

FEDERAL SIGNAL CORP /DE/

Form 10-Q

October 27, 2006

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2006

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 1-6003

Federal Signal Corporation

(Exact name of Company as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

36-1063330
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1415 West 22nd Street
Oak Brook, IL 60523
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)
(630) 954-2000

(Company's telephone number including area code)

Not applicable

(Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the Company (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 Company was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Company 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

Large Accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

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

Title
Common Stock, \$1.00 par value 47,662,728 shares outstanding at October 13, 2006

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Part I. Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-Q, reports filed by Federal Signal Corporation and Subsidiaries (the Company) with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and comments made by management contain the words such as may, will, believe, expect, anticipate, intend, plan, project, estimate and objective or the negative thereof or similar expressions concerning the Company s future financial performance, business strategy, plans, goals and objectives. These expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include information concerning the Company s possible or assumed future performance or results of operations and are not guarantees. While these statements are based on assumptions and judgments that management has made in light of industry experience as well as perceptions of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors believed to be appropriate under the circumstances, they are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the Company s actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different.

These risks and uncertainties, some of which are beyond the Company s control, include the cyclical nature of the Company s industrial and municipal markets, technological advances by competitors, the Company s ability to improve its operating performance in its fire rescue plants, risks associated with dealers and distributors, risks associated with system conversions, increased warranty and product liability expenses, risks associated with supplier and other partner alliances, changes in cost competitiveness including those resulting from foreign currency movements, disruptions in the supply of parts or components from sole source suppliers and subcontractors, retention of key employees and general changes in the competitive environment.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Company makes its Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, other reports and information filed with the SEC and amendments to those reports available, free of charge, through its Internet website (<http://www.federalsignal.com>) as soon as reasonably practical after it electronically files or furnishes such materials to the SEC. All of the Company s filings may be read or copied at the SEC s Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Filing Room can be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet website (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically.

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FEDERAL SIGNAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)

(\$ in millions, except share data)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net revenue	\$ 298.4	\$ 285.6	\$ 901.4	\$ 850.1
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales	(218.3)	(215.2)	(666.5)	(638.7)
Selling, general and administrative	(60.6)	(47.5)	(181.6)	(160.5)
Restructuring charges				(0.7)
Operating income	19.5	22.9	53.3	50.2
Interest expense	(5.9)	(5.9)	(18.1)	(17.9)
Other expense, net	(0.6)	(0.2)	(1.1)	(0.4)
Income before income taxes	13.0	16.8	34.1	31.9
Income tax benefit (expense)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(9.6)	1.9
Income from continuing operations	10.4	13.9	24.5	33.8
Loss from discontinued operations and disposal, net of income tax benefit (expense), of \$(0.3) million, \$4.4 million, \$4.3 million and \$7.3 million, respectively	(1.2)	(3.6)	(17.1)	(12.5)
Net income	\$ 9.2	\$ 10.3	\$ 7.4	\$ 21.3
COMMON STOCK DATA:				
Basic and diluted earnings per share:				
Income from continuing operations	\$.22	\$.29	\$.51	\$.70
Loss from discontinued operations and disposal	(.03)	(.08)	(.36)	(.26)
Earnings per share	\$.19	\$.21	\$.15	\$.44
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	47.9	48.2	48.1	48.3
Diluted	47.9	48.3	48.1	48.3
Cash dividends per share of common stock	\$.06	\$.06	\$.18	\$.18

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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FEDERAL SIGNAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Unaudited)

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net income	\$ 9.2	\$ 10.3	\$ 7.4	\$ 21.3
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0.4	(0.8)	7.6	(9.0)
Minimum pension liability	10.1		10.1	(0.2)
Net derivative income (loss), cash flow hedges	(0.4)	1.2	(1.8)	0.6
Comprehensive income	\$ 19.3	\$ 10.7	\$ 23.3	\$ 12.7

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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FEDERAL SIGNAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005 (a)
ASSETS		
Manufacturing activities:		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 20.1	\$ 91.9
Accounts receivable, net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$4.0 million and \$2.7 million, respectively	175.3	170.0
Inventories	194.4	158.0
Other current assets	18.0	24.8
Total current assets	407.8	444.7
Properties and equipment, net	95.0	92.8
Other assets		
Goodwill, net of accumulated amortization	336.3	333.4
Other deferred charges and assets	45.0	40.0
Total manufacturing assets	884.1	910.9
Assets of discontinued operations	26.0	39.4
Financial services activities Lease financing and other receivables, net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$3.9 million	155.6	169.2
Total assets	\$ 1,065.7	\$ 1,119.5
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Manufacturing activities:		
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 10.5	\$ 6.6
Current portion of long-term borrowings	53.2	66.0
Accounts payable	87.0	75.6
Customer deposits	26.8	33.0
Accrued liabilities and income taxes	103.7	98.6
Total current liabilities	281.2	279.8
Long-term borrowings	175.1	203.7
Long-term pension and other liabilities	31.0	50.5
Deferred income taxes	30.7	26.0
Total manufacturing liabilities	518.0	560.0
Liabilities of discontinued operations	16.4	24.3
Financial services activities Borrowings	146.8	158.9
Total liabilities	681.2	743.2
Shareholders equity	49.2	48.8

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Common stock, \$1 par value per share, 90.0 million shares authorized, 49.2 million and 48.8 million shares issued, respectively		
Capital in excess of par value	105.0	98.2
Retained earnings	278.3	278.9
Treasury stock, 1.5 million and .7 million shares at cost, respectively	(30.1)	(18.1)
Deferred stock awards	(7.1)	(4.8)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(10.8)	(26.7)
 Total shareholders' equity	 384.5	 376.3
 Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	 \$ 1,065.7	 \$ 1,119.5

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

(a) The balance sheet at December 31, 2005 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date.

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FEDERAL SIGNAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005 Revised ⁽²⁾
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 7.4	\$ 21.3
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Loss on discontinued operations and disposal	17.1	12.5
Depreciation and amortization	16.0	16.1
Stock based compensation expense	4.3	1.1
Lease financing and other receivables	13.6	20.0
Pension contributions	(11.1)	(7.6)
Working capital ⁽¹⁾	(36.7)	21.6
Other	16.6	(21.5)
Net cash provided by operating activities	27.2	63.5
Net cash used for discontinued operating activities	(12.5)	(24.3)
Net cash provided by operating activities	14.7	39.2
Investing activities:		
Purchases of properties and equipment	(15.4)	(14.1)
Disposals of property and equipment, net		7.8
Other, net	(1.4)	13.3
Net cash (used for) provided by investing activities	(16.8)	7.0
Net cash provided by (used for) discontinued investing activities	0.2	(3.5)
Net cash (used for) provided by investing activities	(16.6)	3.5
Financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings, net	3.9	(78.3)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term borrowings	23.6	75.0
Payments on long-term borrowings	(76.2)	
Purchases of treasury stock	(12.0)	(5.0)
Cash dividends paid to shareholders	(8.7)	(10.6)
Other, net	(0.5)	0.6
Net cash used for financing activities	(69.9)	(18.3)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(71.8)	24.4
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	91.9	14.9
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 20.1	\$ 39.3

- (1) Working capital is composed of net accounts receivable, inventories, accounts payable and customer deposits.
- (2) Revised 2005 numbers refer to reclassifications relating to the discontinued operations that arise out of the Environmental Products and Safety Products segments.

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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FEDERAL SIGNAL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The condensed consolidated financial statements of Federal Signal Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) included herein have been prepared by the Company, without an audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations, although the Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005.

In the opinion of management of the Company, the information contained herein reflects all adjustments necessary to present fairly the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods. Such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The operating results for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year of 2006.

The Company reports its interim quarterly periods on a 13-week basis ending on a Saturday with the fiscal year ending on December 31. For convenience purposes, the Company uses September 30, 2005 to refer to its results of operations for the 13-week and 39-week periods ended October 1, 2005.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reclassifications: Certain balances in 2005 have been reclassified to conform to the 2006 presentation. Included with the reclassifications are restatements for discontinued operations. The discontinued operations arise out of the Environmental Products and Safety Products segments.

Accounts receivable and allowances for doubtful accounts: A receivable is considered past due if payments have not been received within agreed upon invoice terms. The Company's policy is generally to not charge interest on trade receivables after the invoice becomes past due, but to charge interest on lease receivables. The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments on the outstanding accounts receivable and outstanding lease financing and other receivables. The allowances are each maintained at a level considered appropriate based on historical and other factors that affect collectibility. These factors include historical trends of write-offs, recoveries and credit losses, portfolio credit quality, and current and projected economic and market conditions. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of the ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

Inventories: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Approximately half of the Company's inventories are costed using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. The remaining portion of the Company's inventories are costed using the LIFO (last-in, first-out) method. Included in the cost of inventories is raw materials, direct wages and associated production costs.

Properties and depreciation: Properties and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation, for financial reporting purposes, is computed principally on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciable lives range from 8 to 40 years for buildings and 3 to 15 years for machinery and equipment. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the remaining life of lease or the useful life of the improvement. Property, plant and equipment and other long-term assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying value of the related asset or group of assets, a loss is recognized for the difference between the fair value and carrying value of the asset or group of assets. Such analyses necessarily involve significant judgment.

Intangible assets: Intangible assets principally consist of costs in excess of fair values of net assets acquired in purchase transactions. These assets are assessed yearly for impairment in the fourth quarter and also between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Definite lived assets are amortized using the straight-line method.

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Stock-based compensation plans: On December 16, 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share Based Payment*, which is a revision of FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock Based Compensation*. Statement 123(R) supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* and amends FASB Statement No. 95, *Statement of Cash Flows*. Generally, the approach in Statement 123(R) is similar to the approach described in Statement 123. However, Statement 123(R) requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative.

In April 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued a release that amends the compliance dates for Statement 123(R). In compliance with the SEC's rule, the Company has applied Statement 123(R) as of January 1, 2006.

The Company has three stock-based compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 5. Prior to January 1, 2006, as permitted by Statement 123, the Company accounted for these plans using the intrinsic value method of APB Opinion No. 25. Stock compensation expense reflected in net income (loss) prior to January 1, 2006 related to restricted stock awards which vested over four years through 2004 and three years beginning in 2005. With regard to stock options granted, no stock-based employee compensation expense was reflected in net income (loss) prior to January 1, 2006, as all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock at the date of grant which was the measurement date.

The Company has adopted Statement 123(R) using the modified prospective method in which compensation cost is recognized (a) based on the requirements of Statement 123(R) for all share-based payments granted after January 1, 2006 and (b) based on the requirements of Statement 123(R) for all awards granted to employees prior to January 1, 2006 that remained unvested on January 1, 2006. The fair value of options is estimated using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. Results for prior periods have not been restated.

Accordingly, the adoption of Statement 123(R)'s fair value method has reduced the Company's income before taxes by \$0.5 million and \$1.8 million and net income by \$0.3 million and \$1.1 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively. Had we adopted Statement 123(R) in prior periods, the impact of that standard would have approximated the impact of Statement 123 as described in the disclosure of pro forma net income and earnings per share in Note 5.

Statement 123(R) also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow. This requirement decreased net operating cash flows and increased net financing cash flows by \$0.2 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The amount included in operating cash flows recognized for such excess tax deductions was \$0.2 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

Warranty: Sales of many of the Company's products carry express warranties based on the terms that are generally accepted in the Company's marketplaces. The Company records provisions for estimated warranty at the time of sale based on historical experience and periodically adjusts these provisions to reflect actual experience. Infrequently, a material warranty issue can arise which is beyond the scope of the Company's historical experience. The Company provides for these issues as they become probable and estimable.

Product liability and workers' compensation liability: Due to the nature of the Company's products, the Company is subject to claims for product liability and workers' compensation in the normal course of business. The Company is self-insured for a portion of these claims. The Company establishes a liability using a third-party actuary for any known outstanding matters, including a reserve for claims incurred but not yet reported.

Financial instruments: The Company enters into agreements (derivative financial instruments) to manage the risks associated with interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The Company does not actively trade such instruments nor enter into such agreements for speculative purposes. The Company principally utilizes two types of derivative financial instruments: 1) interest rate swaps to manage its interest rate risk, and 2) foreign currency forward exchange and option contracts to manage risks associated with sales and expenses (forecast or committed) denominated in foreign currencies.

On the date a derivative contract is entered into, the Company decides whether to designate the derivative as one of the following types of hedging instruments and accounts for the derivative as follows:

Fair value hedge: A hedge of a recognized asset or liability or an unrecognized firm commitment is declared as a fair value hedge. For fair value hedges, both the effective and ineffective portions of the changes in the fair value of the derivative, along with the gain or loss on the hedged item that is attributable to the hedged risk, are recorded in earnings and reported in the consolidated statements of income on the same line as the hedged item.

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Cash flow hedge: A hedge of a forecast transaction or of the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability is declared as a cash flow hedge. The effective portion of the change in the fair value of a derivative that is declared as a cash flow hedge is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. When the hedged item impacts the income statement, the gain or loss included in accumulated other comprehensive income is reported on the same line in the consolidated statements of income as the hedged item. In addition, both the fair value of changes excluded from the Company's effectiveness assessments and the ineffective portion of the changes in the fair value of derivatives used as cash flow hedges are reported in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

The Company formally documents its hedge relationships, including identification of the hedging instruments and the hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking the hedge transaction. Derivatives are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value in other assets and other liabilities. This process includes linking derivatives that are designated as hedges of specific forecast transactions. The Company also formally assesses, both at inception and at least quarterly thereafter, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in either the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item. If it is determined that a derivative ceases to be a highly effective hedge, or if the anticipated transaction is no longer likely to occur, the Company discontinues hedge accounting, and any deferred gains or losses are recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses. Amounts related to terminated interest rate swaps are deferred and amortized as an adjustment to interest expense over the original period of interest exposure, provided the designated liability continues to exist or is probable of occurring. For derivatives that are not designated as hedges, gain or loss is recognized in earnings during the period of change.

Revenue recognition: The Company recognizes revenue when all of the following are satisfied: persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the price is fixed or determinable, collectibility is reasonably assured and title has passed or services have been rendered. Typically, title passes at time of shipment, however occasionally title passes later than shipment due to customer contracts or letter of credit terms. Loss contracts are recognized at the time the loss is reasonably estimable. Infrequently, a sales contract qualifies for percentage of completion or for multiple-element accounting. For percentage of completion revenues, the Company utilizes the cost-to-cost method and the contract payments are received either as progress payments as costs are incurred or based on installation and performance milestones. At the inception of a sales-type lease, the Company records the product sales price and related costs and expenses of the sale. Financing revenues are included in income over the life of the lease. Management believes that all relevant criteria and conditions are considered when recognizing revenues.

Earnings per share: Basic earnings per share is calculated using net income divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated in the same manner except that the denominator is increased to include the weighted number of additional shares that would have been outstanding had dilutive stock option shares been actually issued. The Company uses the treasury stock method to calculate dilutive shares.

3. INVENTORIES

Inventories are summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Raw materials	\$ 71.5	\$ 58.5
Work in progress	58.5	59.3
Finished goods	64.4	40.2
Total inventories	\$ 194.4	\$ 158.0

4. PROPERTIES AND EQUIPMENT

Properties and equipment are summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Land	\$ 7.9	\$ 8.0
Buildings and improvements	55.8	54.2
Machinery and equipment	237.3	224.8
Accumulated depreciation	(206.0)	(194.2)
Total properties and equipment	\$ 95.0	\$ 92.8

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In May 2005, the Company sold the land and buildings of the former refuse truck body plant in Oshkosh, Wisconsin for proceeds of \$5.8 million and recorded a pre-tax gain of \$1.0 million.

5. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

The Company's stock benefit plans, approved by the Company's shareholders, authorize the grant of benefit shares or units to key employees and directors. The plan approved in 1988 authorized, until May 1998, the grant of up to 2.7 million benefit shares or units (as adjusted for subsequent stock splits and dividends).

The plan approved in 1996 and amended in 1999 and 2003 authorized the grant of up to 4.0 million benefit shares or units until April 2006. These share or unit amounts exclude amounts that were issued under predecessor plans. Benefit shares or units include incentive and non-incentive stock options, stock awards and other stock units.

The plan approved in April 2005 authorized the grant of up to 4.0 million benefit shares or units until April 2015. These share or unit amounts exclude amounts that were issued under predecessor plans. Benefit shares or units include incentive and non-incentive stock options, stock awards and other stock units.

Stock options are granted at the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant. Through 2004, they normally became exercisable one year after grant at a rate of one-half annually and were exercisable in full on the second anniversary date. Beginning in 2005, stock options normally become exercisable at a rate of one-third annually and in full on the third anniversary date. All options and rights must be exercised within ten years from date of grant. At the Company's discretion, vested stock option holders are permitted to elect an alternative settlement method in lieu of purchasing common stock at the option price. The alternative settlement method permits the employee to receive, without payment to the Company, cash, shares of common stock or a combination thereof equal to the excess of market value of common stock over the option purchase price. The Company intends to settle all such options in common stock.

The fair value of each option grant was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions for the three and nine month periods ending September 30:

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	9/30/06	9/30/05	9/30/06	9/30/05
Dividend yield	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.7%
Expected volatility	30.0%	27.0%	30.0%	27.0%
Risk free interest rate	5.1%	3.9%	4.6%	4.2%
Weighted average expected option life in years	7	8	7	8

The expected volatility was calculated based on an analysis of the Company's share price over the last seven years, which is the weighted average expected option life. The expected option life is calculated based on a comparison to historical data as management believes that future exercise and post-vesting termination behavior is likely to be consistent with historic trends.

The fair value of options granted and compensation expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	9/30/06	9/30/05	9/30/06	9/30/05
Fair value of options granted during the period	\$ 0.1	\$	\$ 3.6	\$ 2.7
Weighted average per share fair value of options granted during the period	\$4.81	\$5.41	\$6.23	\$4.91
Compensation expense recorded during the period	\$ 0.5	\$	\$ 1.8	\$

Stock option activity for the nine month period ended September 30, 2006 was as follows:

Option Shares	Weighted Average Price per Share
----------------------	---

	(in millions)		
Outstanding at beginning of year	2.7	\$	19.15
Granted	0.5		16.96
Cancelled or expired	(0.4)		17.00
Exercised			16.23
Outstanding at end of period	2.8	\$	18.43
Exercisable at end of period	1.8	\$	19.37

The following table summarizes information concerning stock options outstanding as of September 30, 2006 under all plans:

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Range of Exercise Prices	Options Remaining			Options Exercisable	
	Shares (in millions)	Weighted Average Remaining Life (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares (in millions)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$12.00 \$16.00	.3	7.0	\$ 14.77	0.2	\$ 14.87
16.01 18.00	1.2	8.0	16.50	0.4	16.11
18.01 20.00	0.4	7.4	18.85	0.3	18.89
20.01 22.00	0.5	3.0	21.02	0.5	21.02
22.01 24.00	0.4	3.7	23.57	0.4	23.57
24.01 27.00	0.0	1.1	25.57	0.0	25.57
	2.8	6.2	\$ 18.43	1.8	\$ 19.37

The aggregate intrinsic value, the difference between the weighted average exercise price and the closing price on September 30, 2006, is \$0.2 million. The closing price on September 30, 2006 was \$15.25.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and income per share for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2005 if the Company had applied fair value recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation , to all stock-based employee compensation. For purposes of pro forma disclosure, the estimated fair value of the options using a Black-Scholes option pricing model is amortized to expense over the option s vesting period.

	Three months ended 9/30/05	Nine months ended 9/30/05
Reported net income	\$ 10.3	\$ 21.3
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income, net of related tax effects	0.2	0.7
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under the fair-value method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(0.5)	(1.7)
Pro forma net income	\$ 10.0	\$ 20.3
Basic and diluted net income per common share:		
Reported net income	\$.21	\$.44
Pro forma net income	\$.21	\$.42

Stock award shares are granted to employees at no cost. Through 2004 awards primarily vested at the rate of 25% annually commencing one year from the date of award, provided the recipient was still employed by the Company on the vesting date. Beginning in 2005, awards primarily cliff vest at the third anniversary from the date of award, provided the recipient is still employed by the Company on the vesting date. The cost of stock awards, based on the fair market value at the date of grant, is being charged to expense over the respective vesting periods. The following table summarizes stock award grants for the nine month period ended September 30, 2006:

	2006	Weighted Average Price per Share
Outstanding and non-vested at beginning of year	.4	\$ 16.48
Granted	.3	17.18
Cancelled		16.03
Vested	(.1)	18.15
Outstanding and non-vested at end of period	.6	\$ 16.72

Stock award compensation expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 was \$1.1 million and \$2.7 million, respectively.

The total, before tax, compensation cost relating to awards of stock options and stock shares not yet recognized at September 30, 2006 is \$10.9 million. This will be amortized over a three year period.

6. INCOME TAXES

The Company's effective tax rate was 19.8% and 28.1% for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006, respectively and 17.0% and (6.1)% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively. The rate for the three month period ended September 30, 2006 was impacted by a favorable tax reserve resolution. Foreign tax effects are less

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favorable in the three and nine month periods ending September 30, 2006 due to start-up costs in China for which no tax benefit has been recorded. Tax-exempt interest benefits are less favorable due to the decline in tax-exempt interest. The lower tax rate for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2005, reflects a cumulative benefit of (26.3)% for a tax reserve adjustment associated with settlement of a multi-year IRS audit and a benefit related to a true-up of deferred tax liabilities, and also a one time benefit of (5.9)% relating to a tax strategy on the sale of a UK based business. R&D tax credit benefits of 1.3% were reflected in the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2005, but no benefit is reflected in 2006 as Congress has not yet extended the credit.

The Company expects the tax rate for the year to be in the range of 26 - 30%. The Company intends to adopt the newly issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, in the first quarter of 2007 and has not yet determined the impact, if any, this adoption will have.

7. POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

The components of the Company's net periodic pension expense for its benefit plans are summarized as follows:

	US Benefit Plans				Non-US Benefit Plan			
	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,		Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
Service cost	\$ 0.9	\$ 1.2	\$ 3.4	\$ 3.6	\$	\$	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
Interest cost	2.1	2.0	6.5	6.1	0.5	0.7	1.8	2.1
Expected return on plan assets	(2.5)	(2.2)	(7.4)	(6.6)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(2.6)	(2.7)
Curtailment	1.3		1.3					
Other	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6
Net periodic pension expense	\$ 2.0	\$ 1.5	\$ 5.1	\$ 4.4	\$ (0.1)	\$	\$ (0.3)	\$ 0.1

On July 17, 2006, an amendment to the Company's US defined benefit plans for all of the Company's employees, except for Tool segment employees and IBEW employees within the Safety Products Group, was approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The amendment will freeze service accruals for these employees as of December 31, 2006. The employees will however continue to accrue benefits resulting from future salary increases through 2016. As a result of the amendment, the Company was required to recognize a curtailment loss under SFAS No. 88, Employers Accounting for Settlements and Curtailments of Defined Benefit Plans and for Termination Benefits due to the recognition of prior service costs. The Company recognized a curtailment loss of \$1.3 million measured at July 1, 2006, which is recorded in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and is recognized in the table above, reflecting the unamortized portion of prior benefit changes. The rereasurement of these defined benefit plans at July 1, 2006 as a result of the amendment generated a \$0.8 million reduction in pension expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006. The rereasurement included a change in the weighted average discount rate from 5.75% used at year-end 2005 to 6.5% at the July 1, 2006 measurement date, the impact of which is included in the table above. The PBO was reduced by \$24.0 million and the ABO by \$16.0 million as a result of these changes.

The Company contributed \$10.0 million and \$5.3 million to its U.S. benefit plans and \$1.1 million and \$2.3 million to its non-U.S. benefit plans during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

8. DEBT

Short-term borrowings are summarized as follows:

	September 30,	December 31,
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	2006	2005
Amended Credit Agreement	\$	\$
Other foreign lines of credit	10.5	6.6
Total short-term borrowings	\$ 10.5	\$ 6.6

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On February 3, 2006, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (Amended Credit Agreement) and terminated the previous Revolving Credit Facility. The Amended Credit Agreement initially provided for borrowings of \$110.0 million and matures March 31, 2009. Borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement bear interest, at the Company's option, at either the Base Rate or LIBOR, plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin ranges from .25% to 1.00% for Base Rate borrowings and 1.50% to 2.25% for LIBOR borrowings depending on the Company's total indebtedness to capital ratio. Pursuant to the Company's right in the Amended Credit Agreement to request a \$15 million increase in the aggregate commitments, effective July 17, 2006, the Amended Credit Agreement was increased from \$110.0 million to \$125.0 million.

The Amended Credit Agreement contains certain financial covenants for each fiscal quarter ending on or after December 31, 2005 that include maintaining an interest coverage ratio of not less than 2.5 through September 30, 2006 and 3.0 thereafter. The Company has no borrowings outstanding under the Amended Credit Agreement as of September 30, 2006 and is in compliance with all covenants.

Weighted average interest rates on short-term borrowings were 8.75% and 7.25% at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively.

Long-term borrowings are summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Private placement – fixed rate	\$ 230.7	\$ 287.9
Private placement – floating rate	50.0	50.0
Loan agreement (described below)	97.3	91.4
Other	1.0	2.0
Total contractual debt obligations	379.0	431.3
Fair value of interest rate swaps	(5.3)	(6.9)
Unamortized balance of terminated fair value interest rate swaps	1.4	4.2
Total long-term borrowings, including current portion	375.1	428.6
Less: Current maturities	(53.2)	(66.0)
Less: Financial services – borrowings	(146.8)	(158.9)
Total long-term borrowings	\$ 175.1	\$ 203.7

On March 24, 2005, E-One, Inc. (E-One), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Federal Signal Corporation, entered into an agreement with Banc of America Leasing & Capital, LLC (the Loan Agreement) with respect to a nonrecourse loan facility (the Facility). E-One's indebtedness and other obligations under the Loan Agreement are payable out of certain customer leases of emergency equipment and other collateral as described in the Loan Agreement. On March 24, 2005, E-One borrowed \$75 million under the Facility. The outstanding loan balance declines naturally as customer leases are repaid. Under the Loan Agreement, E-One may borrow additional amounts under the Facility, at the discretion of the lender, in an amount equal to 95% of the net present value of any additional customer leases included under the Facility. E-One borrowed an additional \$29.2 million on December 15, 2005 and \$23.6 million on September 27, 2006. In the nine month period to September 30, 2006, \$17.7 million in lease payments have been applied to reduce the Facility balance to \$97.3 million as of September 30, 2006.

The Loan Agreement contains covenants and events of default that are ordinary and customary for similar credit facilities. At the election of E-One, the Facility bears interest at a fixed rate or a floating LIBOR rate. The \$97.3 million outstanding at September 30, 2006 in the Facility bore interest at a 30-day floating LIBOR rate plus 1.35% (6.68% as of September 30, 2006). The obligations of E-One under the Loan Agreement are nonrecourse to E-One and the Company, except with respect to certain representations and warranties. E-One's recourse obligations

under the Loan Agreement are guaranteed by the Company. The Company intends to continue to use this facility as a source of liquidity as new qualifying leases are written.

In connection with the closing of the initial Loan Agreement in 2005, the Company utilized the proceeds from the initial funding of the Loan Agreement to repay approximately \$63.0 million outstanding under its previous revolving credit facility, and the remainder of the proceeds were used by the Company for general corporate purposes.

On March 23, 2006 the Company paid \$40.0 million on a \$65.0 million Private Placement note maturing in November 2006. Accrued interest with the payment was \$0.8 million.

For each of the above Private Placement notes, significant covenants consist of a maximum debt-to-capitalization ratio and minimum net worth. At September 30, 2006, all of the Company's retained earnings were free of any restrictions and the Company

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was in compliance with the financial covenants and agreements. The Private Placement borrowings bear interest at fixed and floating rates ranging from 4.93% to 6.79% and mature between 2006 and 2013.

9. GOODWILL

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, by operating segment, were as follows:

	Environmental Products	Fire Rescue	Safety Products	Tool	Total
Net book value at December 31, 2005	\$ 125.8	\$ 37.0	\$ 88.7	\$ 81.9	\$ 333.4
Translation	0.2	1.5	1.2		2.9
Net book value at September 30, 2006	\$ 126.0	\$ 38.5	\$ 89.9	\$ 81.9	\$ 336.3

10. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The components of the Company's other intangible assets as of September 30, 2006 were as follows:

	Weighted-average useful life (Years)	Gross carrying value	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying value
Amortizable:				
Developed software	6	\$ 15.3	\$ (7.8)	\$ 7.5
Patents	5-10	3.8	(3.0)	0.8
Other	3-5	1.2	(0.1)	1.1
Total		\$ 20.3	\$ (10.9)	\$ 9.4

Amortization of intangibles for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 totaled \$0.6 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, and \$0.5 million and \$1.9 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively. The Company estimates that the aggregate amortization expense will be \$2.4 million in 2006, \$2.3 million in 2007, \$2.2 million in 2008, \$1.6 million in 2009, \$1.0 million in 2010 and \$1.5 million thereafter.

Other intangible assets are included in the condensed consolidated balance sheets within Other deferred charges and assets.

11. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

To manage interest costs, the Company utilizes interest rate swaps in combination with its funded debt. Interest rate swaps executed in conjunction with long-term private placements maturing between 2006 and 2012 effectively converted fixed rate debt to variable rate debt (fair value hedges). The Company is also party to agreements with financial institutions to swap interest rates in which the Company pays interest at a fixed rate on debt maturing between 2006 and 2010 and receives interest at variable LIBOR rates (cash flow hedges).

On March 21, 2006 the Company terminated a fair value swap for cash payments of \$1.6 million. The swap generated a deferred loss of \$1.6 million to be amortized over the remaining life of the underlying debt which matures in December 2012.

The Company designates foreign currency forward exchange contracts as fair value hedges to protect against the variability in exchange rates on existing assets and liabilities and unrecognized firm commitments denominated in foreign currencies maturing between 2006 and 2007. The Company also manages the volatility of cash flows caused by fluctuations in currency rates by entering into foreign currency exchange forward and option contracts. These derivative instruments hedge portions of the Company's anticipated third party purchases and forecast intercompany sales denominated in foreign currencies maturing between 2006 and 2007.

The Company terminated foreign exchange hedges for net cash proceeds and loss of \$0.1 million and net gains of \$1.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006, respectively.

The following table summarizes the Company's derivative instruments as of September 30, 2006:

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	Notional amount	Fair value
Interest rate contracts:		
Fair value swaps	\$ 165.7	\$ (8.1)
Cash flow swaps	105.0	2.2
Total interest rate contracts	\$ 270.7	\$ (5.9)
Foreign currency contracts:		
Cash flow forwards	\$ 13.1	\$ (0.5)
Fair value forwards	10.9	
Options	12.5	
Total foreign currency contracts	\$ 36.5	\$ (0.5)

The Company expects \$0.5 million of pre-tax net losses that are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income as of September 30, 2006 to be reclassified into earnings during the next twelve months.

12. RESTRUCTURING CHARGES

In 2004, the Company announced the implementation of a number of initiatives including restructuring of certain operations and dispositions of certain assets. The 2004 restructuring initiatives focused on plant consolidations and product rationalization in order to streamline the Company's operations; the actions taken were aimed at improving the profitability of the fire rescue and European tooling businesses as well as improving the Company's overhead cost structure. The asset dispositions consisted of asset sales of certain operations the Company considered no longer integral to the long-term strategy of its business. These restructuring initiatives were complete as of December 31, 2005.

The following table summarizes the 2004 restructuring actions taken and the pre-tax charges (credits) to expense for 2004 and 2005.

Group	Initiative	Pre-tax restructuring charges		
		Year ended December 31, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2005	Total charges
Fire Rescue	Closure of the production facilities located in Preble, New York and consolidation of U.S. production of fire rescue vehicles into the Ocala, Florida operations; completed in the first quarter of 2005	\$ 5.4	\$ 0.9	\$ 6.3
Tool	Reducing manufacturing activities related to tooling products in France and consolidation production to its Portugal facility; completed in the fourth quarter of 2005	1.2	(0.2)	1.0
Corporate	Planning and organizing restructuring activities	0.4		0.4

\$ 7.0 \$ 0.7 \$ 7.7

In the second quarter of 2006, the Company announced plans to close its Red Deer, Alberta fire truck facility. The Company has incurred \$0.7 million of expense in the three month period ended September 30, 2006 in relation to this closure. The final production at the facility will occur in the fourth quarter of 2006 and the Company does not expect to incur further material costs in relation to the closure.

13. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The following table presents the operating results of the Company's discontinued operations for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

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	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	9/30/06	9/30/05	9/30/06	9/30/05
Net sales	\$ 9.0	\$ 16.1	\$ 43.0	\$ 47.4
Costs and expenses	(9.9)	(24.1)	(64.4)	(67.2)
Loss before income taxes	(0.9)	(8.0)	(21.4)	(19.8)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(0.3)	4.4	4.3	7.3
Loss on discontinued operations and disposal	\$ (1.2)	\$ (3.6)	\$ (17.1)	\$ (12.5)

In December 2005, the Company determined that its investment in the refuse business, operating under the Leach brand name, is no longer strategic. The assets of this business were held for sale as of December 31, 2005. In August 2006, the Company completed the sale of certain Leach refuse truck body business assets. The transaction included specified inventories and equipment and responsibility of the Wisconsin office and associated employees. The transaction did not include the Company's Alberta manufacturing facility or Shanghai refuse joint venture. The loss from discontinued operations in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 includes \$0.4 million and \$10.9 million respectively, of after tax impairment charges related to the disposal of the refuse assets. Combined with the charges taken in the year ended December 31, 2005 this brings the total of after tax impairment charges related to the disposal of this business to \$45.0 million.

In December 2005, the Company completed the closure of operations at Federal APD do Brasil, LTDA. This business produced parking systems for the local market primarily in Brazil.

The Company initiated a restructuring in 2004 to consolidate the production of all refuse vehicles into its facility in Medicine Hat, Alberta. The following table summarizes the restructuring actions taken and the pre-tax charges to expense in 2004 and 2005 relating to this initiative:

Initiative	Pre-tax restructuring charges in 2004	Pre-tax restructuring charges in 2005	Total pre-tax restructuring charges
Closure of refuse truck production facility in Oshkosh, Wisconsin and consolidation into its facility in Medicine Hat, Alberta	\$ 8.4	\$ 2.0	\$ 10.4

The 2005 restructuring charge includes \$0.1 million and \$1.3 million of charges incurred for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005, respectively. The restructuring initiative was completed in the fourth quarter of 2005. The restructuring charge is included in losses on discontinued operations.

The following table shows an analysis of assets and liabilities of discontinued operations as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005:

(\$ in millions)	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Current assets	\$ 5.3	\$ 26.8
Properties and equipment	3.1	6.8
Long-term assets	17.6	5.8
Total assets	\$ 26.0	\$ 39.4

Current liabilities	\$	5.1	\$	12.5
Long-term liabilities		11.3		11.8
Total liabilities	\$	16.4	\$	24.3

14. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is subject to various claims, other pending and possible legal actions for product liability and other damages and other matters arising out of the conduct of the Company's business. The Company believes, based on current knowledge and after consultation with counsel, that the outcome of such claims and actions will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or the results of operations. However, in the event of unexpected future developments, it is possible that the ultimate resolution of such matters, if unfavorable, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

The Company has been sued in Chicago, Illinois by firefighters seeking damages claiming that exposure to the Company's sirens has impaired their hearing and that the sirens are therefore defective. There are presently 33 cases filed during the period 1999-2004, involving a total of 2,498 plaintiffs pending in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. Of that total number, 18 plaintiffs have been dismissed outright and another 36 plaintiffs appeared in duplicate cases. These plaintiffs were dismissed from the duplicate cases. The plaintiffs' attorneys have threatened to bring more suits in the future. The Company believes that these product liability suits have no merit and that sirens are necessary in emergency situations and save lives. The discovery phase of

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the litigation recommenced in 2004 and remains ongoing; the Company is aggressively defending the matters. The judge denied plaintiff's motion to assert a claim for punitive damages on February 7, 2006. On October 19, 2006, four New York fire fighters filed a complaint for hearing loss against Federal Signal and twelve additional named defendants in the Supreme Court of Kings County, New York. The Company successfully defended approximately 41 similar cases in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1999 resulting in a series of unanimous jury verdicts in favor of the Company.

15. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table summarizes the information used in computing basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Numerator for both basic and diluted earnings per share computations:				
Net income	\$ 9.2	\$ 10.3	\$ 7.4	\$ 21.3
Denominator for basic earnings per share weighted average shares outstanding	47.9	48.2	48.1	48.3
Effect of employee stock options (dilutive potential common shares)		0.1		
Denominator for diluted earnings per share adjusted shares	47.9	48.3	48.1	48.3

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average common shares outstanding plus additional common shares that would have been outstanding assuming the exercise of in-the-money stock options. There are total options outstanding of 2.8 million and 2.7 million as of September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

16. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes the Company's operations by segment for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net revenue				
Safety Products	\$ 77.8	\$ 67.1	\$ 221.8	\$ 205.3
Fire Rescue	86.0	91.1	260.6	263.4
Environmental Products	95.9	87.4	297.1	259.2
Tool	38.7	40.0	121.9	122.2
Total net revenue	\$ 298.4	\$ 285.6	\$ 901.4	\$ 850.1
Operating income (loss)				
Safety Products	\$ 10.6	\$ 16.1	\$ 28.6	\$ 33.2
Fire Rescue	2.3	1.8	2.5	(1.4)
Environmental Products	9.1	6.3	27.4	22.1

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Tool	3.2	4.7	10.7	12.7
Corporate expense	(5.7)	(6.0)	(15.9)	(16.4)
Total operating income	19.5	22.9	53.3	50.2
Interest expense	(5.9)	(5.9)	(18.1)	(17.9)
Other expense	(0.6)	(0.2)	(1.1)	(0.4)
Income before income taxes	\$ 13.0	\$ 16.8	\$ 34.1	\$ 31.9

There have been no material changes in total assets from the amount disclosed in the Company's last annual report.

17. COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES

The Company issues product performance warranties to customers with the sale of its products. The specific terms and conditions of these warranties vary depending upon the product sold and country in which the Company conducts business, with warranty periods generally ranging from 6 months to 5 years. The Company estimates the costs that may be incurred under its basic limited warranty and records a liability in the amount of such costs at the time the sale of the related product is recognized. Factors that affect the Company's warranty liability include the number of units under warranty from time to time, historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims and costs per claim. The Company periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts as necessary.

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Changes in the Company's warranty liabilities for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Balance at January 1	\$ 12.1	\$ 11.1
Provisions to expense	8.0	9.5
Actual costs incurred	(10.0)	(8.3)
Balance at September 30	\$ 10.1	\$ 12.3

The Company guarantees the debt of a third-party dealer that sells the Company's vehicles. The notional amounts of the guaranteed debt as of September 30, 2006 totaled \$0.7 million. No losses have been incurred as of September 30, 2006.

The Company also provides residual value guarantees on vehicles sold to certain customers. Proceeds received in excess of the fair value of the guarantee are deferred and amortized into income ratably over the life of the guarantee. The Company recorded these transactions as operating leases and recognized liabilities equal to the fair value of the guarantees. The notional amounts of the residual value guarantees totaled \$2.6 million as of September 30, 2006. No losses have been incurred as of September 30, 2006. The guarantees expire between 2006 and 2010.

The Dallas Fort Worth (DFW) airport has given Federal APD a notice of non-performance and default regarding the \$18.0 million contract for installation of a new parking and revenue control system at the airport, and demanded that Federal APD cure its alleged non-performance. The DFW airport also provided a copy of the non-performance and default letter to the Company's surety carrier. The non-performance and default claim relates principally to certain disagreements as to the content and flexibility of the revenue reporting features of the system. Federal APD disputes that there is any basis under the contract for the non-performance or default as alleged by DFW. Neither Federal APD or DFW has taken any contractual steps, prescribed as remedy to the non-performance and default notice, to try to terminate the contract, and the parties are currently working together to implement the next phase of contract performance. We are in active discussions with the customer and are confident that we will be able to resolve the outstanding issues without a material adverse financial impact.

18. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, *Inventory Costs*, which amends ARB 43, Chapter 4, *Inventory Pricing*. SFAS No. 151 clarifies the treatment of abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted materials to be treated as current-period charges. The provisions of SFAS No. 151 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company currently applies overhead based upon actual rates excluding the influences of abnormal shutdown periods. The Company has applied the provisions of SFAS No. 151 as of January 1, 2006, its adoption has no material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations and statement of financial position.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, *Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets* which was effective for fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The statement eliminates the exception from fair value measurement for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets in APB 29 and replaces it with an exception for exchanges that do not have commercial substance. The Company has applied the provisions of SFAS No. 153 as of January 1, 2006 and has determined that the statement does not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations or consolidated financial position.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation Number 47 (FIN 47), *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations*. FIN 47 provides clarification regarding the meaning of the term *conditional asset retirement obligation* as used in SFAS 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. FIN 47 is effective no later than the end of the Company's fiscal year ending December 31, 2006. The Company has determined that the adoption will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations and

statement of financial position.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS 154, Accounting for Changes and Error Corrections a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3. SFAS 154 changes the requirements with regard to the accounting for and reporting a change in an accounting principle. The provisions of SFAS 154 require, unless impracticable, retrospective application to prior periods presented in financial statements for all voluntary changes in an accounting principle and changes required by the adoption of a new accounting pronouncement in the unusual instance that the new pronouncement does not indicate a specific transition method. SFAS 154 also requires that a change in depreciation, amortization or depletion method for long-lived, non-financial assets be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate, which requires prospective application of the new method. SFAS

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154 is effective for all changes in an accounting principle made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company adopted SFAS 154 effective January 1, 2006. The adoption had no material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations and statement of financial position.

In July 2006, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN 48 also prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The new FASB standard also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The provisions of FIN 48 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company intends to adopt the FIN 48 effective January 1, 2007 and has not yet determined the impact, if any, this adoption will have.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements (SAB 108). SAB 108 provides guidance on how prior year misstatements should be taken into consideration when quantifying misstatements in current year financial statements for purposes of determining whether the current year's financial statements are materially misstated. SAB 108 requires registrants to apply the new guidance for the first time that it identifies material errors in existence at the beginning of the first fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006 by correcting those errors through a one-time cumulative effect adjustment to beginning-of-year retained earnings. The Company does not expect SAB 108 to have a material impact on its results of operations or financial position.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the FASB having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. This Statement is required to be adopted by the Company in the first quarter of its fiscal year 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting SFAS 157.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R). SFAS 158 requires an employer to recognize a plan's funded status in its statement of financial position, measure a plan's assets and obligations as of the end of the employer's fiscal year and recognize the changes in a defined benefit postretirement plan's funded status in comprehensive income in the year in which the changes occur. SFAS 158's requirement to recognize the funded status of a benefit plan and new disclosure requirements are effective as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006. The requirement to measure plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end statement of financial position is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. The Company estimates that the adjustment to other comprehensive income for the year ending December 31, 2006, as a result of adopting SFAS 158 will be a loss in the range of \$15 million to \$20 million. The Company does not expect SFAS 158 to have a material impact on its results of operations or financial position.

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

Federal Signal Corporation (the Company) manufactures safety, signaling and communication equipment; fire rescue vehicles; a broad range of municipal and industrial cleaning vehicles and tool products. Due to technology, marketing, distribution and product application synergies, the Company's business units are organized and managed in four operating segments: Safety Products, Fire Rescue, Environmental Products and Tool. The Company also provides customer and dealer financing to support the sale of vehicles.

Consolidated Results of Operations

The following table presents the Company's results of operations for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively (in millions):

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net revenue	\$ 298.4	\$ 285.6	\$ 901.4	\$ 850.1
Cost of sales	(218.3)	(215.2)	(666.5)	(638.7)
Gross profit	80.1	70.4	234.9	211.4
Operating expenses	(60.6)	(47.5)	(181.6)	(160.5)
Restructuring charges				(0.7)
Operating income	19.5	22.9	53.3	50.2
Interest expense	(5.9)	(5.9)	(18.1)	(17.9)
Other expense	(0.6)	(0.2)	(1.1)	(0.4)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(9.6)	1.9
Income from continuing operations	10.4	13.9	24.5	33.8
Loss from discontinued operations and disposal, net of tax	(1.2)	(3.6)	(17.1)	(12.5)
Net income	\$ 9.2	\$ 10.3	\$ 7.4	\$ 21.3
Other data:				
Operating margin	6.5%	8.0%	5.9%	5.9%
Earnings per share - continuing operations	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.70

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Analysis of orders:				
Total orders	\$ 284.9	\$ 267.9	\$ 934.3	\$ 836.7
Change in orders year on year	6%		12%	
Change in US municipal and government orders year over year	(8)%		7%	
Change in US industrial and commercial orders year over year	7%		14%	
Change in non-US orders year over year	26%		17%	

Revenue increased 4% in the third quarter of 2006 compared to the third quarter of 2005 and 6% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 from the same period in the prior year attributable to a higher volume of safety and environmental product shipments and increased pricing across all reportable segments.

Operating income decreased to \$19.5 million in the third quarter of 2006 from \$22.9 million in the third quarter of 2005, driven by a \$6.7 million pre-tax gain on the sale of two product lines included in the prior year results. Excluding the gain, operating income increased 20% over the comparable period due to improved pricing, increased sales volume and the recovery of costs from certain suppliers relating to a large Fire Rescue contract which was substantially completed in 2004. The Company also amended its US defined benefit pension plan, which resulted in a curtailment of pension benefits for employees and a re-measurement of the Company's pension plan costs. In the third quarter, the pension curtailment resulted in a \$1.3 million pre-tax curtailment loss, and the re-measurement reduced pre-tax pension expense by \$0.8 million due to a decline in the weighted average discount rate since the end of 2005, when the last re-measurement occurred. For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, operating income increased to \$53.3 million, compared to \$50.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2005,

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or \$43.5 million if the gain from sale of the product lines in 2005 is excluded, as a result of improved operating results in the Safety Products, Fire Rescue and Environmental Products segments.

Interest expense in the third quarter of 2006 of \$5.9 million was in line with the same quarter last year, and was \$18.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to the \$17.9 million in the same period in the prior year, due to the rise in short-term borrowing rates, partially offset by lower average borrowings.

The Company's annual effective tax rate for continuing operations was 28.1% and (6.1%) for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The effective tax rate of (6.1%) in 2005 reflected a benefit of \$6.0 million primarily due to a reduction in reserves in the second quarter associated with the completion of an audit of the Company's U.S. tax returns, which encompassed the years 1999-2003, a \$1.6 million benefit recorded to recognize the differences that existed between the recorded deferred tax liabilities and the amount that should have been recorded based on an analysis of timing differences between financial reporting and tax reporting, as well as the effect of tax-exempt municipal income and a favorable adjustment to the Company's recorded tax liabilities resulting from a reduction in Finnish legislated tax rates.

Income from continuing operations was \$10.4 million, or \$0.22 per share, for the third quarter of 2006 compared to \$13.9 million from continuing operations, or \$0.29 per share for the same quarter last year. The 2005 result includes a \$6.5 million after-tax gain, or \$0.13 per share, related to the sale of two product lines. For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company reported income of \$24.5 million or \$0.51 per share from continuing operations. In the comparable period of 2005, the Company recorded income of \$33.8 million or \$0.70 per share from continuing operations, including a \$7.6 million or \$0.16 per share in tax related benefits itemized in the previous paragraph and \$0.01 per share in after-tax restructuring charges. The decrease in earnings from continuing operations for the nine month period is primarily attributable to the absence of the aforementioned tax benefits and the gain recorded on the sale of the product lines in the prior year period. Also contributing to the decrease is a \$1.8 million impact of expensing stock options in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R). The Company adopted SFAS 123(R) effective January 1, 2006 using the modified prospective method.

The loss from discontinued operations was \$1.2 million in the third quarter of 2006 compared to \$3.6 million in the prior year period, and \$17.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to \$12.5 million in the same period of 2005. The loss for 2006 includes \$10.9 million of after-tax impairment charges related to the disposal of the refuse assets.

Orders and Backlog

Orders increased 6% in the third quarter of 2006 to \$284.9 million from \$267.9 million in the prior year period. US municipal and governmental orders declined 8% in the quarter. Strong demand for street sweepers and water blasting equipment was offset by lower fire rescue and sewer cleaner orders. Year to date US municipal and government orders rose 7% versus 2005.

US industrial and commercial orders increased 7% from the prior year quarter with improvement in nearly all major product lines including hazardous area lighting, industrial signaling and communications products, parking systems, water blasting equipment, and amber vehicle lighting. Year to date US industrial and commercial orders are up 14% versus 2005.

Orders from non-US markets rose sharply to \$104.0 million in the third quarter of 2006, up 26% from the same quarter last year. The increase was primarily due to strong international demand for Bronto aerial apparatus and police products. International orders are volatile and make quarterly comparisons difficult. Year to date non-US orders are up 17% versus 2005.

Quarter-end backlog remained strong at \$421.9 million, although it declined 4% from the end of the second quarter of 2006. Year to date backlog increased \$31.9 million.

Safety Products

The following table summarizes the Safety Products Group's operating results for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively (dollars in millions):

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	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Total orders	\$ 73.7	\$ 60.0	\$ 232.8	\$ 193.9
US orders	45.2	40.3	142.8	124.3
Non-US orders	28.5	19.7	90.0	69.6
Net revenue	77.8	67.1	221.8	205.3
Operating income	10.6	16.1	28.6	33.2
Operating margin	13.6%	24.0%	12.9%	16.2%

Orders improved 23% in the third quarter of 2006 and 20% in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to the comparable periods in 2005 with strength across all product lines, including industrial signaling and communications, hazardous area lighting, police products, warning systems, and parking systems.

The 16% revenue increase in the third quarter of 2006 compared to the third quarter of 2005 was led by police products globally and by industrial electrical products. Year over year increases in these and other product lines were partially offset by the absence of \$2.6 million of revenue from two industrial lighting product lines which were divested in the third quarter of 2005.

The operating margin decrease resulted from the inclusion of a \$6.7 million gain on the sale of the industrial lighting product lines in the prior year comparable period. Excluding the gain, the operating margins are just slightly lower than in the prior year period due to a less favorable mix of products sold in the quarter.

Fire Rescue

The following table summarizes the Fire Rescue Group's operating results for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively (dollars in millions):

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Total orders	\$ 81.7	\$ 79.3	\$ 261.5	\$ 252.5
US orders	35.2	46.4	140.8	155.4
Non-US orders	46.5	32.9	120.7	97.1
Net revenue	86.0	91.1	260.6	263.4
Operating income (loss)	2.3	1.8	2.5	(1.4)
Operating margin	2.7%	2.0%	1.0%	(0.5)%

Orders were 3% above the prior year quarter. The group is experiencing strong aerial product demand as the Bronto articulated aerial apparatus business continues to grow, particularly in European and Asian markets. The decline in US sales reflects the effects of continuing changes in the Company's dealer channel structure and policies, and delays in timing of releasing federal grants.

Revenue in the third quarter of 2006 declined 6% from the comparable quarter in 2005. The reduction was due to lower shipments of units in the US, partly offset by increased prices and higher aerial sales in international markets.

The operating margin improvement in the third quarter of 2006 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared with the same periods in 2005 reflects a \$1.6 million benefit from the recovery of costs from certain suppliers relating to a large contract substantially completed in 2004. The benefit was partially offset by \$0.7 million of costs incurred in the closure of a production facility in Red Deer, Alberta, which is expected to be completed by year end. Excluding these items, operating margin was 1.6% for the quarter, lower than in the prior year period as higher realized pricing has been offset by increased material costs and lower unit shipments from the Ocala production facility.

Environmental Products

The following table summarizes the Environmental Products Group's operating results for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively (dollars in millions):

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	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Total orders	\$ 90.4	\$ 89.7	\$ 317.8	\$ 268.1
US orders	71.6	70.0	240.2	195.1
Non-US orders	18.8	19.7	77.6	73.0
Net revenue	95.9	87.4	297.1	259.2
Operating income	9.1	6.3	27.4	22.1
Operating margin	9.5%	7.2%	9.2%	8.5%

Orders of \$90.4 million in the third quarter of 2006 were 1% above the prior year quarter, and in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 orders increased by 19% compared to the same period in the prior year, despite a large sweeper order for Kuwait which boosted orders in the prior year periods and the increase in orders caused by the Hurricane Katrina cleanup activity in 2005. Demand in the quarter was particularly strong for street sweepers and water blasting equipment.

Revenue grew 10% in the third quarter compared with the same period in 2005 and by 15% in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared with the same period in 2005 with higher shipment volumes of sewer cleaners, vacuum trucks and waterblasting equipment. Price increases implemented to recover increased material and component costs also contributed to the revenue growth. The operating margin improvement for the third quarter of 2006 was driven by higher production levels although the group continues to incur elevated costs to support growth initiatives including an ERP system implementation, global expansion, and product development.

Tool

The following table summarizes the Tool Group's operating results for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively (dollars in millions):

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Total orders	\$ 39.1	\$ 38.9	\$ 122.2	\$ 122.2
US orders	28.9	28.5	90.5	88.0
Non-US orders	10.2	10.4	31.7	34.2
Net revenue	38.7	40.0	121.9	122.2
Operating income	3.2	4.7	10.7	12.7
Operating margin	8.3%	11.8%	8.8%	10.4%

Orders and revenue in the third quarter of 2006 and in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 were essentially unchanged from the comparable period in 2005, with stronger sales to US die component tooling customers, offset by weaker sales to automotive-related customers in Europe and Asia. Revenue from cutting tools was flat with the prior year period. Operating margin declined from the prior year due to lower international sales volumes and because price increases did not fully offset higher material costs and operating expenses. At quarter end, the productivity issues which have impacted the business during the past several months had been resolved. Also impacting margins were higher overhead costs relative to revenue as global expansion initiatives progress.

Corporate Expenses

Corporate expenses were reduced to \$5.7 million for the third quarter of 2006 compared to \$6.0 million for the third quarter of 2005 and to \$15.9 million from \$16.4 million for the nine month period ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The reductions in the third quarter and the nine months ended September 30, 2006 reflect lower legal costs associated with the Company's ongoing hearing loss litigation and improved collections on outstanding lease financing receivables.

Restructuring and Discontinued Operations

The loss from discontinued operations was \$1.2 million in the third quarter of 2006 compared to \$3.6 million in the prior year period, and \$17.1 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to \$12.5 million in the same period of 2005.

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In August 2006, the Company completed the sale of certain Leach refuse truck body business assets. The transaction included specified inventories and equipment, including responsibility of the Wisconsin office and associated employees. The transaction did not include the Company's Alberta manufacturing facility or Shanghai refuse joint venture. The 2006 three and nine months loss from discontinued operations includes \$0.4 million and \$10.9 million of after tax impairment charges related to the disposal of the refuse assets, respectively.

In continuing operations, the Company incurred no net restructuring charges in the third quarter of 2006 or 2005, or in the nine month period ended September 30, 2006 compared with \$0.7 million in the same period of 2005.

Seasonality of Company's Business

Certain of the Company's businesses are susceptible to the influences of seasonal buying or delivery patterns. The Company's businesses which tend to have lower sales in the first calendar quarter compared to other quarters as a result of these influences are street sweeping, outdoor warning, municipal emergency signal products, parking systems and fire rescue products.

Financial Position, Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company utilizes its operating cash flow and available borrowings under its revolving credit facility for working capital needs of its operations, capital expenditures, strategic acquisitions of companies operating in markets related to those already served, debt repayments, share repurchases and dividends. The Company anticipates that its financial resources and major sources of liquidity, including cash flow from operations and borrowing capacity, will continue to be adequate to meet its operating and capital needs in addition to its financial commitments.

The following table summarizes the Company's cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively (in millions):

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Operating cash flow	\$ 14.7	\$ 39.2
Investing, net	(16.6)	3.5
Borrowing activity, net	(48.7)	(3.3)
Treasury stock purchases	(12.0)	(5.0)
Dividends	(8.7)	(10.6)
Other, net	(0.5)	0.6
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (71.8)	\$ 24.4

For the first nine months, cash flows from operations were \$14.7 million year to date compared to \$39.2 million in 2005. The year to date change reflects increased working capital on higher vehicle inventories compared to the prior year and an \$11.1 million contribution to the Company's pension plan compared to a \$7.6 million contribution in the nine months ended September 30, 2005. In 2005 net capital expenditures were reduced by property disposals totaling \$7.8 million, there were no significant property disposals in 2006. During the quarter, the Company repurchased \$6.0 million of stock under a supplemental 400,000 share Board resolution approved in July, 2006. Treasury stock purchases reflect the Company's policy to purchase shares to offset the dilutive effects of stock based compensation. At September 30, 2006, primary working capital, which includes trade accounts receivable and inventory, less accounts payable and customer deposits totaled \$256.1 million, versus \$228.9 million at the end of the comparable prior year period. The increase is a result of higher sales volume and more stock vehicles on hand at quarter end. Cash balances on September 30, 2006 totaled \$20.1 million, down from \$39.3 million at September 30, 2005. The cash reduction in the period reflects increased working capital requirements, the repurchase of \$12.0 million of Company stock and a \$40 million payment on a private placement note.

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Manufacturing debt net of cash as a percent of capitalization totaled 37% at the end of the quarter, down slightly from 38% at the end of the second quarter. At September 30, 2006, no amounts were drawn against the Company's \$125 million Amended Credit Agreement revolving credit line, and the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants. The Company borrowed \$23.6 million in September, 2006 from the Banc of America leasing facility. In November 2006, a \$25 million tranche of the Company's private placement borrowings will mature. The Company intends to repay this amount using a combination of cash flow from operations and borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement revolving credit line.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table presents a summary of the Company's contractual obligations (in millions):

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Short-term obligations	\$ 10.5	\$ 6.6
Long-term debt obligations	379.0	431.3
Operating lease obligations	28.4	31.1
Fair value of interest rate swaps	5.9	6.7
Fair value of foreign currency contracts	0.5	(1.4)
	\$ 424.3	\$ 474.3

Refer to Footnote 17 of the financial statements included in Part I of this Form 10-Q for a discussion of the Company's commercial commitments (guarantees).

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

As of September 30, 2006, there were no material changes to the Company's critical accounting policies and estimates disclosed in its Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company is subject to market risk associated with changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. To mitigate this risk, the Company utilizes interest rate swaps and foreign currency forward and option contracts. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes and is not party to leveraged derivatives.

The Company manages its exposure to interest rate movements by maintaining a proportionate relationship between fixed-rate debt to total debt within established percentages. The Company uses funded fixed-rate borrowings as well as interest rate swap agreements to balance its overall fixed-to-floating interest rate mix.

Of the Company's debt at September 30, 2006, \$146.8 million was used to support financial services assets.

The Company also has foreign exchange exposures related to buying and selling in currencies other than the local currency in which it operates. The Company utilizes foreign currency forward and option contracts to manage risks associated with sales and purchase commitments as well as forecasted transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

The information contained under the caption "Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments" included in Item 2 of this Form 10-Q discusses the changes in the Company's exposure to market risk during the nine months ended September 30, 2006. For additional information, refer to the discussion contained under the caption "Market Risk Management" included in Item 7 of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2006. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2006. As a matter of practice, the Company's management continues to review and document disclosure controls and procedures, including internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. From time to time, the Company may make changes aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the controls and to ensure that the systems evolve with the business. During the quarter, Robert L. Burkhardt, Vice President of Internal Audit, was appointed to the position of Vice President Finance, Safety Products. The Company is currently engaged in a search to fill the open Vice President of Internal Audit position. During the quarter ended September 30, 2006, there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Footnote 14 of the financial statements included in Part I of this Form 10-Q is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in the risk factors described in Item 1A ("Risk Factors") of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

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

The program to repurchase 350,000 shares was approved by the Board of Directors on February 9, 2006. The Company disclosed this plan to repurchase shares to offset the dilution impact of stock based compensation in its Form 10-K filed on February 23, 2006. On July 17, 2006, the Board approved a supplemental share repurchase of up to 400,000 shares before December 31, 2006. The repurchase plan was completed during the quarter ended September 30, 2006.

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Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (a)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased
Mar. 2006	175,000	\$ 18.05	175,000	
May 2006	175,000	17.50	175,000	
July 2006	179,700	15.22	179,700	
Aug. 2006	220,500	14.65	220,500	
Sept. Dec. 2006				
Total	750,200	\$ 16.27	750,200	

Item 5. Other Information.

On October 27, 2006, the Company issued a press release with respect to the results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 as well as other financial and statistical information with respect to its business and operations. A copy of the press release is filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this report.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit 31.1	CEO Certification under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
Exhibit 31.2	CFO Certification under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
Exhibit 32.1	CEO Certification of Periodic Report under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
Exhibit 32.2	CFO Certification of Periodic Report under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
Exhibit 99.1	Press Release dated October 27, 2006

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SIGNATURE

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

Federal Signal Corporation

Date: October 27, 2006 By: /s/ Stephanie K. Kushner

Stephanie K. Kushner, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1	CEO Certification under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, is filed herewith.
31.2	CFO Certification under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, is filed herewith.
32.1	CEO Certification of Periodic Report under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, is filed herewith.
32.2	CFO Certification of Periodic Report under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, is filed herewith.
99.1	Press Release dated October 27, 2006