

GENCOR INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-Q
August 12, 2011
Table of Contents

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

FORM 10-Q

- x **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**
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: 001-11703

GENCOR INDUSTRIES, INC.

Edgar Filing: GENCOR INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

<p>Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporated or organization)</p> <p>5201 North Orange Blossom Trail,</p> <p>Orlando, Florida (Address of principal executive offices)</p>	<p>59-0933147 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)</p> <p>32810 (Zip Code)</p> <p>(407) 290-6000 (Registrant's telephone number, including area code)</p>
--	--

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 and 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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated Filer <input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller Reporting Company <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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.

<u>Class</u>	Outstanding at August 5, 2011
Common stock, \$.10 par value	8,008,632 shares
Class B stock, \$.10 par value	1,509,238 shares

Table of Contents**GENCOR INDUSTRIES, INC.**

Index	Page
Part I. <u>Financial Information</u>	
Item 1. Financial Statements	
<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets – June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) and September 30, 2010</u>	3
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations – Quarters and Nine Months Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 (Unaudited)</u>	4
<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows – Nine Months Ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 (Unaudited)</u>	5
<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	6
Item 2. <u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	9
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	14
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	14
Part II. <u>Other Information</u>	
Item 6. <u>Exhibits</u>	15
<u>Signatures</u>	16
Introductory Note: Caution Concerning Forward-Looking Statements	

This Form 10-Q Report and the Company’s other communications and statements may contain forward-looking statements, including statements about the Company’s beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, estimates, projections and intentions. These statements are subject to significant risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, many of which are beyond the Company’s control. The words may, could, should, would, believe, anticipate, estimate, expect, intend, plan, target, goal, and similar expressions are used to identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements, by their nature, are subject to risks and uncertainties. The Company’s actual future results may differ materially from those set forth in its forward-looking statements. For information concerning these factors and related matters, see Item 2, Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, in this Report, and the following sections of the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2010: (a) Risk Factors in Part I, and (b) Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II. However, other factors besides those referenced could adversely affect the Company’s results, and you should not consider any such list of factors to be a complete set of all potential risks or uncertainties. Any forward-looking statements made by the Company herein speak as of the date of this Report. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement, except as required by law.

Unless the context otherwise indicates, all references in this Report to the Company, Gencor, we, us, or our, or similar words are to Gencor Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Table of Contents**Part I. Financial Information****GENCOR INDUSTRIES, INC.****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	June 30, 2011 <i>(Unaudited)</i>	September 30, 2010
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,423,000	\$ 3,004,000
Marketable securities at fair value (cost \$80,215,000 at June 30, 2011 and \$70,089,000 at September 30, 2010)	80,648,000	73,327,000
Account receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$846,000 at June 30, 2011 and \$1,803,000 at September 30, 2010	2,181,000	1,979,000
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	4,222,000	580,000
Inventories, net	13,182,000	17,341,000
Deferred income taxes	1,354,000	660,000
Prepaid expenses	1,620,000	2,205,000
Total Current Assets	105,630,000	99,096,000
Property and equipment, net	8,101,000	7,773,000
Other assets	106,000	358,000
Total Assets	\$ 113,837,000	\$ 107,227,000
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,437,000	\$ 1,373,000
Customer deposits	2,755,000	1,478,000
Accrued expenses	4,669,000	3,323,000
Total Current Liabilities	9,861,000	6,174,000
Deferred and other income taxes	801,000	2,525,000
Total Liabilities	10,662,000	8,699,000
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$.10 per share; authorized 300,000 shares; none issued		
Common stock, par value \$.10 per share; 15,000,000 shares authorized; 8,008,632 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2011; 8,103,632 shares issued and 8,008,632 shares outstanding at September 30, 2010	801,000	810,000
Class B Stock, par value \$.10 per share; 6,000,000 shares authorized; 1,509,238 shares issued and outstanding	151,000	151,000
Capital in excess of par value	9,814,000	10,542,000
Company shares held in treasury, at cost; 95,000 shares at September 30, 2010		(738,000)
Retained earnings	92,409,000	87,763,000

Edgar Filing: GENCOR INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

Total Shareholders' Equity	103,175,000	98,528,000
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 113,837,000	\$ 107,227,000

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**GENCOR INDUSTRIES, INC.****Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations**

	For the Quarters Ended June 30,		For the Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net revenue	\$ 23,015,000	\$ 12,684,000	\$ 47,527,000	\$ 47,796,000
Costs and expenses:				
Production costs	18,756,000	11,176,000	39,617,000	38,464,000
Product engineering and development	547,000	607,000	1,610,000	1,910,000
Selling, general and administrative	2,265,000	2,419,000	6,662,000	7,557,000
	21,568,000	14,202,000	47,889,000	47,931,000
Operating income (loss)	1,447,000	(1,518,000)	(362,000)	(135,000)
Other income (expenses):				
Interest and dividend income, net of fees	565,000	695,000	1,469,000	1,912,000
Income from investees				163,000
Net realized and unrealized gains and (losses) on marketable securities	(530,000)	(2,058,000)	2,838,000	(1,873,000)
Other	17,000	754,000	42,000	778,000
	52,000	(609,000)	4,349,000	980,000
Income before income tax expense (benefit)	1,499,000	(2,127,000)	3,987,000	845,000
Income tax expense (benefit)	409,000	(551,000)	(659,000)	(51,000)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 1,090,000	\$ (1,576,000)	\$ 4,646,000	\$ 896,000
Basic Income (Loss) per Common Share:				
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.16)	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.09
Diluted Income (Loss) per Common Share:				
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.16)	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.09

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**GENCOR INDUSTRIES, INC.****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows***(Unaudited)*

	For the Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010
Cash flows from operations:		
Net income	\$ 4,646,000	\$ 896,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Purchases of marketable securities (including money funds)	(84,850,000)	(70,910,000)
Proceeds from sale and maturity of marketable securities	80,360,000	57,802,000
Change in fair value of marketable securities	(2,831,000)	1,744,000
Deferred income taxes	(2,418,000)	(852,000)
Depreciation and amortization	642,000	671,000
Income from investees		(163,000)
Provision for doubtful accounts	190,000	570,000
Gain on shareholder legal settlement		(738,000)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(140,000)	1,495,000
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	(3,642,000)	4,103,000
Inventories	4,159,000	3,825,000
Prepaid expenses	585,000	(152,000)
Accounts payable	1,064,000	(724,000)
Customer deposits	1,277,000	113,000
Accrued expenses and other	1,346,000	1,109,000
Total adjustments	(4,258,000)	(2,107,000)
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	388,000	(1,211,000)
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities:		
Distributions from unconsolidated investees		163,000
Capital expenditures	(969,000)	(173,000)
Cash flows (used in) investing activities	(969,000)	(10,000)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(581,000)	(1,221,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at:		
Beginning of period	3,004,000	3,677,000
End of period	\$ 2,423,000	\$ 2,456,000

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents

GENCOR INDUSTRIES, INC.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all material adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included in the interim financial information. Operating results for the quarter and nine months ended June 30, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending September 30, 2011.

The accompanying Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at September 30, 2010 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information and notes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements.

For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Gencor Industries, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2010.

Reclassifications-Certain reclassifications have been made to the Consolidated Financial Statements. To maintain comparability among the periods presented, the Company has revised the presentation of certain prior period amounts reported within the Consolidated Financial Statements. These reclassifications had no impact on previously reported net income.

Note 2 - Marketable Securities

Marketable securities are categorized as trading securities and stated at fair value. Fair value is determined using the quoted closing or latest bid prices for Level 1 investments and market standard valuation methodologies for Level 2 investments (see Note 3 below). Realized gains and losses on investment transactions are determined by specific identification and are recognized as incurred in the statements of operations. Net unrealized gains and losses are reported in the statements of operations and represent the change in the fair value of investment holdings during the period.

Note 3 - Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of financial instruments is presented based upon a hierarchy of levels that prioritizes the inputs of valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The fair value of marketable equity securities and mutual funds are substantially based on quoted market prices (Level 1). Corporate and municipal bonds are valued using market standard valuation methodologies including: discounted cash flow methodologies, matrix pricing or other similar techniques. The inputs to these market standard valuation methodologies include, but are not limited to: interest rates, credit standing of the issuer or counterparty, industry sector of the issuer, coupon rate, call provisions, maturity, estimated duration and assumptions regarding liquidity and estimated future cash flows. In addition to bond characteristics, the valuation methodologies will also incorporate market data, such as actual trades completed, bids and actual dealer quotes, where such information is available. Accordingly, the estimated fair values are based on available market information and judgments about financial instruments (Level 2).

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth, by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Company's assets measured at fair value as of June 30, 2011:

	Fair Value Measurements			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Equities	\$ 31,675,000	\$	\$	\$ 31,675,000
Mutual Funds	3,259,000			3,259,000
Corporate Bonds		7,922,000		7,922,000
Municipal Bonds		35,873,000		35,873,000
Cash & Money Funds	1,919,000			1,919,000
Total	\$ 36,853,000	\$ 43,795,000	\$	\$ 80,648,000

Unrealized gains as of June 30, 2011 were \$433,000. Estimated interest accrued on the corporate and municipal bond portfolio was \$413,000 at June 30, 2011.

The following table sets forth, by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Company's assets measured at fair value as of September 30, 2010. The Company has revised its assessment of the fair value hierarchy level for which its investment in bonds are classified from Level 1 to Level 2. The accompanying table has been adjusted to reflect this reassessment:

	Fair Value Measurements			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Equities	\$ 28,829,000	\$	\$	\$ 28,829,000
Corporate Bonds		7,677,000		7,677,000
Municipal Bonds		35,522,000		35,552,000
Cash & Money Funds	1,269,000			1,269,000
Total	\$ 30,098,000	\$ 43,199,000	\$	\$ 73,327,000

Unrealized gains as of September 30, 2010 were \$3,238,000. Estimated interest accrued on the corporate and municipal bond portfolio was \$588,000 at September 30, 2010.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of these items.

Note 4 Inventories

Net inventories at June 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010 consist of the following:

	June 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Raw materials	\$ 9,294,000	\$ 11,349,000
Work in process	936,000	1,343,000
Finished goods	2,449,000	4,068,000
Used equipment	503,000	581,000
Total	\$ 13,182,000	\$ 17,341,000

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market, with cost being determined principally by using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method and market defined as replacement cost for raw materials and net realizable value for work in process and finished goods. Appropriate consideration is given to obsolescence, excessive levels, deterioration, possible alternative uses and other factors in determining net realizable value. The cost

Edgar Filing: GENCOR INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-Q

of work in process and finished goods includes materials, direct labor, variable costs and overhead. The Company evaluates the need to record inventory adjustments on all inventories including raw material, work in process, finished goods,

Table of Contents

spare parts and used equipment. Used equipment acquired by the Company on trade-in from customers is carried at the lower of trade-in value or estimated net realizable value. Unless specific circumstances warrant different treatment regarding inventory obsolescence, the cost basis of inventories three to four years old are reduced by 50% while the cost basis of inventories four to five years old are reduced by 75% and the cost basis of inventories greater than five years old are reduced to zero. Inventory is typically reviewed for obsolescence on an annual basis computed as of September 30th, the Company's fiscal year end. If significant known changes in trends, technology or other specific circumstances that warrant consideration occur during the year, then the impact on obsolescence is considered at that time.

Note 5 Costs and Estimated Earnings in Excess of Billings

Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts as of June 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010 consist of the following:

	June 30, 2011	September 30, 2010
Costs incurred on uncompleted contracts	\$ 7,390,000	\$ 357,000
Estimated earnings	2,281,000	387,000
	9,671,000	744,000
Billings to date	5,449,000	164,000
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings	\$ 4,222,000	\$ 580,000

Note 6 Earnings per Share Data

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the quarters and nine months ended June 30, 2011 and 2010:

	Quarter Ended June 30,		Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,090,000	\$ (1,576,000)	\$ 4,646,000	\$ 896,000
Common Shares:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding	9,518,000	9,581,000	9,518,000	9,602,000
Effect of dilutive stock options				
Diluted shares outstanding	9,518,000	9,581,000	9,518,000	9,602,000
Basic:				
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.16)	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.09
Diluted:				
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.16)	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.09

Note 7 Income Taxes

The primary reason for the tax benefit during the nine months ended June 30, 2011, was decreases of approximately \$1.7 million in unrecognized tax benefits following the conclusion of examinations by a state taxing authority during the quarter ended March 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

Gencor Industries, Inc. (the Company) is a leading manufacturer of heavy machinery used in the production of highway construction materials, synthetic fuels, and environmental control equipment. The Company's core products include asphalt plants, combustion systems and fluid heat transfer systems. The Company's products are manufactured in two facilities in the United States.

Because the Company's products are sold primarily to the highway construction industry, the business is seasonal in nature. Traditionally, the Company's customers do not purchase new equipment for shipment during the summer and fall months to avoid disrupting their peak season for highway construction and repair work. The majority of orders for the Company's products are thus received between October and February, with a significant volume of shipments occurring prior to May. Due to the late start in customer orders in fiscal 2011, and as compared to fiscal 2010, the Company experienced improved shipments in its third fiscal quarter and into the start of the fourth fiscal quarter. The principal factors driving demand for the Company's products are the overall economic conditions, the level of government funding for domestic highway construction and repair, infrastructure development in emerging economies, the need for spare parts, fluctuations in the price of crude oil (liquid asphalt as well as fuel costs), and a trend towards larger plants resulting from industry consolidation.

In August 2005, the federal government passed the Safe, Accountable, Flexible and Efficient Transportation Equity Act - A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). This bill appropriated a multi-year guaranteed funding of \$286.5 billion for federal highway, transit and safety programs that expired on September 30, 2009. On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), which included approximately \$27.5 billion for highway and bridge construction activities. The ARRA and any future legislation approved by Congress could reduce infrastructure funding levels. In addition, funding restrictions can be imposed on states that do not comply with certain federal policies. On March 18, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act. This law extended authorization of the surface transportation programs previously funded under SAFETEA-LU through December 31, 2010 at 2009 levels. In addition, the HIRE Act authorized a one-time transfer of \$19.5 billion from the general fund to the highway trust fund related to previously foregone interest payments. On December 22, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Continuing Appropriations and Surface Transportation Extensions Act, 2011 extending funding for federal surface transportation programs authorized under SAFETEA-LU through March 4, 2011. On March 4, 2011, President Obama signed into law the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2011 providing an extension of Federal-aid highway, transit and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund pending enactment of a multi-year law reauthorizing such programs. This is the seventh extension of SAFETEA-LU, which expired September 30, 2009. The extension authorizes funding for surface transportation programs at fiscal year 2010 levels through September 30, 2011. Although this helped stabilize the federal highway program, the Company believes a new multiyear highway program would have the greatest positive impact on the road construction industry and allow its customers to plan and execute longer term projects.

The recent economic downturn and the lack of a multiyear federal highway bill have resulted in reduced purchasing within the Company's served markets and thus have had a direct impact on sales and pricing pressures on the Company's products resulting in lower pricing and margins. The Company's typical sales of asphalt plants are in the \$2 to \$4 million range and may require the Company's customers to obtain financing. On the positive side, the reduced value of the US dollar has resulted in more interest and continued sales from international markets.

In addition to government funding and the overall economic conditions, fluctuations in the price of oil, which is a major component of asphalt mix, may affect the Company's financial performance. An increase in the price of oil

Table of Contents

increases the cost of liquid asphalt and could therefore decrease demand for asphalt and certain of the Company's products. The increase in oil prices over the past several months has also driven up the cost of gasoline which has resulted in increased freight costs. Where possible, the Company will pass these increased freight costs onto its customers. However, the Company may not be able to recapture all of the increased costs which could have a negative impact on the Company's financial performance. The magnitude of that impact cannot be determined.

Steel is a major component used in manufacturing the Company's equipment. During the first nine months of fiscal 2011, the Company has experienced increases in prices for the steel beam and plate used in its products. Where possible, the Company will pass these increased costs onto its customers. However, the Company may not be able to recapture all of the increased steel costs and thus its financial results could be negatively affected.

For the long term, the Company believes the strategy of continuing to invest in product engineering and development and its focus on delivering a high-quality product and superior service will strengthen the Company's market position when demand for its products rebound. In response to the short-term outlook, the Company has taken aggressive actions to conserve cash, right size its operations and cost structure, and will continue to do so based on its forecasts. These actions included adjustments to workforce and staffing, reduced purchases of raw materials and reductions in selling, general, and administrative expenses. The Company continues to review its internal processes to identify inefficiencies and cost reductions and will continue scrutinizing its relationships with external suppliers to ensure the Company is achieving the highest-quality products and services at the most competitive cost.

Results of Operations

Quarter Ended June 30, 2011 versus June 30, 2010

Net revenues for the quarters ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 were \$23,015,000 and \$12,684,000, respectively. During the first quarter ended December 31, 2010, the Company noted that it believed the historical timing of asphalt equipment orders had been pushed back. This impacted the Company's production schedule and resulted in lower revenues in the first and second quarters but higher revenues in the third fiscal quarter of fiscal 2011 as compared to those same periods in fiscal 2010. The Company's operations are concentrated in the asphalt-related business and typically subject to a seasonal slow-down during the third and fourth quarters of the calendar year. However, order input picked up in the first half of 2011 and revenues for the third fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2011 were significantly improved over the second quarter of fiscal 2011 and the third quarter of fiscal 2010. Revenues for the fourth fiscal quarter of 2011 are also expected to be improved over the fourth fiscal quarter of 2010.

As a percent of sales, gross profit margins increased from 11.9% in the quarter ended June 30, 2010 to 18.5% in the quarter ended June 30, 2011. Gross margins increased in 2011 primarily due to the higher revenues and manufacturing efficiencies from increased production which was partially offset by increases in the costs of steel.

Product engineering and development expenses decreased \$60,000 in the quarter ended June 30, 2011 as compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2010 as engineering costs related to specific R&D projects were reduced. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$154,000 in the quarter ended June 30, 2011 compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2010 due primarily to reduced headcount.

The Company had operating income of \$1,447,000 for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 versus an operating loss of \$(1,518,000) for the quarter ended June 30, 2010. The increase in operating income was primarily due to an increase in revenues of \$10,331,000, an increase in gross margin percentage and reduced product engineering and selling, general and administrative expenses.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2011, investment interest and dividend income, net of fees, from the investment portfolio was \$565,000 as compared to \$695,000 in the quarter ended June 30, 2010. The net realized and unrealized losses on marketable securities were \$(530,000) for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 versus net realized and unrealized losses of \$(2,058,000) for the quarter ended June 30, 2010.

Table of Contents

The effective income tax rate for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 was 27.3% versus a benefit of 25.9% for the quarter ended June 30, 2010. The effective income tax rate was impacted by tax exempt interest income on municipal bonds and net realized and unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities in both years.

Nine Months Ended June 30, 2011 versus June 30, 2010

Net sales for the nine months ended June 30, 2011 were \$47,527,000, down slightly from 2010 sales of \$47,796,000.

As a percent of sales, gross profit margins decreased from 19.5% in the nine months ended June 30, 2010 to 16.6% in the nine months ended June 30, 2011. Gross margins decreased in 2011 primarily due to increased manufacturing costs related to the increased costs of steel and the impact of increased gas and oil prices on freight costs and other commodities while the Company was unable to increase its prices as competition remained strong.

Product engineering and development expenses decreased \$300,000 as engineering costs related to specific R&D projects were reduced. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$895,000 in the nine months ended June 30, 2011 compared to the nine months ended June 30, 2010 due primarily to reduced headcount.

The Company had an operating loss of \$(362,000) for the nine months ended June 30, 2011 versus an operating loss of \$(135,000) for the nine months ended June 30, 2010. The increased operating losses in 2011 were primarily due to the lower gross profit margins resulting from the impact of increased costs of steel and the impact of increased gas and oil prices on freight costs and other commodities. Lower product engineering and selling, general and administrative expenses in 2011 partially offset the impact of slightly higher sales and better margins in 2010.

For the nine months ended June 30, 2011, investment interest and dividend income, net of fees, from the investment portfolio was \$1,469,000 as compared to \$1,912,000 in the 2010 comparable period. The net realized and unrealized gains on marketable securities were \$2,838,000 for the nine months ended June 30, 2011 versus net realized and unrealized losses of \$(1,873,000) for the nine months ended June 30, 2010.

The effective income tax rate for the nine months ended June 30, 2011 was a benefit of 16.5% versus a benefit of 6.0% for the nine months ended June 30, 2010. The tax benefit in the nine months ended June 30, 2011 was primarily due to decreases of approximately \$1.7 million in unrecognized tax benefits following the conclusion of examinations by a state taxing authority during the second fiscal quarter of 2011. The effective income tax rates were also impacted by tax exempt interest income on municipal bonds as well as net realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments in both years.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company generates capital resources through operations and returns on investments.

The Company does not currently require a credit facility but continues to review and evaluate its needs and options for such a facility.

The Company had no long-term or short-term debt outstanding at June 30, 2011 or September 30, 2010. In March 2010 the Company replaced its outstanding letters of credit by funding \$975,000 in cash deposits at insurance companies to cover related collateral needs.

As of June 30, 2011, the Company had \$2,423,000 in cash and cash equivalents, and \$80,648,000 in the investment portfolio, including \$1,919,000 in cash and money funds. The marketable securities are invested through a professional investment advisor. The securities may be liquidated at any time into cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's working capital (defined as current assets less current liabilities) was equal to \$95.8 million at June 30, 2011 and \$92.9 million at September 30, 2010. For the nine months ended June 30, 2011, costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts and customer deposits increased as the Company received orders for several asphalt plants during the quarter ended June 30, 2011 and began manufacturing for delivery during the third and fourth quarters of calendar 2011. Accounts payable increased with the increased production.

Table of Contents

Cash provided by operations during the nine months ended June 30, 2011 was \$388,000. Cash flows used in investing activities during the nine months ended June 30, 2011 of \$969,000 were related to capital expenditures. These capital expenditures were primarily for building and manufacturing equipment improvements. There were no cash flows related to financing activities during the nine months ended June 30, 2011.

Seasonality

The Company's operations are concentrated in the asphalt-related business and are typically subject to a seasonal slow-down during the third and fourth quarters of the calendar year. This seasonal slow-down often results in lower reported sales, and earnings or losses during the first and fourth quarters of each fiscal year ended September 30. During fiscal 2011, due to the late start in customer orders, revenues in the third fiscal quarter were up 37.6% over the second fiscal quarter. Revenues in the fourth fiscal quarter of 2011 are expected to be down as compared to the third fiscal quarter of 2011 but improved over the fourth fiscal quarter of 2010.

Forward-Looking Information

This Report on Form 10-Q contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), which represent the Company's expectations and beliefs, including, but not limited to, statements concerning gross margins, sales of the Company's products and future financing plans. These statements by their nature involve substantial risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond the Company's control. Actual results may differ materially depending on a variety of important factors, including the financial condition of the Company's customers, changes in the economic and competitive environments and demand for the Company's products.

For information concerning these factors and related matters, see the following sections of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2010: (a) Risk Factors in Part I and (b) Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II. However, other factors besides those referenced could adversely affect the Company's results, and you should not consider any such list of factors to be a complete set of all potential risks or uncertainties. Any forward-looking statements made by the Company herein speak as of the date of this Report. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

Critical Accounting Policies, Estimates and Assumptions

The Company believes the following discussion addresses its most critical accounting policies, which are those that are most important to the portrayal of the financial condition and results of operations and require management's most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. Accounting policies, in addition to the critical accounting policies referenced below, are presented in Note 1 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2010, Accounting Policies.

Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company uses certain estimates and assumptions that may affect reported amounts and disclosures. Estimates and assumptions are used, among other places, when accounting for certain revenue (e.g. contract accounting), expense, and asset and liability valuations. The Company believes that the estimates and assumptions made in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements are reasonable, but are inherently uncertain and unpredictable. Assumptions may be incomplete or inaccurate and unanticipated events may occur. The Company is subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ from estimated results.

Table of Contents

Revenues & Expenses

Revenues from contracts for the design, manufacture and sale of asphalt plants are recognized under the percentage-of-completion method. The percentage-of-completion method of accounting for these contracts recognizes revenue, net of any promotional discounts, and costs in proportion to actual labor costs incurred as compared with total estimated labor costs expected to be incurred during the entire contract. Pre-contract costs are expensed as incurred. Changes to total estimated contract costs or losses, if any, are recognized in the period in which they are determined. Revenue recognized in excess of amounts billed is classified as current assets under costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings. The Company anticipates that all incurred costs associated with these contracts at June 30, 2011, will be billed and collected within one year.

Revenues from all other contracts for the design and manufacture of custom equipment, for service and for parts sales are recorded when the following four revenue recognition criteria are met: product has shipped or service is performed, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the selling price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured.

Equipment and parts sales and shipping revenues, net of any discounts and return allowances, are recorded when the products are shipped and title passes to the customer. Return allowances, which reduce product revenue, are estimated using historical experience. The Company's customers may qualify for certain cash rebates generally based on the level of sales attained during a twelve-month period. Provisions for these rebates, as well as estimated returns and allowances and other adjustments are provided for in the same period the related sales are recorded.

Product warranty costs are estimated using historical experience and known issues and are charged to production costs as revenue is recognized.

All product engineering and development costs, and selling, general and administrative expenses are charged to operations as incurred. Provision is made for any anticipated contract losses in the period that the loss becomes evident.

The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined by performing a specific review of all account balances greater than 90 days past due and other higher risk amounts to determine collectability and also adjusting for any known customer payment issues with account balances in the less than 90 day past due aging buckets. Account balances are charged off against the allowance for doubtful accounts when they are determined to be uncollectable. Any recoveries of account balances previously considered in the allowance for doubtful accounts reduce future additions to the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Investments

The Company marks to market all trading securities and records any unrealized gains or losses as income or loss in the current period.

Long Lived Asset Impairment

Property and equipment and intangible assets subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset (or asset group) may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. The amount of the impairment loss to be recorded is calculated by the excess over its fair value of the asset's carrying value. Fair value is generally determined using a discounted cash flow analysis.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None

Table of Contents

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The Company operates manufacturing facilities and sales offices principally located in the United States. The Company is subject to business risks inherent in non-U.S. activities, including political and economic uncertainty, import and export limitations, and market risk related to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. The Company may use derivative financial instruments consisting primarily of interest rate hedge agreements to manage exposures to interest rate changes. The Company's objective in managing its exposure to changes in interest rates on any future variable rate debt is to limit the impact on earnings and cash flow and reduce overall borrowing costs.

At June 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010 the Company had no debt outstanding. The Company's marketable securities are invested primarily in stocks and corporate and municipal bonds through a professional investment advisor. Investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market and credit. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities and the level of uncertainty related to changes in the value of securities, it is possible that changes in these risk factors could have an adverse material impact on the Company's results of operations or equity.

The Company's sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk excludes accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities because of the short-term maturity of such instruments. The analysis does not consider the effect on other variables such as changes in sales volumes or management's actions with respect to levels of capital expenditures, future acquisitions or planned divestures, all of which could be significantly influenced by changes in interest rates.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e)) under the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this Report. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Principal Financial and Accounting Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Because of inherent limitations, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of such disclosure controls and procedures are met and no evaluation can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company has been detected.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, has reviewed the Company's internal control over financial reporting. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter and nine months ended June 30, 2011 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

Part II. Other Information

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
31.2	Certification of President and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
32	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer Pursuant to 18 U. S. C. Section 1350.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

Table of Contents

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.

GENCOR INDUSTRIES, INC.

/s/ E. J. Elliott
E. J. Elliott
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

August 12, 2011

/s/ Marc G. Elliott
Marc G. Elliott
President and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer

August 12, 2011