

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-Q
September 14, 2005

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended: July 31, 2005

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-12619

Collins Industries, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Missouri

43-0985160

(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

15 Compound Drive

Hutchinson, Kansas

67502-4349

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number including area code 620-663-5551

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes X

No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined under rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ----- No X -----

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined under rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ----- No X -----

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

Number of shares of common stock outstanding as of July 25, 2005: 6,625,324

COLLINS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FORM 10-Q
July 31, 2005

INDEX

PART I.	FINANCIAL INFORMATION	PAGE NO.
Item 1. -----	Financial Statements:	
	Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets July 31, 2005 and October 31, 2004	2
	Consolidated Condensed Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income Three and Nine Months Ended July 31, 2005 and 2004	3
	Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flow Nine Months Ended July 31, 2005 and 2004	4
	Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements	5
Item 2. -----	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	15
Item 3. -----	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	25
Item 4. -----	Controls and Procedures	25
PART II.	OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1. -----	Legal Proceedings	27
Item 2. -----	Unregistered Sale of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	27
Item 3. -----	Defaults upon Senior Securities	27
Item 4. -----	Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security-Holders	27
Item 5. -----	Other Information	27
Item 6. -----	Exhibits	27
SIGNATURES		28

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1 - Financial Statements**

Collins Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries
 CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
 (Unaudited)

	July 31, 2005

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash	\$ 152,770
Receivables, trade & other	16,270,668
Inventories, lower of cost (FIFO) or market	46,088,701
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,413,067

Total current assets	65,925,206
Restricted cash	317,659
Property and equipment, at cost	53,768,619
Less: accumulated depreciation	32,012,877

Net property and equipment	21,755,742
Goodwill	5,050,232
Other assets	1,239,449

Total assets	\$94,288,288
	=====
LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDER'S INVESTMENT	
Current liabilities:	
Current maturities of long-term debt & capitalized leases	\$ 2,931,733
Controlled disbursements	4,276,708
Accounts payable	23,662,071
Accrued expenses	11,990,898

Total current liabilities	42,861,410
Long-term debt and capitalized leases	25,200,807
Deferred income tax	1,525,560
Shareholders' investment:	
Common stock	662,533
Paid-in capital	13,353,447
Deferred compensation	(1,699,013)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	-
Retained earnings	12,383,544

Total shareholders' investment	24,700,511

Total liabilities & shareholders' investment	\$94,288,288
	=====

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

(See accompanying notes)

2

Collins Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE I
(Unaudited)

Three Months Ended
July 31,

	2005	2004
	-----	-----
		(as restated)
Sales	\$80,617,600	\$59,069,576
Cost of sales	72,059,819	52,309,263
	-----	-----
Gross profit	8,557,781	6,760,313
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5,288,328	5,020,542
	-----	-----
Income from operations	3,269,453	1,739,771
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense	(564,233)	(351,900)
Other, net	4,055	17,770
	-----	-----
	(560,178)	(334,130)
	-----	-----
Income before income taxes	2,709,275	1,405,641
Income tax expense	1,060,000	540,000
	-----	-----
Net income	\$1,649,275	\$ 865,641
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap	0	20,307
	-----	-----
Comprehensive income	\$1,649,275	\$ 885,948
	=====	=====
Earnings per share:		
Basic	\$.27	\$.15
	=====	=====
Diluted	\$.26	\$.14
	=====	=====

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

Dividends per share	\$.040	\$.035
	=====	=====
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares outstanding:		
Basic	6,053,430	5,758,562
	=====	=====
Diluted	6,289,658	6,178,537
	=====	=====

(See accompanying notes)

3

Collins Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months July 2005

Cash flow from operations:	
Cash received from customers	\$188,167,819
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(187,339,593)
Interest paid	(1,378,545)
Income taxes paid	(743,150)

Cash provided by (used in) operations	(1,293,469)

Cash flow from investing activities:	
Capital expenditures	(4,164,346)
Net proceeds from sale of building and land	-
Other, net	(177,532)

Cash used in investing activities	(4,341,878)

Cash flow from financing activities:	
Borrowings of long-term debt	8,817,376
Principal payments of long-term debt and capitalized leases	(1,571,748)
Expenditures of restricted cash	42,151
Purchase of common stock and other capital transactions	(886,103)
Payment of dividends	(776,657)

Cash provided by financing activities	5,625,019

Net increase (decrease) in cash	(10,328)

Cash at beginning of period	163,098

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

Cash at end of period	\$ 152,770
	=====
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by (used in) operations:	
Net income	\$ 872,721
Depreciation and amortization	2,381,017
Restricted stock vesting as severance pay	409,500
Increase in receivables	(5,291,581)
Increase in inventories	(7,029,516)
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	980,687
Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	6,383,704
Gain on sale of building and land	-

Cash provided by (used in) operations	\$ (1,293,469)
	=====

(See accompanying notes)

4

COLLINS INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

(1) General

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring items) necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position at July 31, 2005 and the results of operations and the cash flows for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2005 and 2004.

The Company suggests that the unaudited Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2005 be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report for the year ended October 31, 2004.

(2) Restatement of Financial Statements

Subsequent to October 31, 2004, management determined that the procedures used to record workers compensation reserves were inappropriate and resulted in inadequate reserves being recorded historically for estimated workers compensation costs and claims. This information was reported to the Audit

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

Committee and the Audit Committee initiated procedures which ultimately lead to the special investigation described in Note 9. As a result, and because the 2004 year-end financial closing process identified adjustments to prior period financial statements, the Company restated its consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2003 and 2002 and for the quarters ended January 31, 2003 to July 31, 2004

Effects of Restatement on Net Income

The following table identifies the adjustments made to previously-released consolidated financial statements:

Description of Adjustment (\$ In thousands 000's)	Three Months Ended July 31, 2004(1)	Nine Months Ended July 31, 2004(1)
Workers Compensation Reserve Adjustments(2)	\$ 82	\$ 274
Uncollectible Rebates(3)	(44)	(58)
Other Accrued Expenses(4)	(22)	(69)
Total pre-tax impact	\$ 16	\$ 147
Income tax(5)	(10)	(50)
Total Net Income Impact	\$ 6	\$ 97

5

- (1) As originally reported by the Company for the quarter ended July 31, 2004 on Form 10-Q.
- (2) Reflects adjustments to workers' compensation liability reserves which had not previously been recorded. Amounts in the three-month and nine-month period ended July 31, 2004 also reflect adjustment to expense which should have been recorded in prior periods.
Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income: Adjustments decreased cost of sales by the amounts set forth in this table.
Consolidated Balance Sheets: Cumulative adjustments increased accrued expenses by \$1,651 for the period ending July 31, 2004.
- (3) Corrections to the estimate of rebate collectibility at July 31, 2004.
Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income: Adjustments increased cost of sales by the amounts set forth in this table.
Consolidated Balance Sheets: Cumulative adjustments decreased accounts receivable by \$64 for the period ending July 31, 2004.
- (4) Relates to the correction of accumulated depreciation and unaccrued facility expense. Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income: Adjustments increased cost of sales by the amounts set forth in this table.
Consolidated Balance Sheets: Adjustments decreased accumulated depreciation by \$20 and cumulative adjustments increased accounts payable by \$40 for the period ending July 31, 2004
- (5) Income tax benefit related to the adjustments above.

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income: Adjustments increased income tax expense by the amounts set forth in this table. Consolidated Balance Sheets: Cumulative adjustment increased prepaid expenses and other current assets by \$700 for the period ended July 31, 2004.

As a result of the foregoing factors, the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the three month and nine month periods ended July 31, 2004 have been restated from amounts previously reported. The accompanying consolidated financial data set forth below presents the Company's consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income for the three months and nine months ended July 31, 2004 and Consolidated Balance Sheet as of July 31, 2004 on a comparative basis showing the amounts as originally reported and as restated. The restatement did not result in any change in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows between Cash Provided by Operations, Investing and Financing Activities.

As a result of the restatement of the consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended July 31, 2004 net income increased by \$6, or less than \$.01 per share - diluted to \$866 from \$860 or \$.14 per share - diluted as previously reported. For the nine months ended July 31, 2004 net income increased by \$97, or \$.02 per share - diluted to \$1,520 from \$1,423 or \$.25 per share - diluted as previously reported. All applicable financial information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q gives effect to these restatements.

6

Collins Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	July 31, 2004

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash	\$ 107,592
Receivables, trade & other	11,304,224
Inventories, lower of cost (FIFO) or market	38,894,644
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,209,611
Total current assets	----- 52,516,071
Restricted cash	657,068
Property and equipment, at cost	50,443,208
Less: accumulated depreciation	31,117,010
Net property and equipment	----- 19,326,198
Goodwill	5,050,232
Other assets	1,328,541
Total assets	----- \$78,878,110 =====

LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDER'S INVESTMENT

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

Current liabilities:	
Current maturities of long-term debt & capitalized leases	\$2,483,140
Accounts payable	24,374,724
Accrued expenses	7,072,044

Total current liabilities	33,929,908
Long-term debt and capitalized leases	18,583,591
Deferred income tax	1,333,571
Shareholders' investment:	
Common stock	636,920
Paid-in capital	13,341,803
Deferred compensation	(1,636,814)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	(45,020)
Retained earnings	12,734,151

Total shareholders' investment	25,031,040

Total liabilities & shareholders' investment	\$78,878,110
	=====

7

Collins Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE I
(Unaudited)

Three Months Ended
July 31,

	2004	2004
	-----	-----
		(as restated)
Sales	\$59,069,576	\$59,069,576
Cost of sales	52,325,095	52,309,263
	-----	-----
Gross profits	6,744,481	6,760,313
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5,020,542	5,020,542
	-----	-----
Income from operations	1,723,939	1,739,771
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense	(351,900)	(351,900)
Other, net	17,770	17,770
	-----	-----
	(334,130)	(334,130)
	-----	-----
Income before income taxes	1,389,909	1,405,641
Income tax expense	530,000	540,000

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

Net income	\$ 859,809	\$ 865,641
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap	20,307	20,307
Comprehensive income	\$ 880,116	\$ 885,948
Earnings per share:		
Basic	\$.15	\$.15
Diluted	\$.14	\$.14
Dividends per share	\$.035	\$.035
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares outstanding:		
Basic	5,758,562	5,758,562
Diluted	6,178,537	6,178,537

8

(3) Inventories

Inventories, which include material, labor, and manufacturing overhead, are stated at the lower of cost (FIFO) or market.

Major classes of inventories as of July 31, 2005 and October 31, 2004 consisted of the following:

	July 31, 2005	October 31, 2004
	-----	-----
Chassis	\$ 8,781,645	\$ 5,767,019
Raw materials & components	16,766,235	14,997,408
Work-in-process	11,006,069	9,037,199
Finished goods	9,534,752	9,257,559
	-----	-----
	\$46,088,701	\$39,059,185
	=====	=====

(4) Earnings per Share

Dilutive securities, consisting of options to purchase the Company's common stock and restricted stock awards, are included in the calculation of diluted weighted average common shares. Dilutive securities for the three month period ended July 31, 2005 were 236,228. Dilutive securities for the three month period ended July 31, 2004 were 419,975. Dilutive securities for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 were 320,348. Dilutive securities for the nine months ended July

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

31, 2004 were 357,904.

(5) Contingencies and Litigation

At July 31, 2005 the Company had contingencies and pending litigation which arose in the ordinary course of business. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties and the outcome of the individual matters is not presently determinable. It is management's opinion that this litigation would not result in liabilities that would have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations or cash flows.

Certain workers compensation claims have been denied by the Company's excess liability insurance carrier. Reserves have been recorded assuming no recovery from the excess insurance carrier is received. Management is disputing the denial of coverage by the excess liability insurance carrier but recovery of any amounts is contingent and management cannot provide any assurances regarding recovery of any amounts. The amount of excess coverage being disputed is approximately \$0.6 million.

The Company was advised on February 25, 2005 that the SEC had initiated a preliminary investigation of certain accounting practices of the Company. The Company has provided the SEC with the results of the Audit Committee investigation described in Note 9 and does not anticipate any further inquiry into this matter.

9

(6) Segment Information

The Company has three reportable segments: ambulances, buses and terminal trucks/road construction equipment. The ambulance segment produces modular and van type ambulances for sale to hospitals, ambulance services, fire departments and other governmental agencies. The bus segment produces small school buses, commercial buses and shuttle buses for sale to schools, hotel shuttle services, airports, and other governmental agencies. The terminal truck/road construction equipment segment produces off road trucks designed to move trailers and containers for warehouses, truck terminals, rail yards, rail terminals and shipping ports and produces a line of road construction equipment.

(In Thousands)	Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Month July 3
	2005	2004	2005
	-----	-----	-----
Revenues from external customers:		(as restated)	
Ambulance	\$29,106	\$20,376	\$ 72,951
Buses	28,531	19,817	56,212
Terminal Trucks/Road Construction Equipment	22,981	18,877	64,296
	-----	-----	-----
Consolidated Total	\$80,618	\$59,070	\$193,459
	=====	=====	=====
 Pretax segment profit (loss):			
Ambulance	\$ 517	\$ 555	\$ 361
Buses	1,364	949	1,403
Terminal Trucks/Road Construction			

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

Equipment	2,389	910	4,536
Other	(1,561)	(1,009)	(4,897)
	-----	-----	-----
Consolidated Total	\$ 2,709	\$ 1,405	\$ 1,403
	=====	=====	=====

		As of	
	July 31,	October 31,	
	2005	2004	
	-----	-----	
Segment assets:			
Ambulance	\$39,035	\$35,165	
Buses	21,450	18,100	
Terminal Trucks/Road Construction			
Equipment	24,441	21,866	
Other	9,362	5,596	
	-----	-----	
Consolidated Total	\$94,288	\$80,727	
	=====	=====	

10

(7) Guarantees and Warranties

Letters of Credit

The Company has issued various standby letters of credit in the ordinary course of business. No liability has been reflected in the accompanying balance sheet and no draws on the Company's standby letters of credit have ever been made. The current outstanding standby letters of credit are limited to (i) a letter of credit originally issued approximately 15 years ago (renewable annually) as required under Kansas law to backup self-insured reserves for workers compensation insurance, (ii) a declining standby letter of credit required under Texas law to backup certain industrial revenue bonds issued for a plant expansion in Longview, Texas in 1999 that is renewable annually and (iii) other standby letters of credit related to periodic bids and issued for other similar purposes. A default in meeting an obligation or condition under the above-referenced standby letters of credit could require the Company to record a liability. The letters of credit outstanding at July 31, 2005 are summarized as follows:

Purpose	Amount	Date of Expiration
-----	-----	-----
Workers compensation - Kansas self-insurance reserves	\$1,373,000	April 1, 2006
Industrial revenue bond-Longview, Texas [a]	1,314,911	June 30, 2006
Bids and other	638,454	Various

[a] All assets (originally \$3.0 million) acquired with the proceeds of the Longview, Texas industrial revenue bonds would also be available to offset any defaults under these obligations. The liquidation amount of such assets is not reasonably estimable.

Warranties

The Company's products generally carry explicit product warranties that extend

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

from several months to more than a year, based on terms that are generally accepted in the marketplace. Certain components included in the Company's end products (such as chassis, engines, axles, transmissions, tires, etc.) may include warranties from original equipment manufacturers (OEM). These OEM warranties are generally passed on to the end customer of the Company's products and the customer generally deals directly with the applicable component manufacturer. The Company records provisions for estimated warranty and other related costs at the time of sale based on historical warranty loss experience and periodically adjusts these provisions to reflect actual experience. Certain warranty and other related claims involve matters of dispute that ultimately are resolved by negotiation, arbitration or litigation. Infrequently, a material warranty issue may arise which is beyond the scope of the Company's historical experience. The Company provides for any such warranty issues as they become known and estimable. It is reasonably possible that from time to time additional warranty and other related claims could arise from disputes or other matters beyond the scope of the Company's historical experience. The following tables provide the changes in the Company's product warranties (in thousands):

11

Reconciliation of Accrued Warranties For the Three Months Ended July 31,	2005	2004
Accrued warranties at beginning of period	\$1,350	\$1,146
Provisions for warranties charged against income	621	373
Payments and adjustments of warranties	(565)	(348)
	----	----
Accrued warranties at end of period	\$1,406	\$1,171
	=====	=====
Reconciliation of Accrued Warranties For the Nine Months Ended July 31,	2005	2004
Accrued warranties at beginning of period	\$1,184	\$1,133
Provisions for warranties charged against income	1,552	1,021
Payments and adjustments of warranties	(1,330)	(983)
	-----	----
Accrued warranties at end of period	\$1,406	\$1,171
	=====	=====

(8) Stock Based Compensation

At July 31, 2005 the Company had two stock-based employee compensation plans, which are more fully described in Note 6 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" in the Company's 2004 Form 10-K. The Company accounts for these plans under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25,

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

"Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related interpretations. No stock based compensation cost is reflected in net income, as all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. No stock options have been granted since 1999 and therefore, no proforma net income disclosures are required.

(9) Audit Committee Investigation

On January 31, 2005, the Company announced that it was delaying filing of the Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 2004 as Company management and the Audit Committee of its Board of Directors were investigating and analyzing the Company's manner of establishing reserves in various worker's compensation cases in the states of Kansas and Florida. The decision to delay filing of the Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 2004 was made to permit the Company's management and Audit Committee to complete the investigation and analysis, and to allow its independent registered public accounting firm sufficient time to complete the audit of the Company's October 31, 2004 financial statements.

The Audit Committee hired independent legal counsel and an independent insurance consultant to assist in its investigation of the workers compensation reserves. Due to the complexity of calculating the reserves required at the various dates and the difficulty of estimating the reserve

12

amount in each case, additional time was needed to ensure a complete investigation and this factor caused the Company to not be in position to file its periodic reports with the SEC on a timely basis.

The Company discovered issues with workers' compensation claims for injuries dating back to 1990. The special investigation revealed that Company personnel with responsibility for setting reserves did so in an aggressive manner which caused the third-party administrator adjusters to recommend reserves at levels lower than they would have otherwise recommended. Personnel also employed a practice known as stair-stepping reserves for certain claims. This involves recording reserves initially at an amount lower than the amount the claim would be expected to settle for and increasing the reserve over time. In addition, several Florida claims that had existed for an extended period of time had reserves which had been set artificially low and then increased periodically to reflect on-going payments to claimants. The accrual of these amounts in the period that claims were incurred resulted in a charge to retained earnings for periods prior to October 31, 2001 and a reversal of reserves in subsequent years to reflect amounts that should already have been recorded.

On May 12, 2005, the Company announced that its Audit Committee had recommended revised procedures for establishing workers' compensation reserves. Revised procedures were put in place to help ensure reserve recommendations made by the third party administrator ("TPA") are recorded. Procedures also prohibit inappropriate influence by management in the determination of the TPA's recommended reserve amounts. The revised procedures require increased accounting oversight to help insure reserves are recorded in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Board of Directors approved the recommendation.

(10) Other Matters

The delay in providing audited financial statements for the year ending October 31, 2004 would have constituted a covenant violation pursuant to the Company's Loan and Security Agreement. The Company obtained a waiver from its lender regarding this event. The delay in providing the audited financial statements also resulted in non-compliance under other debt agreements, although the non-compliance did not result in an event of default. The Company has not received any default notifications. Management believes all default conditions have now been remedied and the Company is in compliance with its covenants under its lending agreements.

On February 22, 2005, the Company announced that it received notice of a determination by NASDAQ's Listing Qualifications Staff that it failed to comply with NASDAQ listing standards set forth in NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4310(c)(14) due to the delayed filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission of its annual report on Form 10-K for the period ended October 31, 2004, and that its common stock would therefore be subject to delisting from the NASDAQ National Market. On May 16, the common stock of the Company was delisted from the NASDAQ National Market due to the delay in filing its annual report on Form 10-K.

On May 13, 2005, the Company's Mid Bus subsidiary completed the purchase of its Bluffton, Ohio manufacturing facility for a purchase price of \$2,000,000 financed by the Company's lead bank. This property was leased prior to being purchased. In addition to the purchase price, the Company agreed to purchase up to \$1,000,000 of parts or products at customary prices and terms over the next five years from an affiliate of the seller. Certain penalties are imposed on the Company if it is unable or unwilling to meet this purchase commitment.

13

On March 21, 2005, the Company reported that the Executive Vice President - Operations, Terry L. Clark, and Chief Financial Officer, Larry Sayre, retired effective March 18, 2005. On April 1, 2005, Randall Swift became Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company. On May 23, 2005, Cletus Glasener became Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer of the Company. A charge to income totaling approximately \$1.1 million was recorded in the second quarter of fiscal year 2005. This amount represents the estimated severance obligation to the two executives who retired.

14

Item 2 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Result of Operations

GENERAL

The following discussion and analysis provides information which management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial condition. The discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2005 ----	2004 ---- (restated)	2005 ----	2004 ---- (restated)
Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	89.4 ----	88.5 ----	90.1 ----	88.5 ----
Gross profit	10.6	11.5	9.9	11.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6.5 ---	8.5 ---	8.4 ---	9.0 ---
Income from operations	4.1	3.0	1.5	2.5
Other income (expense):				
Interest, net	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.7)
Other, net	0.0 ---	0.0 ---	0.0 ---	0.0 ---
Income before provision for income taxes	3.4	2.4	0.7	1.8
Income tax provision	(1.4) -----	(0.9) -----	(0.3) -----	(0.4) -----
Net income	2.0%	1.5%	0.4%	1.4%

OVERVIEW

Collins Industries, Inc. is a manufacturer of specialty vehicles and has three reportable segments: ambulances, buses and terminal trucks/road construction equipment. The ambulance segment produces modular and van type ambulances for sale to hospitals, ambulance services, fire departments and other governmental agencies. The bus segment produces small school buses, commercial buses and shuttle buses for sale to schools, hotel shuttle services, airports, and other governmental agencies. The terminal trucks/road construction equipment segment produces off-road trucks designed to move trailers and containers for warehouses, truck terminals, rail yards, rail terminals and shipping ports and produces a line of road construction equipment. Each of the Company's product groups is responsible for its own marketing activities and maintains independent relationships with dealers and distributors.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" in the

Company's 2004 Form 10-K. The Company evaluates performance based on profit or loss from operations before income taxes not including nonrecurring gains and losses.

The Company accounts for intersegment sales and transfers as if the sales or

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

transfers were to third parties, with all intercompany sales eliminated in consolidation.

The Company's reportable segments are strategic business units that offer different products and services. They are managed separately because each business requires different technology and marketing strategies.

The Company posted a 56% increase in its sales backlog at July 31, 2005 to \$116.0 million compared to \$74.3 million at July 31, 2004. The backlog at October 31, 2004 was \$68.5 million. The increased backlog at July 31, 2005 resulted from increased orders primarily in the Terminal Truck / Road Construction and Ambulance segments. Approximately 63% and 35% of the backlog is expected to be converted into sales during the remainder of FY 2005 and in FY 2006, respectively, with the remaining backlog converted to sales subsequent to October 31, 2006.

See "Segment Information" (Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) for quantitative segment information.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three months ended July 31

Consolidated sales for the three months ended July 31, 2005 increased 36% to \$80.6 million compared to \$59.1 million for the same period last year. This was the result of increases of 43%, 44% and 22% in the ambulance, bus and terminal truck/road construction product segments, respectively.

Consolidated gross profit for the three months ended July 31, 2005 increased \$1.8 million or 26.6% over the same period last year. This increase was principally due to the impact of higher sales and was partially offset by the impact of raw material cost increases absorbed on units before sales price increases were initiated.

Consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended July 31, 2005 increased \$0.3 million or 5% over the same period last year. This increase was principally due to auditing and legal expense associated with the restatement of the 2004 financial statements.

Interest expense for the three months ended July 31, 2005 increased to \$0.56 million compared to \$0.35 million in the same period last year. This increase was principally a result of an overall increase of the Company's average borrowings throughout most of the third quarter of fiscal 2005 to fund increased inventory and interest rate increases.

The Company posted consolidated net income of \$1.65 million (\$0.26 per share - diluted) for the three months ended July 31, 2005 compared to net income of \$0.87 million (\$0.14 per share - diluted) for the same period last year. The improvement for the three months ended July 31, 2005 principally resulted from increased revenue and gross profits.

Nine months ended July 31

Consolidated sales for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 increased 29% to \$193.5 million compared to \$150.2 million the same period last year. This was the result of increases of 23%,

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

33% and 32% in the ambulance, bus and terminal truck/road construction product segments, respectively.

Consolidated gross profit for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 increased \$1.68 million or approximately 10% over the same period last year. This increase was principally due to the increased sales volume.

Consolidated selling, general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 increased \$2.0 million over same period last year. This increase was principally due to severance accruals and auditing and legal expense associated with the restatement of the 2004 financial statements.

Interest expense for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 increased to \$1.50 million compared to \$1.11 million in the same period last year. This increase was principally a result of an overall increase of the Company's average borrowings throughout most of fiscal 2005 combined with interest rate increases.

Other income for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 was \$0.03 million compared to \$0.33 million for the same period last year. Of the amount for the period in 2004, \$0.30 million resulted from a nonrecurring gain from the sale of a building and land.

The Company posted consolidated net income of \$0.87 million (\$0.14 per share - diluted) for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 compared to net income of \$1.52 million (\$0.25 per share - diluted) for the same period last year. The decrease in net income for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 resulted principally from increases in general and administrative expenses associated with the restatement of the 2004 financials combined with a reduction in gross margins from the impact of raw material cost increases absorbed on units before sales price increases were initiated.

AMBULANCE SEGMENT

Three months ended July 31

For the three months ended July 31, 2005, the ambulance segment sales were \$29.1 million or 36.1% of the Company's consolidated sales compared to \$20.4 million or 34.5% for the same period in fiscal 2004. Unit volume sales of ambulance products increased 34.7% for the three months ended July 31, 2005 compared to the same period in fiscal 2004. This increase was principally due to increased unit sales in all model types. Ambulance products average selling prices in the three months ended July 31, 2005 increased 6.0% compared to the same period in fiscal 2004 primarily due to model mix.

For the three months ended July 31, 2005, ambulance segment gross profit decreased 1.6% and selling, general and administrative expenses decreased 7.1% compared to the same period last year. The gross profit decline was principally due to reduced chassis and parts margins.

Pretax profit of the ambulance segment decreased by 6.8% to \$0.52 million for the three months ended July 31, 2005 compared to \$0.56 million for the same period last year principally as a result of the materials cost increases discussed above.

Nine months ended July 31

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

For the nine months ended July 31, 2005, the ambulance segment sales were \$73.0 million or 37.7% of the Company's consolidated sales compared to \$59.5 million or 39.6% for the same period last year. Unit volume sales of ambulance products increased 18.0% for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 compared to the same period in fiscal 2004. This increase was principally due to increased unit sales to governmental agencies. Ambulance products selling prices increased approximately 4.4% in the nine months ended July 31, 2005 compared to the same period in fiscal 2004. This increase principally resulted from changes in product mix.

For the nine months ended July 31, 2005, ambulance segment gross profit decreased 18.9% and selling, general and administrative expenses were flat compared to the same period in fiscal 2004. Substantially all of the gross profit decrease was principally due to the impact of raw material cost increases absorbed on units before sales price increases were initiated.

Pretax profit of the ambulance segment was \$0.36 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 compared to \$1.9 million for the same period last year. The reduction in pretax income principally resulted from the result of raw material cost increases absorbed on units before sales price increases were initiated.

BUS SEGMENT

Three months ended July 31

For the three months ended July 31, 2005, bus segment sales were \$28.5 million or 35.4% of the Company's consolidated sales compared to \$19.8 million or 33.5% for the same period last year. This increase was principally due to increased sales to child care providers and contractors and increased chassis sales. The average unit selling price of bus products increased by 33.4% in the three months ended July 31, 2005 compared to the same period in fiscal 2004. Substantially all of this unit price increase resulted from increased chassis sales.

For the three months ended July 31, 2005, gross profit increased 2.6% and selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by 12.2% compared to the same period last year. The increase in gross profit was principally due to increase in sales volume for the three months. The reduction in selling, general and administrative expense was principally a result of lower promotion, and sales policy allowance expenses.

Pretax profit of the bus segment increased by 43.7% to \$1.4 million for the three months ended July 31, 2005 compared to \$0.95 million for the same period last year. This increase principally resulted from an increase in sales volume combined with the reduction of selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months.

Nine months ended July 31

For the nine months ended July 31, 2005, bus segment sales were \$56.2 million or 29.1% of the Company's consolidated sales compared to \$42.2 million or 28.1% for the same period last year. The increase was principally due to increased chassis sales and increased sales to child care providers and contractors. Unit volume sales of bus products increased by 8.4% for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 compared to the same period in fiscal 2004. This increase was principally due to increased sales to child care providers and contractors. The average unit price of bus products increased by 30.7% in the nine months ended July 31, 2005 compared to the same period in fiscal 2004. Substantially all of this unit price increase resulted from increased chassis sales.

For the nine months ended July 31, 2005, bus segment gross profit increased 22.5% compared to the same period last year. The increase in gross profit was principally attributable to increases in sales volumes discussed above combined with temporary production inefficiencies during the first nine months of fiscal 2004. For the nine months ended July 31, 2005, selling, general and administrative expenses increased by 1.8% compared to the same period last year. This increase was principally a result of higher promotional expenses, partially offset by a reduction in sales policy allowances.

The bus segment earned \$1.4 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 compared to pretax earnings of \$0.8 million in the same period in fiscal 2004. The improvement was principally attributable to increases in sales volumes discussed above, partially offset by increases in selling, general and administrative expenses and increases in interest expense.

TERMINAL TRUCK/ROAD CONSTRUCTION SEGMENT

Three months ended July 31

For the three months ended July 31, 2005, terminal truck/road construction segment sales were \$23.0 million or 28.5% of the Company's consolidated sales compared to \$18.9 million or 32.0% for the same period last year. Unit volume sales of terminal truck/road construction products increased by 10.7% for the three months ended July 31, 2005 compared to the same period in fiscal 2004. This increase was principally due to the impact of additional export sales associated with foreign stevedoring operations. Additionally, this segment continued to experience a rebound in the number of road sweepers sold to the domestic rental market. The average unit price of terminal truck/road construction products increased by 10.7% in the three months ended July 31, 2005 compared to the same period in fiscal 2004. Substantially all of this increase related to the product mix of terminal truck products.

For the three months ended July 31, 2005, terminal truck/road construction segment gross profit increased 85.2% and selling, general and administrative expenses increased by 17.0% compared to the same period last year. The increase in gross profit was principally a result of the higher sales volumes described above. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was principally due to higher commissions associated with improved sales and profitability.

The pretax income of the terminal truck/road construction segment increased to \$2.4 million for the three months ended July 31, 2005 compared to \$0.91 million in the same period last year. The pretax income of the terminal truck/road construction segment increased principally as a result of the sales volume gains discussed above.

Nine months ended July 31

For the nine months ended July 31, 2005, terminal truck/road construction segment sales were \$64.3 million or 33.2% of the Company's consolidated sales compared to \$48.6 million or 32.3% for the same period last year. Unit volume sales of terminal truck/road construction products increased by 26.4% for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 compared to the same period in fiscal 2004. This increase was principally due to the impact of additional export sales associated with foreign stevedoring operations and higher domestic sales to intermodal and warehousing customers. Additionally, this segment continues to experience an increase in the number of road sweepers sold to the domestic rental market. The average unit price of terminal truck/road construction products increased by 8.7% in the nine months ended July 31, 2005 compared to the

same period in fiscal 2004. Substantially all of this unit price increase related to the product mix of terminal truck products.

For the nine months ended July 31, 2005, terminal truck/road construction segment gross profit increased 50.7% and selling, general and administrative expenses increased by 15.4% compared to the same period last year. The increase in gross profit was principally a result of higher sales volumes described above. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was principally due to higher promotional expenses and commissions associated with improved sales and profitability.

The pretax income of the terminal truck/road construction segment increased to \$4.54 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 compared to \$2.23 million in the same period last year. The pretax income of the terminal truck/road construction segment increased principally as a result of the sales volume gains discussed above.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company used existing credit lines, proceeds from Industrial Revenue Bonds, internally generated funds and supplier financing to fund its operations and capital expenditures for the nine months ended July 31, 2005.

Cash used in operations was \$1.3 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2005, compared to cash provided by operations of \$4.6 million for the same period last year. Cash used in operations was principally due to an increase in inventories of \$7.0 million and an increase in accounts receivable of \$5.3 million. These uses of cash were partially offset by net income of \$0.9 million, an increase in accounts payable of \$3.9 million, an increase in accrued expenses of \$2.5 million and a decrease in prepaid expenses of \$1.0 million.

Cash used in investing activities was \$4.4 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 compared to \$0.9 million for the same period last year. The increase in cash used by investing activities was principally due to higher capital expenditures for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 and proceeds from the sale of a building and land in the first fiscal quarter of 2004.

Cash flow provided by financing activities was \$5.6 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2005 compared to a use of \$3.7 million for the same period last year. This change principally resulted from higher borrowing in fiscal 2005 to finance increased inventory and capital expenditures and the use of \$5.3 million in fiscal 2004 for the repurchase of 1,050,879 shares of the Company's common stock in a modified Dutch auction tender offer.

The Company believes that its cash flows from operations, its credit facility with its lead bank and unused funds restricted for future capital expenditures will be sufficient to satisfy its future working capital needs, capital expenditure requirements and anticipated dividends. The total amount of unused revolving credit available to the Company was \$10.8 million at July 31, 2005.

The credit facility is collateralized by receivables, inventories, equipment and certain real property. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company is required to maintain certain financial ratios and other financial conditions. The Agreement also prohibits the Company from incurring certain additional indebtedness, limits certain investments, advances or loans and restricts

substantial asset sales and capital expenditures. The delay in providing audited financial statements for the year ending October 31, 2004 constituted a covenant violation pursuant to the

20

Agreement. The Company obtained a waiver from its lender regarding this event. The delay in providing the audited financial statements also resulted in non-compliance under other debt agreements, although the non-compliance did not result in an event of default. The Company has not received any default notifications. Management believes all default conditions have now been remedied and the Company is in compliance with its covenants under its lending agreements.

It is customary practice for companies in the specialty vehicle industry to enter into repurchase agreements with financing institutions to provide floor plan financing for dealers. In the event of a dealer default, these agreements generally require the repurchase of products at the original invoice price net of certain adjustments. The risk of loss under the agreements is limited to the risk that market prices for these products may decline between the time of delivery to the dealer and time of repurchase and resale by the Company. The risk is spread over numerous dealers and the Company has not incurred significant losses under these agreements. In the opinion of management, any future losses under these agreements will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations. The Company's repurchase obligation under these agreements is limited to vehicles which are in new condition and as to which the dealer still holds title. The Company's contingent obligation under such agreements was approximately \$3.7 million at July 31, 2005.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND ESTIMATES

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. We believe that of our critical accounting policies, the following may involve a higher degree of judgments, estimates, and complexity:

Inventories

The Company values its inventories at the lower of cost or market. The company has chosen the first-in, first-out (FIFO) cost method of valuing its inventories. The effect of the FIFO method is to value ending inventories on the balance sheet at their approximate current or most recent cost. The market values for finished goods inventories are determined based on recent selling prices.

Goodwill and Other Assets

In June 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" (SFAS No. 142). SFAS No. 142 was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2002. Goodwill is no longer amortized over future periods, but will be assessed for impairment at least annually using a fair value test.

Edgar Filing: COLLINS INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

The Company adopted this new standard on November 1, 2002.

As of October 31, 2004, the Company tested for impairment of the bus and terminal truck/road construction business segments using the discounted cash flow approach and determined that the fair values for each of these segments exceeded the related carrying values. On an on-going basis, and absent any impairment indicators, the Company will annually conduct similar tests and record any impairment loss. Management believes that the estimates of future cash flows and fair values are reasonable; however, changes in estimates of such cash flows and fair value could affect the evaluations.

21

Insurance Reserves

In periods prior to fiscal year 2005 the Company failed to adequately provide for estimated future workers compensation costs related to certain claims that have been denied by the Company's excess liability insurance carrier and for certain other claims. When management discovered the error, an independent third party administrator was retained to estimate and determine the additional potential liability related to these claims. The Company is currently disputing the denial of coverage by the excess liability insurance carrier, but the amount of future recovery, if any, can not be assured.

Generally, the Company is self-insured for worker's compensation for certain subsidiaries and for all group medical insurance. Under these plans, liabilities are recognized for claims incurred (including claims incurred but not reported) and changes in the reserves. At the time a workers' compensation claim is filed, a liability is estimated to settle the claim. The liability for workers' compensation claims is determined based on management's estimates of the nature and severity of the claims and based on analyses by third party administrators and by various state statutes and reserve requirements. Since the liability is an estimate, the ultimate liability may be more or less than reported. If previously established accruals are required to be adjusted, such amounts are included in cost of sales. Group medical reserves are funded through a trust and are estimated using historical claims' experience.

Effective July 1, 2005, the Company purchased guaranteed cost workers compensation insurance for the states in which it had previously self-insured. The Company continues to be self-insured in certain states for workers compensation claims incurred prior to July 1, 2005.

Due to the nature of the Company's products, the Company is subject to product liability claims in the normal course of business. To the extent permitted under applicable law, the Company maintains insurance to reduce or eliminate risk to the Company. This insurance coverage includes self-insured retentions that vary each year.

The Company maintains excess liability insurance with outside insurance carriers to minimize its risks related to catastrophic claims in excess of all self-insured positions. Any material change in the aforementioned factors could have an adverse impact on our operating results.

Warranties

The Company's products generally carry explicit product warranties that extend from several months to more than a year, based on terms that are generally

accepted in the marketplace. Certain components included in the Company's end products (such as chassis, engines, axles, transmissions, tires, etc.) may include warranties from original equipment manufacturers (OEM). These OEM warranties are generally passed on to the end customer of the Company's products and the customer generally deals directly with the applicable component manufacturer. The Company records provisions for estimated warranty and other related costs at the time of sale based on historical warranty loss experience and periodically adjusts these provisions to reflect actual experience. Certain warranty and other related claims involve matters of dispute that ultimately are resolved by negotiation, arbitration or litigation. Infrequently, a material warranty issue may arise which is beyond the scope of the Company's historical experience. The Company provides for any such warranty issues as they become known and estimable. It is reasonably

22

possible that from time to time additional warranty and other related claims could arise from disputes or other matters beyond the scope of the Company's historical experience.

Revenue Recognition

The Company records vehicle sales, and passes title to the customer, at the earlier of completion of the vehicle and receipt of full payment or shipment or delivery to the customer as specified by the customer purchase order. Customer deposits for partial payment of vehicles are deferred and treated as current liabilities until the vehicle is completed and recognized as revenue. In instances where revenue has been recognized and the vehicle is on the Company's property, the customer has instructed in writing the Company to hold the unit for specific business reasons, a delivery date normally within the next 30 days has been established, the vehicles are complete, ready for shipment, and segregated from other vehicles, and the risk of ownership has passed to the customer.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In November 2004, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 151, "Inventory Costs: an amendment of ARB No. 43". FASB No. 151 will no longer permit companies to capitalize inventory costs on their balance sheets when the production defect rate varies significantly from the expected rate. The statement also clarifies that fixed overhead should be allocated to inventory based on "normal capacity". The statement is effective for the Company beginning on November 1, 2005. The Company is unable to estimate the financial statement impact of this statement at this time.

In December 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation 46R (FIN 46R), a revision to Interpretation 46 (FIN 46), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. FIN 46R clarifies some of the provisions of FIN 46 and exempts certain entities from its requirements. FIN 46R is effective at the end of the first interim period ending after March 15, 2004. Entities that have adopted FIN 46 prior to this effective date can continue to apply the provisions of FIN 46 until the effective date of FIN 46R or elect early adoption of FIN 46R. The adoption of FIN 46 and FIN 46R did not have a significant impact on our financial statements. FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, was revised in December 2004 ("Revised Statement"). The Revised Statement, Share Based Payment, also supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and its related

implementation guidance. The Revised Statement 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. For the Company, the Revised Statement is effective November 1, 2005. The adoption of this Revised Statement is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS REGARDING RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

This report and other written reports and oral statements made from time to time by the Company may contain so-called "forward-looking statements" about the business, financial condition and prospects of the Company, all of which are subject to risks and uncertainties. One can identify these forward-looking statements by their use of words such as "expect", "plans", "will", "estimates", "forecasts", "projects", and other words of similar meaning. One can also identify them by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. One should understand that it is not possible to predict or identify all factors, which involve risks and uncertainties. Consequently, the reader should not consider any such list or listing to be a complete statement or all potential risks or uncertainties.

The forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The Company believes the assumptions underlying these forward-looking statements are reasonable; however, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate, and therefore, actual results may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements due to certain risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, changes in funds budgeted by Federal, state and local governments, changes in product demand, the availability of key raw materials, components and chassis, various inventory risks due to changes in market conditions, changes in competition, substantial dependence on third parties for product quality, interest rate fluctuations, adequate direct labor pools, development of new products, changes in tax and other governmental rules and regulations applicable to the Company, reliability and timely fulfillment of orders and other risks as indicated in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly release any revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date released or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

The Company does not assume the obligation to update any forward-looking statement. One should carefully evaluate such statements in light of factors described in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, especially on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K (if any).

Item 3 - Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There has been no material change in this disclosure.

Item 4 - Controls and Procedures

For the period covered by this report, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a - 15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the required time periods. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures. Even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

Attached as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to this report are certifications of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer required in accordance with Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act. This portion of the Company's annual report includes the information concerning the controls evaluation referred to in the certifications and should be read in conjunction with the certifications for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

Except as described below, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during this period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. During their fiscal year 2004 year-end review, the Company's prior independent accountants, identified and reported to management and the Audit Committee two material weaknesses under standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB). A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the Company's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report external financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected.

The material weaknesses were identified as:

(1) Control Policies and Procedures

The Company did not have effective policies and procedures regarding management override of controls, and it did not have effective policies and procedures implementing its Code of Conduct. As a result, it did not maintain a control environment that promoted open and candid communication. In some instances, certain officers and personnel did not communicate critical information needed to properly record transactions. These deficiencies result in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of interim or annual financial statements could occur and not be detected.

(2) Workers' Compensation Reserves

The Company had inadequate controls in place to record worker's compensation reserves in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Specifically, it did not have appropriate policies and procedures to ensure the estimates provided by an independent insurance advisor, which was utilized to assist in estimating workers' compensation reserves were appropriate. As a result, workers' compensation reserves were materially misstated in previously filed consolidated financial statements. Historical consolidated financial statements have been restated to correct these errors.

The Company has taken steps to correct the material weaknesses identified and will continue to evaluate the material weaknesses and will take all necessary action to correct the internal control deficiencies identified. The Company will also further develop and enhance its internal control policies, procedures, systems and staff to allow it to mitigate the risk that material accounting errors might go undetected and be included in its consolidated financial statements.

The Company contemplates undertaking a thorough review of its internal controls as part of the Company's preparation for compliance with the requirements under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the Company is using this review to further assist in identifying and correcting control deficiencies. At this time, the Company has not completed its review of the existing controls and their effectiveness. Unless and until the material weaknesses and reportable conditions described above, or any identified during this review, are completely remedied, evaluated and tested, there can be no assurances that the Company will be able to assert that its internal control over financial reporting is effective, pursuant to the rules adopted by the SEC under Section 404, when those rules take effect.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1 - Legal Proceedings

Not applicable

Item 2 - Unregistered Sale of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable

Item 3 - Defaults upon Senior Securities

Not applicable

Item 4 - Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security-Holders

Not applicable

Item 5 - Other Information

Not applicable

Item 6 - Exhibits

The exhibits required to be filed pursuant to Item 601 of Regulation S-K are listed in the Exhibit Index that immediately follows the signature page of this report.

27

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

COLLINS INDUSTRIES, INC.

Dated: September 14, 2005

By: /s/ Cletus C. Glasener

Cletus C. Glasener, Vice President of
Finance and Chief Financial Officer
(Signing on behalf of the registrant
and as principal accounting officer)

28

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer).
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer).
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer).
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer).

