

SUPREME INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2006

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 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 1, 2006

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 No. 1-8183

SUPREME INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

75-1670945

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

2581 E. Kercher Rd., P.O. Box 237, Goshen, Indiana 46528

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(574) 642-3070**

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

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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

Common Stock (\$.10 Par Value)
Class A
Class B

Outstanding at July 25, 2006
10,585,826
2,109,133

SUPREME INDUSTRIES, INC.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.**Supreme Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries**

Consolidated Balance Sheets

| | July 1, 2006 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2005 |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 398,411 | \$ 1,515,532 |
| Investments | 2,401,379 | 1,168,922 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 33,181,607 | 29,594,819 |
| Inventories | 50,627,371 | 50,730,205 |
| Other current assets | 2,075,217 | 5,600,299 |
| Total current assets | 88,683,985 | 88,609,777 |
| Property, plant and equipment, at cost | 88,690,958 | 86,801,354 |
| Less, Accumulated depreciation and amortization | 41,205,964 | 39,343,641 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 47,484,994 | 47,457,713 |
| Goodwill and intangible assets, net | 1,426,833 | 735,014 |
| Other assets | 938,017 | 549,350 |
| Total assets | \$ 138,533,829 | \$ 137,351,854 |

The accompanying notes are a part of the consolidated financial statements.

| | July 1, 2006 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2005 |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Liabilities and Stockholders Equity | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Current maturities of long-term debt | \$ 1,835,346 | \$ 1,816,092 |
| Trade accounts payable | 15,657,655 | 15,675,073 |
| Accrued income taxes | 119,478 | 380,721 |
| Other accrued liabilities | 9,360,768 | 9,947,870 |
| Total current liabilities | 26,973,247 | 27,819,756 |
| Long-term debt | 32,470,366 | 31,378,367 |
| Deferred income taxes | 3,136,475 | 2,988,275 |
| Total liabilities | 62,580,088 | 62,186,398 |
| Stockholders equity | 75,953,741 | 75,165,456 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders equity | \$ 138,533,829 | \$ 137,351,854 |

The accompanying notes are a part of the consolidated financial statements.

Supreme Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)

| | Three Months Ended July 1, 2006 | June 25, 2005 | Six Months Ended July 1, 2006 | June 25, 2005 |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Revenue: | | | | |
| Net sales | \$ 98,863,512 | \$ 95,216,407 | \$ 184,610,650 | \$ 185,538,711 |
| Other income | 96,851 | 138,914 | 204,091 | 300,218 |
| | 98,960,363 | 95,355,321 | 184,814,741 | 185,838,929 |
| Costs and expenses: | | | | |
| Cost of sales | 88,332,555 | 82,970,295 | 164,474,007 | 161,666,831 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 7,341,767 | 7,294,334 | 14,200,733 | 13,752,416 |
| Interest | 834,660 | 568,387 | 1,535,585 | 1,057,033 |
| | 96,508,982 | 90,833,016 | 180,210,325 | 176,476,280 |
| Income before income taxes | 2,451,381 | 4,522,305 | 4,604,416 | 9,362,649 |
| Income taxes | 886,000 | 1,622,000 | 1,666,000 | 3,368,000 |
| Net income | \$ 1,565,381 | \$ 2,900,305 | \$ 2,938,416 | \$ 5,994,649 |
| Earnings per share: | | | | |
| Basic | \$.12 | \$.23 | \$.23 | \$.49 |
| Diluted | .12 | .23 | .23 | .47 |
| Shares used in the computation of earnings per share: | | | | |
| Basic | 12,692,632 | 12,391,341 | 12,691,143 | 12,288,776 |
| Diluted | 12,892,625 | 12,708,871 | 12,913,984 | 12,651,893 |
| Cash dividends per common share | \$.095 | \$.035 | \$.19 | \$.07 |

The accompanying notes are a part of the consolidated financial statements.

Supreme Industries, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

| | Six Months Ended July 1, 2006 | June 25, 2005 |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Net income | \$ 2,938,416 | \$ 5,994,649 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 2,132,269 | 2,031,911 |
| Loss on disposal of property and equipment | 21,045 | 8,561 |
| Provisions for losses on doubtful receivables | 101,766 | 28,735 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities net of effect of business acquisition in 2006 | (2,355,210) | (5,914,059) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 2,838,286 | 2,149,797 |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Business acquisition | (1,050,000) | |
| Additions to property, plant and equipment | (2,181,914) | (2,878,352) |
| Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment | 1,936,518 | 28,362 |
| Purchases of short-term investments | (1,232,457) | (1,163,000) |
| Decrease (increase) in other assets | (127,160) | 23,817 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (2,655,013) | (3,989,173) |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Proceeds from revolving line of credit and other long-term debt | 47,220,558 | 66,065,429 |
| Repayments of revolving line of credit and other long-term debt | (46,109,305) | (66,306,043) |
| Payment of cash dividends | (2,411,647) | (862,788) |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | | 1,505,588 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | (1,300,394) | 402,186 |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents | (1,117,121) | (1,437,190) |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period | 1,515,532 | 1,736,483 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of period | \$ 398,411 | \$ 299,293 |
| Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities: | | |
| Liabilities assumed in business acquisition | \$ 529,347 | \$ |
| Cash dividend declared | | 1,190,557 |

The accompanying notes are a part of the consolidated financial statements.

SUPREME INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND OPINION OF MANAGEMENT

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and therefore do not include all of the information and financial statement disclosures necessary for a fair presentation of consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of management, the information furnished herein includes all adjustments necessary to reflect a fair statement of the interim periods reported. All adjustments are of a normal and recurring nature. The December 31, 2005 consolidated balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Company has adopted a 52 or 53 week fiscal year ending the last Saturday in December. The results of operations for the three and six months ended July 1, 2006 and June 25, 2005 are for 13 and 26 week periods, respectively.

NOTE 2 - OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Other comprehensive income includes unrealized gains on hedge-activity, net of tax, and unrealized depreciation on available-for-sale securities, net of tax. Other comprehensive income for the three and six months ended July 1, 2006 was \$109,580 and \$261,507, respectively. Total comprehensive income combines net income and other comprehensive income. Total comprehensive income for the three and six months ended July 1, 2006 was \$1,674,961 and \$3,199,923, respectively.

NOTE 3 - INVENTORIES

Inventories, which are stated at the lower of cost or market with cost determined using the first-in, first-out method, consist of the following:

| | July 1, 2006 | December 31, 2005 |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Raw materials | \$ 27,084,418 | \$ 28,160,860 |
| Work-in-progress | 9,792,379 | 8,880,436 |
| Finished goods | 13,750,574 | 13,688,909 |
| | \$50,627,371 | \$ 50,730,205 |

The valuation of raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods inventories at interim dates is based upon a gross profit percentage method and bills of materials. The Company has historically had favorable and unfavorable adjustments resulting from physical inventories. The Company continues to refine its costing procedures for valuation of interim inventories in an effort to minimize book to physical inventory adjustments.

NOTE 4 - BUSINESS ACQUISITION

On February 28, 2006, the Company acquired the business operations and assets of Pony Xpress, Inc. (Pony XPress) for a total purchase price of \$1,579,347 which consisted of \$1,050,000 in cash and the assumption of certain liabilities. Pony Xpress is a manufacturer of highly specialized luxury totor home products principally for the race car industry. This acquisition broadens the Company s product line and the Company has purchased a new facility in White Pigeon, Michigan for the operations of this acquired business. The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase and, accordingly, the operating results have been included since the date of acquisition. Pro forma financial information reflecting the acquired business has not been presented as it is not materially different from the Company s historical results. The final allocation of purchase price is subject to completion of valuations and analysis required by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, Business Combinations . A preliminary allocation of purchase price is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Trade accounts receivable | \$ 638,858 |
| Inventories | 161,400 |
| Other current assets | 29,305 |
| Equipment | 57,965 |
| Goodwill and intangible assets | 691,819 |
| | \$ 1,579,347 |

NOTE 5 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

The number of shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

| | Three Months Ended July 1, 2006 | June 25, 2005 | Six Months Ended July 1, 2006 | June 25, 2005 |
|--|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Weighted average number of shares outstanding (used in computation of basic earnings per share) | 12,692,632 | 12,391,341 | 12,691,143 | 12,288,776 |
| Effect of dilutive stock options | 199,993 | 317,530 | 222,841 | 363,117 |
| Diluted shares outstanding (used in computation of diluted earnings per share) | 12,892,625 | 12,708,871 | 12,913,984 | 12,651,893 |

NOTE 6 - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company currently has three stock option plans: the 1998 Stock Option Plan under which 869,087 shares of Class A Common Stock are reserved for grant, the 2001 Stock Option Plan under which 825,000 shares of Class A Common Stock are reserved for grant and the 2004 Stock Option Plan, as recently amended, under which 850,000 shares of Class A Common Stock are reserved for grant. Under the terms of these stock option plans, both incentive stock options and non-statutory stock options can be granted by a specially designated Stock Option Committee. The 2004 Stock Option Plan, as amended, also allows for awards of common stock and restricted stock. Options granted under the stock option plans generally vest and become exercisable in annual installments of 33 1/3% beginning on the first anniversary date and the options expire five years after the date of grant. On August 4, 2005, the Company's Board of Directors approved a plan to accelerate vesting of all outstanding stock options which were unvested at December 31, 2005. Under Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, there was no compensation expense related to the vesting of these options. As a result of the board's action, stock options to purchase 430,831 shares of the Company's common stock became exercisable effective December 31, 2005. The Company generally issues new shares to satisfy stock option exercises.

A summary of the status of the Company's outstanding stock options as of July 1, 2006, and changes during the six months ended July 1, 2006 are as follows:

| | Number of Shares | Weighted- Average Exercise Price |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Outstanding, January 1, 2006 | 921,823 | \$ 5.67 |
| Granted | 352,831 | 7.12 |
| Exercised | (11,000) | 4.80 |
| Outstanding, July 1, 2006 | 1,263,654 | 6.09 |

The intrinsic value of the options exercised during the six months ended July 1, 2006 was \$29,850. The intrinsic value of all options outstanding at July 1, 2006 was \$1,383,249 and outstanding options had a weighted-average remaining contractual life of 3.13 years.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for its stock options under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, and related interpretations. Accordingly, no stock-based employee compensation cost was reflected in net earnings prior to January 1, 2006 as all options to purchase common stock of the Company had an exercise price equal to, or greater than, the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment as interpreted by SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107. SFAS No. 123R supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, and amends SFAS No. 95, Statement of Cash Flows. Generally, the approach in SFAS No. 123R is similar to the approach described in SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. However, SFAS No. 123R requires all stock-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values at the date of grant.

The Company has elected to use the modified prospective transition method for implementing SFAS No. 123R. Under this transition method, compensation expense will include: (a) compensation expense for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of, January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123, and (b) compensation expense for all share-based payments granted on or after January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123R. Because the Company elected to use the modified prospective transition method, results for prior periods have not been restated and new awards are valued and accounted for prospectively upon adoption.

The Company currently uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options. The determination of the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends.

Compensation expense, relative to stock options, included in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the three and six month periods ended July 1, 2006 was approximately \$17,000. The following assumptions were utilized in the determination of the compensation expense:

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| Risk free interest rate | 5.03 | % |
| Expected life | 5 | years |
| Expected volatility | 32.23 | % |
| Expected dividends | 5.39 | % |

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The following table illustrates the pro forma effect on net earnings and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 in the previous year:

| | Three Months Ended June 25, 2005 | Six Months Ended June 25, 2005 |
|---|--|---|
| Net income, as reported | \$ 2,900,305 | \$ 5,994,649 |
| Deduct, Stock-based compensation expense determined under fair value based method, net of tax | (83,942) | (154,807) |
| Pro forma net income | \$ 2,816,363 | \$ 5,839,842 |
| Basic earnings per share, as reported | \$.23 | \$.49 |
| Diluted earnings per share, as reported | .23 | .47 |
| Pro forma basic earnings per share | .23 | .48 |
| Pro forma diluted earnings per share | .22 | .46 |

NOTE 7 - COMMON STOCK

The Company paid cash dividends, to all Class A and Class B common stockholders, of nine and one-half cents (\$0.095) and nineteen cents (\$0.19) per share for the three and six months ended July 1, 2006, respectively, and three and one-half cents (\$0.035) and seven cents (\$0.07) per share for the three and six months ended June 25, 2005, respectively.

NOTE 8 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On August 8, 2006, the Company's Board of Directors declared a nine and one-half cent (\$0.095) per share cash dividend payable on August 28, 2006 to all class A and B common stockholders of record on August 21, 2006.

NOTE 9 - EFFECT OF RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WHEN ADOPTED IN A FUTURE PERIOD

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board released Financial Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48). This Interpretation revises the recognition test for tax positions taken in tax returns such that a tax benefit is recorded only when it is more likely than not that the tax position will be allowed upon examination by taxing authorities. The amount of such a tax benefit to record is the largest amount that is more likely than not to be allowed. Any reduction in deferred tax assets or increase in tax liabilities upon adoption will correspondingly reduce retained earnings. The Company has not yet determined the effect of adopting FIN 48 which is effective for the Company's next fiscal year commencing December 31, 2006.

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

Results of Operations

Revenue (includes net sales and other income)

Net sales for the three months ended July 1, 2006 increased \$3.7 million, or 3.8%, to \$98.9 million compared to \$95.2 million for the three months ended June 25, 2005. Net sales for the six months ended July 1, 2006 decreased \$0.9 million, or 0.5% to \$184.6 million from \$185.5 million for the six months ended June 25, 2005. The increase in net sales for the three months ended July 1, 2006 was primarily attributable to our StarTrans Bus Division which had a 31% increase compared to the same quarter last year. This large increase is due to a new cycle of Transit Authority ordering and a strong demand for mid-size buses. The truck division's net sales were relatively constant from quarter-to-quarter. For the six months ended July 1, 2006, fleet sales decreased by 25% primarily due to an industry-wide reduction in truck purchases by our major fleet customers. The decrease in fleet sales was offset by a 4% increase in our core dry freight product line and a 34% increase in our StarTrans Bus Division sales compared to the six months ended June 25, 2005.

On February 28, 2006, we acquired the business operations and assets of Pony Xpress, Inc. (Pony Xpress), a manufacturer of highly specialized vehicles presently focused on the race car industry. Though the purchase was not a large acquisition, it provides us with the foundation for our newly formed Silver Crown subsidiary. Silver Crown has unique manufacturing expertise that will enable our entry into additional highly specialized vehicles including those used in homeland security. In the second half of 2006, Silver Crown will be introducing higher-end products and broadening the Pony Xpress product line.

Our sales backlog was \$81.1 million at July 1, 2006 compared to a \$72.6 million sales backlog at June 25, 2005.

Other income for the three months ended July 1, 2006 and June 25, 2005 was unchanged at \$0.1 million. For the six months ended July 1, 2006, other income totaled \$0.2 million compared to \$0.3 million for the six months ended June 25, 2005. Other income consists of interest income, rental income, gain on sale of assets and other miscellaneous income received by the Company through its various business activities.

Cost of sales and gross profit

Gross profit decreased by \$1.7 million, or 14.0%, to \$10.5 million (10.7% of net sales) for the three months ended July 1, 2006 compared to \$12.2 million (12.9% of net sales) for the three months ended June 25, 2005. For the six months ended July 1, 2006, gross profit decreased \$3.7 million, or 15.6%, to \$20.1 million (10.9% of net sales) compared to \$23.9 million (12.9% of net sales) for the six months ended June 25, 2005. The following table presents the components of cost of sales as a percentage of net sales and the changes from period-to-period:

| | Three Months Ended | | | Six Months Ended | | |
|---------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | July 1, 2006 | June 25, 2005 | Percent Change | July 1, 2006 | June 25, 2005 | Percent Change |
| Material | 58.5 | 56.9 | 1.6 | 57.8 | 56.7 | 1.1 |
| Direct labor | 13.9 | 14.1 | -0.2 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 0.0 |
| Overhead | 14.4 | 13.8 | 0.6 | 14.8 | 13.9 | 0.9 |
| Delivery | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| Cost of sales | 89.3 | 87.1 | 2.2 | 89.1 | 87.1 | 2.0 |
| Gross profit | 10.7 | 12.9 | -2.2 | 10.9 | 12.9 | -2.0 |

Material Material cost as a percentage of net sales increased for the three and six month periods ended July 1, 2006 when compared to the corresponding periods in 2005. The increase was primarily attributable to product mix and higher raw material costs.

With regards to product mix, the bus division accounted for 17% and 18% of net sales for the three and six months ended July 1, 2006 as compared to 14% and 13% for the three and six months ended June 25, 2005, respectively. The bus products have a higher material cost percentage and the increased sales volume in this division elevated our overall material percentage from period-to-period.

Additionally, during the first half of 2006 we experienced significant upward cost pressures on aluminum, steel and wood components used in the production of truck bodies. To combat these cost increases, the Company implemented price increases ranging from 3% to 5% on a majority of its truck division products effective late May 2006. However, as a result of differing competitive circumstances nationally and regionally, the results of price increases can vary by customer type, specific product and by geographic region. The anticipated increased revenue associated with these price increases will be gradually and increasingly realized throughout the third quarter. This delayed effect is principally due to the industry practice of not applying price increases to existing orders and outstanding quotes, the aggregate of which in late May was substantial and thus has caused the delayed effect of realizing any significant benefit from the price increases. We continue to closely monitor our major commodity costs through communication with key suppliers, utilizing cost monitoring tools and developing strategies to mitigate cost and availability issues. However, the Company will consider additional price increases should commodity prices continue to rise. The Company also continually strives to reduce the cost of its product offerings through the use of innovative materials, robotics and improved processes.

Direct Labor Direct labor as a percentage of net sales was constant for the six month periods ended July 1, 2006 and June 25, 2005 and reflected a small decrease in the current quarter compared to the second quarter of last year.

A delay in OEM supplied chassis caused the Company to temporarily shut down production lines in the first quarter which negatively affected labor and overhead absorption. Despite these challenges, direct labor as a percentage of net sales remained relatively constant when comparing period-to-period.

Overhead Overhead as a percentage of net sales increased 0.6% and 0.9%, respectively, for the three and six month periods ended July 1, 2006 when compared to the corresponding periods in 2005.

The increase was due primarily to increased workers' compensation costs, warranty expense and repairs and maintenance. Additionally, the Company was unfavorably impacted by higher utility costs due to rising natural gas prices. These increases were somewhat offset by reductions in group health insurance, claim costs, and miscellaneous other expense reductions.

Delivery Delivery expense as a percentage of net sales was constant for the six month periods ended July 1, 2006 and June 25, 2005 and reflected a small increase in the second quarter of 2006 compared to the second quarter of last year.

The Company utilized more cost effective outside delivery methods versus using its employees and owned equipment to deliver units. However, escalating fuel costs remain a concern and the Company will attempt to pass on these higher fuel costs despite competitive pressures in its marketplace, though no assurance can be given in this regard.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling and general and administrative (G&A) expenses were \$7.3 million (7.4% of net sales) for the three months ended July 1, 2006, 0.3% lower than the three months ended June 25, 2005. For the six months ended July 1, 2006, selling and G&A expenses increased \$0.4 million, or 3.3%, to \$14.2 million (7.7% of net sales) compared to \$13.8 million (7.4% of net sales) for the six months ended June 25, 2005. The following table presents selling and G&A expenses as a percentage of net sales and the changes from period-to-period:

| (millions) | Three Months Ended | | | | | | Six Months Ended | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|--------|------------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | July 1, 2006 | | June 25, 2005 | | Change | | July 1, 2006 | | June 25, 2005 | | Change | |
| Selling expenses | \$ 3.0 | 3.1 % | \$ 2.9 | 3.1 % | \$ 0.1 | 0.0 % | \$ 5.5 | 3.0 % | \$ 5.0 | 2.7 % | \$ 0.5 | 0.3 % |
| General and Adm. expenses | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.6 | (0.1) | -0.3 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 4.7 | (0.1) | 0.0 |
| Total | \$ 7.3 | 7.4 % | \$ 7.3 | 7.7 % | \$ | -0.3 % | \$ 14.2 | 7.7 % | \$ 13.8 | 7.4 % | \$ 0.4 | 0.3 % |

Selling expenses Selling expenses increased by \$0.1 million to \$3.0 million for the three months ended July 1, 2006 from \$2.9 million for the three months ended June 25, 2005. For the six months ended July 1, 2006, selling expenses increased \$0.5 million to \$5.5 million compared to \$5.0 million for the six months ended June 25, 2005.

The higher selling expenses relate to a reduction in cooperative marketing credits the Company receives from chassis manufacturers. These credits, determined solely by programs established by the chassis manufacturers, have historically been used to offset marketing and promotional expenses. Additionally, selling expenses increased as a result of the acquisition of Pony Xpress and the addition of a new corporate sales position to promote the Company's extensive product line.

G&A expenses G&A expenses decreased by \$0.1 million to \$4.3 million for the three months ended July 1, 2006 from \$4.4 million for the three months ended June 25, 2005. For the six months ended July 1, 2006, G&A expenses decreased \$0.1 million to \$8.7 million compared to \$8.8 million for the six months ended June 25, 2005.

The decrease for the three and six month periods in G&A expenses as a percentage of net sales was primarily due to the reduction in the incentive bonus plan which is calculated based on pretax earnings. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in office wages which was due in part to the acquisition of Pony Xpress.

Interest expense

Interest expense increased by \$0.2 million to \$0.8 million (0.8% of net sales) for the three months ended July 1, 2006 from \$0.6 million (0.6% of net sales) for the three months ended June 25, 2005. For the six months ended July 1, 2006, interest expense increased \$0.4 million to \$1.5 million compared to \$1.1 million for the six months ended June 25, 2005.

The increase in interest expense resulted from higher levels of borrowings against the Company's revolving line of credit and higher interest rates. The additional borrowings were utilized to finance working capital requirements to produce the seasonal fleet business products. In July 2005, the Company entered into a derivative swap agreement in an effort to mitigate the effect of the rising interest rate environment. The swap agreement exchanges the debt obligations floating rate for fixed interest payments over the life of the debt.

Income taxes

The Company's effective income tax rate was 36.2% for the six months ended July 1, 2006 compared to 36.0% for the six months ended June 25, 2005.

Net income and earnings per share

Net income decreased by \$1.3 million to \$1.6 million (1.6% of net sales) for the three months ended July 1, 2006 from \$2.9 million (3.0% of net sales) for the three months ended June 25, 2005. For the six months ended July 1, 2006, net income decreased \$3.1 million to \$2.9 million (1.6% of net sales) compared to \$6.0 million (3.2% of net sales) for the six months ended June 25, 2005.

Basic earnings per share were \$.12 and \$.23 for the three and six months ended July 1, 2006 compared to \$.23 and \$.49 per share for the three and six months ended June 25, 2005. Diluted earnings per share were \$.12 and \$.23 for the three and six months ended July 1, 2006 compared to \$.23 and \$.47 per share for the three and six months ended June 25, 2005.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's cash management system and revolving line of credit are designed to maintain zero cash balances and, accordingly, excess cash generated from operations is utilized to reduce borrowings.

Borrowings under the Company's revolving line of credit at July 1, 2006 were \$27.2 million, a \$5.8 million increase since December 31, 2005. The increased borrowings are directly associated with the higher levels of accounts receivable and inventories that generally occur during the first half of the year. The Company believes that operating cash flows and funds available under the revolving line of credit will be sufficient to meet the Company's cash needs during the remainder of 2006 and the next twelve months.

Operating activities

Operating activities provided \$2.8 million of cash for the six months ended July 1, 2006 compared to \$2.1 million for the six months ended June 25, 2005. Net income and depreciation were the largest sources of increases from operating activities totaling \$2.9 million and \$2.1 million, respectively, for the six months ended July 1, 2006. Changes in operating assets and liabilities offset the increase by \$2.4 million for the six months ended July 1, 2006. Higher levels of accounts receivable were somewhat offset by a decrease of other current assets. Inventories remained relatively flat as of July 1, 2006 when compared to December 31, 2005.

Investing activities

Investing activities used \$2.7 million of cash for the six months ended July 1, 2006 compared to \$4.0 million for the six months ended June 25, 2005.

Major capital expenditures for the six months ended July 1, 2006 related to the purchase of a manufacturing facility located in White Pigeon, Michigan, for the expansion of the recently acquired operations of Pony Xpress. Major capital disposals in the six months ended July 1, 2006 include the sale of a portion of our Pennsylvania manufacturing facility as a result of relocating to a larger and more efficient facility in 2005. A fifty-seven thousand dollar gain on the sale of the facility was recorded in the second quarter. Also, the Company had an increase in its short-term investments related to its captive insurance subsidiary for the six months ended July 1, 2006. The Company intends to spend less on property, plant and equipment in 2006 as compared with 2005 capital expenditures. However, we will continue to evaluate strategic opportunities for growth and expansion.

Financing activities

Financing activities used \$1.3 million of cash for the six months ended July 1, 2006 compared to \$0.4 million of cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 25, 2005.

The increased level of financing activities occurred primarily as a result of the \$2.4 million of cash dividends paid during the first half of the year of 2006 compared to \$0.9 million paid in the first half of 2005. The Company also received no proceeds from the exercise of stock options in the first half of 2006 whereas \$1.5 million was received in the first half of 2005. Borrowing under the revolving line of credit and long-term debt increased \$1.1 million during

the first half of 2006 when compared to the same period in 2005. Our board of directors approved an increase from three and one-half cents per share to nine and one-half cents per share beginning with the third quarter 2005 dividend. Business conditions permitting, the quarterly cash dividend will remain at nine and one-half cents per share during 2006 which will approximate \$4.8 million of cash dividends to be paid to our shareholders. The Company's credit agreement was amended in September 2005 to delete negative covenants related to the declaration or authorization of dividends and the entering into or the assumption of operating lease obligations. The amendment also involved more favorable performance pricing based on the Company's strong balance sheet. All borrowings under the revolving line of credit remain unsecured.

Contractual Obligations

Our fixed, noncancelable obligations as of July 1, 2006 were as follows:

| | Payments due by period | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | Total | Less than 1 Year | 1-3 Years | 3-5 Years | More than 5 Years |
| Debt (a) | \$ 34,305,712 | \$ 1,835,346 | \$ 29,163,603 | \$ 2,239,545 | \$ 1,067,218 |
| Operating leases (b) | 3,188,773 | 762,105 | 1,514,535 | 904,486 | 7,647 |
| Total | \$ 37,494,485 | \$ 2,597,451 | \$ 30,678,138 | \$ 3,144,031 | \$ 1,074,865 |

(a) Amounts are included on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. For additional information regarding debt and related matters, see Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

(b) For additional information regarding operating leases, see Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of July 1, 2006, the Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of SEC Regulation S-K.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of its financial position and results of operations are based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The Company's significant accounting policies are discussed in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. In management's opinion, the Company's critical accounting policies include allowance for doubtful accounts, excess and obsolete inventories, inventory relief, accrued insurance and accrued warranty.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required that would affect future operating results

Excess and Obsolete Inventories - The Company must make estimates regarding the future use of products and provide a provision for obsolete or slow-moving inventories. If actual product life-cycles, product demand or market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required that would affect future operating results.

Inventory Relief - For monthly and quarterly financial reporting, cost of sales is recorded and inventories are relieved by the use of standard bills of material. Because of the customized nature of the Company's products, it is difficult to place full reliance on the bills of material for accurate relief of inventories. Although the Company continues to refine the process of creating accurate bills of materials, manual adjustments, which are based on estimates, are necessary in an effort to assure correct relief of inventories for products sold. The estimate calculations consider the customized nature of products, historical inventory relief percentages, scrap variances and other factors which could impact inventory relief. The accuracy of the inventory relief is not known until the annual physical inventories. In prior years, management had concluded that it was not practical to consider more frequent physical inventories because of the sales order backlog and the costs associated with ceasing production for the purpose of conducting physical inventories. During 2005, the Company's annual physical inventories resulted in a net unfavorable adjustment of \$1.1 million which was recorded in the third quarter. Subsequently, management has dedicated significant in-house resources refining bills of materials, improving cost accounting functions and instituting new inventory policies and procedures. In addition, management has implemented more frequent physical inventories and expects the new policies, procedures and frequent physical inventories will minimize inventory and cost of sales adjustments. Favorable physical inventory adjustments of approximately \$42 thousand were recorded in the first quarter of 2006.

Accrued Insurance - The Company has a self-insured retention against product liability claims with insurance coverage over and above the retention. The Company is also self-insured for a portion of its employee medical benefits and workers' compensation. Product liability claims are routinely reviewed by the Company's insurance carrier and management routinely reviews other self-insurance risks for purposes of establishing ultimate loss estimates. In addition, management must determine estimated liability for claims incurred but not reported. Such estimates and any subsequent changes in estimates may result in adjustments to the Company's operating results in the future.

Effective January 1, 2005, the Company began utilizing its newly formed and wholly-owned small captive insurance company to insure certain of its business risks. Certain risks, previously self-insured by the Company and its subsidiaries, are now insured by the captive insurance subsidiary. In addition, certain business risks not previously insured are now insured by the captive insurance subsidiary. Since the captive insurance company has not reinsured any of its coverages, the Company's overall self-insurance risk has not changed. The captive insurance subsidiary is expected to help the Company manage its risk exposures. Under the Internal Revenue Code, the net underwriting income of a small captive, as defined, is not taxable.

Accrued Warranty - The Company provides limited warranties for periods of up to five years from the date of retail sales. Estimated warranty costs are provided for at the time of sale and are based upon historical experience.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements, other than historical facts, which reflect the view of the Company's management with respect to future events. When used in this report, words such as believe, expect, anticipate, estimate, intend, and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its plans or operations, identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on assumptions made by and information currently available to the Company's management. Although management believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations are reasonable, and it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from such expectations include, without limitation, limitations on the availability of chassis on which the Company's product is dependent, availability of raw materials, raw material cost increases, and severe interest rate increases. Furthermore, the Company can provide no assurance that such raw material cost increases can be passed on to its customers through implementation of price increases for the Company's products. The forward-looking statements contained herein reflect the current views of the Company's management with respect to future events and are subject to those factors and other risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to the operations, results of operations, cash flows and financial position of the Company. The Company assumes no obligation to update the forward-looking statements or to update the reasons actual results could differ from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

There has been no material change from the information provided in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

ITEM 4. **CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.**

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures - The Company's Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the rules of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report (the Evaluation Date), have concluded that as of the Evaluation Date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were adequate and effective to ensure that material information relating to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries would be made known to them by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report was being prepared.

Changes in Internal Controls - There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

The Company continues to take action to assure compliance with the internal controls, disclosure controls, and other requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, cannot guarantee that our internal controls and disclosure controls will prevent all possible errors or all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. In addition, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefit of controls must be relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no system of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Further, controls can be circumvented by individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more persons, or by management override of the controls.

The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, a control may be inadequate because of changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.**

Not applicable

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

Any investment in our Common Stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and the other information included in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q before purchasing our Common Stock. Although the risks described below are the risks that we believe are material, they are not the only risks relating to our business and our Common Stock. Additional risks and uncertainties, including those that are not yet identified or that we currently believe are immaterial, may also adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations. If any of the events described below occur, our business and financial results could be materially and adversely affected. The market price of our Common Stock could decline due to any of these risks, perhaps significantly, and you could lose all or part of your investment. In assessing these risks, you should also refer to the other information contained or incorporated by reference in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes.

Raw materials

The Company does not have long-term raw material contracts and is dependent upon suppliers of steel, aluminum, wood products and fiberglass materials, for its manufacturing operations. Consequently, our ability to produce and deliver our products could be affected by disruptions encountered by our raw material suppliers or freight carriers. Additionally, competitive market conditions may prevent the Company from implementing price increases to offset raw material cost increases.

Chassis availability

The Company generally does not purchase vehicle chassis for its inventory. The Company accepts shipments of vehicle chassis owned by dealers or end-users, for the purpose of installing and/or manufacturing its specialized truck bodies and buses on such chassis. In the event of a labor disruption or other uncontrollable event adversely affecting the limited number of companies which manufacture and/or deliver such chassis, the Company's level of manufacturing could be substantially reduced. The Company has established relationships with all major chassis manufacturers, and in the event of a disruption in supply from one manufacturer, the Company would attempt to divert its demand to the other manufacturers. Approximately 30% of the chassis involved in the Company's manufacturing have been secured through converter pool agreements with three major chassis manufacturers that provide for truck chassis pools at each of the Company's manufacturing facilities.

Competition

The competitive nature of the specialized vehicle industry creates a number of challenges for the Company. Important factors include product pricing, quality of product, lead times, geographic proximity to customers and the ability to manufacture a product customized to customer specifications. Management believes that the Company has a competitive advantage in each of these areas due to its years of experience in the industry, established dealer/distributor relationships, strong relationships with chassis manufacturers and its nationwide presence. However, specialized vehicles are produced by a number of smaller, regional companies, which create product pricing pressures that could adversely impact the

Company's profits. Chassis manufacturers have not generally shown an interest in manufacturing specialized vehicles, including truck bodies and shuttle buses, because such manufacturers' highly-automated assembly line operations do not lend themselves to the efficient production of a wide variety of highly specialized vehicles with various options and equipment.

Environmental and health and safety liabilities

Our operations are subject to a variety of federal, state and local environmental and health and safety statutes and regulations, including those relating to emissions in the air, discharges to water, treatment, storage and disposal of waste and remediation of contaminated sites. In certain cases, these requirements may limit the productive capacity of our operations. However, other companies are subject to similar regulations. As a result, these regulations are not believed to have an adverse effect on the Company's competitive position.

Certain laws, including the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, have imposed strict and, under certain circumstances, joint and several liability for costs to remediate contaminated sites upon designated responsible parties including site owners or operators and persons who dispose of wastes at, or transport wastes to, such sites.

From time to time, we have received notices of noncompliance with respect to our operations. These have typically been resolved by investigating the alleged noncompliance and correcting any non-compliant conditions. New environmental requirements, more aggressive enforcement of existing ones, or discovery of presently unknown conditions could require material expenditures or result in liabilities which could limit expansion or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating cash flows.

Possibility of material losses from product liability and warranty claims

We face an inherent risk of exposure to product liability claims if the use of our current and formally manufactured products result, or are alleged to result, in personal injury and/or property damage. If we manufacture a defective product, we may experience material product liability losses in the future. In addition, we may incur significant costs to defend product liability claims. We could also incur damages and significant costs in correcting any defects, lost sales, and suffer damage to our reputation. Our product liability insurance coverage may not be adequate for liabilities we could incur and may not continue to be available on terms acceptable to us.

We are also subject to product warranty claims in the ordinary course of our business. If we manufacture poor quality products or receive defective materials, we may incur unforeseen costs in excess of what we have reserved in our financial statements. These costs could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating cash flows.

We depend on the services of key management personnel, the loss of whom could materially harm us

Our ability to compete successfully and implement our business strategy depends on the efforts of our senior management personnel. The loss of the services of any one or more of these individuals could have a material adverse effect on our business. We do not maintain key-man life insurance policies on any of our executives. If we were unable to attract qualified personnel to our management, our existing management resources could become strained, which would harm our business and our ability to implement our strategies.

Price volatility and low trading volumes

Our Class A Common Stock has experienced, and may continue to experience, price volatility and low trading volumes. It may be difficult for you to sell your shares in the public market at any given time at prevailing prices, and the price of our Class A Common Stock may, therefore, be volatile. Overall market conditions and other risk factors described herein, may cause the market price of our Class A Common Stock to fall. Our high and low sales prices for the twelve-month period ended July 1, 2006, were \$9.56 and \$6.10, respectively. Our Class A Common Stock is listed on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol STS. However, daily trading volumes for our Class A Common Stock are, and may continue to be, relatively small compared to many other publicly-traded securities. For example, during the twelve-month period ended July 1, 2006, our daily trading volume has been as low as zero.

Our officers and directors own a large percentage of our common stock, and they may control our business and affairs

Our officers and directors as a group beneficially own approximately 33.2% of our Class A Common Stock and 90.9% of our Class B Common Stock. As a result, they will continue to be able to exercise significant influence, and in most cases, control, over matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors, changes to our charter documents and significant corporate transactions. This concentration of ownership makes it unlikely that any other holder or group of holders of our Class A Common Stock will be able to affect the way we are managed or the direction of our business.

Split classes of stock make it difficult for a third party to acquire the Company

Our outstanding Common Stock is split into two classes. The Class A Common Stock is listed on the American Stock Exchange, and the holders thereof are entitled to elect three members of the Company's Board of Directors. The majority (90.9%) of the Class B Common Stock is owned or controlled by the Company's officers and directors and is entitled to elect the remaining six members of the Company's Board of Directors. The continuing ability of the holders of our Class B Common Stock to elect a majority of the members of the Company's Board of Directors will make it difficult for another company to acquire us and for you to receive any related take-over premium for your shares (unless the controlling group approves the acquisition).

(See other risk factors listed under the following captions: Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates, Forward-Looking Statements, and Control Risks)

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES 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.

Supreme Industries, Inc. s annual meeting of stockholders was held on May 4, 2006. Below is a summary of matters voted upon at that meeting.

a) The following individuals were elected Directors by the holders of the Company s Class A Common Stock for a one year term.

| | For | Withheld |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Arthur M. Borden | 8,088,069 | 483,357 |
| William C. Hurtt, Jr. | 8,166,507 | 404,919 |
| Mark C. Neilson | 8,164,007 | 407,419 |

The following individuals were elected Directors by the holders of the Company s Class B Common Stock by a vote of 2,109,133 for, 0 against.

William J. Barrett
Robert J. Campbell
Thomas Cantwell
Herbert M. Gardner
Omer G. Kropf
Robert W. Wilson

b) An amendment and restatement to the Company s 2004 Stock Option Plan was approved by the holders of the Company s Class A and Class B Common Stock by a vote of 7,015,802 for, 1,239,836 against, 57,043 abstentions and 2,367,878 unvoted.

c) Crowe Chizek and Company LLC was ratified as the Company s independent registered public accounting firm by the holders of the Company s Class A and Class B Common Stock by a vote of 10,224,668 for, 436,574 against, and 19,325 abstentions.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

Not applicable

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ITEM 6.

EXHIBITS.

Exhibits:

Exhibit 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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.

SUPREME INDUSTRIES, INC.

DATE: August 11, 2006

BY: /s/ Jeffery D. Mowery
Jeffery D. Mowery

Vice President of Finance and Chief
Financial Officer

(Signing on behalf of the Registrant and as
Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer)

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

| Exhibit Number | Description of Document |
|---------------------------|---|
| 31.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 31.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |

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