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COMPANY CONFORMED NAME: ALLSTAR SYSTEMS INC
CENTRAL INDEX KEY: 0001020017
STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION: WHOLESALE-COMPUTER & PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT & SOFTWARE

[5045]

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STATE OF INCORPORATION: DE
FISCAL YEAR END: 1231

FILING VALUES:

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FORM 10-Q/A

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2000

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 0-21479

ALLSTAR SYSTEMS, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State of incorporation)

76-0515249

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

6401 SOUTHWEST FREEWAY

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Address of principal executive offices)

77074

(Zip code)

REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER INCLUDING AREA CODE: (713) 795-2000

NOT APPLICABLE

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of

1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

APPLICABLE ONLY TO REGISTRANTS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS:

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS)

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

Title	Outstanding
-----	-----
Common Stock \$.01 par value per share	As of May 19, 2000
	4,050,525 shares outstanding

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ALLSTAR SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share and par value amounts)

	MARCH 31, 2000	DECEMBER 31, 1999
	-----	-----
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,045	\$ 4,647
Accounts receivable, net	26,764	37,726
Accounts receivable - affiliates	420	423
Inventory	4,995	7,442
Deferred taxes	723	836
Sale Proceeds Receivable	14,250	

Other current assets	346	384
	-----	-----
Total current assets	51,543	51,458
Property and equipment	1,879	2,280
Other assets	174	178
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 53,596	\$ 53,916
	=====	=====

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities:

Notes payable	\$ 12,869	\$ 15,869
Accounts payable	15,004	21,687
Accrued expenses	3,555	3,896
Net liabilities related to discontinued operations	2,239	199
Income taxes payable	2,574	
Deferred service revenue	128	240
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	36,369	41,891
Deferred credit - stock warrants	195	195

Commitments and contingencies

Stockholders' equity:

Preferred stock, \$.01 par value,
5,000,000 shares authorized,
no shares issued

Common stock:

\$.01 par value, 15,000,000 shares authorized, 4,442,325 and 4,442,325 shares issued at March 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999 ...	44	44
Additional paid in capital	10,037	10,037
Unearned equity compensation	(1)	(1)
Treasury stock (391,800 and 381,800 shares, at cost) at March 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999	(986)	(972)
Retained earnings	7,938	2,722
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	17,032	11,830
	-----	-----

Total	\$ 53,596	\$ 53,916
	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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ALLSTAR SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2000	1999
	-----	-----
<S>	<C>	<C>
Total revenue	\$ 5,984	\$ 4,318
Cost of sales and services	3,599	2,862
	-----	-----
Gross profit	2,385	1,456
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,309	1,633
	-----	-----
Operating income (loss)	76	(177)
Interest expense, net of other income	15	17
	-----	-----
Income (loss) from continuing operations before provision (benefit) for income taxes	61	(194)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	19	(58)
	-----	-----
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	42	(136)
Discontinued Operations:		
Net income from discontinued operations, net of taxes ..	302	82
Gain on disposal, net of taxes	4,872	
	-----	-----
Net income (loss)	\$ 5,216	\$ (54)
	=====	=====
Net income (loss) per share:		
Basic:		
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.03)
Net income on discontinued operations	0.08	0.02

Gain on disposal, net of taxes	1.20	
	-----	-----
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 1.29	\$ (0.01)
	=====	=====
Diluted:		
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.03)
Net income on discontinued operations	0.07	0.02
Gain on disposal, net of taxes	1.14	
	-----	-----
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 1.22	\$ (0.01)
	=====	=====
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	4,048,964	4,168,925
	=====	=====
Diluted	4,287,201	4,168,925
	=====	=====

</TABLE>

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ALLSTAR SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	-----	-----
	2000	1999
	-----	-----
<S>	<C>	<C>
Net income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ 42	\$ (136)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	103	265
Deferred tax provision	113	
Changes in assets and liabilities that provided (used) cash:		
Accounts receivable, net	9,066	2,613
Accounts receivable - affiliates	(1)	(122)

Inventory	162	992
Other current assets	(18)	10
Other assets	4	
Accounts payable	(6,683)	(2,010)
Accrued expenses	(341)	471
Income taxes payable	19	
Deferred service revenue	(112)	(65)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by continuing operating activities	2,354	2,018
Net operating activities from discontinued activities	116	82
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,470	2,100
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(58)	(226)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities:	(58)	(226)
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Purchase of treasury stock	(14)	
Net decrease in notes payable	(3,000)	(792)
	-----	-----
Net cash (used in) financing activities:	(3,014)	(792)
	-----	-----
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash		
Equivalents	(602)	1,082
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,647	2,538
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 4,045	\$ 3,620
	=====	=====
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 261	\$ 254
	=====	=====
Cash paid for taxes	\$ 0	\$ 0
	=====	=====

</TABLE>

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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ALLSTAR SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Allstar Systems, Inc. and subsidiaries ("Allstar") is engaged in the sale and service of computer and telecommunication software products in the United States. During 1995 Allstar formed and incorporated Stratasoft, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary, to create and market software related to the integration of computer and telephone technologies. In January 1997, Allstar formed IT Staffing Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary, to provide temporary and permanent placement services of technical personnel. In March 1998, Allstar formed Allstar Systems Rio Grande, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary, to engage in the sale and service of computer products in western Texas and New Mexico.

A substantial portion of Allstar's sales and services are authorized under arrangements with product manufacturers. Allstar's operations are dependent upon maintaining its approved status with such manufacturers. As a result of these arrangements and arrangements with its customers, gross profit could be limited by the availability of products or allowance for volume discounts. Furthermore, net income before income taxes could be affected by changes in interest rates that underlie the credit arrangements that are used for working capital.

The condensed consolidated financial statements presented herein as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2000 are unaudited; however, all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods covered have been made and are of a normal, recurring nature. Accounting measurements at interim dates inherently involve greater reliance on estimates than at year-end. The results of the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year. The consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 1999 is derived from audited consolidated financial statements but does not include all disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles. Although management believes the disclosures are adequate, certain information and disclosures normally included in the notes to the financial statements has been condensed or omitted as permitted by the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

RECLASSIFICATIONS - Certain amounts in the consolidated financial statements presented herein have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

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

ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS - In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities- ("SFAS No. 133"). SFAS No. 133, as amended by SFAS No. 137, is effective for all fiscal quarters of fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. Management is evaluating what impact the pronouncement might have, if any, and additional adjustment or disclosures may be required when this statement is implemented.

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2. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On March 16, 2000 Allstar entered into an agreement to sell certain assets of its IT Services business located in the El Paso, Texas office and the ongoing operations of its Computer Products division. The sale transaction closed on May 19, 2000 after stockholder approval was obtained and other required conditions of closing were satisfied. Under the terms of the agreement, Allstar received a cash purchase price at closing of approximately \$16,440, including \$1,952 attributable to inventory and \$279 attributable to equipment, plus the contingent right to receive up to \$500 in proceeds from an escrow account established to satisfy the Company's liability for any breaches of the Company's representations and warranties under the agreement. The cash purchase price is subject to certain post-closing adjustments which, management estimates will result in a credit to the purchaser of approximately \$380. Pretax income from the discontinued operations of the Computer Products Division (net of taxes of \$156) was \$302 for the quarter ended March 31, 2000 and (net of taxes of \$58) \$112 for the same quarter of 1999. A gain on disposal of \$5,091 (net of taxes of \$2,625) which included an estimated loss of \$604 (net of taxes of \$ 311) for the operating results from the measurement date, March 16, 2000 to the closing date of the sale, as well as a loss on the equipment sold of \$352 (net of taxes of \$181) and estimates for the impairment of assets caused by the disposal decision of \$2,593 (net of taxes of \$1,336) were recognized at March 31, 2000. Allstar retained accounts receivable attributable to the Computer Products Division

which, at March 31, 2000, were approximately \$20,266, net of reserves. Allstar also retained fixed assets of \$255 and liabilities related to the Computer Products Division. Fixed assets which were not sold are being redeployed in the continuing operations. The balance sheet caption "Net liabilities related to discontinued operations" includes \$ 915 of estimated operating losses for the period from March 31, 2000 through the date of closing. Revenue for the Computer Products Division for the quarters ended March 31, 1999 and 2000 were \$42,254 and \$29,323 (net of \$5,772 after the measurement date and included in the gain on sale), respectively. The Company allocates interest expense to its various divisions on a proportional basis based on accounts receivable. Interest expense allocated to the Computer Products Division for the quarters ended March 31, 1999 and 2000 and for the period from April 1, 2000 to May 19, 2000 was \$206, \$174 and \$34. In connection with the sale of the Computer Products Division, Allstar also sold the El Paso portion of the IT Services business. The El Paso branch office portion of the IT Services business accounted for revenues of \$424 and \$712 and operating loss of \$(14) and \$ (173) in the quarters ended March 31, 1999 and 2000, respectively. The El Paso services business has been included in the continuing operations for the quarter ended March 31, 2000 and will be in the quarter ended June 30, 2000 through the close date of May 19, 2000.

On November 2, 1999, Allstar approved a plan to sell or close its Telecom division. This was the measurement date. The sale was finalized on March 16, 2000. Under the terms of the sale Allstar received \$250 cash and the ability to obtain restricted stock in the purchaser contingent upon the performance of the acquired operations during a period ending six months after the closing date. Additionally, the purchaser assumed all telephone equipment warranty obligations of Allstar up to a maximum of \$30. Any excess warranty costs incurred by the purchaser will be billed to Allstar at an agreed upon rate. Pretax loss from discontinued operations (net of tax savings of \$15) was \$30 for the quarter ended March 31, 1999. A disposal loss, including an estimate of the operating results from the measurement date, November 2, 1999 to the closing date of the sale, as well as estimates for impairment of assets caused by the disposal decision were recognized at December 31, 1999. During the quarter ended March 31, 2000 Allstar revised its estimate of the loss on disposal and recorded an additional loss (net of tax savings of \$113) of \$219. Allstar has retained accounts receivable of approximately \$1,342, net of reserves, at March 31, 2000 related to the Telecom Division.

3. INCENTIVE STOCK PLANS

In September 1996 Allstar adopted the 1996 Incentive Stock Plan (the "Incentive Plan") and the 1996 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan (the

"Director Plan"). Under the Incentive Plan, Allstar's Compensation Committee may grant up to 442,500 shares of common stock, which have been reserved for issuance to certain key employees of Allstar. The Incentive Plan provides for the granting of incentive awards in the form of stock options, restricted stock, phantom stock, stock bonuses and cash bonuses in accordance with the provisions of the plan. Additionally, no shares may be granted after the tenth anniversary of the Incentive Plan's adoption. Allstar has reserved for issuance, under the Director Plan, 100,000 shares of common stock, subject to certain antidilution adjustments. The Director Plan provides for a one-time option by newly elected directors to purchase up to 5,000 common shares, after which each director is entitled to receive an option to purchase up to 2,000 common shares upon each date of re-election to Allstar's Board of Directors. Options granted under the Director Plan and the Incentive Plan have an exercise price equal to the fair market value on the date of grant and generally expire ten years

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after the grant date. The Incentive Plan stock option grants will vest ratably over the five year period from the date of issuance.

The number of options outstanding and the exercise price under each of the two Plans were as follows at March 31, 2000:

EXERCISE PRICE	DIRECTOR PLAN	INCENTIVE PLAN
-----	-----	-----
\$6.0000		8,000
\$1.7500	9,000	2,300
\$1.5000	28,000	213,780
\$1.5625		18,000
\$1.3750		5,200
\$1.0630		190,972
	-----	-----
TOTAL GRANTED	37,000	438,252
	=====	=====

In addition, incentive awards in the form of restricted stock were granted for 14,286 shares that would have vested ratably over the two-year period ending July 7, 1999 and 50,000 shares, which would have vested ratably over the five-year period ending May 20, 2004. During the quarter ended June 30, 1999 Allstar exchanged restricted stock awards for 62,086 shares for stock option grants on 126,172 shares at an exercise price of \$1.06 per share. The stock option grants vest over the same period as the exchanged restricted stock awards. As of March 31, 2000, Allstar had restricted stock awards outstanding for 1,200 shares.

4. LITIGATION

On February 1, 2000, a competitor brought a suit against Allstar Systems, Inc.'s wholly owned subsidiary Stratasoft, Inc. in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. The plaintiff alleges infringement of certain patents owned by the competitor and is seeking unspecified monetary damages. Management of Allstar believes that this suit is without merit and intends to vigorously defend such action.

On May 16, 2000, Jack B. Corey ("Corey") filed suit against the Company in JACK B. COREY V. ALLSTAR SYSTEMS, INC., Cause No. 2000-24796, in the District Court of Harris County, Texas, 113th Judicial District, seeking to enjoin the sale of its computer product division and certain other assets to Amherst Technologies, and for unspecified damages. On Wednesday, May 17, 2000, a state court denied Corey's Application for Temporary Restraining Order and on Monday, May 22, 2000, a second state court denied his Application for a Temporary Injunction and for Expedited Discovery as moot. The present pleadings lack specificity as to Corey's claim for damages and it is unclear at this time whether Corey will pursue such a claim. However, the Company strongly denies that it engaged in any improper conduct with regard to the sale of its assets and intends to vigorously defend any claim which might be pursued by Corey.

Allstar is party to litigation and claims which management believes are normal in the course of its operations; while the results of such litigation and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, Allstar believes the final outcome of such matters will not have a materially adverse effect on its results of operations or financial position.

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5. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The computations of basic and diluted earnings per share for each period were as follows:

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,

2000

1999

(Amounts in thousands except share and per share data)

<S>

<C>

<C>

Numerator:

Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$	42	\$	(136)
Discontinued Operations:				
Net income from discontinued operations,				
Net of taxes		302		82
Gain on disposal, net of taxes		4,872		0
		-----		-----
Net income (loss)	\$	5,216	\$	(54)
		=====		=====

Denominator:

Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted-average shares outstanding		4,048,964		4,168,925
		=====		=====

Effect of dilutive securities:

Shares issuable from assumed conversion of common stock options, warrants and restricted stock		238,237		0
		-----		-----

Denominator for diluted earnings per share		4,287,201		4,168,925
		=====		=====

Basic:

Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$	0.01	\$	(0.03)
Net income from discontinued operations		0.08		0.02
Gain on disposal		1.20		
		-----		-----

Net income (loss) per share	\$	1.29	\$	(0.01)
		=====		=====

Diluted:

Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$	0.01	\$	(0.03)
Net income from discontinued operations		0.07		0.02
Gain on disposal		1.14		
		-----		-----

Net income (loss) per share	\$ 1.22	\$ (0.01)
	=====	=====

</TABLE>

The potentially dilutive options totaling 68,082 shares, calculated under the treasury stock method, were not used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 1999 since the effect of potentially dilutive securities in computing a loss per share is antidilutive

There were warrants to purchase 176,750 shares of common stock for the three months ended March 31, 2000 and 1999 which were not included in computing the effect of dilutive securities because the inclusion would have been antidilutive.

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6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Allstar has two reportable segments: IT Services and CTI Software. IT Services includes various services relating to computer products and management information systems. CTI Software includes software products that facilitate telephony and computer integration primarily for telemarketing and call center applications. The accounting policies of the business segments are the same as those for Allstar. Allstar evaluates performance of each segment based on operating income. Management only views accounts receivable, and not total assets, by segment in their decision making. Intersegment sales and transfers are not significant. The tables below show the results of the two reportable segments:

<TABLE>

<CAPTION>

	IT SERVICES	CTI SOFTWARE	
CONSOLIDATED	-----	-----	
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>
For the quarter ended March 31, 2000:			
Total revenue	\$ 3,511	\$ 2,473	\$ 5,984
Cost of sales and services	2,447	1,152	3,599
	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	1,064	1,321	2,385
Selling, general and			

administrative expenses	1,248	1,061	2,309
	-----	-----	-----
Operating income (loss)	\$ (184)	\$ 260	76
	-----	-----	-----
Interest expense (net of other income)			15

Income before provision for income tax			61
Provision for income tax			19

Net income from continuing operations			42
Net income from discontinued operations, net of tax ...			302
Net gain on disposal, net of taxes			4,872

Net income			\$ 5,216
			=====
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 2,839	\$ 2,317	\$ 5,156
	-----	-----	-----
Accounts receivable retained from discontinued operations, net			21,608

Total accounts receivable, net			\$ 26,764
			=====
For the quarter ended March 31, 1999:			
Total revenues	\$ 3,548	\$ 770	\$ 4,318
Cost of sales and services	2,531	331	2,862
	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	1,017	439	1,456
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,136	497	1,633
	-----	-----	-----
Operating loss	\$ (119)	\$ (58)	
(177)			
	-----	-----	
Interest expense (net of other income)			17

Loss before benefit for income tax			
(194)			
Benefit for income tax			
(58)			

Net loss from continuing operations				-----
(136)				
Net income from discontinued operations, net of tax ...				82

Net loss			\$	
(54)				=====
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 2,647		\$ 618	\$ 3,265
	=====		=====	
Accounts receivable retained from discontinued operations, net				29,015

Total accounts receivable, net			\$	\$ 32,280
				=====

</TABLE>

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

ALLSTAR SYSTEMS, INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the company's consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Form 10-Q and the company's Form 10-K, previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

OVERVIEW

Allstar Systems, Inc. is engaged in the business of providing its customers with solutions to their information and communications technology needs. We market our products and services in Texas from five locations in the Houston, Dallas-Fort Worth, Austin, El Paso and San Antonio metropolitan areas. Our revenue has been derived through four primary areas of business, IT Services, CTI Software, Computer Products and Telecom Systems.

Recent Developments

On March 16, 2000 we entered into separate agreements whereby we sold

certain key assets of, and the ongoing business operations of, our Telecom Systems business and we agreed to sell certain key assets of our IT Services business located in El Paso, Texas, and the ongoing business operations of, our Computer Products business. We retained accounts receivable attributable to the Computer Products Division. The sale of the Computer Products Division closed on May 19, 2000. A disposal loss (net of taxes), including an estimate of the operating results from the measurement date, November 2, 1999 to the closing date of the sale of Telecom Systems was recognized at December 31, 1999. A gain on disposal of the Computer Products Division has been recognized as of March 31, 2000. We retained the other assets of our IT Service business, which provides a variety of services related to the use of information technology. We also retained our CTI Software business which develops and markets software through our wholly owned subsidiary Stratasoft, Inc. To date, most of our revenue of our continuing operations has been derived from proprietary CTI software sales and related services. During the quarter ended March 31, 2000, IT Services totaled 58.7% of revenues while CTI Software totaled 41.3% of revenues, respectively.

We believe the proposed sale of our Computer Products Division provides sufficient cash to initiate a fundamental change in our business strategy that will allow us to deploy our liquid capital in endeavors that we believe will ultimately result in improved stockholder value. We believe we can produce more rapid growth, and better financial performance, by segregating the various IT Services operations into focused, specialized companies. We intend to organize our existing IT Services operations into wholly owned subsidiary companies, each branded to pursue a specialized mission and each led by a separate management team with personal financial incentives tied to their company's financial performance. Additionally, we plan to continue to expand our CTI Software business through our wholly owned subsidiary, Stratasoft, Inc.

After the completion of the sale of Computer Products, we also intend to pursue starting, acquiring or investing in, including taking significant stakes in other companies that we expect to benefit from the manner in which the Internet is changing commerce and communications. Targeted businesses are expected to include B2B e-commerce product or services sales companies, companies providing IT services related to network and Web development and companies involved in the enabling of e-Commerce and E-Business.

Our IT Services division has marketed a variety of service offerings related to the service and support of information technology systems. IT Services include consulting and project management services related to networking, supplemental IT technical staffing and computer equipment repair services and

desktop computer and application support. To support and maintain the quality of these services and to maintain vendor accreditation necessary to service their significant product lines, our technical staff participates in various certification and authorization programs sponsored by hardware manufacturers and software suppliers. In markets where we do not maintain branch offices, we often subcontract for necessary technical personnel,

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Our ability to attract and retain qualified professional and technical personnel is critical to the success of our services business. The most significant portion of the costs associated with the delivery of services is personnel costs. Therefore, in order to be successful, our billable rates must be in excess of the personnel costs and our margin is dependent upon maintaining high utilization of our service personnel. In addition, the competition for high quality personnel has generally intensified causing our and other service providers personnel costs to increase.

Our IT Service cost of services is primarily comprised of labor. Labor has a more fixed nature such that higher levels of service revenues produce more gross margin while lower levels of service revenues produce less gross margin. Management of labor cost is important in order to prevent erosion of gross margins.

A significant portion of our selling, general and administrative expenses relate to personnel costs, some of which are variable and others of which are relatively fixed. Our variable personnel costs are substantially comprised of sales commissions, which are typically calculated based upon our gross profit on a particular sales transaction and thus generally fluctuate with our overall gross profit. The remainder of selling, general and administrative expenses are relatively more fixed and, while still somewhat variable, do not vary with increases in revenue as directly as do sales commissions.

We develop and market proprietary CTI Software, which integrates business telephone systems and networked computer systems, under the trade name "Stratasoft." Our basic products are typically customized to suit a customer's particular needs and are often bundled with computer hardware supplied by us at the customer's request. Stratasoft products include software for call center management, both in-bound and out-bound, as well as interactive voice response software.

SALE OF COMPUTER PRODUCTS DIVISION

As discussed above we entered into an agreement on March 16, 2000 whereby we proposed to sell certain key assets of, and the ongoing business operations of, our Computer Products business. The sale transaction closed on May 19, 2000 after stockholder approval was obtained and other conditions to closing were satisfied. The terms of the agreement included cash consideration of \$16.4 million, plus the possibility of receiving a future payment of up to \$500,000 from an escrow account. The cash we received at closing is subject to certain post closing adjustments which we estimate will result in a reduction of the amount we ultimately receive of approximately \$384,000. The terms of the agreement also include possible future cash payments contingent upon future performance of the operations being sold. We recognized a gain of approximately \$5.1 million, net of taxes, on the sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the private securities litigation reform act of 1995 relating to future events or our future financial performance including, but not limited to, statements contained in item 1 "financial statements" and item 2. - "management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations." Readers are cautioned that any statement that is not a statement of historical fact, including but not limited to, statements which may be identified by words including, but not limited to, "anticipate," "appear," "believe," "could," "estimate," "expect," "hope," "indicate," "intend," "likely," "may," "might," "plan," "potential," "seek," "should," "will," "would," and other variations or negative expressions thereof, are predictions or estimations and are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties.

Numerous

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factors, including factors which we have little or no control over, may affect the company's actual results and may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements contained herein. In evaluating such statements, readers should consider the various factors identified in our annual report on Form 10-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission including matters set forth in Item 1.- "Factors Which May Affect The Future Results Of Operations," which could cause actual events, performance or results to differ materially from those indicated by such statements.

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2000 COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1999
(Dollars in thousands)

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain financial data derived from our unaudited consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2000 and 1999. Likewise the discussion below relates only to our continuing operations, unless otherwise noted.

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	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,			
	2000		1999	
	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
<S>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
Revenue				
IT Services	\$ 3,511	58.7	\$ 3,548	82.2
CTI Software	2,473	41.3	770	17.8
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total revenue	5,984	100.0	4,318	100.0
Gross profit:				
IT Services	1,064	30.3	1,017	28.7
CTI Software	1,321	53.4	439	57.0
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total gross profit	2,385	39.9	1,456	33.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses:				
IT Services	1,248	35.5	1,136	32.0
CTI Software	1,061	42.9	497	64.5
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	2,309	38.6	1,633	37.8
Operating income (loss):				
IT Services	(184)	(5.2)	(119)	(3.4)
CTI Software	260	10.5	(58)	(7.5)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total operating income (loss)	76	1.3	(177)	(4.1)
Interest expense, net of other income	15	0.3	17	0.4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) before provision				
(benefit) for income taxes	61	1.0	(194)	(4.5)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	19	0.3	(58)	(1.3)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	42	0.7	(136)	(3.2)

Discontinued operations:

Net income from discontinued operations	302	5.0	82	1.9
Gain on disposal	4,872	81.4	0	0.0
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss)	\$ 5,216	87.2	\$ (54)	(1.3)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

</TABLE>

Percentages shown are percentages of total revenue, except gross profit percentages, which represent gross profit for each business unit as a percentage of revenue for each such unit.

TOTAL REVENUE. Total revenue increased by \$1,666 (38.6%) to \$5,984 in 2000 from \$4,318 in 1999.

IT Services revenue decreased by \$37 (1.0%) to \$3,511 in 2000 from \$3,548 in 1999. As a percentage of total revenue, IT Services revenue decreased to 58.7% in 2000 from 82.2% in 1999. The 1.0% decrease in IT Services revenues was attributable to the closing of one of our newer offices in 1999. In connection with the sale of the Computer Products business discussed above, we sold the El Paso branch office service business which had revenues of \$712 and \$424 in the quarters ended March 31, 2000 and 1999. The El Paso service business has been included in

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the continuing operations for the quarter ended March 31, 2000 and will be in the quarter ended June 30, 2000 through the sale of these assets which occurred on May 19, 2000.

CTI Software revenue increased by \$1,703 (221.2%) to \$2,473 in 2000 from \$770 in 1999. The increase in CTI Software revenues was due to both better recognition of CTI Software products in the market place, to the expansion of the sales staff and to increased marketing efforts. CTI Software, as a percentage of total revenue, increased to 41.3% in 2000 from 17.8% in 1999.

GROSS PROFIT. Gross profit increased by \$929 (63.8%) to \$2,385 in 2000 from \$1,456 in 1999. Gross margin increased to 39.9% in 2000 from 33.7% in 1999.

IT Services gross profit increased by \$47 (4.6%) to \$1,064 in 2000 from \$1,017 in 1999 even though revenues decreased by 1.0% due to the increase in gross margin in 2000. IT Services gross margin increased to 30.3% in 2000 from 28.7% in 1999. The increase in gross margin was the result increased

manufacturer subsidies of service support, and improved technical staff utilization.

CTI Software gross profit increased by \$882 (200.9%) to \$1,321 in 2000 from \$439 in 1999. Gross margin for CTI Software decreased slightly to 53.4% in 2000 from 57.0% in 1999 but were in line with expectations for this business. The decreased gross margins were primarily due to higher product cost on sales because of upgrading the quality of hardware product used.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$676 (41.4%) to \$2,309 in 2000 from \$1,633 in 1999. As a percentage of revenue, these expenses increased by 0.8%, to 38.6% of revenue in 2000 from 37.8% of revenue in 1999. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue was due to increased legal expenses relating to litigation, higher sales compensation due to increased sales staff, increased travel expenses and increased administrative compensation for CTI software. IT Services selling, general and administrative expenses are higher in 2000 than in the same quarter of 1999 primarily due to increased corporate overhead allocations.

During the quarters ended March 31, 2000 and 1999, our IT Services businesses produced earnings before the allocation of corporate overhead costs.

OPERATING INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS. Operating income increased by \$253 (142.9%) to \$76 in 2000 from \$(177) in 1999 due, principally, to the increase in CTI Software revenues and gross profit realized Operating income increased as a percentage of total revenue to 1.3% in 2000 from (4.1)% in 1999. As discussed above, in connection with the sale of the Computer Products division, the El Paso branch office portion of the IT Services business was sold. The operating loss for the El Paso service business was \$(173) and \$(14) for the quarters ended March 31, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

INTEREST EXPENSE, NET OF OTHER INCOME. Interest expense, net of other income, decreased by \$2 to \$15 in 2000 compared to \$17 in 1999.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS. On November 2, 1999 we approved a plan to sell or close our Telecom Systems division. A sale of certain assets of the division and its ongoing operations closed on March 16, 2000. As a consequence of these events, the operations of Telecom Systems are reported as discontinued operations. The company experienced a loss on disposal of \$219 (net of taxes of \$113) in the quarter ended March 31, 2000 from this discontinued operation. The loss on discontinued operations in the quarter ended March 31, 1999 was \$30, net

of a tax benefit of \$15.

On March 16, 2000 we entered into an agreement to sell certain assets of, and the ongoing operation of, our Computer Products Division. The sale transaction closed on May 19, 2000. As a consequence of these events, the operations of Computer Products are reported as discontinued operations. For the quarter ended March 31, 2000 the company experienced net income on the operations of the Computer Products Division of \$302 (net of taxes of \$156) In addition, we experienced a gain on disposal of \$5,091 (net of taxes of \$2,625) related to the transaction. The income on discontinued operations in the quarter ended March 31, 1999 was \$112, net of taxes of \$58.

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NET INCOME. Net income on continuing operations, after a provision for income taxes totaling \$19 (reflecting an effective tax rate of 31.1% in 2000 compared to 29.9% in 1999), increased by \$178 to \$42 in 2000 compared to \$(136) in 1999. The Company also had net income from discontinued operations of \$302 and \$82, net of taxes of \$156 and \$43, in the quarters ended March 31, 2000 and 1999. Additionally, a gain on disposal of \$5,091, net of taxes of \$2,625 was recognized in the quarter ended March 31, 2000.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our working capital was \$15,174 and \$9,567 at March 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999, respectively. As of March 31, 2000, we had outstanding borrowings of \$22,566 and we had excess borrowings against our available borrowing base of \$1,202. The excess borrowings were repaid in April, 2000. We used the proceeds from the sale of our Computer Products division and certain assets of IT services business located in El Paso, Texas to repay \$9,300 in debt, which represents all of our secured debt, to Deutsche Financial Services ("DFS") and the remainder will be used to pay our accounts payable as they become due. We expect to satisfy our capital requirements from our existing cash balances, collection of our accounts receivables and borrowings under our credit facilities.

CASH FLOW

Operating activities provided net cash totaling \$2,470 during the three months ended March 31, 2000. Operating activities provided net cash during the period primarily because of cash provided by a decrease in accounts receivable (\$9,066) and a decrease in accounts payable (6,683). The decrease in accounts payable was primarily the result of normal payment of payables which had swelled due to the higher level of sales in the fourth quarter of 1999. The increase in

liabilities related to discontinued operations results from accruals related to the sale of the Computer Products Division. The decrease in accounts receivable was primarily the result of lower sales in our discontinued Computer Product Division and improved collections.

Investing activities used cash totaling \$58 during the three months ended March 31, 2000 related entirely to capital expenditures.

Financing activities used cash totaling \$3,014 primarily because borrowings were reduced under our credit facility during the three months ended March 31, 2000.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

We had accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, of \$26,764 at March 31, 2000. The number of days' sales outstanding in accounts receivable was 71 days, which is higher than the 60 days outstanding at December 31, 1999. The number of days outstanding has increased because of a slowdown of collections from a large customer. Bad debt expense as a percentage of total revenue was 0.4% and 0.2% for the three months ended March 31, 2000 and 1999. Our allowance for doubtful accounts, as a percentage of accounts receivable, was 16.9% at March 31, 2000 and 1.0% at December 31, 1999. Inventory turnover for the three months ended March 31, 2000 was 21.4 times versus 12.5 times for the comparable period in 1999. The improvement in the inventory turnover primarily reflects increases in inventory reserves related to the sale of the Computer Products Division.

CURRENT DEBT OBLIGATIONS

Historically, we have satisfied our cash requirements principally through borrowings under our lines of credit and through operations. We maintain a cash position sufficient to pay only our immediately due obligations and expenses. When the amount of cash available falls below its immediate needs, we request advances under a credit facility provided by DFS ("DFS Facility")

On May 19, 2000, the day we closed the sale of our Computer Product Division, we amended our DFS Facility to decrease the total credit available under the facility from \$30,000 to \$10,000 subject to borrowing base limitations that are generally computed as a percentage of various classes of eligible accounts receivable and qualifying inventory. Credit available

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under the DFS Facility for floor plan financing of inventory from approved

manufacturers (the "Inventory Line") is \$5,000. Available credit under the DFS Facility, net of Inventory Line advances, is \$5,000, which is used primarily to carry accounts receivable and for other working capital and general corporate purposes (the "Accounts Line"). Borrowings under the Accounts Line bear interest at the fluctuating prime rate minus 1.0% per annum. Under the Inventory Line, DFS pays our inventory vendors directly, generally in exchange for negotiated financial incentives. Typically, the financial incentives received are such that DFS does not charge us interest until 40 days after the transaction is financed, at which time we are required to either pay the full invoice amount of the inventory purchased from corporate funds or to borrow under the Accounts Line for the amount due to DFS. Inventory Line advances not paid within 40 days after the financing date bear interest at the fluctuating prime rate plus 5.0%. For purposes of calculating interest charges the minimum prime rate under the DFS Facility is 7.0%.

The DFS Facility is collateralized by a security interest in substantially all of our assets, including our accounts receivable, inventory, equipment and bank accounts. Collections of our accounts receivable are required to be applied through a lockbox arrangement to repay indebtedness to DFS; however, DFS has amended the lockbox agreement to make such arrangements contingent upon certain financial ratios. Provided we are in compliance with its debt to tangible net worth covenant, we have discretion over the use and application of the funds collected in the lockbox. If we exceed that financial ratio, DFS may require that lockbox payments be applied to reduce our indebtedness to DFS. If in the future DFS requires that all lockbox payments be applied to reduce our indebtedness, we would be required to seek funding from DFS or other sources to meet substantially all of our cash needs.

Under the DFS Facility we are required to maintain (i) a tangible net worth of \$10,000, defined under the agreement as book value of assets (excluding intangibles such as receivables from officers, directors, employees, stockholders and affiliates, net leasehold improvements, goodwill, prepaid expenses, franchise fees and other similar items) less liabilities (ii) a ratio of debt minus subordinated debt to tangible net worth of 4 to 1 and (iii) a ratio of current tangible assets to current liabilities of not less than 1.25 to 1.

We have a \$2,000 credit facility with IBM Credit Corporation (the "IBMCC Facility") for the purchase of IBM branded inventory from certain suppliers. Advances under the IBMCC Facility are typically interest free for 30 days after the financing date for transactions in which adequate financial incentives are received by IBMCC from the vendor. Within 30 days after the financing date, the

full amount of invoices for inventory financed through IBMCC is required to be paid. Amounts remaining outstanding thereafter bear interest at the fluctuating prime rate (but not less than 6.5%) plus 6.0%. IBMCC retains a security interest in the inventory financed. The IBMCC Facility is immediately terminable by either party by written notice to the other.

Both the IBMCC Facility and the DFS Facility prohibit the payment of dividends unless consented to by the lender. In the future we will not require the same amount of financing and intend to modify our relationship with one of our existing lenders during the second quarter ended June 30, 2000.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

During 1998 Allstar filed suit against a former employee and said former employee has filed a counter-claim against Allstar. Allstar intends to vigorously defend such counter claim. Allstar is unable to estimate the range of possible recovery by the former employee because the suit is still in the early stages of discovery.

On February 1, 2000, a competitor brought a suit against our wholly owned subsidiary Stratasoft, Inc. in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. The plaintiff alleges infringement of certain patents owned by the competitor and is seeking unspecified monetary damages. The suit is in its early stages of discovery, and therefore we are unable to determine the ultimate costs of this matter. We believe that this suit is without merit and intend to vigorously defend such action.

On May 16, 2000, Jack B. Corey ("Corey") filed suit against the Company in JACK B. COREY V. ALLSTAR SYSTEMS, INC., Cause No. 2000-24796, in the District Court of Harris County, Texas, 113th Judicial District, seeking to enjoin the sale of its computer product division and certain other assets to Amherst Technologies, and for unspecified damages. On Wednesday, May 17, 2000, a state court denied Corey's Application for Temporary Restraining Order and on Monday, May 22, 2000, a second state court denied his Application for a Temporary Injunction and for Expedited Discovery as moot. The present pleadings lack specificity as to Corey's claim for damages and it is unclear at this time whether Corey will pursue such a claim. However, the Company strongly denies that it engaged in any improper conduct with regard to the sale of its assets and intends to vigorously defend any claim which might be pursued by Corey.

We are party to other litigation and claims which management believes are normal in the course of its operations; while the results of such litigation and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, We believe the final outcome of such matters will not have a materially adverse effect on its results of operations or financial position.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
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*27.1	Financial Data Schedule.

* Previously filed.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

Form 8-K, dated March 22, 2000

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We incur certain market risks related to interest rate variations because we hold floating rate debt. Based upon the average amount of debt outstanding during the quarter ended March 31, 2000, a one-percent increase in interest rates paid by us on our debt would have resulted in an increase in interest expense of approximately \$34 for the quarter.

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.

Allstar Systems, Inc.

May 19, 2000
Date

By: /s/ JAMES H. LONG
James H. Long, Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman
of the Board (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

May 19, 2000

By: /s/ DONALD R. CHADWICK

Date

Donald R. Chadwick, Secretary and Director

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