

FIBERSTARS INC /CA/
Form 10-Q
May 16, 2006

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549**

Form 10-Q

(Mark one)

**x QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES
AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2006

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-24230

FIBERSTARS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

94-3021850

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

32000 Aurora Rd., Solon, OH

(Address of principal executive offices)

44139

(Zip Code)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code): **(440) 715-1300**

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

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).

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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 ☒

The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value, as of April 30, 2006 was 11,350,876.

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Item 1. Financial Statements

FIBERSTARS, INC.
CONDENSED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(amounts in thousands)

	March 31, 2006 (unaudited)	December 31, 2005
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 815	\$ 5,554
Short-term investments	18,199	18,024
Accounts receivable trade, net	7,154	6,287
Inventories, net	7,926	7,852
Prepaid and other current assets	589	879
Total current assets	34,683	38,596
Fixed assets, net	3,876	3,422
Goodwill, net	4,163	4,135
Other assets	95	56
Total assets	\$ 42,817	\$ 46,209
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,555	\$ 2,623
Accrued liabilities	2,399	3,924
Short-term bank borrowings	377	389
Total current liabilities	5,331	6,936
Long-term bank borrowings	1,130	1,089
Total liabilities	6,461	8,025
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	52,525	52,452
Unearned stock-based compensation	—	(397)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	184	41
Accumulated deficit	(16,354)	(13,913)
Total shareholders' equity	36,356	38,184
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 42,817	\$ 46,209

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

FIBERSTARS, INC.
CONDENSED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(amounts in thousands except per share amounts)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Net sales	\$ 5,327	\$ 6,820
Cost of sales	3,725	4,277
Gross profit	1,602	2,543
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	456	477
Sales and marketing	2,241	2,320
General and administrative	1,078	811
Restructure expense	442	—
Total operating expenses	4,217	3,608
Loss from operations	(2,615)	(1,065)
Other income (expense):		
Other (expense)/income	(12)	3
Interest income (expense), net	135	(4)
Loss before income taxes	(2,492)	(1,066)
Benefit from income taxes	51	15
Net loss	\$ (2,441)	\$ (1,051)
Net income loss per share – basic and diluted	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.14)
Shares used in computing net loss per share – basic and diluted	11,294	7,550

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

FIBERSTARS, INC.
CONDENSED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE OPERATIONS
(amounts in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2006	2005
Net loss	\$ (2,441)	\$ (1,051)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	65	(104)
Net unrealized gain on securities	78	—
Comprehensive loss	\$ (2,298)	\$ (1,155)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

FIBERSTARS, INC.
CONDENSED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(amounts in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Three months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (2,441)	\$ (1,051)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	226	270
Stock-based compensation	163	33
Unrealized gain from marketable securities	78	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(847)	(900)
Inventories	(37)	37
Prepaid and other current assets	292	(9)
Other assets	(39)	(3)
Accounts payable	(50)	(785)
Accrued liabilities	(1,593)	(343)
Total adjustments	(1,807)	(1,700)
Net cash from used in operating activities	(4,248)	(2,751)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of short-term investments	(32,403)	—
Sale of short-term investments	32,229	—
Acquisition of fixed assets	(663)	(325)
Net cash provided by investing activities	(837)	(325)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash proceeds from exercise of stock options	245	339
Collection of loan made to shareholder	62	—
Other long-term liabilities	16	(11)
Net cash provided by financing activities	323	328
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	23	(32)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(4,739)	(2,780)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	5,554	3,609
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 815	\$ 829

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

FIBERSTARS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2006
(Unaudited)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Interim Financial Statements (unaudited)

Although unaudited, the interim financial statements in this report reflect all adjustments, consisting of all normal recurring adjustments, which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods covered and of the financial condition of Fiberstars, Inc. (the "Company") at the interim balance sheet date. The results of operations for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the entire year.

For comparative purposes, certain 2005 amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

Year-end Balance Sheet

The year-end balance sheet information was derived from audited financial statements but does not include all disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2005, contained in the Company's 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Short-term Investments

The Company's short-term investments are classified as available-for-sale, which are stated at estimated fair value. The Company has determined its short-term investments are available to support current operations and, accordingly, has classified such short-term investments as current assets without regard for contractual maturities. These short-term investments are invested through a major financial institution. The unrealized gains or losses on these short-term investments are included in accumulated other comprehensive income as a separate component of shareholder's equity until realized.

Short-term investments at March 31, 2006 were as follows(in thousands):

	Cost	Net unrealized gain	Estimated Fair Value
Money Market Fund	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 4
Federal National Mortgage Association	988	8	996
Federal Home Loan	1,980	14	1,994
Federal Farm Credit	1,619	20	1,639
Commercial Paper	13,514	52	13,566
Total	\$ 18,105	\$ 94	\$ 18,199

The short-term investments maturing over the next year total \$16,560,000. The remaining short-term investments have scheduled maturity dates in October 2007 and consist of the Federal Farm Credit investments.

The change in net unrealized holding gains on securities available for sale in the amount of \$94,000 has been charged to other comprehensive income for the quarter ended March 31, 2006. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

Proceeds from the sale of available securities during 2006 were \$32,229,000. Gross gains of \$102,000 were realized on the sales of available for sale securities during 2006.

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's international subsidiaries use their local currency as their functional currency. For those subsidiaries, assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and income and expense accounts at average exchange rates during the year. Resulting translation adjustments are recorded to a separate component of shareholders' equity.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is computed by dividing income available to shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is computed by giving effect to all dilutive potential common shares that were outstanding during the period. Dilutive potential common shares consist of incremental shares upon exercise of stock options and warrants.

A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of basic and diluted EPS is provided as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Numerator - net loss	\$ (2,441)	\$ (1,051)
Denominator - Basic and Diluted EPS		
Weighted average shares outstanding	11,294	7,550
Basic and Diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.22)	\$ (0.14)

At March 31, 2006, options and warrants to purchase 1,427,000 shares of common stock were outstanding, but were not included in the calculation of diluted EPS because their inclusion would have been antidilutive. Options and warrants to purchase 2,076,000 shares of common stock were outstanding at March 31, 2005, but were not included in the calculation of diluted EPS because their inclusion would have been antidilutive.

Stock- Based Compensation

In December 2004, the FASB issued FAS No. 123R, Share-Based Payment ("FAS No. 123R"). FAS No. 123R is a revision of FAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation ("FAS No. 123"), and supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB No.25"), and its related implementation guidance. On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of FAS No. 123R using the modified prospective method. FAS No. 123R focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. The Statement requires entities to recognize compensation expense for awards of equity instruments to employees based on the grant-date fair value of those awards (with limited exceptions). FAS No. 123R also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation expense to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as prescribed under the prior accounting rules. This requirement reduces net operating cash flows and increases net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. Total cash flow remains unchanged from what would have been reported under prior accounting rules. For the three months ended March 31, 2006, the Company recorded compensation expense of \$163,000. At December 31, 2005, the Company had unamortized compensation expense of \$397,000. This amount is now part of our total unearned compensation of \$1,907,000, after recording compensation expense, remaining at March 31, 2006. These costs will be charged to expense in future periods. These costs will be expensed in future periods in accordance with our FAS 123R accounting. There were no options granted in three months ended March 31, 2006.

Prior to 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation plans under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related Interpretations. The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, to stock-based employee compensation for the three months ended March 31, 2005 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

**Three months ended
March 31,
2005**

Net loss, as reported	\$ (1,051)
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income (loss), net of related tax effects	5
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of tax related effects	(116)
Net loss, pro forma	\$ (1,162)
Basic and Diluted net loss per share—As reported	\$ (0.14)
Basic and Diluted net loss per share—Pro forma	\$ (0.15)

Product Warranties

The Company warrants finished goods against defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for periods of one to three years for illuminators and fiber. A liability for the estimated future costs under product warranties is maintained for products outstanding under warranty (in thousands):

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Balance at the beginning of the period	\$ 393	\$ 430
Accruals for warranties issued during the period	85	82
Settlements made during the period (in cash or in kind)	(85)	(119)
Balance at the end of the period	\$ 393	\$ 393

2. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of standard cost (which approximates actual cost determined using the first-in, first-out cost method) or market and consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Raw materials	\$ 6,069	\$ 6,431
Inventory Reserve	(837)	(859)
Finished goods	2,694	2,280
	\$ 7,926	\$ 7,852

3. Bank Borrowings

The Company had a Loan and Security Agreement (Accounts Receivable and Inventory) dated December 7, 2001, with Comerica Bank for \$5 million through August 12, 2005. The Company agreed to a new bank revolving line of credit agreement with Silicon Valley Bank on August 15, 2005. This credit facility is for \$5 million, bears interest equal to prime plus 1.75% per annum and is secured by accounts receivable. It has a minimum tangible net worth covenant which the Company must meet going forward. On December 31, 2005 this agreement was amended and restated to include an additional \$3 million term-loan line of credit for equipment purchases. This agreement calls for repayment of principal in equal amounts over 4 years from the date of purchase of the equipment and has an interest rate of prime plus 0.5% if the quick ratio is greater than 1.5 and prime plus 1.5% if the quick ratio is at or below 1.5. Borrowings under the Silicon Valley Agreement are collateralized by the Company's assets and intellectual property. Specific borrowings under the revolver are tied to accounts receivable and inventory balances, and the Company is required to comply with certain covenants with respect to effective net worth and financial ratios, which the Company met as of March 31, 2006. The Company had no borrowings under the revolving line of credit at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. The Company had total borrowings of \$1,023,750 under the term-loan portion of the agreement as of March 31, 2006, and \$1,092,000 as of December 31, 2005. The Company pays an unused line fee of 0.25% against any unused daily balance during the year.

Through its U.K. subsidiary, the Company maintains a bank overdraft facility of \$ 435,000 (in UK pounds sterling, based on the exchange rate at March 31, 2006) under an agreement with Lloyds Bank Plc. There were no borrowings against this facility as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. The facility is renewed annually on January 1.

Through its German subsidiary, the Company maintains a credit facility under an agreement with Sparkasse Neumarkt Bank. This credit facility is in place to finance our building of new offices in Berching, Germany, which is owned and occupied by our German subsidiary. As of March 31, 2006 the Company had borrowings of \$379,000 (in Euros, based on the exchange rate at March 31, 2006) against this credit facility. In addition, our German subsidiary has a revolving line of credit for \$182,000 (in Euros, based on the exchange rate at March 31, 2006) with Sparkasse Neumarkt Bank. As of March 31, 2006 there were borrowings of \$105,000 against this facility and \$47,000 against this facility at December 31, 2005. The revolving facility is renewed annually on January 1.

4. Comprehensive Operations

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as net income (loss) plus gains and losses that under generally accepted accounting principles, are included in comprehensive income (loss) but excluded from net income (loss). A separate statement of comprehensive operations has been presented with this report.

5. Segments and Geographic Information

The Company operates in a single industry segment that manufactures, markets, and sells fiber optic lighting products. The Company has two primary product lines: the pool and spa lighting product line and the commercial lighting product line, each of which markets and sells fiber optic lighting products. The Company markets its products for worldwide distribution primarily through independent sales representatives, distributors and swimming pool builders in North America, Europe and the Far East.

A summary of sales by geographic area is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
United States	\$ 3,483	\$ 4,887

Germany	677	709
United Kingdom	1,023	1,040
Other countries	144	184
	\$ 5,327	\$ 6,820

Geographic sales are categorized based on the location of the customer to whom the sales are made.

A summary of sales by product line is as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Pool and Spa Lighting	\$ 2,796	\$ 3,688
Commercial Lighting	2,531	3,132
	\$ 5,327	\$ 6,820

A summary of geographic long-lived assets (fixed assets and goodwill) is as follows (in thousands):

	March 31,	December 31,
	2006	2005
United States Domestic	\$ 6,398	\$ 5,975
Germany	1,565	1,506
Other Countries	76	76
	\$ 8,039	\$ 7,557

6. Recent pronouncements

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004) or FAS 123R, "Share-Based Payments." FAS 123R requires all entities to recognize compensation expense in an amount equal to the fair value of share-based payments, such as stock options granted to employees. We applied FAS 123R on a modified prospective method beginning in 2006. Under this method, we have recorded compensation expense (as previous awards continue to vest) for the unvested portion of previously granted awards that remain outstanding at January 1, 2006.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs," which amends part of ARB 43, "Inventory Pricing," concerning the treatment of certain types of inventory costs. The provisions of ARB 43 provided that certain inventory-related costs, such as double freight, re-handling, might be "so abnormal" that they should be charged against current earnings rather than be included in the cost of inventory and, that is capitalized to future periods. As amended by SFAS No. 151, the "so-abnormal" criterion has been eliminated. Thus, all such (abnormal) costs are required to be treated as current-period charges under all circumstances. In addition, fixed production overhead should be allocated based on the normal capacity of the production facilities, with unallocated overhead charged to expense when incurred. SFAS 151 is required to be adopted for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The impacts of adopting SFAS No. 151 did not have a material impact on our overall financial position.

7. Goodwill and Acquired Intangibles

In February 2000, the Company purchased certain assets of Unison Fiber Optic Systems, Inc. and accounted for the acquisition as a purchase. Acquired intangible assets are being amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets ranging from 3 to 7 years. The company annually reviews these assets for any impairment in their stated value in the fourth quarter, unless events require an update. During the first quarter of 2006, no instances or events required any valuation or update.

8. Income Taxes

A full valuation allowance is recorded against the Company's U.S. deferred tax assets as management cannot conclude, based on available objective evidence, when the gross value of its deferred tax assets will be realized. The Company accrues foreign tax expenses or benefits as these are incurred.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

On December 20, 2005, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with Sherwin-Williams Company (or Sherwin-Williams) and The Wagner Electric Sign Company (or Wagner). The company was a third-party defendant in a lawsuit filed in the court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, Ohio filed on September 21, 2004 for alleged breach of warranty and breach of contract in connection with an allegedly defective sign manufactured and sold by Wagner. The settlement agreement calls for certain payments to be made to Sherwin-Williams by the defendant parties and for certain repairs to be made. These obligations were fulfilled in the form of payments and delivered repairs in the first quarter.

On March 6, 2006, Ohms Electric, Inc. filed a complaint against Fiberstars, Inc. with the 30th Judicial Circuit Court in the State of Michigan. The complaint requests unspecified damages as a result of the Company's product not working properly at Neighborhood Cinema in Lansing, Michigan. Management does not believe the suit will have a material affect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

10. Reorganization

In June 2005, the Company announced its plans to close its Fremont, California office and consolidate most of its operations in Solon, Ohio, where the Company already had a local sales office and a manufacturing facility. The relocation was expected to result in a restructuring charge of approximately \$3.5 million for severance payments, redundancy, lease and inventory write-offs. The Company recognized a \$3,120,000 restructuring charge in the year ended December 31, 2005. During the first quarter, the Company charged to Operations \$442,000 for costs associated with the reorganization. The Company expects the total restructuring charge to be near expected levels.

11. Related Party Transactions

The Company entered into a consulting agreement with Jeffrey H. Brite, a member of its Board of Directors, effective date of November 1, 2004. As a consultant under this agreement, Mr. Brite is to assist Fiberstars, Inc.'s President and Vice President of Sales in identifying, contacting and making introductions to key building project personnel in a position to facilitate the purchase of Fiberstars, Inc. products. In return, Fiberstars, Inc. compensated Mr. Brite with the award of an option for the acquisition of up to 40,000 shares of its common stock at a per share exercise price of \$7.23 and with annual aggregate cash payments of \$50,000 to be paid in quarterly installments during each of the years 2005, 2006 and 2007. Payments in the first quarter of 2006 to Brite totalled \$15,500.

Gensler Architecture, Design & Planning, P.C., a New York Professional Corporation ("Gensler") provides contract services to the Company in the areas of fixture design and marketing targeted at expanding the market for the Company's EFO® products. Mr. Jeffrey H. Brite, an employee of Gensler, is a member of the Company's Board of Directors. The Company entered into a three year consulting agreement with Gensler, effective December 15, 2004. Gensler has agreed to assist Fiberstars' marketing group with matters of structure, procedure and practices as they relate to the design, real estate and procurement communities, and to advise Fiberstars on strategies to enhance its visibility and image within the design and construction community as a manufacturer of preferred technology. In return, Fiberstars compensated Gensler with a one-time cash payment in 2005 of \$60,750 for services delivered in advance of the completion of the negotiation of the Consulting Agreement, \$50,000 annual cash payments to be paid in quarterly installments of \$12,500 in arrears for each of the calendar years 2005, 2006 and 2007, and a one-time option award to acquire up to 75,000 shares of Fiberstars' common stock at a per share exercise price of \$6.57. During the first quarter, the Company paid Gensler \$12,500 compared to \$50,000 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 for services performed.

On July 1, 2005, David Ruckert, the Company's CEO resigned as CEO and served as President and Director through September 30, 2005 after which he served as Director. Mr. Ruckert signed a severance agreement with the Company which was effective July 1, 2005, and which resulted in a payment in 2005 of \$332,076 upon his departure as an employee, October 1, 2005. Payments to Mr. Ruckert in the first quarter of 2006 totaled \$26,000.

On September 19, 2005, the Company entered into a master services agreement and related ancillary agreements with Advanced Lighting Technologies, Inc. ("ADLT"). These agreements include development agreements governing the provision of research and development services by ADLT to the Company, and by the Company to ADLT, which agreements are subject to pre-determined cost limitations and the ability of either party to terminate these agreements for convenience and with proper notice, and under which the Company expect ADLT to develop new lamps for the Company's energy efficient lighting system known as EFO®, and ADLT expects the Company to adapt the Company's patented CPC optic technology to certain ADLT products; an equipment purchase and supply agreement governing

the Company's purchase of manufacturing equipment from ADLT and the supply of support and manufacturing services by ADLT related to the purchased equipment; a mutual supply agreement governing the sale and purchase of the Company's products by ADLT and of ADLT's products by the Company; and a cross license agreement governing the mutual grant of rights and licenses between the Company and ADLT for specified uses of intellectual property. These agreements became effective upon ADLT's sale of certain shares of the Company's Common Stock on November 8, 2005, as described in a registration statement on Form S-3 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 19, 2005, in which ADLT participated as a selling shareholder. Purchases from ADLT were \$46,251, in the first quarter of 2006 and \$1,478,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005. Purchases in 2005 included \$1,092,000 in capital equipment. Sales to ADLT were \$69,670 in the first quarter of 2006 and \$136,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005. Accounts receivable with ADLT were \$337,725 at March 31, 2006 including \$300,000 for development work completed during the first quarter of 2006 and \$132,000 at December 31, 2005, respectively. These amounts are included in the accounts receivable trade, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Accounts payable were \$80,145, at March 31, 2006, and \$33,000 at December 31, 2005 respectively. Further, as part of our relocation of our bare operations from Fremont, California to Solon, Ohio we entered into a lease with ADLT to rent a portion of their building in Solon, Ohio. Payments to ADLT in the first quarter of 2006 for rent were \$102,339. Subsequent to the end of the first quarter of 2006, this lease has been assigned to a non-related third party and extended through 2011. This site will be our corporate headquarters, Engineering, and Commercial sales and operations hub.

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report and the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

When used in this discussion, the words "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," "plan," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements, which include statements as to our expected sales and gross profit margins, expected operating expenses and capital expenditure levels, our sales and marketing expenses, our general and administrative expenses, expected expenses related to compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the adequacy of capital resources and necessity to raise additional funds, our critical accounting policies, expected restructuring charge related to our consolidation in Solon, Ohio, expected benefits from our consolidation and statements regarding pending litigation are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those risks discussed below, as well as our ability to manage expenses, our ability to reduce manufacturing overhead and general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales, our ability to collect on doubtful accounts receivable, our ability to increase cash balances in future quarters, the cost of enforcing or defending intellectual property, unforeseen adverse competitive, economic or other factors that may impact our cash position, risks associated with raising additional funds, and risks associated with our pending litigation. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date hereof. We expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net sales decreased 22 % to \$5,327,000 the quarter ended March 31, 2006, as compared to the same quarter a year ago. The decrease was primarily the result of lower sales in the traditional lighting products, pool and spa sales (\$892,000) and decorative commercial sales (\$554,000). We expect net sales for 2006 to be comparable to 2005 as a result of an increase in EFO sales offsetting a decline in pool and spa sales. However, the market for our products is highly dependent upon general economic conditions.

On March 31, 2006, we announced that we had received funding from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, "DARPA" for \$2.1 million to develop and install our high efficiency distributed lighting systems as a "commercial" product on three US Navy ships. This project will result in revenue being recognized as the project is completed over the next two years.

Gross profit was \$1,602,000 the first quarter of fiscal 2006, a 37% decrease compared to the same period in the prior year. The gross profit margin as a percentage of sales decreased from 37% for the first quarter of fiscal 2005 to 30% for the first quarter of 2006. Gross profit margin declined for Commercial Lighting due to higher fixed manufacturing costs as a percentage of sales, partially due to lower sales. We expect gross profit margins for the full 2006 year to be lower than 2005.

Research and development expenses were \$456,000 in the first quarter of fiscal 2006, a decrease of \$ 21,000 compared with the first quarter of fiscal 2005. Our research and development expense are reduced by credits received for achieving milestones under a development contract with the Department of Energy, “DOE”, that was signed in 2005 for a total of \$1.5 million. In addition, further credits were taken for a Small Business Innovative Research award with the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, “DARPA” totaling \$200,000 signed in October 2005. The gross research and development spending along with credits from government contracts is shown in the table:

	Three months ended		
	March 31,		
	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
	2006		2005
Gross expenses for research and development	\$ 880	\$	938
Deduct: credits from DARPA, DOE & SBIR contracts	(424)		(461)
Net research and development expense	\$ 456	\$	477

We expect research and development expense to increase for the full year 2006 compared to 2005 due to reduced DARPA credits and recording option expense under FAS 123R..

Sales and marketing expenses decreased by 3% to \$2,241,000 in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 as compared to \$2,320,000 for the same period in fiscal 2005. We expect sales and marketing expenses to increase for the full year 2006 as we anticipate increasing our sales and marketing efforts for our new products and recording option expense under FAS123R.

General and administrative costs were \$ 1,078,000 in the first quarter of fiscal 2006, an increase of 33% compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The increase was due to higher administrative, accounting and legal costs and the impact of expense recognized under FAS123R. We believe we will be required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for December 31, 2006 subject to our market capitalization and any future rules to be issued. Estimates of costs required in order to comply with Section 404 for a company of our size range in the order of \$600,000 or higher, independent of additional audit fees. These additional expenses will be incurred in the remainder of fiscal year 2006. We expect general and administrative expenses to continue to increase in 2006 as compared to 2005 due to anticipated higher administration accounting costs and expenses associated with the impact of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002 and option expense under FAS123R.

In June 2005, we announced its plans to close its Fremont, California office and consolidate most of its operations in Solon, Ohio, where we already had a local sales office and a manufacturing facility. The relocation was expected to result in a restructuring charge of approximately \$3.5 million for severance payments, redundancy, lease and inventory write-offs. We recognized a \$3,120,000 restructuring charge in the year ended December 31, 2005. During the first quarter, we charged to operations \$442,000 for costs associated with the reorganization. We expect the total restructuring charge to be near expected levels. It is expected that the cost savings from the restructuring will be between \$1.5 million and \$2 million on an annual basis, with the savings beginning in Q3 of 2006. These savings will be reflected largely in reduced cost of sales with a lesser amount in operating expenses. These savings may be offset by expense increases as a result of building production capacity and increasing expenses for the development, sales and marketing of new products, primarily EFO.

We recorded a net loss of \$2,441,000 in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 as compared to a net loss of \$1,051,000 in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The higher net loss in 2006 was due primarily to soft sales, reduced margin from changes in product mix, and higher operating expenses.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and cash equivalents

At March 31, 2006, our cash and cash equivalents were \$815,000 as compared to \$5,554,000 at December 31, 2005, a net cash decrease of \$4,739,000 during the first three months of 2006. This compares to a net cash decrease of \$2,780,000 for the same period in 2005, and an ending cash balance of \$829,000 as of March 31, 2005.

Due to seasonality in the sales of our pool lighting products, our cash balances tend to decrease in the first half of the year and increase in the second half of the year. While we expect to see the same pattern this year, the market of our products is highly dependent upon general economic conditions.

Cash was used in the quarter to pay other accruals from December 31, 2005 relating to costs incurred in 2005 for our restructuring and resolution of legal commitments.

Cash Used in Investing Activities

Investing activities used cash of \$837,000 during the first three months of 2006, compared to a use of cash of \$325,000 for the same period of 2005. During both periods, cash was used for the acquisition of fixed assets. The increase was due to additional fixed assets required in order to move forward with the EFO product line and future R & D efforts.

Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Financing activities contributed \$323,000 to cash during the first three months of 2006. This net contribution was due primarily to the proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options for \$245,000. For the same period in 2005, financing activities, from the exercise of warrants and employee stock options, were \$339,000.

The Company has a \$5,000,000 Loan and Security Agreement (Accounts Receivable and Inventory) dated August 15, 2005, with Silicon Valley Bank bearing interest equal to prime plus 1.75% per annum computed daily. On December 31, 2005 this agreement was amended and restated to include an additional \$3 million term-loan line of credit for equipment purchases. This agreement calls for repayment of principal in equal amounts over 4 years from the date of purchase of the equipment and has an interest rate of prime plus 0.5% if the quick ration is greater than 1.5 and prime plus 0.5% if the quick ration is at or below 1.5. Borrowings under this Agreement are collateralized by its assets and intellectual property. Specific borrowings are tied to accounts receivable and inventory balances, and the Company is required to comply with certain covenants with respect to effective net worth. The Company had no borrowings against the Loan and Security Agreement as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005. The Company was in conformity with the bank covenants of the Silicon Valley Bank agreement as of March 31, 2006. Prior to August 15, 2005, the Company had a bank line of credit agreement with Comerica Bank and had no borrowings as of December 31, 2005 under this facility. The Company had total borrowings of \$1,023,750 under the term-loan portion of the agreement as of March 31, 2006, and \$1,092,000 as of December 31, 2005.

Through its U.K. subsidiary, we maintain a bank overdraft facility of \$ 435,000 (in UK pounds sterling, based on the exchange rate at March 31, 2006) under an agreement with Lloyds Bank Plc. There were no borrowings against this facility as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively. The facility is renewed annually on January 1 and bears an interest rate of 7%.

Through its German subsidiary, we maintain a credit facility under an agreement with Sparkasse Neumarkt Bank. This credit facility is in place to finance our building of new offices in Berching, Germany, which is owned and occupied by our German subsidiary. As of March 31, 2006 we had borrowings of \$379,000 (in Euros, based on the exchange

rate at March 31, 2006) against this credit facility. In addition, our German subsidiary has a revolving line of credit for \$182,000 (in Euros, based on the exchange rate at March 31, 2006) with Sparkasse Neumarkt Bank. As of March 31, 2006, there were borrowings of \$105,000 against this facility and \$47,000 against this facility at December 31, 2005. The facility is renewed annually on January 1 and bears an interest rate of 8.75%.

We believe that our existing cash balances and funds available to us through our bank lines of credit together with funds that we anticipate generating from our operations, will be sufficient to finance our currently anticipated working capital requirements and capital expenditure requirements for the next twelve months. However, a sudden increase in product demand requiring a significant increase in manufacturing capability, or unforeseen adverse competitive, economic or other factors may impact our cash position, and thereby affect operations. From time to time we may be required to raise additional funds through public or private financing, strategic relationships or other arrangements. There can be no assurance that such funding, if needed, will be available on terms acceptable to us, or at all. Furthermore, any additional equity financing may be dilutive to shareholders, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants. Strategic arrangements, if necessary to raise additional funds, may require that we relinquish rights to certain of our technologies or products. Failure to generate sufficient revenues or to raise capital when needed could have an adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition, as well as our ability to achieve intended business objectives.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004) or FAS 123R, "Share-Based Payments." FAS 123R requires all entities to recognize compensation expense in an amount equal to the fair value of share-based payments, such as stock options granted to employees. We applied FAS 123R on a modified prospective method January 1, 2006. Under this method, we have recorded compensation expense (as previous awards continue to vest) for the unvested portion of previously granted awards that remain outstanding at the date of adoption.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs," which amends part of ARB 43, "Inventory Pricing," concerning the treatment of certain types of inventory costs. The provisions of ARB No. 43 provided that certain inventory-related costs, such as double freight, re-handling, might be "so abnormal" that they should be charged against current earnings rather than be included in the cost of inventory and, that is capitalized to future periods. As amended by SFAS No. 151, the "so-abnormal" criterion has been eliminated. Thus, all such (abnormal) costs are required to be treated as current-period charges under all circumstances. In addition, fixed production overhead should be allocated based on the normal capacity of the production facilities, with unallocated overhead charged to expense when incurred. SFAS 151 is required to be adopted for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS No. 151 did not have a material impact on our overall financial position.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

As of March 31, 2006, we had \$812,000 in cash held in foreign currencies based on the exchange rates at March 31, 2006. The balances for cash held overseas in foreign currencies are subject to exchange rate risk. We have a policy of maintaining cash balances in local currencies unless an amount of cash is occasionally transferred in order to repay inter-company debts.

As of March 31, 2006, we had a total borrowing of \$379,000 (in Euros, based on the exchange rate at March 31, 2006) against a credit facility secured by real property owned by our German subsidiary. As of December 31, 2005, we had \$331,000 (in Euros, based on the exchange rate at December 31, 2005) borrowed against this credit facility. In addition, there were borrowings of \$105,000 against a revolving credit line of \$182,000 (in Euros, based on the exchange rate at March 31, 2006) compared to \$47,000 at December 31, 2005.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

We maintain "disclosure controls and procedures," as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met. Our disclosure controls and procedures have been designed to meet, and management believes they meet, reasonable assurance standards. Additionally, in designing disclosure controls and procedures, our management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible disclosure controls and procedures. The design of any disclosure controls and procedures 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.

Based on their evaluation as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, subject to the limitations noted above, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that material information relating to us, including our consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to them by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q was being prepared.

(b) Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) identified in connection with the evaluation during our last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

On December 20, 2005, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with Sherwin-Williams Company (or Sherwin-Williams) and The Wagner Electric Sign Company (or Wagner). The company was a third-party defendant in a lawsuit filed in the court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, Ohio filed on September 21, 2004 for alleged breach of warranty and breach of contract in connection with an allegedly defective sign manufactured and sold by Wagner. The settlement agreement calls for certain payments to be made to Sherwin-Williams by the defendant parties and for certain repairs to be made. These obligations were fulfilled in the form of payments and delivered repairs in the first quarter.

On March 6, 2006, Ohms Electric, Inc. filed a complaint against Fiberstars, Inc. with the 30th Judicial Circuit Court in the State of Michigan. The complaint requests unspecified damages as a result of the Company's product not working properly at Neighborhood Cinema in Lansing, Michigan. Management does not believe the suit will have a material affect on our financial position or results of operations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There are no significant changes in risk factors from our December 31, 2005 filed 10-K.

We have recently changed the focus of our business and may be unsuccessful or experience difficulties in implementing this change. If this occurs, we may not be able to achieve operating profitability.

In connection with the reorganization and restructuring of Fiberstars, we intend to shift the primary focus of our business from our pool and spa products to products using our EFO technology. While we intend to continue designing and manufacturing pool and spa products, we plan to allocate significant resources to the development, marketing and distribution of our EFO system in the accent lighting market. We have a limited operating history in this market, and our shift in focus may affect our ability to accurately forecast sales, establish adequate reserves, estimate amounts of warranty and returns and other similar expenses. Our ability to achieve and maintain profitability depends on our ability to successfully implement our new business strategy.

Our operating results are subject to fluctuations caused by many factors that could result in decreased revenue and a decline in the price of our common stock.

Our quarterly operating results can vary significantly depending upon a number of factors including:

- the lighting market's acceptance of, and demand for, our products;
- the level and seasonality of orders and the delivery of new products;
- the continued availability of our current manufacturing channels and raw material suppliers;
- the continued availability of our distributors or the availability of replacement distribution channels;
- fluctuations in our sales volumes and mix of low and high margin products;
- product development and marketing expenditures, which are made well in advance of potential resulting revenue;
- increased expenses in research and development if we are not able to meet certain milestones in our Defense Advanced Research Project Agency, or DARPA, contracts;
- the seasonality of the construction industry, which results in a substantial portion of our historical quarterly sales in the last month of each of the second and fourth quarters of the year;
- a significant portion of our expenses are relatively fixed, and if sales fall below our expectations, we will not be able to make any significant adjustment in our operating expenses; and
- the impact of natural disasters, terrorist acts and other unforeseeable catastrophic events.

Although we attempt to control our expense levels, these levels are based, in part, on anticipated revenue. Therefore, we may not be able to control spending in a timely manner to compensate for any unexpected revenue shortfall.

You should not rely on period-to-period comparisons of our operating results as an indication of future performance. The results may be below the expectations of market analysts or investors, which would likely cause our share price to decline.

Our future success is highly dependent on the successful adoption of EFO systems by the lighting market, which is traditionally slow in adopting new technologies.

EFO is a relatively new and unproven type of lighting that may not achieve acceptance by lighting designers or other consumers of lighting products. Our potential retail customers are widespread and independent, and their decisions are influenced by a variety of factors which are often unique to each customer. These customers have multiple choices in lighting designs and products, including incandescent and fluorescent technologies, and may be averse to adopting new technology or incurring the costs of utilizing new technologies. In addition, these alternative lighting products are manufactured by large, established companies with significantly greater resources than us for developing energy efficient lighting. As a result, even if potential customers choose to adopt new lighting technologies, our products still may not be utilized. Even if some customers utilize our products on a limited basis, there is no guarantee that they will expand their use of or continue to utilize our products.

One of our significant markets is large-scale new construction, including retail and grocery stores. Effective lighting by these customers is a critical element in showcasing merchandise and promoting sales. As a result, these customers

are reluctant to change current lighting products for fear of losing sales. In order to penetrate these markets, we must persuade this customer base that the adoption of our EFO systems will not negatively impact their business. This process is slow, time-consuming and expensive. If our EFO system is not adopted by this customer base, we may not generate sufficient revenue to offset the cost of bringing our EFO technology into these target markets.

Finally, successful penetration in certain markets or geographic regions does not guarantee that we will be able to achieve successful penetration into the accent lighting market or that our acceptance will be geographically widespread.

Our daylight color spectrum lamp is untested by the retail market and may not be accepted without technological changes, if at all.

Our EFO system offers a new full spectrum lamp that closely simulates daylight for use in retail stores. If our new daylight color spectrum lamp is not as effective as we anticipate or does not meet the specific needs of this target customer base, we may need to expend additional resources to make technological changes to the spectrum. If our new daylight color spectrum is not accepted or if we are unable to make the changes necessary for customer acceptance, this could negatively impact sales of our EFO system.

We plan on allocating a significant amount of resources to the research and development of our EFO lighting technology. If our EFO lighting system is not accepted in our target market, we may not recoup these expenses.

We plan on devoting a substantial portion of our research and development resources to developing new products using our EFO lighting technology and marketing it in our target markets. Because our EFO lighting system is a relatively new product, we do not know if we will be successful in penetrating our target markets. As a result, we may not generate a sufficient amount of revenue from the sales of our EFO lighting systems to offset the costs necessary to bring our EFO lighting systems to market. Our gross margins and operating results will suffer if our EFO lighting systems are not accepted in our target markets.

Our fiber manufacturing is centralized in a single facility, which may affect our ability to sufficiently meet product demand in a cost effective or timely manner.

We manufacture our large core fiber through a unique proprietary process and currently have one machine that manufactures this fiber, located at the facility we lease in Solon, Ohio. This large core fiber is used in a majority of our EFO systems. As a result, we are subject to manufacturing delays due to facility shutdown, power loss or labor difficulties. If our facility were to experience temporary shutdown, or be unable to function at predicted capacity, we may be unable to meet our demand in a cost efficient manner, if at all. Furthermore, our ability to modify our production output for custom orders is limited by our having one machine at a single facility. In addition, our alternative method is not cost effective. We recently entered into an agreement, with ADLT to purchase a coating machine and the supply of certain coatings which will be operated and maintained by a third party. If this machine is not operated or maintained properly we may experience delays in our manufacturing process.

If electricity costs decline or regulatory requirements for energy efficient lighting are repealed, demand for our products may decline.

The principal advantage of our EFO technology over competing lighting technologies is energy efficiency. Factors compelling our target customers to utilize more energy efficient lighting technologies include increasing energy costs and federal and state government regulations requiring lower wattage per square foot such as ASHRAE-IESNA Standard 90.1, which limits electricity consumption for lighting per square foot to 1.9 watts for both new construction and renovations requiring building permits for retail buildings in the United States. If the need for increasingly energy efficient lighting technologies by our target customer base declines, the attractiveness of our technology would also decline.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers from whom we do not have guarantees of adequate supplies, thus increasing the risk that loss of or problems with a single supplier could result in impaired margins, reduced production volumes, strained customer relations and loss of business.

Mitsubishi is the sole supplier of our small diameter stranded fiber, which is used extensively in our fiber pool and spa lighting products, and to a lesser extent, in our EFO systems. We also rely on a sole source for some of our EFO lamps. The loss of one or both of these suppliers could result in delays in the shipment of products, additional expense associated with redesigning products, impaired margins, reduced production volumes, strained customer relations and loss of business or could otherwise harm our results of operations.

We depend on ADLT for a number of components used in our products as well as future development of new components and also rely on ADLT to operate and maintain our coating machine and provide certain related services.

ADLT supplies us with certain lamps, including our EFO lamps, reflectors and coatings used in our products, including our EFO systems. ADLT came out of bankruptcy proceedings in December 2003, and while it has been

financially viable since then, there can be no assurances that this will continue. In addition, ADLT can terminate for convenience its obligations to supply us with components and related services for the coating machine purchased from them upon nine months notice to us. As a result, we have identified alternative suppliers for these components, but there could be an interruption of supply and increased costs if a transition to a new supplier were required. We could lose current or prospective customers as a result of supply interruptions. Increased costs and delays would negatively impact our gross margins and results of operations.

We recently signed a development agreement with ADLT pursuant to which it agreed to provide us with certain consulting, research and development services, including the development of lamps to be used in our current and potential EFO system projects. Our ability to make timely research improvements or develop new products may be negatively effected if ADLT fails to meet specified milestones under our agreement. In addition, ADLT's obligations are subject to mutually agreed upon cost limitations, which may impair the level of service we receive. ADLT may also terminate these obligations for convenience upon ninety days notice to us.

We have experienced negative cash flow from operations and may continue to do so in the future. We may need to raise additional capital in the future, but our ability to do so may be limited.

While we have historically been able to fund cash needs from operations, bank lines of credit or from capital markets transactions, due to competitive, economic or other factors there can be no assurance that we will continue to be able to do so. If our capital resources are insufficient to satisfy our liquidity requirements and overall business objectives we may seek to sell additional equity securities or obtain debt financing. Adverse business conditions due to a weak economic environment or a weak market for our products have led to and may lead to continued negative cash flow from operations, which may require us to raise additional financing, including equity financing. Any equity financing may be dilutive to shareholders, and debt financing, if available, will increase expenses and may involve restrictive covenants. We may be required to raise additional capital at times and in amount which are uncertain, especially under the current capital market conditions. Under these circumstances, if we are unable to acquire additional capital or are required to raise it on terms that are less satisfactory than desired, it may harm our financial condition, which could require us to curtail our operations significantly, sell significant assets, seek arrangements with strategic partners or other parties that may require us to relinquish significant rights to products, technologies or markets, or explore other strategic alternatives including a merger or sale of our company.

We may be unable to attract and retain qualified accounting personnel and we may be unable to maintain adequate disclosure controls and procedures in the future.

In connection with our relocation, we need to hire additional accounting personnel that can provide us with the depth of accounting experience necessary to maintain adequate disclosure controls and procedures. We may not be able to attract the necessary personnel in a timely fashion or with the requisite experience. As a result, we may not have the review and oversight capabilities necessary to maintain legally required disclosure controls and procedures.

We sell products into a marketplace where our competitors often have lower initial product pricing. If we are unable to provide customers with long term cost savings, we may not be able to successfully penetrate our target markets, which could harm our revenue and gross profits.

Customers in our target markets currently use conventional lighting technologies, including incandescent, halogen and fluorescent lighting. The initial cost of using these traditional lighting technologies is relatively low. Historically, we have not been able to price our EFO lighting system to compete with these traditional lighting products. As a result, in order to gain market share, our EFO lighting system must provide our target customers with longer life cycles. This is achieved through reduced maintenance costs, reduced energy costs and providing customers with the desired lighting effect without resulting in damage to or loss of goods. If we are not able to persuade potential customers of the long-term cost savings in using our EFO lighting system, we may not be able to successfully compete in our target markets. Our financial results will suffer if we are not able to penetrate these target markets and gain market share. Additionally, MR-16 halogen lamp pricing is declining, and in order to remain competitive and broaden our market targets to include compact fluorescent lamps and other lamp types, we believe we must continue to reduce EFO costs and pricing.

We operate in markets that are intensely and increasingly competitive. To be successful, we must provide energy saving solutions that offer compelling competitive advantages over conventional lighting technologies.

Competition is increasing in the commercial decorative and accent lighting and pool lighting markets, as well as in the energy efficient lighting markets. A number of companies offer directly competitive products, including color halogen lighting for swimming pools and incandescent and fluorescent lighting for commercial decorative and accent lighting. We also compete with LED products in water lighting and in neon and other lighted signs. In addition, many of our competitors in the pool and spa market bundle their lighting products with other pool and spa related products, which many customers find to be an attractive alternative. Our competitors include large and well-established companies

such as General Electric, Sylvania, Philips, Schott, 3M, Bridgestone, Pentair, Mitsubishi and OSRAM/Siemens.

Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. We may not be able to adequately respond to technological developments or fluctuations in competitive pricing. We anticipate that any future growth in fiber optic lighting will be accompanied by continuing increases in competition, which could adversely affect our operating results if we cannot compete effectively. To stay competitive we must continue to allocate our resources to research and development, which could negatively impact our gross margins. If we are unable to provide more efficient lighting technology than our competitors, our operating results will be adversely affected.

We rely on intellectual property and other proprietary information that may not be protected and that may be expensive to protect.

We currently hold 43 patents in the United States, and three corresponding patents in Japan and one corresponding patent in Australia. We also have 14 patents pending in the United States. There can be no assurance, however, that our issued patents are valid or that any patents applied for will be issued. We have a policy of seeking to protect our key intellectual property through, among other things, the prosecution of patents with respect to certain of our technologies. There are many issued patents and pending patent applications in the field of fiber optic technology, and some of our competitors hold and have applied for patents related to fiber optic and non-fiber optic lighting. We have in the past received communications from third parties asserting rights in our patents or that our technology infringes intellectual property rights held by such third parties. For example, we were recently involved in patent litigation with Pentair with respect to our FX Pool Light product, which was subsequently settled. Litigation to determine the validity of any third-party claims or claims by us against such third party, whether or not determined in our favor, could result in significant expense and divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel, regardless of the outcome of such litigation. In addition, we do not know whether our competitors will in the future apply for and obtain patents that will prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make, use, sell or import our products. Although we may seek to resolve any potential future claims or actions, we may not be able to do so on reasonable terms, or at all. If, following a successful third-party action for infringement, we cannot obtain a license or redesign our products, we may have to stop manufacturing and marketing our products and our business would suffer as a result.

Sales of our EFO systems depend on acceptance by multiple decision makers, resulting in lengthy sales cycles. As a result, the flow of EFO revenue is not predictable.

One of our significant markets is large-scale new construction and the length of our sales cycle in this market can be anywhere from nine months to as long as three years. Decisions about lighting products utilized in large-scale new construction are made at multiple levels by our current and potential customers, including merchandising and purchasing personnel, the chief financial officer and the chief executive officer. These decisions are influenced by a number of factors including cost, reliability of the product and reliability of its source. In addition, some of these customers function autonomously and decisions with respect to construction, including lighting, are made by each store, even if part of a large chain. As a result, with respect to such customers, we often must meet with all the decision makers at each store where we want to install our EFO systems. Furthermore, such decisions are made significantly in advance of the utilization of the actual product. As a result, if we are unable to access the multiple decision makers or convince them to adopt our products and utilize them on a widespread basis, we may be unable to successfully penetrate these markets. We may also be required to invest significant time and resources into marketing to these customers before we are able to determine if we will be able to sell such customers our products.

We depend on key employees in a competitive market for skilled personnel, and the loss of the services of any of our key employees could materially affect our business.

Our future success will depend to a large extent on the continued contributions of certain employees, such as our current chief executive officer, chief financial officer and chief technical officer. These and other key employees would be difficult to replace. Our future success will also depend on our ability to attract and retain qualified technical, sales, marketing and management personnel, for whom competition is intense. The loss of or failure to attract, hire and retain any such persons could delay product development cycles, disrupt our operations or otherwise harm our business or results of operations. In addition, we plan to build a new internal sales force, which may not generate the anticipated net sales and may incur unanticipated expenses.

We are becoming increasingly dependent on foreign sources of supply for many of our components and in some cases complete assemblies, which due to distance or political events, may result in untimely deliveries.

In order to control costs, we are continually seeking offshore supply of components and assemblies. We currently import supplies from, or have products assembled in, Mexico, India, China, Taiwan, Japan and some European countries. This results in longer lead times for deliveries, which can mean less responsiveness to sudden changes in

market demand for the products involved. Some of the countries where components are sourced may be less stable politically than the United States or may be subject to natural disasters or diseases, and this could lead to an interruption in the delivery of key components. Delays in the delivery of key components could result in delays in product shipments, additional expenses associated with locating alternative component sources or redesigning products, impaired margins, reduced production volumes, strained customer relations and loss of customers, any of which could harm our results of operations. Furthermore, we bear the risk of theft or damage to our products with certain of our offshore partners, particularly with regard to our assembly facilities in Mexico.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. As a result, current and potential shareholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting, which could harm our business and the trading price of our common stock.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. We have in the past discovered, and may in the future discover, areas of our internal controls that need improvement. For example, in connection with the audit of our consolidated financial statements for 2004, our independent registered public accounting firm informed us that it believed that inadequate segregation of duties in our financial reporting process and our information technology governance controls, and a number of adjustments to financial statements during the course of the audit process, constituted significant deficiencies that aggregated to form a material weakness in our internal controls. In addition, Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires us to evaluate and report on our internal controls over financial reporting and have our independent registered public accounting firm annually attest to our evaluation, as well as issue their own opinion on our internal control over financial reporting, which we expect will be required for the first time in connection with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2006. We are preparing for compliance with Section 404 by strengthening, assessing and testing our system of internal controls to provide the basis for our report. However, the continuous process of strengthening our internal controls and complying with Section 404 is expensive and time consuming, and requires significant management attention. We cannot be certain that these measures will ensure that we will maintain adequate control over our financial processes and reporting. If we or our independent registered public accounting firm discover a material weakness, the disclosure of that fact, even if quickly remedied, could reduce the market's confidence in our financial statements and harm our stock price. In addition, future non-compliance with Section 404 could subject us to a variety of administrative sanctions, including the suspension or delisting of our common stock from The NASDAQ National Market and the inability of registered broker-dealers to make a market in our common stock, which would further reduce our stock price. Estimates of our costs, independent of additional audit fees, required to comply with Section 404 are \$600,000 or higher. While we expect these costs to increase our operating expenses significantly, we cannot predict or estimate the amount of future additional costs we may incur or the timing of such costs.

Our components are difficult to manufacture and procure in large quantities and supply may be limited in the short term.

EFO system includes components that are difficult to manufacture and procure in large quantities in the short term. These components include lamps and optical and electronic components. Furthermore, if these components are in limited supply, our suppliers may allocate their supply to larger customers. If an increase in demand outpaces the projected expansion of our manufacturing capabilities, or if larger quantities are needed in a shorter time frame than anticipated, we may not be able to meet customers' requirements and our ability to market our EFO system may be adversely affected. Our inability to meet customers' requirements may also negatively affect our ability to gain market share and acceptance among lighting designers and other repeat customers of lighting products.

We have historically relied on government funding for our research and development.

Historically, approximately 60% of our EFO research and development efforts have been supported directly by government funding. In 2005, for example, approximately 59% of our EFO research and development funding came from DARPA and all our current funding from DARPA is set to expire in February 2006 without any guarantee of renewal or replenishment. If government funding were to be reduced or eliminated, there is no guarantee we would be able to continue to fund our research and development efforts in EFO technology and products at their current levels, if at all. If we are unable to support our EFO research and development efforts, there is no guarantee we would be able to develop enhancements to our current products or develop new products.

Changes to financial accounting standards may affect our results of operations and cause us to change our business practices.

We prepare our financial statements to conform with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, in the United States. These accounting principles are subject to interpretation by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Securities and Exchange Commission and various bodies formed to interpret and create appropriate accounting policies. A change in those policies can have a significant effect on our reported results and may affect our reporting of transactions completed before a change is announced. Changes to those rules or the questioning of current practices may adversely affect our reported financial results or the way we conduct our business. For example, accounting policies affecting many aspects of our business, including rules relating to employee stock option grants, have recently been revised or are under review. The Financial Accounting Standards Board and other agencies have finalized changes to GAAP that will require us, starting in our first quarter of 2006, to record a charge to earnings for employee stock option grants and other equity incentives. We may have significant and ongoing accounting charges resulting from option grant and other equity incentive expensing that could reduce our overall net income. In addition, because we historically have used equity-related compensation as a component of our total employee compensation program, the accounting change could make the use of equity-related compensation less attractive to us and therefore make it more difficult to attract and retain employees.

We currently rely on lighting representatives for a significant portion of our decorative and special effects lighting systems sales and terms and conditions of sales are subject to change with very little notice.

Most of our decorative and special effects lighting systems are sold through lighting representatives, and we do not have long-term contracts with our distributors. If these distributors significantly change their terms with us or change their historical pattern of ordering products from us, there could be a significant adverse impact on our net sales and operating results.

Recent changes to our senior management could negatively effect our operations and relationships with customers, suppliers and employees.

In connection with the restructuring and reorganization, we also made changes to our senior management, including the appointment of a new chief executive officer and chief technology officer. These changes could negatively affect our operations and our relationships with our suppliers, customers, employees, distributors and strategic partners. In addition, our senior management has limited experience as officers of a publicly traded company. If the integration of new members to our senior management team does not go as smoothly as anticipated, it could negatively affect our ability to execute our business plan.

Our sales are dependent upon new construction levels and are subject to seasonal and general economic trends.

Construction levels are affected by general economic conditions, real estate market, interest rates and the weather. Sales of commercial lighting products depend significantly upon the level of new building construction and renovation. Sales of our pool and spa lighting products, which currently are available only with newly constructed pools and spas, depend substantially upon the level of new construction of pools. Because of the seasonality of construction, our sales of swimming pool and commercial lighting products, and thus our overall revenues and income, have tended to be significantly lower in the first and the third quarters of each year. Various economic and other trends may alter these seasonal trends from year to year, and we cannot predict the extent to which these seasonal trends will continue.

If we are not able to timely and successfully develop, manufacture, market and sell our new products, our operating results will decline.

We expect to introduce new products each year in the pool and spa lighting market and the commercial lighting market. We depend on various components and raw materials for use in the manufacturing of our products from sole and foreign suppliers. We may not be able to successfully manage price fluctuations due to market demand or shortages. Significant increases in the costs, or sustained interruptions in our receipt of adequate amounts, of necessary components and raw materials could harm our margins, result in manufacturing halts, harm our reputation and relationship with our customers and negatively impact our results of operations. In addition, we could have difficulties manufacturing these new products as a result of our inexperience with them or the costs could be higher than expected and delivery of these products may cause us to incur additional unexpected research and development expenses. Furthermore, in order to competitively price our products and achieve broader market acceptance, we may need to redesign our manufacturing process to produce our products in higher volume and at a reduced cost. Furthermore, any delays in the introduction of these new products could result in lost sales, loss of customer confidence and loss of market share. Also, it is difficult to predict whether the market will accept these new products. If any of these new products fails to meet expectations, our operating results will be adversely affected.

We rely on the largest pool distributor in the United States for a significant portion of our pool and spa lighting products sales.

We sell a significant portion of our pool and spa lighting products through SCP. SCP accounted for approximately 11%, 10% and 11% of our net sales in 2003, 2004 and 2005, respectively. If SCP ceases to purchase or substantially decreases its volume of purchases, this could significantly reduce the availability of our products to end users, which could negatively impact our net sales and operating results. Furthermore, because SCP is the largest distributor in the United States, we may not be able to increase sales to our other distributors sufficiently to offset the loss resulting from SCP's reduction or cessation in sales.

The loss of a key sales representative could have a negative impact on our net sales and operating results.

We rely on key sales representatives and outside sales agents for a significant portion of our sales. These sales representatives and outside sales agents have unique relationships with our customers and would be difficult to replace. The loss of a key sales representative or outside sales agent could interfere with our ability to maintain customer relationships and result in declines in our net sales and operating results. In addition, these sales representatives and sales agents carry multiple products lines, including those of our competitors. Generally, a sales representative or sales agent will primarily sell products from one well-established company and supplement these sales with products from smaller companies, such as Fiberstars. As a result, if we lost a key sales representative or sales agent, we may have difficulty replacing the sales representative or sales agent, if at all, which could negatively impact our net sales.

We use plants in Mexico and India to manufacture and assemble many of our pool and spa products. The supply of these finished goods may be impacted by local political or social conditions as well as the financial strength of the companies with which we do business.

As we attempt to reduce manufacturing expenses, we are becoming increasingly dependent upon offshore companies for the manufacturing and final assembly of many of our pool and spa products. To do so, we must advance certain raw materials, inventory and production costs to these off-shore manufacturers. The supply of finished goods from these companies, and the raw materials, inventory and funds that we advance to them may be at risk depending upon the varying degrees of stability of the local political, economic and social environments in which they operate, and the financial strength of the manufacturing companies themselves.

Because we depend on a limited number of significant customers for our net sales, the loss of a significant customer, reduction in order size or the effects of volume discounts granted to significant customers from time to time could harm our operating results.

Our business is currently dependent on a limited number of significant customers, and we anticipate that we will continue to rely on a limited number of customers. For example, in 2005, SCP, our largest pool and spa customer, accounted for approximately 11% of our net sales. We expect these customers to continue to represent a significant portion of our net sales in the future. The loss of any of these significant customers would harm our net sales and operating results. Customer purchase deferrals, cancellations, reduced order volumes or non-renewals from any particular customer could cause our quarterly operating results to fluctuate or decline and harm our business. In addition, volume discounts granted to significant customers from time to time could lead to reduced profit margins, and negatively impact our operating results.

Our components and products could have defects or design or compatibility issues, any of which could be costly to correct and could result in the rejection of our products and damage to our reputation, as well as lost sales, diverted development resources and increased warranty reserves and manufacturing costs.

In the past, we have experienced design defects and product failure. For example, in our EFO systems, we experienced defects related to the power supply and the illuminator. In our pool and spa products, we experienced defects with our circuit sequencing color wheel. We cannot guarantee that we will not experience defects or compatibility issues in components or products in the future. Errors or defects in our products may arise in the future, and, if significant or perceived to be significant, could result in rejection of our products, product returns or recalls, damage to our reputation, lost revenue, diverted development resources and increased customer service and support costs and warranty claims. Errors or defects in our products could also result in product liability claims. We estimate warranty and other returns and accrue reserves for such costs at the time of sale. Any estimates, reserves or accruals may be insufficient to cover sharp increases in product returns, and such returns may harm our operating results. In addition, customers may require design changes in our products in order to suit their needs. Losses, delays or damage to our

reputation due to design or defect issues would likely harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we are unable to predict market demand for our products and focus our inventories and development efforts to meet market demand, we could lose sales opportunities and experience a decline in sales.

In order to arrange for the manufacture of sufficient quantities of products and avoid excess inventory we need to accurately predict market demand for each of our products. Significant unanticipated fluctuations in demand could cause problems in our operations. We may not be able to accurately predict market demand in order to properly allocate our manufacturing and distribution resources among our products, especially with respect to the manufacturing of our large core fiber, as we use one machine to manufacture this fiber. As a result, we may experience declines in sales and lose, or fail to gain, market share. Conversely, if we overbuild inventories we run the risk of having inventory write-offs due to obsolescence.

We depend on collaboration with third parties, who are not subject to material contractual commitments, to augment our research and development efforts.

Our research and development efforts include collaboration with third parties. Many of these third parties are not bound by any material contractual commitment leaving them free to end their collaborative efforts at will. Loss of these collaborative efforts could adversely affect our research and development efforts and could have a negative effect on our competitive position in the market. In addition, arrangements for joint development efforts may require us to make royalty payments on sales of resultant products or enter into licensing agreements for the technology developed, which could increase our costs and negatively impact our results of operations.

The demand for new construction is affected by general economic conditions.

The United States and international economies are cyclical and therefore difficult to predict. A sustained economic recovery is uncertain. In particular, recent increases in the cost of oil, increases in energy costs, terrorist acts and similar events, continued turmoil in the Middle East or war in general could contribute to a slowdown of the market demand for products that require significant initial capital expenditures, including new residential and commercial buildings. In addition, increases in interest rates may increase financing costs to customers, which in turn may decrease building rates and associated demand for our products. If the economic recovery slows down as a result of the recent economic, political and social turmoil, or if there are further terrorist attacks in the United States or elsewhere, we may experience decreases in the demand for our products, which may harm our operating results.

The impact of recent hurricanes may continue to have a significant negative effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In late August 2005, Hurricane Katrina struck the coast of a number of states on the Gulf of Mexico, including Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. It is not possible at this time to determine either the effects Hurricane Katrina will have on the general economy and our business. We have, however, experienced delays in orders for our EFO system in Houston and Florida. We are unable to predict whether these delays will continue or what additional effects the recent hurricanes will have on our business. Damages and higher prices caused by hurricanes such as Hurricane Katrina could have an adverse effect on the financial condition of our current and potential customers located in the Gulf Coast region and elsewhere in the United States, which could result in lower or delayed sales. It is also possible that we could experience greater costs related to disruptions to the supply chain which would negatively impact our results of operations.

We are subject to global economic or political conditions, which may disrupt the general economy, reducing demand for our products.

We have significant international activities and customers, and plan to continue these efforts, which subject us to additional business risks, including logistical complexity, political instability and the general economic conditions in those markets. Sales outside the United States accounted for approximately 30% of our net sales in 2003, 33% of our net sales in 2004 and 33% of our net sales in 2005. Because the market for our products tends to be highly dependent upon general economic conditions, a decline in general economic conditions would likely harm our operating results.

Risks we face in conducting business internationally include:

- multiple, conflicting and changing laws and regulations, export and import restrictions, employment laws, regulatory requirements and other government approvals, permits and licenses;
- difficulties and costs in staffing and managing foreign operations such as our offices in Germany and the United Kingdom;

- difficulties and costs in recruiting and retaining individuals skilled in international business operations;
- increased costs associated with maintaining international marketing efforts;
- potentially adverse tax consequences; • political and economic instability, including wars, acts of terrorism, political unrest, boycotts, curtailments of trade and other business restrictions; and
- currency fluctuations.

In addition, in the Asia/Pacific region generally, we face risks associated with a recurrence of SARS, spreading of Asian bird flu, tensions between countries in that region, such as political tensions between China and Taiwan, the ongoing discussions with North Korea regarding its nuclear weapons program, potentially reduced protection for intellectual property rights, government-fixed foreign exchange rates, relatively uncertain legal products and developing telecommunications infrastructures. In addition, some countries in this region, such as China, have adopted laws, regulations and policies which impose additional restrictions on the ability of foreign companies to conduct business in that country or otherwise place them at a competitive disadvantage in relation to domestic companies.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Documents
3(ii)	Certificate of Amendment of Bylaws dated April 27, 2005 (incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 27, 2005).
10.1	Consulting Agreement by and between Registrant and David N. Ruckert dated as of February 3, 2006.
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer.
32.1**	Statement of Chief Executive Officer under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2003 (18 U.S.C. §1350).
32.2**	Statement of Chief Financial Officer under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2003 (18 U.S.C. §1350).

** In accordance with item 601(b)(32)(ii) of Regulation S-K and SEC Release Nos. 33-8238 and 34-47986, Final Rule: Management's Reports on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Certification of Disclosure in Exchange Act Periodic Reports, the certifications furnished in Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 hereto are deemed to accompany this Form 10-Q and will not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act. Such certifications will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.

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.

FIBERSTARS, INC.

Date: May 15, 2006

By: /s/ John M. Davenport

John M. Davenport
Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Robert A. Connors

Robert A. Connors
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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