or identify all such factors. Consequently, you should not consider any such list to be a complete list of all potential risks or uncertainties.

Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and
Stockholders of Optex Systems Holdings, Inc.

Richardson, Texas

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. (the Company) as of September 27, 2009, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the period October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009. The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. as of September 27, 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/EFP Rotenberg, LLP

EFP Rotenberg, LLP
Rochester, New York
January 11, 2010

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and
Stockholders of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas)
Richardson, Texas

As successor by merger, effective October 1, 2009, of the registered public accounting firm Rotenberg & Co., LLP, we have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) (the Company) as of September 28, 2008, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended and for the period September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008. The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) as of September 28, 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended and for the period September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/EFP Rotenberg, LLP

EFP Rotenberg, LLP
Rochester, New York
January 11, 2010

Optex Systems Holdings, Inc.
 (formerly known as Sustut Exploration, Inc.)
 Consolidated Balance Sheets

Successor
 September 27, 2009

Predecessor
 September 28, 2008

ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 915,298	\$ 170,183
Accounts Receivable	1,802,429	2,454,235
Net Inventory	8,013,881	4,547,726
Deferred Tax Asset	711,177	—
Prepaid Expenses	318,833	307,507
Total Current Assets	\$ 11,761,618	\$ 7,479,651
Property and Equipment		
Property Plant and Equipment	\$ 1,341,271	\$ 1,314,109
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,094,526)	(994,542)
Total Property and Equipment	\$ 246,745	\$ 319,567
Other Assets		
Security Deposits	\$ 20,684	\$ 20,684
Intangibles	1,965,596	1,100,140
Goodwill	7,110,415	10,047,065
Total Other Assets	\$ 9,096,695	\$ 11,167,889
Total Assets	\$ 21,105,058	\$ 18,967,107

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Optex Systems Holdings, Inc.
(formerly known as Sustut Exploration, Inc.)
Consolidated Balance Sheets - Continued

	Successor September 27, 2009	Predecessor September 28, 2008
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$ 2,497,322	\$ 1,821,534
Accrued Expenses	671,045	798,974
Accrued Warranties	81,530	227,000
Accrued Contract Losses	1,348,060	821,885
Loans Payable	—	373,974
Income Tax Payable	—	4,425
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 4,597,957	\$ 4,047,792
Other Liabilities		
Note Payable	—	\$ 2,000,000
Accrued Interest on Note	—	336,148
Due to Parent	—	4,300,151
Total Other Liabilities	\$ —	\$ 6,636,299
Total Liabilities	\$ 4,597,957	\$ 10,684,091
Stockholders' Equity		
Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. – (par \$0.001, 200,000,000 authorized, 139,444,940 shares issued and outstanding as of September 27, 2009)	\$ 139,445	
Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. Preferred Stock (\$0.001 par 5,000 authorized, 1027 series A preferred issued and outstanding)		1
Optex Systems, Inc. – Texas Common Stock (no par 100,000 authorized, 18,870 shares issued and 10,000 shares outstanding)		164,834
Optex Systems, Inc. – Texas Treasury Stock (8,870 shares at cost)		— (1,217,400)
Additional Paid-in-capital	16,643,388	15,246,282
Retained Earnings (Deficit)	(275,733)	(5,910,700)
Total Stockholders' Equity	\$ 16,507,101	\$ 8,283,016
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 21,105,058	\$ 18,967,107

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Optex Systems Holdings, Inc.
(formerly known as Sustut Exploration, Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Successor For the period October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009	Predecessor For the period September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008	Predecessor Twelve Months ended September 28, 2008
Revenues	\$ 26,708,799	\$ 871,938	\$ 20,017,209
Total Cost of Sales	24,073,449	739,868	18,164,019
Gross Margin	\$ 2,635,350	\$ 132,070	\$ 1,853,190
General and Administrative			
Salaries and Wages	\$ 644,861	\$ 22,028	\$ 910,854
Employee Benefits & Taxes	227,315	495	190,489
Employee Stock/Option Bonus Plan	39,528	(4,812)	378,716
Amortization of Intangible	404,634	—	223,491
Rent, Utilities and Building Maintenance	210,258	12,493	228,694
Investor Relations	203,696	—	—
Legal and Accounting Fees	434,309	360	223,715
Consulting and Contract Service Fees	220,090	10,527	325,723
Travel Expenses	47,595	—	135,821
Corporate Allocations	—	—	2,076,184
Board of Director Fees	125,000	—	—
Asset Impairment of Goodwill	—	—	1,586,416
Other Expenses	282,136	16,155	227,336
Total General and Administrative	\$ 2,839,422	\$ 57,246	\$ 6,507,440
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (204,072)	\$ 74,824	\$ (4,654,251)
Other Expenses			
Other Income and Expense	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (507)
Interest (Income) Expense – Net	170,078	9,492	199,753
Total Other	\$ 170,078	\$ 9,492	\$ 199,246
Income (Loss) Before Taxes	\$ (374,150)	\$ 65,332	\$ (4,853,496)
Income Taxes (Benefit)	(284,663)	—	(21,544)
Net Income (Loss) After Taxes	\$ (89,487)	\$ 65,332	\$ (4,831,952)
Less preferred stock dividend	\$ (186,246)	\$ —	\$ —
Net income (loss) applicable to common shareholders	\$ (275,733)	\$ 65,332	\$ (4,831,952)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.00)	\$ 6.53	\$ (483.20)

Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	126,290,753	10,000	10,000
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Optex Systems Holdings, Inc.
(formerly known as Sustut Exploration, Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Successor For the period October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009	Predecessor For the period September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008	Predecessor Year ended September 28, 2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (89,487)	\$ 65,332	\$ (4,831,952)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	2,161,486	9,691	760,801
Provision for (use of) allowance for inventory valuation	(146,266)	27,363	(102,579)
Noncash interest expense	159,780	9,500	200,000
(Gain) loss on disposal and impairment of assets	—	—	1,586,416
Stock Option Compensation Expense	39,528	—	—
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(397,996)	1,049,802	(410,602)
(Increase) decrease in inventory (net of progress billed)	(2,483,686)	(863,566)	1,667,418
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	196,633	18,541	(290,435)
(Increase) decrease in deferred tax asset	(711,177)	—	—
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	733,453	(186,051)	(1,132,319)
Increase (decrease) in accrued warranty costs	(145,470)	—	227,000
Increase (decrease) in due to parent	—	1,428	2,312,280
Increase (decrease) in accrued estimated loss on contracts	541,479	(15,304)	(555,462)
Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable	—	—	(21,544)
Total adjustments	\$ (52,236)	\$ 51,404	\$ 4,240,974
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (141,723)	\$ 116,736	\$ (590,978)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash Received through Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) acquisition	\$ 253,581	\$ —	\$ —
Purchased of property and equipment	(13,824)	(13,338)	(117,566)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	\$ 239,757	\$ (13,338)	\$ (117,566)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Issuance of common stock for cash	\$ 1,024,529	\$ —	\$ —
Proceeds (to) from loans payable	(207,265)	(20,000)	373,974
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$ 817,264	\$ (20,000)	\$ 373,974
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 915,298	\$ 83,398	\$ (334,570)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	—	170,183	504,753
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 915,298	\$ 253,581	\$ 170,183

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Optex Systems Holdings, Inc.
(formerly known as Sustut Exploration, Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows – continued

	Successor For the period October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009	Predecessor For the period September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008	Predecessor Year ended September 28, 2008
Noncash investing and financing activities:			
Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) (Successor) purchase of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) (Predecessor)			
Cash received	\$ 253,581	—	—
Accounts Receivable	1,404,434	—	—
Inventory	5,383,929	—	—
Intangibles	4,036,790	—	—
Other Assets	632,864	—	—
Accounts Payable	(1,953,833)	—	—
Other Liabilities	(1,868,180)	—	—
Debt	(6,000,000)	—	—
Goodwill	7,110,415	—	—
Issuance of Stock	\$ 9,000,000	—	—
Conversion of Debt to Series A Preferred Stock			
Additional Paid in Capital (6,000,000 Debt Retirement plus accrued interest of \$159,780)	\$ 6,159,780	—	—
Issuance of Common shares in exchange for Investor Relations Services			
Prepaid Expenses (1,030,000 shares issued at .001 par)	\$ 226,500	—	—
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 10,290	—	—
Cash paid for taxes	\$ 488,799	—	—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Optex Systems Holdings, Inc.
(formerly known as Sustut Exploration, Inc.)
Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity

	Common Shares Outstanding	Series A Preferred Shares	Common Stock	Preferred Series A Stock	Treasury Stock Optex Texas	Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders Equity
Predecessor Entity								
Balance at September 28, 2008	10,000		\$ 164,834		\$ (1,217,400)	\$ 15,246,282	\$ (5,910,700)	\$ 8,283,016
Net Income							65,332	65,332
Balance at October 14, 2008	10,000		—\$ 164,834		\$ —(1,217,400)	\$ 15,246,282	\$ (5,845,368)	\$ 8,348,348
Successor Entity								
Balance at October 15, 2008		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of Common Stock (1)	113,333,282		—\$ 113,333		\$ —	—\$ 8,886,667	\$ —	—\$ 9,000,000
Cancellation of Investor Relations Stock	(700,000)		(700)			(104,300)		(105,000)
Investor Relations Common Stock Issued	480,000		480			143,520		144,000
Issuance of Common Stock	750,000		750			149,250		150,000
Conversion of 6,000,000 Debt and Interest to Series A preferred shares		1,027		1		6,159,780		6,159,781
Sustut Exploration Reorganization	17,449,991		17,450			170,050		187,500
			—	—	—	39,528	—	39,528

Stock Option Compensation Expense									
Private Placement Sale of Stock	8,131,667	—	8,132	—	—	1,012,647	—	1,020,779	
Accumulated Dividends on Preferred Stock						186,246	(186,246)		—
Net Earnings (Loss) from continuing operations		—	—	—	—	—	(89,487)	(89,487)	
Balance at September 27, 2009	139,444,940	1,027	\$ 139,445	\$ 1	\$	—\$ 16,643,388	\$ (275,733)	\$ 16,507,101	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

(1)After giving effect to the equivalent number of shares issued to existing Optex shareholders due to the reorganization.

Note 1 - Organization and Operations

On March 30, 2009, Optex Systems Holdings, Inc., (formerly known as Sustut Exploration, Inc.), a Delaware corporation, along with Optex Systems, Inc., a privately held Delaware corporation, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Optex Systems Holdings', also known as Successor, entered into a reorganization agreement and plan of reorganization, pursuant to which Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) was acquired by Optex Systems Holdings in a share exchange transaction. Optex Systems Holdings became the surviving corporation. At the closing, Optex Systems Holdings changed its name from Sustut Exploration Inc. to Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. and its year end from December 31 to a fiscal year ending on the Sunday nearest September 30.

On October 14, 2008, certain senior secured creditors of Irvine Sensors Corporation, Longview Fund, L.P. and Alpha Capital Anstalt, formed Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware), which acquired all of the assets and assumed certain liabilities of Optex Systems, Inc., a Texas corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Irvine Sensors Corporation, also known as Predecessor, in a transaction that was consummated via purchase at a public auction. Following this asset purchase, Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) remained a wholly-owned subsidiary of Irvine Sensors Corporation.

In accordance with FASB ASC 805 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 141(R), "Business Combinations" and EITF 98-3 "Determining Whether a Non-monetary Transaction Involves Receipt of Productive Assets or of a Business") Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware)'s purchase of substantially all of the assets and assumption of certain liabilities represented the acquisition of a business. FASB ASC 805 outlines the guidance in determining whether a "business" has been acquired in a transaction. For a transferred set of activities and assets to be a business, it must contain all of the inputs and processes necessary for it to continue to conduct normal operations after the transferred set of assets is separated from the transferor, which include the ability to sustain a revenue stream by providing its outputs to customers. Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) obtained the inputs and processes necessary for normal operations.

Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) was a privately held Subchapter "S" Corporation from inception in 1987 until December 30, 2005 when 70% of the issued and outstanding stock was acquired by Irvine Sensors Corporation, and Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) was automatically converted to a Subchapter "C" Corporation. On December 29, 2006, the remaining 30% equity interest in Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) was purchased by Irvine Sensors Corporation.

On February 20, 2009, Sileas Corporation., a newly-formed Delaware corporation, owned by present members of Optex Systems Holdings' management, purchased 100% of Longview's equity and debt interest in Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware), representing 90% of the issued and outstanding common equity interests in Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware), in a private transaction. See Note 4.

Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) operated as a privately-held Delaware corporation until March 30, 2009, when as a result of the reorganization agreement (described above and also in Note 5), it became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Optex Systems Holdings. Sileas is the majority owner (parent) of Optex Systems Holdings owning 73.52% of Optex Systems Holdings. Optex Systems Holdings plans to carry on the business of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) as its sole line of business and all of Optex Systems Holdings' operations are conducted by and through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware). Accordingly, in subsequent periods the financial statements presented will be those of the accounting acquirer. The financial statements of Optex Systems Holdings represent subsidiary statements and do not include the accounts of its majority owner.

Optex Systems Holdings' operations are based in Richardson, Texas in a leased facility comprising 49,100 square feet. As of September 27, 2009, Optex Systems Holdings operated with 107 full-time equivalent employees.

Optex Systems Holdings manufactures optical sighting systems and assemblies, primarily for Department of Defense applications. Its products are installed on a variety of U.S. military land vehicles such as the Abrams and Bradley

fighting vehicles, light armored and advanced security vehicles and have been selected for installation on the Stryker family of vehicles. Optex Systems Holdings also manufactures and delivers numerous periscope configurations, rifle and surveillance sights and night vision optical assemblies. Optex Systems Holdings' products consist primarily of build to customer print products that are delivered both directly to the military and to other defense prime contractors.

In February 2009, Optex Systems Holdings' ISO certification status was upgraded from 9001:2000 to 9001:2008 bringing Optex Systems Holdings into compliance with the new ISO standards rewritten to align with ISO 14001.

Note 2 - Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Optex Systems Holdings and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware). All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The accompanying financial statements include the results of operations and cash flows of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware), the accounting acquirer in the Sustut reorganization and the Successor in the October 14, 2008 Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) asset purchase transaction, for the period from October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009. The accompanying financial statements include the balance sheet at September 28, 2008 and the results of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the period from September 29, 2008 through October 14, 2008 of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas), Predecessor.

The accompanying financial statements for the balance sheet as of September 28, 2008 and the results of operations and cash flows for the period ending September 28, 2008 include the historical accounts of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas). These financial statements have been presented as subsidiary-only financial statements, reflecting the balance sheets, results of operations and cash flows of the subsidiary as a stand-alone entity.

Although, Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) (Predecessor) has been majority owned by various parent companies described in the preceding paragraphs, no accounts of the parent companies or the effects of consolidation with any parent companies have been included in the accompanying financial statements. The Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) accounts have been presented on the basis of push down accounting in accordance with FASB ASC 805-50-S99 (Prior authoritative literature: Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 54 Application of "Push Down" Basis of Accounting in Financial Statements of Subsidiaries Acquired by Purchase). FASB ASC 805-50-S99 states that the push down basis of accounting should be used in a purchase transaction in which the entity becomes wholly-owned. Under the push down basis of accounting certain transactions incurred by the parent company, which would otherwise be accounted for in the accounts of the parent, are "pushed down" and recorded on the financial statements of the subsidiary. Accordingly, items resulting from the Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) purchase transaction such as goodwill, debt incurred by the parent to acquire the subsidiary and other costs related to the purchase have been recorded on the financial statements of Optex Systems Holdings.

Upon completing the business combination with Sustut on March 30, 2009, Optex Systems Holdings elected to change its fiscal year to match that of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware). Accordingly, all activity of the combined companies was presented as of the quarter's end of the accounting acquirer, which was March 29, 2009.

Although the effective date of the merger was March 30, 2009, all transactions related to the business combination (and only those transactions), with Sustut have been reflected as if they had taken place one day prior (on March 29, 2009) so as to coincide with the accounting acquirer's quarter end of March 29, 2009. See Note 5 for details of the reorganization.

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 of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statement and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from the

estimates.

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Segment Reporting: Management has determined that Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. is organized, managed and internally reported as one business segment. Segments are determined based on differences in products, internal reporting and how operational decisions are made.

Fiscal Year: Optex's fiscal year ends on the Sunday nearest September 30. Fiscal year 2009 ended on September 27, 2009 and included 52 weeks. Fiscal year 2008 ended on September 28, 2008 and included 52 weeks.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments: FASB ASC 825-10 (Prior authoritative literature: FASB No. 107, " Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments) ," requires disclosure of fair value information about certain financial instruments, including, but not limited to, cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, refundable tax credits, prepaid expenses, accounts payable, accrued expenses, notes payable to related parties and convertible debt-related securities. Fair value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management as of fiscal years ended September 27, 2009 and September 28, 2008. The carrying value of the balance sheet financial instruments included in Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas)'s consolidated financial statements approximated their fair values.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: For financial statement presentation purposes, Optex considers those short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash or cash equivalents.

Concentration of Credit Risk: Optex's cash and cash equivalents are on deposit with banks. Only a portion of the cash and cash equivalents would be covered by deposit insurance and the uninsured balances are substantially greater than the insured amounts. Although cash and cash equivalent balances exceed insured deposit amounts, management does not anticipate non-performance by the banks.

Optex revenues and accounts receivables are derived from sales to U.S. government agencies (51%), General Dynamics (46%) or other prime government contractors (3%). Optex does not believe that this concentration results in undue credit risk because of the financial strength of the payees.

Accounts Receivable: Optex records its accounts receivable at the original sales invoice amount less shipment liquidations for previously collected advance/progress bills and an allowance for doubtful accounts. An account receivable is considered to be past due if any portion of the receivable balance is outstanding beyond its scheduled due date. On a quarterly basis, Optex evaluates its accounts receivable and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts, based on its history of past write-offs and collections, and current credit conditions. No interest is accrued on past due accounts receivable. As the customer base is primarily U.S. government and government prime contractors, Optex has concluded that there is no need for an allowance for doubtful accounts for the years ended September 27, 2009 and September 28, 2008. Optex charges uncollectible accounts to bad debt expense in the period as they are first deemed uncollectible. In 2009, Optex Systems Holdings recorded \$35,297 in bad debt expense attributable to one customer that went out of business.

Inventory: Inventory is recorded at the lower of cost or market value, and adjusted as appropriate for decreases in valuation and obsolescence. Adjustments to the valuation and obsolescence reserves are made after analyzing market conditions, current and projected sales activity, inventory costs and inventory balances to determine appropriate reserve levels. Cost is determined using the first-in first-out method. Under arrangements by which progress payments are received against certain contracts, the customer retains a security interest in the undelivered inventory identified with these contracts. Payments received for such undelivered inventory are classified as unliquidated progress payments and deducted from the gross inventory balance. As of September 27, 2009, and September 28, 2008 inventory included:

Successor

Predecessor

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	As of September 27, 2009	As of September 28, 2008
Raw Materials	\$ 7,161,241	\$ 5,575,520
Work in Process	4,043,308	4,199,657
Finished Goods	245,056	28,014
Gross Inventory	\$ 11,449,605	\$ 9,803,191
Less:		
Unliquidated Progress Payments	(2,880,898)	(4,581,736)
Inventory Reserves	(554,826)	(673,729)
Net Inventory	\$ 8,013,881	\$ 4,547,726

Warranty Costs: Some of Optex Systems Holdings' customers require that the company warrant the quality of its products to meet customer requirements and be free of defects for up to fifteen months subsequent to delivery.. In the year ended September 27, 2009, Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. recognized income of \$145,470 for unrecognized warranty costs due to an improvement in the warranty experience rate related to warranties expiring in fiscal 2009. In the year ended September 28, 2008, Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) incurred \$227,000 of warranty expenses representing the estimated cost of repair or replacement for specific customer returned products still covered under warranty as of the return date and awaiting repair or replacement, in addition to estimated future warranty costs for covered shipments occurring during the fifteen months proceeding September 28, 2008. Future warranty costs are based on the estimated cost of replacement for expected returns based upon our most recent experience rate of defects as a percentage of warranty covered sales.

Property and Equipment: Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, ranging from three to seven years. Expenditures for renewals and betterments are capitalized. Expenditures for minor items, repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred. Gain or loss upon sale or retirement due to obsolescence is reflected in the operating results in the period the event takes place.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets: Goodwill represents the cost of acquired businesses in excess of fair value of the related net assets at acquisition. (See also notes 4 and 11). Optex Systems Holdings does not amortize goodwill, but tests it annually for impairment using a fair value approach during the fiscal fourth quarter and between annual testing periods, if circumstances warrant. The performance of the test involves a two-step process. The first step of the impairment test involves comparing the fair values of the applicable reporting units with their aggregate carrying values, including goodwill. We generally determine the fair value of our reporting units using the income approach methodology of valuation that includes the discounted cash flow method as well as other generally accepted valuation methodologies, which requires significant judgment by management. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, we perform the second step of the goodwill impairment test to determine the amount of impairment loss. The second step of the goodwill impairment test involves comparing the implied fair value of the affected reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying value of that goodwill. These impairment tests may result in impairment charges that could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations. The goodwill of Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. was reviewed as of September 27, 2009 and based on the assessment, it was determined that no impairment was required.

Optex amortizes the cost of other intangibles over their estimated useful lives, unless such lives are deemed indefinite. Amortizable intangible assets are tested for impairment based on undiscounted cash flows and, if impaired, written down to fair value based on either discounted cash flows or appraised values. The identified amortizable intangible assets at September 27, 2009 derived from the acquisition of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) from Irvine Sensors as of October 14, 2008 and consisted of customer backlog, with initial useful lives ranging from one to five years. (See note 4 and 11). The identified amortizable intangible assets at September 28, 2008 derived from the acquisition of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) by Irvine Sensors and consisted of non-competition agreements and customer backlog, with initial useful lives ranging from two to eight years. (See note 4 and 11).

Intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested annually for impairment, during the fiscal fourth quarter and between annual periods, if impairment indicators exist, and are written down to fair value as required.

Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets: Optex Systems Holdings adopted the provisions of FASB ASC 360-10 (Prior authoritative literature FASB No. 144, “ Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets .”) This standard requires, among other things, that long-lived assets be reviewed for potential impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The assessment of possible impairment is based on the ability to recover the carrying value of the asset from the expected future pre-tax cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) of the related operations. If these expected cash flows are less than the carrying value of such asset, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between estimated fair value and carrying value. The primary measure of fair value is based on discounted cash flows. The measurement of impairment requires management to make estimates of these cash flows related to long-lived assets, as well as other fair value determinations.

Revenue Recognition:

Optex Systems Holdings recognizes revenue based on the modified percentage of completion method utilizing the units-of-delivery method, in accordance with FASB ASC 605-35 (Prior authoritative literature: SOP 81-1 “Accounting for Performance of Construction–Type and certain Production –Type Contracts”):

The units-of-delivery method recognizes as revenue the contract price of units of a basic production product delivered during a period and as the cost of earned revenue the costs allocable to the delivered units; costs allocable to undelivered units are reported in the balance sheet as inventory or work in progress. The method is used in circumstances in which an entity produces units of a basic product under production-type contracts in a continuous or sequential production process to buyers' specifications.

Optex Systems Holdings contracts are fixed price production type contracts whereby a defined order quantity is delivered to the customer during a continuous or sequential production process tailored to the buyer’s specifications (build to print). Optex Systems Holdings’ deliveries against these contracts generally occur in monthly increments across fixed delivery periods spanning from 3 to 36 months.

Estimated Costs at Completion and Accrued Loss on Contracts: Optex Systems Holdings reviews and reports on the performance of its contracts and production orders against the respective resource plans for such contracts/orders. These reviews are summarized in the form of estimates at completion. Estimates at completion include Optex Systems Holdings’ incurred costs to date against the contract/order plus management's current estimates of remaining amounts for direct labor, material, other direct costs and subcontract support and indirect overhead costs based on the completion status and future contractual requirements for each order. If an estimate at completion indicates a potential overrun (loss) against a fixed price contract/order, management generally seeks to reduce costs and /or revise the program plan in a manner consistent with customer objectives in order to eliminate or minimize any overrun and to secure necessary customer agreement to proposed revisions.

If an estimate at completion indicates a potential overrun against budgeted resources for a fixed price contract/order, management first attempts to implement lower cost solutions to still profitably meet the requirements of the fixed price contract. If such solutions do not appear practicable, management makes a determination whether to seek renegotiation of contract or order requirements from the customer. If neither cost reduction nor renegotiation appears probable, an accrual for the contract loss/overrun is recorded against earnings and the loss is recognized in the first period the loss is identified based on the most recent estimates at completion of the particular contract or product order.

For the fiscal years ended September 27, 2009 and September 28, 2008, estimated loss reserves were \$1,348,060 and \$821,885, respectively. Increases in estimated loss reserves from fiscal 2008 to fiscal 2009 of \$526,175 were primarily attributable to unanticipated increases in material and production costs encountered in 2009 due to manufacturing issues on our U.S. government Howitzer programs.

Government Contracts: Virtually all of Optex Systems Holdings' contracts are prime or subcontracted directly with the Federal government and as such, are subject to Federal Acquisition Regulation (Federal Acquisition Regulation) Subpart 49.5, "Contract Termination Clauses" and more specifically Federal Acquisition Regulation clauses 52.249-2 "Termination for Convenience of the Government (Fixed-Price)", and 49.504 "Termination of fixed-price contracts for default". These clauses are standard clauses on prime military contracts and are generally, "flowed down" to Optex Systems Holdings as subcontractors on other military business. It has been Optex Systems Holdings' experience that the termination for convenience is rarely invoked, except where it has been mutually beneficial for both parties. Optex Systems Holdings is not currently aware of any pending terminations for convenience or default on its existing contracts.

In the event a termination for convenience were to occur, these Federal Acquisition Regulation clause 52.249-2 provides for full recovery of all contractual costs and profits reasonably occurred up to and as a result of the terminated contract. In the event a termination for default were to occur, Optex Systems Holdings could be liable for any excess cost incurred by the government to acquire supplies from another supplier similar to those terminated from Optex Systems Holdings. Optex Systems Holdings would not be liable for any excess costs if the failure to perform the contract arises from causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the company as defined by Federal Acquisition Regulation clause 52.249-8. In addition, the government may require Optex Systems Holdings to transfer title and deliver to the government any completed supplies, partially completed supplies and materials, parts, tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, plans, drawings, information, and contract rights that Optex Systems Holdings has specifically produced or acquired for the terminated portion of this contract. The government shall pay contract price for completed supplies delivered and accepted, and Optex Systems Holdings and the government would negotiate an agreed upon amount of payment for manufacturing materials delivered and accepted and for the protection and preservation of the property. Failure to agree on an amount for manufacturing materials is subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation Disputes clause 52.233-1.

In some cases, Optex Systems Holdings may receive orders subject to subsequent price negotiation on contracts exceeding the \$650,000 federal government simplified acquisition threshold. These “undefinitized” contracts are considered firm contracts but as Cost Accounting Standards Board covered contracts, they are subject to the Truth in Negotiations Act disclosure requirements and downward only price negotiation. As of September 27, 2009 and September 28, 2008 zero and approximately \$4.0 million of booked orders fell under this criteria. Optex Systems Holdings’ experience has been that the historically negotiated price differentials have been immaterial and accordingly, it does not anticipate any significant downward adjustments on these booked orders.

Shipping and Handling Costs: All shipping and handling costs are included as a component of Cost of Goods sold.

Stock-Based Compensation: In December 2004, FASB issued FASB ASC 718 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 123R, “Share-Based Payment”). FASB ASC 718 establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity’s equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. FASB ASC 718 focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. FASB ASC 718 requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. That cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued.

Optex Systems Holdings’ accounting policy for equity instruments issued to consultants and vendors in exchange for goods and services follows the provisions of FASB ASC 505-50 (Prior authoritative literature: EITF 96-18, “Accounting for Equity Instruments That are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services” and EITF 00-18, “Accounting Recognition for Certain Transactions Involving Equity Instruments Granted to Other Than Employees”). The measurement date for the fair value of the equity instruments issued is determined at the earlier of (i) the date at which a commitment for performance by the consultant or vendor is reached or (ii) the date at which the consultant or vendor’s performance is complete. In the case of equity instruments issued to consultants, the fair value of the equity instrument is recognized over the term of the consulting agreement. Stock-based compensation related to non-employees is accounted for based on the fair value of the related stock or options or the fair value of the services, whichever is more readily determinable in accordance with FASB ASC 718

Income Tax/Deferred Tax: FASB ASC 740 (Prior Authoritative Literature: SFAS No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes”), requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities

are determined based on differing treatment of items for financial reporting and income tax reporting purposes. The deferred tax balances are adjusted to reflect tax rates by tax jurisdiction, based on currently enacted tax laws, which will be in effect in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse. Optex Systems Holdings has recognized deferred income tax benefits on net operating loss carry-forwards to the extent Optex Systems Holdings believes it will be able to utilize them in future tax filings.

Earnings per Share: Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders (the numerator) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (the denominator) for the period. Diluted earnings per common share gives effect to the assumed exercise of stock options when dilutive. Diluted earnings per share is computed by assuming that any dilutive convertible securities outstanding were converted, with related preferred stock dividend requirements and outstanding common shares adjusted accordingly. It is also assumed that outstanding common shares were increased by shares issuable upon exercise of those stock options for which market price exceeds the exercise price, less shares which could have been purchased by us with the related proceeds. In period of losses, diluted loss per share is computed on the same basis as basic loss per share as the inclusion of any other potential shares outstanding would be anti-dilutive.

If Optex Systems Holdings had recorded income applicable to common shareholders for the period October 15, 2008 through September 27, 2009, weighted average number of common shares outstanding would have increased by 42,570,745 shares, reflecting the addition of dilutive securities in the calculation of diluted earnings per share. There were no dilutive convertible securities for the 2008 fiscal year.

Note 3 - Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2008, FASB issued FASB ASC 260-10-55 (Prior authoritative literature: FASB Staff Position EITF 03-6-1, "Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions are Participating Securities"). FASB ASC 260-10-55 clarifies that share-based payment awards that entitle their holders to receive nonforfeitable dividends or dividend equivalents before vesting should be considered participating securities. As participating securities, we will be required to include these instruments in the calculation of our basic earnings per share, and we will need to calculate basic earnings per share using the "two-class method." Restricted stock is currently included in our dilutive earnings per share calculation using the treasury stock method. The two-class method of computing earnings per share is an earnings allocation formula that determines earnings per share for each class of common stock and participating security according to dividends declared (or accumulated) and participation rights in undistributed earnings. FASB ASC 260-10-55 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and all interim periods within those fiscal years. As such, Optex Systems Holdings is required to adopt these provisions at the beginning of the fiscal year ending October 3, 2010. Optex Systems Holdings does not expect adoption of FASB ASC 260-10-55 to have a material effect on Optex Systems Holdings' financial statements.

In May 2009, FASB issued FASB ASC 855-10 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 165, "Subsequent Events"). FASB ASC 855-10 establishes principles and requirements for the reporting of events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date, but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. FASB ASC 855-10 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods ending after June 15, 2009. As such, Optex Systems Holdings adopted these provisions at the beginning of the interim period ended June 28, 2009. Adoption of FASB ASC 855-10 did not have a material effect on Optex Systems Holdings' financial statements.

In June 2009, FASB issued ASC 105-10 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 168, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification TM and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles - a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162"). FASB ASC 105-10 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification TM (Codification) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. FASB ASC 105-10 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods ending after September 15, 2009. As such, Optex Systems Holdings is required to adopt these provisions at the beginning of the interim period ending September 27, 2009. Adoption of FASB ASC 105-10 did not have a material effect on Optex Systems Holding's financial statements.

In June 2006, FASB issued FASB ASC 740-10 (Prior authoritative literature: FASB Interpretation No. 48 “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 ”). This Interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise’s financial statements in accordance with FASB No. 109, “ Accounting for Income Taxes ” . FASB ASC 740-10 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. FASB ASC 740-10 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of FASB ASC 740-10 did not have a material impact on Optex Systems Holdings’ financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FASB ASC 820-10 (Prior authoritative literature: FASB Statement 157, “Fair Value Measurements”). FASB ASC 820-10 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under GAAP and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FASB ASC 820-10 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. Accordingly, FASB ASC 820-10 does not require any new fair value measurements. However, for some entities, the application of FASB ASC 820-10 will change current practice. The changes to current practice resulting from the application of FASB ASC 820-10 relate to the definition of fair value, the methods used to measure fair value and the expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of FASB ASC 820-10 are effective as of January 1, 2008, with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. However, delayed application of this statement is permitted for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually), until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of FASB ASC 820-10 did not have a material impact on Optex Systems Holdings’ financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In February 2007, FASB ASC 825-10 (Prior authoritative literature: Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, “ The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 ,”) was issued. This standard allows a company to irrevocably elect fair value as the initial and subsequent measurement attribute for certain financial assets and financial liabilities on a contract-by-contract basis, with changes in fair value recognized in earnings. The provisions of this standard were effective as of the beginning of fiscal year 2008, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of FASB ASC 825-10 did not have a material impact on Optex Systems Holdings’ financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In March 2007, FASB ASC 715-60 (Prior authoritative literature: EITF Issue No. 06-10, "Accounting for Collateral Assignment Split-Dollar Life Insurance Agreements"). FASB ASC 715-60 provides guidance for determining a liability for the postretirement benefit obligation as well as recognition and measurement of the associated asset on the basis of the terms of the collateral assignment agreement. FASB ASC 715-60 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The adoption of FASB ASC 715-60 did not have a material impact on Optex Systems Holdings’ financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In December 2007, FASB issued FASB ASC 805 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 141(R), “Business Combinations”) and FASB ASC 810-10-65 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 160, “Accounting and Reporting of Noncontrolling Interest in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51”) . These new standards will significantly change the accounting for and reporting of business combinations and non-controlling (minority) interests in consolidated financial statements. FASB ASC 805 and FASB ASC 810-10-65 are required to be adopted simultaneously and are effective for the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. Optex Systems Holdings is currently evaluating the impact of adopting FASB ASC 805 and FASB ASC 810-10-65 on its financial statements.

In December 2007, the SEC issued FASB ASC 718-10-S99-1 (Prior authoritative literature: Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110). FASB ASC 718-10-S99-1 permits companies to continue to use the simplified method, under certain circumstances, in estimating the expected term of “plain vanilla” options beyond December 31, 2007. FASB ASC 718-10-S99-1 updates guidance provided in SAB 107 that previously stated that the Staff would not expect a company to use the simplified method for share option grants after December 31, 2007. Optex Systems Holdings does not have any outstanding stock options issued before December 31, 2007.

In March 2008, FASB issued FASB ASC 815-10 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133"). FASB ASC 815-10 requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities. FASB ASC 815-10 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008 with early application encouraged. As such, Optex Systems Holdings is required to adopt these provisions at the beginning of the fiscal year ended September 27, 2009. The adoption of FASB ASC 815-10 did not have a material impact Optex Systems Holdings' financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In May 2008, FASB issued FASB ASC 944 (Prior authoritative literature: SFAS No. 163, "Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60"). FASB ASC 944 interprets Statement 60 and amends existing accounting pronouncements to clarify their application to the financial guarantee insurance contracts included within the scope of that Statement. FASB ASC 944 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and all interim periods within those fiscal years. As such, Optex Systems Holdings is required to adopt these provisions at the beginning of the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011. Optex Systems Holdings is currently evaluating the impact of FASB ASC 944 on its financial statements but does not expect it to have a material effect.

Note 4 — Acquisition of Substantially All of the Assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas)

Acquisition of Assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) on October 14, 2008

On October 14, 2008, in a purchase transaction that was consummated via public auction, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) (Successor) purchased all of the assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) (Predecessor) in exchange for \$15 million of Irvine Sensors Corporation debt owned by it and the assumption of approximately \$3.8 million of certain Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) liabilities. The \$15 million of Irvine Sensors Corporation debt was contributed by Longview and Alpha to Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware), in exchange for a \$6 million note payable from Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) and a \$9 million equity interest in Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) (which consisted of the issuance by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) of 45,081,350 and 4,918,650 shares of its common stock to each of Longview Fund and Alpha, respectively). On October 30, 2008, Alpha sold its Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) common stock to Arland Holdings, Ltd. There was no contingent consideration associated with the purchase. Longview and Arland Holdings, Ltd. owned Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) together until February 20, 2009, when Longview sold 100% of its equity interests in Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) to Sileas, as discussed below.

Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) purchased all of the assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas), including: intellectual property, production processes and know-how, and outstanding contracts and customer relationships. Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) also assumed certain liabilities of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) consisting of accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Optex Systems Holdings' management intends to improve the business's ability to serve its existing customers and to attract new customers by providing quality products and superior service which will be achieved by improving Optex Systems Holdings' working capital availability as opposed to the limited working capital that was available during the time period in which the assets were owned by Irvine Sensors Corporation.

Pro forma revenue and earnings per share information is presented cumulatively in Note 5.

Secured Promissory Note Issued in Connection with Purchase by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) (Successor)

In connection with the public sale of the Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) (Predecessor) assets to Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) (Successor), Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) delivered to Longview and Alpha Secured Promissory Notes, due September 19, 2011, in the principal amounts of \$5,409,762 and \$540,976, respectively. On February 20, 2009, Longview sold its Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) promissory note to Sileas, as described below. On March 27, 2009,

Sileas and Alpha exchanged their Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest of \$159,780 for 1,027 shares of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) Series A preferred stock.

Acquisition by Sileas on February 20, 2009

On February 20, 2009, Sileas purchased 100% of the equity and debt interest held by Longview, representing 90% of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware). Currently, Sileas is the majority owner of Optex Systems Holdings.

Secured Promissory Note Due February 20, 2012/Longview Fund, LP

As a result of the transaction described above between Sileas and Longview Fund, LP on February 20, 2009, Sileas, currently majority owner of Optex Systems Holdings executed and delivered to Longview, a Secured Promissory Note due February 20, 2012 in the principal amount of \$13,524,405. The Note bears simple interest at the rate of 4% per annum, and the interest rate upon an event of default increases to 10% per annum. In the event Optex Systems Holdings sells or conveys all or substantially all its assets to a third party entity for more than nominal consideration, other than a reorganization into Sileas or reincorporation in another jurisdiction, then this Note shall be immediately due and owing without demand. In the event that such a major transaction occurs prior to the maturity date resulting in the Sileas receiving net consideration with a fair market value in excess of the principal and interest due under the terms of the secured note (the "Optex Consideration"), then in addition to paying the principal and interest due, Sileas shall also pay an amount equal to 90% of the Optex Consideration. The obligations of Sileas under the note are secured by a security interest in Optex Systems Holdings' common and preferred stock owned by Sileas that was granted to Longview pursuant to a Stock Pledge Agreement delivered by Sileas to Longview and also by a lien on all of the assets of Sileas.

Optex Systems Holdings has not guaranteed the note and Longview is not entitled to pursue Optex Systems Holdings in the event of a default by Sileas. Therefore, there are no actual or potential cash flow commitments from Optex Systems Holdings. In the event of default by Sileas on its obligations under the note, Longview would only be entitled to receive the Optex Systems Holdings common and preferred stock held by Sileas.

Note 5 –Reorganization Plan and Private Placement

Reorganization/Share Exchange

On March 30, 2009, the reorganization occurred whereby the then existing shareholders of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) exchanged their shares of common stock with the shares of common stock of Optex Systems Holdings as follows: (i) the outstanding 85,000,000 shares of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) common stock were exchanged by Optex Systems Holdings for 113,333,282 shares of Optex Systems Holdings common stock, (ii) the outstanding 1,027 shares of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) Series A preferred stock were exchanged by Optex Systems Holdings for 1,027 shares of Optex Systems Holdings Series A preferred stock and (iii) the 8,131,667 shares of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) common stock purchased in the private placement were exchanged by Optex Systems Holdings for 8,131,667 shares of Optex Systems Holdings common stock. Following the reorganization, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) remained a wholly-owned subsidiary of Optex Systems Holdings.

Shares outstanding of Optex Systems Holdings just prior to the closing of the reorganization consisted of 17,449,991 shares which included 1,250,000 shares issued on March 27, 2009 as payment for Investor Relations Services. On June 29, 2009, 700,000 of the issued investor relations shares were surrendered to Optex Systems Holdings and cancelled upon termination of one of the Investor Relations contracts.

Private Placement

Prior to the closing of the reorganization agreement, as of March 30, 2009, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) accepted subscriptions from accredited investors for a total of 27.1 units, for \$45,000 per unit, with each unit consisting of

300,000 shares of common stock, of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) and warrants to purchase 300,000 shares of common stock for \$0.45 per share for a period of five years from the initial closing, which were issued by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) after the closing referenced above. Gross proceeds to Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) were \$1,219,750, and after deducting (i) a cash finder's fee of \$139,555, (ii) non-cash consideration of indebtedness owed to an investor of \$146,250, and (iii) stock issuance costs of \$59,416, net proceeds were \$874,529. The finder also received five year warrants to purchase 2.39 units, at an exercise price of \$49,500 per unit.

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The following table represents the reorganization and private placement transactions which occurred on March 30, 2009 reflected in March 29, 2009 statements due to the election to report as of the accounting acquirers' period end:

Optex Systems Holdings, Inc.

Balance Sheet Adjusted for Reorganization and Private Placement

	Unaudited Quarter Ended March 29, 2009	Reorganization Adjustments (1)	Private Placement Adjustments	Unaudited Quarter Ended March 29, 2009
Assets				
Current Assets	\$ 8,880,436	\$ 187,500	\$ 929,738	\$ 9,997,674
Non current Assets	10,422,425	-	-	10,422,425
Total Assets	\$ 19,302,861	\$ 187,500	\$ 929,738	\$ 20,420,099
Liabilities				
Loans Payable	146,709		(146,250)	459
Other Current Liabilities	4,416,403	-	55,209	4,471,612
Total Liabilities	\$ 4,563,112	\$ -	\$ (91,041)	\$ 4,472,071
Equity				
Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. – (par \$0.001 per share, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 138,914,940 shares issued and outstanding as of March 29, 2009)	113,333	17,450	8,132	138,915
Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. preferred stock (par value \$0.001 per share, 5,000 shares authorized, 1027 shares of Series A Preferred issued and outstanding)	1			1
Additional Paid in Capital	15,046,446	170,050	1,012,647	16,229,143
Retained Earnings	(420,031)			(420,031)
Total Stockholders Equity	\$ 14,739,749	\$ 187,500	\$ 1,020,779	\$ 15,948,028
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	\$ 19,302,861	\$ 187,500	\$ 929,738	\$ 20,420,099

(1) Sustut Exploration, Inc. Balance Sheet as of the March 30, 2009 reorganization. Other assets include \$187,500 in prepaid expenses for investor relation services to be realized over the next 12 months. The services were prepaid by the issuance of 1,250,000 Sustut shares by Sustut prior to March 30, 2009. The original prepaid expense covered April 2009 through April 2010. On June 29, 2009 700,000 of these shares were returned to Optex Systems Holdings due to the cancellation of one of the investor relations agreements. The amortized expense related to the remaining 550,000 shares has been reflected on the Consolidated Statement of Operations for Optex Systems Holdings as expensed.

The expenses reflected by Optex Systems Holdings on its Statement of Operations were increased by \$63,750 for fiscal year 2009 and are expected to increase for 2010 by \$18,750 (as a non-cash expense) as a result of the issuance of the 1,250,000 shares for Investor Relations Services by Sustut and subsequent return of 700,000 shares to Optex

Systems Holdings and are carried on the Optex Systems Holdings' Balance Sheet as a prepaid expense. The same Investor Relations agreements also called for an aggregate cash payment \$36,000 for 2009. Therefore, the total pre-tax impact of the agreements for Investor Relations Services was \$99,750 for fiscal 2009 including both the cash expense and the amortization of the prepaid expense which is carried on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet of Optex Systems Holdings.

The accompanying unaudited pro forma financial information for the consolidated successor and predecessor year ended September 27, 2009 and successor year ended September 28, 2008 present the historical financial information of the accounting acquirer. The pro forma financial information is presented for information purposes only. Such information is based upon the standalone historical results of each company and does not reflect the actual results that would have been reported had the acquisition been completed when assumed, nor is it indicative of the future results of operations for the combined enterprise.

The following represents condensed pro forma revenue and earnings information for the fiscal years ended September 27, 2009 and September 28, 2008 as if the acquisition of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) and the reorganization had occurred on the first day of each of the fiscal years.

	Unaudited, Pro forma Years Ended	
	September 27, 2009	September 28, 2008
Revenues	\$ 27,580,737	\$ 20,017,209
Net Income (Loss) applicable to common shareholders	\$ (362,149)	\$ (4,461,601)
Diluted earnings per share	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.03)
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	139,045,625	138,914,940

The unaudited, pro forma information depicted above reflect the impacts of reduced interest expense, increased intangible amortization expenses, the elimination of corporate allocation costs from Irvine Sensors Corporation and the elimination of employee stock bonus compensation previously allocated from Irvine Sensors Corporation to reflect the costs of the ongoing entity. There is no expected tax effect of the proforma adjustments for the periods affected in 2008 due to net loss and accumulated retained deficit of Irvine Sensors Corporation.

Note 6 - Property and Equipment

A summary of property and equipment at September 27, 2009 and September 28, 2008 is as follows:

	Estimated Useful Life	Successor Year Ended September 27, 2009	Predecessor Year Ended September 28, 2008
Property and Equipment			
Furniture and Equipment	3-5yrs	\$ 159,724	\$ 145,071
Machinery and Equipment	5 yrs	1,034,440	1,026,250
Leasehold Improvements	7 yrs	147,107	142,788
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(1,094,526)	(994,542)
Net Property & Equipment		\$ 246,745	\$ 319,567
Depreciation Expense		\$ 99,984	\$ 164,434

Depreciation expense included in cost of goods sold and general and administrative expense for fiscal 2009 is \$61,628 and \$38,356 respectively. Depreciation expense included in cost of goods sold and general and administrative expense for fiscal 2008 is \$104,837 and 59,597, respectively.

Note 7 – Accrued Liabilities

The components of accrued liabilities for years ended September 27, 2009 and September 28, 2008 are summarized below:

	Successor Year Ended September 27, 2009	Predecessor Year Ended September 28, 2008
Customer Advance Payments	\$ 80,753	\$ -
Deferred Rent Expense	27,860	84,435
Accrued Vacation	153,291	94,311
Property Taxes	17,532	17,557
Contract Settlement	-	351,217
Franchise Taxes	5,100	-
Operating Expenses	244,884	128,717
Payroll & Payroll Related	141,625	122,737
Total Accrued Expenses	\$ 671,045	\$ 798,974

Contract Settlement Costs represent amounts due to the U.S. government in relation to a progress billed contract that was cancelled prior to completion. The remaining government-owned (progress billed) materials on the contract were subsequently used to satisfy other existing and new contracts at full value, although the unliquidated progress payments for the original contract have yet to be refunded. Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) settled the contract overpayment with the customer in fiscal year 2009. Accrued operating expenses include additional operating costs for estimated costs not yet invoiced or invoices not vouched into accounts payable as of year-end period close.

Note 8 - Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

As of September 27, 2009 Optex Systems Holdings leased its office and manufacturing facilities under two non-cancellable operating leases expiring November 2009 and February 2010 in addition to maintaining several non-cancellable operating leases for office and manufacturing equipment. Optex Systems Holdings concluded negotiations on a new lease on the existing facilities effective as of January 4, 2010 (see subsequent events). Total expenses under the existing facility lease agreements as of the fiscal year ended September 27, 2009 was \$309,693. Total expenses for manufacturing and office equipment for fiscal year ended 2009 was \$2,726. Total expenses under these facility lease agreements for the fiscal year ended September 28, 2008 was \$313,032 and total expenses for manufacturing and office equipment was \$21,830.

At September 27, 2009, the remaining minimum lease payments under the non-cancelable operating leases for equipment, office and facility space were as follows:

Fiscal year	Operating Leases
2010	\$ 79,867
2011	16,753
2012	—
2013	—

Thereafter	—
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 96,620

Note 9 - Transactions with a Related Party

Corporate Cost Allocations: In accordance with government contracting regulations, Irvine Sensors Corporation was required to allocate some portion of its corporate general and administrative expense to its operating subsidiaries, such as Optex Systems Holdings. Irvine Sensors Corporation elected to use Cost Accounting Standards 403.40, a recognized government contract allocation methodology, to satisfy this requirement in which the proportional contribution of Optex to Irvine Sensors' total revenues, payroll expense and net book value of tangible assets determined a percentage of corporate general and administrative expense for allocation to Optex Systems Holdings. The Cost Accounting Standards Board allocation methodology was chosen as the most reasonable method because adequate historical information was not available at the time to allow for the use of alternative allocation methodologies.

The estimated total General and Administrative expenses assuming Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) was operated on a standalone basis during the 2008 fiscal year are:

	Year- Ended September 28, 2008
Accounting & Auditing Fees	\$ 250,000
Legal Fees	60,000
Consulting Fees	60,000
Workers Comp & General Insurance	70,000
Total	\$ 440,000

As a result of the purchase of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) on October 14, 2008, these general and administrative costs were incurred and paid directly by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) for the 2009 fiscal year, and have been reflected in the financial statements.

Due to Parent (Irvine Sensors Corporation): Due to Parent relates to expenses of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) incurred by or shared with Irvine Sensors and pushed down to Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) through an intercompany payable account, "Due to Parent," during the fiscal year ended September 28, 2008. The ending balance as of September 28, 2008 represents the cumulative expenses incurred, net of any cash transfers made to/from Irvine Sensors since inception in January 2006. Significant amounts charged through this account include Irvine Sensors corporate cost allocations, legal expenses, accounting and audit fees, travel expenses, consulting fees, and insurance costs. As a result of the asset purchase on October 14, 2008 the balance was eliminated and no longer applicable to Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) during the 2009 fiscal year.

Note 10 - Debt Financing

Related Parties

Note Payable/Timothy Looney - In January 2007, Irvine Sensors Corporation amended its earn-out agreement with Timothy Looney in consideration for Mr. Looney providing Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) with a secured subordinated term note providing for advances of up to \$2 million, bearing interest at 10% per annum and maturing on the earlier of February 27, 2009 or sixty days after retirement of Irvine Sensors Corporation's senior debt. Aggregate advances of \$2 million were provided to Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) in January 2007 pursuant to the secured subordinated term note, and the advances and accrued interest were outstanding at September 28, 2008. This Note was secured by the assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas), but was subordinated to the liens of Alpha and Longview that were secured by the

assets of Irvine Sensors Corporation, including Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas), its wholly-owned subsidiary. Following the public sale of the assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) to Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) on October 14, 2008, the entire \$2,000,000 Note Payable with accrued interest of \$345,648 remained a liability of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) and as s