

UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS INC

Form 10-Q

July 20, 2009

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

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

For the quarterly period ended **June 27, 2009**

OR

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

Commission File Number **0-22684**

UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Michigan

38-1465835

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

2801 East Beltline NE, Grand Rapids, Michigan

49525

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (616) 364-6161

NONE

(Former name or former address, if changed since last report.)

Indicate by checkmark 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

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer

Smaller reporting
company

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

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

Class

Outstanding as of June 27, 2009

Common stock, no par value

19,308,699

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except share data)	June 27, 2009	December 27, 2008	June 28, 2008
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 32,633	\$ 13,337	\$ 32,483
Accounts receivable, net	197,901	138,043	227,963
Inventories:			
Raw materials	95,288	109,942	122,262
Finished goods	70,202	83,554	100,675
	165,490	193,496	222,937
Assets held for sale	3,057	8,296	10,334
Refundable income taxes		6,283	489
Other current assets	19,728	21,453	34,339
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	418,809	380,908	528,545
OTHER ASSETS	3,456	5,927	7,657
GOODWILL AND INDEFINITE-LIVED INTANGIBLE ASSETS	156,936	159,263	158,287
OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, net	20,767	22,751	28,377
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:			
Property, plant and equipment	506,519	505,177	514,347
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(271,010)	(258,007)	(250,712)
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET	235,509	247,170	263,635
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 835,477	\$ 816,019	\$ 986,501
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable	\$ 98,805	\$ 63,184	\$ 122,345
Accrued liabilities:			
Compensation and benefits	50,580	49,306	53,327
Other	34,879	22,620	35,766
Current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	396	15,490	945
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	184,660	150,600	212,383
LONG-TERM DEBT AND CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS, less current portion	55,108	85,684	177,063
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	17,746	17,056	24,491
OTHER LIABILITIES	14,766	14,453	17,746

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TOTAL LIABILITIES	272,280	267,793	431,683
EQUITY:			
Controlling interest shareholders equity:			
Preferred stock, no par value; shares authorized 1,000,000; issued and outstanding, none			
Common stock, no par value; shares authorized 40,000,000; issued and outstanding, 19,308,699, 19,088,880 and 18,989,644			
	\$ 19,309	\$ 19,089	\$ 18,990
Additional paid-in capital	130,405	128,830	125,225
Retained earnings	407,035	393,312	397,201
Accumulated other comprehensive earnings	2,615	2,353	4,653
	559,364	543,584	546,069
Employee stock notes receivable	(1,797)	(1,701)	(1,775)
	557,567	541,883	544,294
Noncontrolling interest	5,630	6,343	10,524
TOTAL EQUITY	563,197	548,226	554,818
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 835,477	\$ 816,019	\$ 986,501

See notes to unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements.

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS
(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
NET SALES	\$ 514,945	\$ 708,485	\$ 876,667	\$ 1,197,997
COST OF GOODS SOLD	432,460	623,607	747,361	1,058,299
GROSS PROFIT	82,485	84,878	129,306	139,698
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	56,020	61,712	105,112	120,256
NET (GAIN) LOSS ON DISPOSITION OF ASSETS AND OTHER IMPAIRMENT AND EXIT CHARGES	(716)	408	(1,852)	1,215
EARNINGS FROM OPERATIONS	27,181	22,758	26,046	18,227
INTEREST EXPENSE	1,429	3,290	2,503	6,884
INTEREST INCOME	(96)	(179)	(179)	(552)
	1,333	3,111	2,324	6,332
EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	25,848	19,647	23,722	11,895
INCOME TAXES	9,393	7,470	8,430	4,120
NET EARNINGS	16,455	12,177	15,292	7,775
LESS NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO NONCONTROLLING INTEREST	(367)	(514)	(411)	(688)
NET EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO CONTROLLING INTEREST	\$ 16,088	\$ 11,663	\$ 14,881	\$ 7,087
EARNINGS PER SHARE BASIC	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.37
EARNINGS PER SHARE DILUTED	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.37

WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING	19,241	19,048	19,213	19,022
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING WITH COMMON STOCK EQUIVALENTS	19,459	19,267	19,370	19,224

See notes to unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements.

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
(Unaudited)

	Controlling Interest Shareholders		Equity				Noncontrolling	Total
	Common	Additional Paid- In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Comprehensive Earnings	Other Employees Stock Receivable	Notes Interest		
(in thousands, except share and per share data)								
Balance at December 29, 2007	\$ 18,908	\$ 123,368	\$ 391,253	\$ 4,704	\$ (1,565)	\$ 10,376		\$ 547,044
Comprehensive income:								
Net earnings			7,087			688		
Foreign currency translation adjustment				(51)		263		
Total comprehensive income								7,987
Capital contribution from noncontrolling interest						419		419
Purchase of additional noncontrolling interest						(844)		(844)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest						(378)		(378)
Cash dividends \$0.060 per share			(1,139)					(1,139)
Issuance of 77,325 shares under employee stock plans	77	956						1,033
Issuance of 2,965 shares under stock grant programs	3	82						85
Issuance of 11,525 shares under deferred compensation plans	12	(12)						
Received 17,396 shares for the exercise of stock options	(17)	(563)						(580)
Tax benefits from non-qualified stock options exercised		106						106
Expense associated with share-based compensation arrangements		564						564
Accrued expense under deferred compensation plans		494						494
Issuance of 7,374 shares in exchange for employee stock notes receivable	7	230			(237)			
Payments received on employee stock notes receivable						27		27
Balance at June 28, 2008	\$ 18,990	\$ 125,225	\$ 397,201	\$ 4,653	\$ (1,775)	\$ 10,524		\$ 554,818
Balance at December 27, 2008	\$ 19,089	\$ 128,830	\$ 393,312	\$ 2,353	\$ (1,701)	\$ 6,343		\$ 548,226
Comprehensive income:								
Net earnings			14,881			411		
Foreign currency translation adjustment				262		(37)		
Total comprehensive income								15,517
Purchase of additional noncontrolling interest		(853)				(917)		(1,770)

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Distributions to noncontrolling interest					(170)	(170)		
Cash dividends \$0.060 per share			(1,158)			(1,158)		
Issuance of 65,933 shares under employee stock plans	66	1,111				1,177		
Issuance of 78,706 shares under stock grant programs	79	10				89		
Issuance of 72,989 shares under deferred compensation plans	73	(73)						
Received 1,530 shares for the exercise of stock options	(2)	(30)				(32)		
Tax benefits from non-qualified stock options exercised		276				276		
Change in deferred tax asset		(518)				(518)		
Expense associated with share-based compensation arrangements		1,089				1,089		
Accrued expense under deferred compensation plans		442				442		
Issuance of 3,721 shares in exchange for employees stock notes receivable	4	121		(125)				
Payments received on employee stock notes receivable					29	29		
Balance at June 27, 2009		\$ 19,309	\$ 130,405	\$ 407,035	\$ 2,615	\$ (1,797)	\$ 5,630	\$ 563,197

See notes to unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements.

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(in thousands)	Six Months Ended	
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net earnings attributable to controlling interest	\$ 14,881	\$ 7,087
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation	16,510	19,331
Amortization of intangibles	4,520	4,778
Expense associated with share-based compensation arrangements	1,089	564
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation arrangements	(211)	(42)
Expense associated with stock grant plans	89	85
Deferred income taxes	195	(212)
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	411	688
Net (gain) loss on sale or impairment of property, plant and equipment	(2,457)	573
Changes in:		
Accounts receivable	(59,701)	(83,169)
Inventories	27,980	16,043
Accounts payable	35,576	37,659
Accrued liabilities and other	23,798	22,170
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	62,680	25,555
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(7,279)	(10,469)
Acquisitions, net of cash received		(23,338)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	10,241	26,827
Advances on notes receivable	(14)	(997)
Collections of notes receivable	68	448
Insurance proceeds	1,023	
Other, net	11	(97)
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	4,050	(7,626)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net repayments under revolving credit facilities	(30,257)	(28,295)
Repayment of long-term debt	(16,213)	(492)
Borrowings of long-term debt	800	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	1,177	805
Additional 5% purchase of Shawnlee	(1,770)	
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	(170)	(378)
Investment received from minority shareholder		419
Dividends paid to shareholders	(1,158)	(1,139)
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation arrangements	211	42
Other, net	(54)	(13)

NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(47,434)	(29,051)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	19,296	(11,122)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	13,337	43,605
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 32,633	\$ 32,483

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS -
(CONTINUED)

(in thousands)	Six Months Ended	
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid (refunded) during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 2,790	\$ 6,977
Income taxes	(6,050)	(10,330)
NON-CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Stock acquired through employees stock notes receivable	\$ 125	\$ 237
NON-CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Common stock issued under deferred compensation plans	\$ 2,392	\$ 331
Stock received for the exercise of stock options, net	32	352
See notes to unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements.		

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**UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited, interim, consolidated, condensed financial statements (the Financial Statements) include our accounts and those of our wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries and partnerships, and have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, the Financial Statements do not include all of the information and footnotes normally included in the annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements contain all material adjustments necessary to present fairly our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. These Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements, and footnotes thereto, included in our Annual Report to Shareholders on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2008.

Effective at the beginning of the fiscal year ending December 26, 2009, we adopted SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements* (SFAS 160). SFAS 160 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Specifically, this statement requires the recognition of a noncontrolling interest (minority interest) as equity in the consolidated financial statements and separate from the parent s equity. The amount of net income attributable to the noncontrolling interest will be included in consolidated net income on the face of the income statement. SFAS 160 clarifies that changes in a parent s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in deconsolidation are equity transactions if the parent retains its controlling financial interest. In addition, this statement requires that a parent recognize a gain or loss in net income when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. Such gain or loss will be measured using the fair value of the noncontrolling equity investment on the deconsolidation date. SFAS 160 also includes expanded disclosure requirements regarding the interests of the parent and its noncontrolling interest. The adoption of SFAS 160 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Effective at the beginning of the fiscal year ending December 26, 2009, we adopted FASB Staff Postion No. EITF 03-06-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions are Participating Securities* (FSP EITF 03-06-01). FSP EITF 03-06-01 clarifies that unvested share-based payment awards with a right to receive nonforfeitable dividends are participating securities and also provides guidance on how to allocate earnings to participating securities and compute basic earnings per share using the two-class method.

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The adoption of FSP EITF 03-06-01 impacts our Executive Stock Grant Plan and its related effect on our earnings per share calculation was not significant.

Subsequent events have been evaluated through our filing date.

B. FAIR VALUE

Effective at the beginning of the fiscal year ended December 27, 2008, we adopted SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157). This new standard establishes a framework for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities. This framework is intended to provide increased consistency in how fair value determinations are made under various existing accounting standards which permit, or in some cases require, estimates of fair market value. SFAS 157 also expands financial statement disclosure requirements about a company's use of fair value measurements, including the effect of such measures on earnings. The adoption has not had a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. SFAS 157 requires fair value measurements be classified and disclosed in one of three categories.

Effective at the beginning of the fiscal year ended December 26, 2009, we adopted the nonfinancial asset and liability provisions of SFAS 157 as previously deferred by FSP No. 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* (FSP 157-2).

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value are as follows:

		June 27, 2009		Total	June 28, 2008	
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Prices with Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)		Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Prices with Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
(in thousands)	Total			Total		

Assets:

Effective at the beginning of the fiscal year ended December 27, 2008, we adopted SFAS 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (SFAS 159). SFAS 159 allows companies to choose to measure certain financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The statement requires that unrealized gains and losses are reported in earnings for items measured using the fair value option and establishes presentation and disclosure requirements. We have elected not to apply the fair value option to any of our financial instruments except for those expressly required by U.S. GAAP.

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Earnings on construction contracts are reflected in operations using either percentage-of-completion accounting, which includes the cost to cost and units of delivery methods, or completed contract accounting, depending on the nature of the business at individual operations. Under percentage-of-completion using the cost to cost method, revenues and related earnings on construction contracts are measured by the relationships of actual costs incurred related to the total estimated costs. Under percentage-of-completion using the units of delivery method, revenues and related earnings on construction contracts are measured by the relationships of actual units produced related to the total number of units. Revisions in earnings estimates on the construction contracts are recorded in the accounting period in which the basis for such revisions becomes known. Projected losses on individual contracts are charged to operations in their entirety when such losses become apparent. Under the completed contract method, revenues and related earnings are recorded when the contracted work is complete and losses are charged to operations in their entirety when such losses become apparent.

The following table presents the balances of percentage-of-completion accounts which are included in Other current assets and Accrued liabilities: Other, respectively (in thousands):

June 27, 2009	December 27, 2008	June 28, 2008
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A reconciliation of the changes in the numerator and the denominator from the calculation of basic EPS to the calculation of diluted EPS follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended June 27, 2009			Three Months Ended June 28, 2008		
	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per Share Amount	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per Share Amount
Net Earnings Attributable to Controlling Interest	\$ 16,088			\$ 11,663		
EPS Basic						
Income available to common stockholders	16,088	19,241	\$ 0.84	11,663	19,048	\$ 0.61
Effect of dilutive securities						
Options		218			219	
EPS Diluted						
Income available to common stockholders and assumed options exercised	\$ 16,088	19,459	\$ 0.83	\$ 11,663	19,267	\$ 0.61
	Six Months Ended June 27, 2009			Six Months Ended June 28, 2008		
	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per Share Amount	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per Share Amount
Net Earnings Attributable to Controlling Interest	\$ 14,881			\$ 7,087		
EPS Basic						
Income available to common stockholders	14,881	19,213	\$ 0.77	7,087	19,022	\$ 0.37
Effect of dilutive securities						
Options		157			202	
EPS Diluted						
Income available to common stockholders and assumed options exercised	\$ 14,881	19,370	\$ 0.77	\$ 7,087	19,224	\$ 0.37

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Options to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock were not included in the computation of diluted EPS for the quarter ended June 27, 2009 because the options' exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common stock during the period and, therefore would be antidilutive.

Options to purchase 120,000 shares of common stock were not included in the computation of diluted EPS for the six months ended June 27, 2009 because the options' exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common stock during the period and, therefore would be antidilutive.

Options to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock were not included in the computation of diluted EPS for the quarter and six months ended June 28, 2008 because the options' exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common stock during the period and, therefore would be antidilutive.

E. SALE OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

On March 8, 2006 we entered into an accounts receivable sale arrangement with a bank that was terminated on September 26, 2008. Under the terms of this arrangement:

We sold specific receivables to the bank at an agreed-upon price at terms ranging from one month to one year.

We serviced the receivables sold and outstanding on behalf of the bank at a rate of 0.50% per annum.

We received an incentive servicing fee, which we account for as a retained interest in the receivables sold. Our retained interest is determined based on the fair market value of anticipated collections in excess of the Agreed Base Value of the receivables sold. Appropriate valuation allowances are recorded against the retained interest.

The maximum amount of receivables, net of retained interest, which may be sold and outstanding at any point in time under this arrangement was \$50 million.

No receivables were outstanding as of June 27, 2009. On June 28, 2008, \$54.1 million of receivables were sold and outstanding, and we recorded \$4.1 million of retained interest in Other current assets. A summary of the transactions we completed for the first six months of 2008 are presented below (in thousands).

	Six Months Ended June 28, 2008
Accounts receivable sold	\$ 295,800
Retained interest in receivables	(2,432)
Expense from sale	(818)
Servicing fee received	111
Net cash received from sale	\$ 292,661

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Included in Assets held for sale on our Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets are certain property, plant and equipment totaling \$3.1 million on June 27, 2009 and \$10.3 million on June 28, 2008. The assets held for sale consist of certain vacant land and several facilities we closed to better align manufacturing capacity with the current business environment. The fair values were determined based on appraisals or recent offers to acquire the assets. These and other idle assets were evaluated based on the requirements of SFAS 144, which resulted in certain impairment and other exit charges. Net (gain) loss on disposition of assets and other impairment and exit charges consists of the following amounts, separated by reporting segment, for the periods presented below (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 27, 2009		Three Months Ended June 28, 2008	
	Eastern and Western Divisions	All Other	Eastern and Western Divisions	All Other
Severances	\$ 142		\$ 97	
Property, plant and equipment	273		311	
Gain on sale of real estate	(1,131)			

	Six Months Ended June 27, 2009		Six Months Ended June 28, 2008	
	Eastern and Western Divisions	All Other	Eastern and Western Divisions	All Other
Severances	\$ 605		\$ 685	
Property, plant and equipment	1,063		573	
Gain on sale of real estate	(3,520)		(43)	

The changes in assets held for sale in 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

Description	Net Book Value	Date of Sale	Net Sale Price
Assets held for sale as of December 27, 2008	\$ 8,296		
Additions	1,030		
Sale of certain real estate in Woodburn, Oregon	(2,806)	February 6, 2009	\$5.2 million
Sale of certain real estate in Dallas, Texas	(2,433)	May 13, 2009	\$3.4 million
Sale of certain real estate in Murrieta, California	(1,030)	June 10, 2009	\$0.9 million
Assets held for sale as of June 27, 2009	\$ 3,057		

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

G. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES, AND GUARANTEES

We are self-insured for environmental impairment liability, including certain liabilities which are insured through a wholly owned subsidiary, UFP Insurance Ltd., a licensed captive insurance company.

We own and operate a number of facilities throughout the United States that chemically treat lumber products. In connection with the ownership and operation of these and other real properties, and the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances, we may, under various federal, state, and local environmental laws, ordinances, and regulations, be potentially liable for removal and remediation costs, as well as other potential costs, damages, and expenses. Environmental reserves, calculated with no discount rate, have been established to cover remediation activities at our affiliates' wood preservation facilities in Stockertown, PA; Elizabeth City, NC; Auburndale, FL; Gordon, PA; Janesville, WI; Medley, FL; and Ponce, PR. In addition, a reserve was established for our affiliate's facility in Thornton, CA to remove certain lead containing materials which existed on the property at the time of purchase. During the second quarter, a subsidiary entered into a consent order with the State of Florida to conduct additional testing at the Auburndale, FL facility. We admitted no liability and the costs are not expected to be material.

On a consolidated basis, we have reserved approximately \$4.3 million on June 27, 2009 and \$4.4 million on June 28, 2008, representing the estimated costs to complete future remediation efforts. These amounts have not been reduced by an insurance receivable.

From time to time, various special interest environmental groups have petitioned certain states requesting restrictions on the use or disposal of CCA treated products. The wood preservation industry trade groups are working with the individual states and their regulatory agencies to provide an accurate, factual background which demonstrates that the present method of uses and disposal is scientifically supported. We market a modest amount of CCA treated products for permitted, non-residential applications.

We have not accrued for any potential loss related to the contingencies above. However, potential liabilities of this nature are not conducive to precise estimates and are subject to change.

In addition, on June 27, 2009, we were parties either as plaintiff or a defendant to a number of lawsuits and claims arising through the normal course of our business. In the opinion of management, our consolidated financial statements will not be materially affected by the outcome of these contingencies and claims.

On June 27, 2009, we had outstanding purchase commitments on capital projects of approximately \$1.2 million.

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

We provide a variety of warranties for products we manufacture. Historically, warranty claims have not been material. In certain cases we supply building materials and labor to site-built construction projects or we jointly bid on contracts with framing companies for such projects. In some instances we are required to post payment and performance bonds to insure the owner that the products and installation services are completed in accordance with our contractual obligations. We have agreed to indemnify the surety for claims made against the bonds. As of June 27, 2009, we had approximately \$16.7 million in outstanding payment and performance bonds, which expire during the next two years. In addition, approximately \$24.4 million in payment and performance bonds are outstanding for completed projects which are still under warranty.

We have entered into operating leases for certain personal property assets that include a guarantee of a portion of the residual value of the leased assets. If at the expiration of the initial lease term we do not exercise our option to purchase the leased assets and these assets are sold by the lessor for a price below a predetermined amount, we will reimburse the lessor for a certain portion of the shortfall. These operating leases will expire periodically over the next five years. The estimated maximum aggregate exposure of these guarantees is approximately \$2.0 million.

On June 27, 2009, we had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$32.2 million, primarily related to certain insurance contracts and industrial development revenue bonds as further described below.

In lieu of cash deposits, we provide irrevocable letters of credit in favor of our insurers to guarantee our performance under certain insurance contracts. We currently have irrevocable letters of credit outstanding totaling approximately \$17.4 million for these types of insurance arrangements. We have reserves recorded on our balance sheet, in accrued liabilities, that reflect our expected future liabilities under these insurance arrangements.

We are required to provide irrevocable letters of credit in favor of the bond trustees for all of the industrial development revenue bonds that we have issued. These letters of credit guarantee principal and interest payments to the bondholders. We currently have irrevocable letters of credit outstanding totaling approximately \$14.8 million related to our outstanding industrial development revenue bonds. These letters of credit have varying terms but may be renewed at the option of the issuing banks.

Certain wholly owned domestic subsidiaries have guaranteed the indebtedness of Universal Forest Products, Inc. in certain debt agreements, including the Series 2002-A Senior Notes and our revolving credit facility. The maximum exposure of these guarantees is limited to the indebtedness outstanding under these debt arrangements and this exposure will expire concurrent with the expiration of the debt agreements.

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Many of our wood treating operations utilize Subpart W drip pads, defined as hazardous waste management units by the EPA. The rules regulating drip pads require that the pad be closed at the point that it is no longer intended to be used for wood treating operations or to manage hazardous waste. Closure involves identification and disposal of contaminants which are required to be removed from the facility. The cost of closure is dependent upon a number of factors including, but not limited to, identification and removal of contaminants, cleanup standards that vary from state to state, and the time period over which the cleanup would be completed. Based on our present knowledge of existing circumstances, it is considered probable that these costs will approximate \$0.4 million. As a result, this amount is recorded in other long-term liabilities on June 27, 2009.

We did not enter into any new guarantee arrangements during the second quarter of 2009 which would require us to recognize a liability on our balance sheet.

H. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

No business combinations were completed in fiscal 2009. We completed the following business combinations in fiscal 2008 which were accounted for using the purchase method (in millions).

Company Name	Acquisition Date	Purchase Price	Intangible Assets	Net Tangible Assets	Reportable Segment	Business Description
D-Stake Mill and Manufacturing Country (D-Stake)	June 9, 2008	\$7.1 (asset purchase)	\$ 5.1	\$ 2.0	Western Division	Manufactures kiln stickers, lath, stakes, decking, and pallets and pallet components for a variety of industries including manufacturing, retail and agriculture. Plants are located in McMinnville, OR and Independence, OR. Combined 2007 sales were \$18.5 million.
Shawnlee Construction, LLC (Shawnlee)	April 1, 2008	\$1.8 (asset purchase)	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.8	Eastern Division	Purchased 100% of the inventory, property, plant and equipment, and intangibles. Provides framing services for multi-family construction in the northeast. Located in Plainville, MA. As of April 1, 2008 we owned a 90% membership interest and have purchased and additional 5% interest each year.
Romano Construction Company, Ltd. (Romano)	March 15, 2008	\$0.4 (asset purchase)	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	Eastern Division	Provides framing services and is located in Middletown, NY. Purchased 100% of the property, plant and

International Wood Industries, Inc. (IWI)	February 4, 2008	\$14.0 \$ (stock purchase)	10.6 \$	3.4	Western Division	equipment and intangibles Manufactures and distributes industrial products, including specialty boxes, crates, pallets and skids. Headquartered in Turlock, CA with distribution sites in Hawaii and Alaska. 2007 sales were \$40.0 million. Purchased 100% voting interest
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The purchase price allocation for D-Stake is final and any adjustments will be recognized in the income statement. The amounts assigned to major intangible classes for business combinations mentioned above are as follows (in millions):

	Non-compete agreements	Customer Relationships	Goodwill Total	Goodwill Tax Deductible
D-Stake	\$ 2.6		\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5
Shawnlee	0.3	\$ 0.4	0.3	0.3

The purchase price allocation for IWI was finalized during the first quarter as follows (in millions).

	Non-compete agreements	Customer Relationships	Goodwill Total	Goodwill Tax Deductible
IWI preliminary	5.4		5.2	
Final purchase price allocations	(3.0)	5.6	(2.6)	
IWI final	2.4	5.6	2.6	0.0

The business combinations mentioned above were not significant to our operating results individually or in aggregate, and thus pro forma results are not presented.

I. SEGMENT REPORTING

SFAS No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information* (SFAS 131) defines operating segments as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

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Under the definition of a segment, our Eastern, Western and Consumer Products Divisions may be considered an operating segment of our business. Under SFAS 131, segments may be aggregated if the segments have similar economic characteristics and if the nature of the products, distribution methods, customers and regulatory environments are similar. Based on this criteria, we have aggregated our Eastern and Western Divisions into one reporting segment. Our Consumer Products Division is included in the All Other column in the table below. Our divisions operate manufacturing and treating facilities throughout North America. A summary of results for the first six months of 2009 and 2008 are presented below (in thousands).

	Six Months Ended June 27, 2009			Six Months Ended June 28, 2008		
	Eastern and Western Divisions	All Other	Total	Eastern and Western Divisions	All Other	Total
Net sales to outside customers	\$ 812,108	\$ 64,559	\$ 876,667	\$ 1,152,132	\$ 45,865	\$ 1,197,997
Intersegment net sales	0	20,950	20,950	0	16,015	16,015
Segment operating profit	21,432	4,614	26,046	16,238	1,989	18,227

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**UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Included in this report are certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs and assumptions of management, together with information available to us when the statements were made. Future results could differ materially from those included in such forward-looking statements as a result of, among other things, the factors set forth below and certain economic and business factors which may be beyond our control. Investors are cautioned that all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainty. We also encourage you to read our Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. That report includes Risk Factors that you should consider in connection with any decision to buy or sell our securities. We are pleased to present this overview of 2009.

OVERVIEW

Our results for the second quarter of 2009 were impacted by the following:

We experienced sales decreases in all of our markets; nonetheless, we believe we have gained additional share in each of the markets we serve, except manufactured housing. We have been able to maintain our significant share of the manufactured housing market.

Our overall unit sales decreased 19%, as sales out of existing facilities and operations we closed decreased by 20% this quarter and we experienced a 1% increase in unit sales as a result of acquisitions.

Single-family housing starts decreased approximately 43% in April and May of 2009, compared to the same periods of 2008, as a result of an excess supply of homes, tight credit conditions, and an increase in foreclosures. In addition multi-family and commercial construction has decreased approximately 65% and 34%, respectively, in April and May 2009 compared to the same periods of 2008.

Consumer spending for large repair/remodel projects has decreased due to general economic conditions, among other factors. The Consumer Confidence Index has fallen from 51 in June of 2008 to 49 in June of 2009, and the same store sales of big box home improvement retailers have declined by low double-digit rates.

Shipments of HUD code manufactured homes were down 46% in April and 45% in May of 2009, compared to the same periods of 2008. Industry sales of modular homes have also continued to decline. Weak market conditions are due, in part, to an excess supply of site-built homes and tight credit conditions.

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

The industrial market has declined due to the general weakening of the U.S. economy. We gained additional share of this market due, in part, to acquisitions and adding new concrete forming business. Our gross margin increased to 16.0% from 12.0% in 2008 primarily due to:

An improvement in material costs as a percentage of net sales.

An improvement in labor and plant overhead as a percentage of net sales.

Lower freight costs.

The lower level of the Lumber Market.

Our SG&A expenses are down approximately \$5.7 million, or 9%, from the second quarter of 2008, due to our right-sizing efforts and plant consolidation actions we took last year, offset somewhat by an increase in bad debt and incentive compensation expense.

Our net interest costs decreased by \$1.8 million, or 57%, as our interest-bearing debt and amounts outstanding under our sale of receivables program declined from \$178 million at the end of June of 2008 to \$56 million at the end of June of 2009. This decrease was slightly offset by approximately \$360,000 of expense related to a make-whole provision we incurred by electing to pay off a \$15 million senior unsecured note six months early. We will save approximately \$420,000 in the last six months of 2009 because of this pre-payment.

We are pleased to report operating and investing cash flows totaling almost \$67 million for the first six months of 2009 due to improved profitability, effective working capital management, and reduced working capital requirements due to weak demand.

Outlook

We expect the current challenging conditions to prevail throughout 2009; however, our strong financial position, solid business model, diverse business opportunities and ability to adjust appropriately to our opportunities position us well to endure challenging times. We believe that current economic conditions and uncertainties limit our ability to provide meaningful guidance for ranges of likely financial performance; therefore, we will not provide annual sales or net earnings targets for the foreseeable future.

Route 2012

Since we discussed our Growth & Opportunity 2010 (GO 2010) goals in our annual report on form 10-K for the period ended December 30, 2006, industry and general economic conditions have significantly deteriorated. In addition, the Lumber Market has declined from an average of \$388/mbf in 2005 to an average of \$203/mbf in 2009; a 48% decline from when we first set our goals, which has adversely impacted our sales.

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In place of our GO 2010 goals, we have a new four-year growth plan titled Route 2012, which includes goals to be achieved by the end of our fiscal year 2012 including:

Increase sales to \$3 billion.

Improve productivity by 15% through our Continuous Improvement initiative.

Improve profitability by three hundred basis points through productivity improvements, cost reductions, and growth.

Improve receivables cycles in our industrial, site-built and manufactured housing markets by 10% by reducing the amount of our receivables that are paid past the agreed upon due date.

Improve inventory turnover by 10%.

HISTORICAL LUMBER PRICES

The following table presents the Random Lengths framing lumber composite price for the six months ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008:

	Random Lengths Composite Average \$/MBF	
	2009	2008
January	\$ 198	\$ 249
February	199	244
March	195	240
April	208	255
May	198	281
June	222	268
Second quarter average	\$ 209	\$ 268
Year-to-date average	\$ 203	\$ 256
Second quarter percentage change from 2008	(22.0%)	
Year-to-date percentage change from 2008	(20.7%)	

In addition, a Southern Yellow Pine (SYP) composite price, which we prepare and use, is presented below. Sales of products produced using this species, which primarily consists of our preservative-treated products, may comprise up to 50% of our sales volume.

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

Random Lengths SYP

Average \$/MBF

IMPACT OF THE LUMBER MARKET ON OUR OPERATING RESULTS

We experience significant fluctuations in the cost of commodity lumber products from primary producers (Lumber Market). We generally price our products to pass lumber costs through to our customers so that our profitability is based on the value-added manufacturing, distribution, engineering, and other services we provide. As a result, our sales levels (and working capital requirements) are impacted by the lumber costs of our products. Lumber costs are a significant percentage of our cost of goods sold.

Our gross margins are impacted by both (1) the relative level of the Lumber Market (i.e. whether prices are higher or lower from comparative periods), and (2) the trend in the market price of lumber (i.e. whether the price of lumber is increasing or decreasing within a period or from period to period). Moreover, as explained below, our products are priced differently. Some of our products have fixed selling prices, while the selling prices of other products are indexed to the reported Lumber Market with a fixed dollar adder to cover conversion costs and profits. Consequently, the level and trend of the Lumber Market impact our products differently.

Below is a general description of the primary ways in which our products are priced.

Products with fixed selling prices. These products include value-added products such as decking and fencing sold to DIY/retail customers, as well as trusses, wall panels and other components sold to the site-built construction market, and most industrial packaging products. Prices for these products are generally fixed at the time of the sales quotation for a specified period of time or are based upon a specific quantity. In order to maintain margins and reduce any exposure to adverse trends in the price of component lumber products, we attempt to lock in costs for these sales commitments with our suppliers. Also, the time period and quantity limitations generally allow us to re-price our products for changes in lumber costs from our suppliers.

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Products with selling prices indexed to the reported Lumber Market with a fixed dollar adder to cover conversion costs and profits. These products primarily include treated lumber, remanufactured lumber, and trusses sold to the manufactured housing industry. For these products, we estimate the customers' needs and carry anticipated levels of inventory. Because lumber costs are incurred in advance of final sale prices, subsequent increases or decreases in the market price of lumber impact our gross margins. For these products, our margins are exposed to changes in the trend of lumber prices.

Changes in the trend of lumber prices have their greatest impact on the following products:

Products with significant inventory levels with low turnover rates, whose selling prices are indexed to the Lumber Market. In other words, the longer the period of time these products remain in inventory, the greater the exposure to changes in the price of lumber. This would include treated lumber, which comprises approximately 12% of our total sales. This exposure is less significant with remanufactured lumber, trusses sold to the manufactured housing market, and other similar products, due to the higher rate of inventory turnover. We attempt to mitigate the risk associated with treated lumber through vendor consignment inventory programs. *(Please refer to the Risk Factors section of our annual report on form 10-K, filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.)*

Products with fixed selling prices sold under long-term supply arrangements, particularly those involving multi-family construction projects. We attempt to mitigate this risk through our purchasing practices by locking in costs.

In addition to the impact of the Lumber Market trends on gross margins, changes in the level of the market cause fluctuations in gross margins when comparing operating results from period to period. This is explained in the following example, which assumes the price of lumber has increased from period one to period two, with no changes in the trend within each period.

	Period 1	Period 2
Lumber cost	\$ 300	\$ 400
Conversion cost	50	50
= Product cost	350	450
Adder	50	50
= Sell price	\$ 400	\$ 500
Gross margin	12.5%	10.0%

As is apparent from the preceding example, the level of lumber prices does not impact our overall profits, but does impact our margins. Gross margins are negatively impacted during periods of high lumber prices; conversely, we experience margin improvement when lumber prices are relatively low.

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

See Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements, Note H, Business Combinations.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table presents, for the periods indicated, the components of our Consolidated Condensed Statements of Earnings as a percentage of net sales.

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	84.0	88.0	85.2	88.4
Gross profit	16.0	12.0	14.8	11.6
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	10.9	8.7	12.0	10.0
Net (gain) loss on disposition of assets and other impairment and exit charges	(0.1)	0.1	(0.2)	0.1
Earnings from operations	5.2	3.2	3.0	1.5
Interest, net	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Earnings before income taxes	5.0	2.8	2.7	1.0
Income taxes	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.3
Net earnings	3.1	1.7	1.7	0.7
Less net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)
Net earnings attributable to controlling interest	3.1%	1.6%	1.7%	0.6%

GROSS SALES

We market, manufacture and engineer wood and wood-alternative products for the DIY/retail market, structural lumber products for the manufactured housing market, engineered wood components for the site-built construction market, and specialty wood packaging for various markets. We also provide framing services for the site-built construction market and various forms for concrete construction. Our strategic long-term sales objectives include:

Diversifying our end market sales mix by increasing sales of specialty wood packaging to industrial users, increasing our penetration of the concrete forms market, and increasing our sales of engineered wood components for custom home, multi-family and light commercial construction.

Expanding geographically in our core businesses.

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Increasing sales of value-added products and framing services. Value-added product sales primarily consist of fencing, decking, lattice, and other specialty products sold to the DIY/retail market, specialty wood packaging, engineered wood components, and wood alternative products. Engineered wood components include roof trusses, wall panels, and floor systems. Wood alternative products consist primarily of composite wood and plastics. Although we consider the treatment of dimensional lumber with certain chemical preservatives a value-added process, treated lumber is not presently included in the value-added sales totals.

Maximizing unit sales growth while achieving return on investment goals.

The following table presents, for the periods indicated, our gross sales (in thousands) and percentage change in gross sales by market classification.

Market Classification	For the Three Months Ended			For the Six Months Ended		
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	% Change	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	% Change
DIY/Retail	\$ 291,540	\$ 337,061	(13.5)	\$ 459,674	\$ 512,520	(10.3)
Site-Built Construction	60,830	132,085	(54.0)	121,595	239,093	(49.1)
Industrial	131,281	172,285	(23.8)	234,940	311,893	(24.7)
Manufactured Housing	44,668	84,167	(46.9)	81,218	160,609	(49.4)
Total Gross Sales	528,319	725,598	(27.2)	897,427	1,224,115	(26.7)
Sales Allowances	(13,374)	(17,113)		(20,760)	(26,118)	
Total Net Sales	\$ 514,945	\$ 708,485	(27.3)	\$ 876,667	\$ 1,197,997	(26.8)

Note: In the first quarter of 2009, we reviewed the classification of our customers and made certain reclassifications. Prior year information has been restated to reflect these reclassifications.

Gross sales in the second quarter of 2009 decreased 27% compared to the second quarter of 2008. We estimate that our unit sales decreased by 19% and overall selling prices decreased by 8% comparing the two periods. We estimate that our unit sales increased 1% as a result of business acquisitions, while unit sales from existing and closed facilities decreased 20%. Our overall selling prices may fluctuate as a result of the Lumber Market (see Historical Lumber Prices) and competitive factors.

Gross sales in the first six months of 2009 decreased 27% compared to the first six months of 2008 resulting from an estimated decrease in units shipped of approximately 20%, while overall selling prices decreased by 7%. We estimate that our unit sales increased 1% as a result of business acquisitions and new plants, while our unit sales from existing and closed facilities decreased by 21%.

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

Changes in our sales by market are discussed below.

DIY/Retail:

Gross sales to the DIY/retail market decreased 14% in the second quarter of 2009 compared to 2008 primarily due to an estimated 6% decrease in overall unit sales and an estimated 8% decrease in overall selling prices due to the Lumber Market. We estimate that our unit sales increased 1% as a result of acquisitions, while unit sales from existing and closed facilities decreased 7%. Unit sales declined due to the impact of the housing market on our retail customers whose business is closely correlated with single-family housing starts and a decline in consumer spending as evidenced by low double-digit declines in same store sales reported by our big box customers. We achieved market share gains in 2009 which offset some of the impact of these adverse market conditions.

Gross sales to the DIY/retail market decreased 10% in the first six months of 2009 compared to 2008 primarily due to an estimated 4% decrease in overall unit sales and an estimated 6% decrease in overall selling prices due to the Lumber Market. We estimate that our unit sales increased 1% as a result of acquisitions, while unit sales from existing and closed facilities decreased 5%. The decrease in unit sales is primarily due to the same factors mentioned in the paragraph above.

Site-Built Construction:

Gross sales to the site-built construction market decreased 54% in the second quarter of 2009 compared to 2008 due to an estimated 42% decrease in unit sales out of existing plants and an estimated 12% decrease in our average selling prices primarily due to the Lumber Market. National single-family housing starts were off a reported 43% for April and May of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008. Multi-family and commercial construction activity declined approximately 65% and 34%, respectively, in April and May 2009 compared to the same period of 2008.

Gross sales to the site-built construction market decreased 49% in the first six months of 2009 compared to 2008, due to an estimated 39% decrease in unit sales and an estimated 10% decrease in selling prices. National single-family housing starts were off a reported 40% through May of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008. Multi-family and commercial construction activity declined approximately 55% and 25%, respectively, through May of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008.

Industrial:

Gross sales to the industrial market decreased 24% in the second quarter of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008, due to an estimated 15% decrease in unit sales and an estimated 9% decrease in selling prices. We continue to experience a decline in sales to certain of our customers that supply the housing market or have been impacted by the weakening U.S. economy. We have been able to offset some of the impact of a decline in demand with market share gains and our continued penetration of the concrete forming market.

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Gross sales to the industrial market decreased 25% in the first six months of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008, due to an estimated 20% decrease in units and an estimated 5% decrease in selling prices. Unit sales decreased for the reasons mentioned in the paragraph above.

Manufactured Housing:

Gross sales to the manufactured housing market decreased 47% in the second quarter of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008, primarily due to an estimated 41% decrease in unit sales and an estimated 6% decrease in selling prices due to the Lumber Market. Our decline in unit sales was the result of an overall decline in industry production. The industry most recently reported a decrease in HUD code production of 46% in April and 45% in May of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008. Modular home production was similarly down during the period.

Gross sales to the manufactured housing market decreased 49% in the first six months of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008. This decrease resulted from an estimated 45% decrease in unit sales combined with an estimated 4% decrease in selling prices. Industry production of HUD code homes was off a reported 46% through May of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008. Modular home production was similarly down during the period.

Value-Added and Commodity-Based Sales:

The following table presents, for the periods indicated, our percentage of value-added and commodity-based sales to total sales.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Value-Added	61.2%	61.4%	61.0%	61.2%
Commodity-Based	38.8%	38.6%	39.0%	38.8%

Value-added sales decreased 27% in the second quarter of 2009 compared to 2008, primarily due to decreased sales of trusses, turn-key framing and installed sales, engineered wood products, fencing and manufactured component lumber. Commodity-based sales decreased 27% comparing the second quarter of 2009 with the same period of 2008, primarily due to decreased sales of non-manufactured and treated lumber.

Value-added sales decreased 27% in the first six months of 2009 compared to 2008, primarily due to decreased sales of trusses, turn-key framing and installed sales, engineered wood products and manufactured component lumber. Commodity-based sales decreased 27% comparing the first six months of 2009 with the same period of 2008, primarily due to decreased sales of non-manufactured lumber and panels and treated lumber.

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

COST OF GOODS SOLD AND GROSS PROFIT

Our gross profit percentage increased to 16.0% from 12.0% comparing the second quarter of 2009 with the same period of 2008. In addition, our gross profit dollars decreased by only 3% comparing the second quarter of 2009 with the same period of 2008, which compares favorably with our 19% decrease in unit sales. Our improved gross margin is primarily due to:

An improvement in material costs as a percentage of net sales as a result of better inventory management to protect margins.

An improvement in labor and plant overhead as a percentage of net sales due to plant consolidation and right-sizing efforts previously taken.

Lower freight costs.

The lower level of the Lumber Market.

Our gross profit percentage increased to 14.8% from 11.6% comparing the first six months of 2009 with the same period of 2008. In addition, our gross profit dollars decreased by approximately 7% comparing the first six months of 2009 with the same period of 2008, which compares favorably with our 20% decrease in unit sales. Our improved gross margin comparing these two periods was primarily due to the factors mentioned in the paragraph above.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses decreased by approximately \$5.7 million, or 9.2%, in the second quarter of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008, while we reported a 19% decrease in unit sales. Operations we closed decreased \$4.1 million and existing operations decreased \$1.6 million. The decrease in SG&A expenses at our existing operations was primarily due to a decline in wages and related costs due to a reduction in headcount and a decline in many other account categories as a result of efforts to control costs. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in accrued bonus and bad debt expense. Our SG&A expenses increased as a percentage of sales primarily due to the lower level of the Lumber Market, accrued bonus, and bad debt expense.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses decreased by approximately \$15.1 million, or 12.6%, in the first six months of 2009 compared to the same period of 2008, while we reported a 20% decrease in unit sales. Operations we closed decreased \$9.1 million and existing operations decreased \$6.0 million. The decrease in SG&A expenses at our existing operations was primarily due to a decline in wages and related costs due to a reduction in headcount and a decline in many other account categories as a result of efforts to control costs combined with several smaller decreases. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in accrued bonus and bad debt expense. Our SG&A expenses increased as a percentage of sales primarily due to the lower level of the Lumber Market, accrued bonus, and bad debt expense.

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

NET (GAIN) LOSS ON DISPOSITION OF ASSETS AND OTHER IMPAIRMENT AND EXIT CHARGES

We incurred \$0.4 million of charges in the second quarter of 2009 relating to asset impairments and other costs associated with idled facilities and down-sizing efforts. These costs were offset by a \$1.1 million gain on the sale of certain real estate in 2009. We believe these actions will improve our cost structure, profitability and cash flow in future reporting periods.

We incurred \$1.6 million of charges in the first six months of 2009 relating to asset impairments and other costs associated with idled facilities and down-sizing efforts. These costs were offset by \$3.5 million of gains on the sale of certain real estate in 2009.

INSURANCE PROCEEDS

In May, 2008 our plant in Windsor, Colorado was hit by a tornado. In accordance with Financial Interpretation No. (FIN) 30, *Accounting for Involuntary Conversions of Non-Monetary Assets to Monetary Assets*, we have written off the net book value of the destroyed inventory and property totaling \$0.7 million. The insured value of the property exceeded its net book value, which was recorded as a gain in 2008. In 2008, we collected \$0.8 million of the insurance receivable and in 2009 we collected \$1.0 million. As of June 27, 2009, there is no remaining insurance receivable.

INTEREST, NET

Net interest costs were lower in the second quarter and first six months of 2009 compared to the same periods of 2008 due to lower debt balances combined with a decrease in short-term interest rates upon which our variable rate debt is based. In addition, in June of 2009 we incurred \$360,000 of expense related to a make-whole provision as a result of electing to pay off one of our senior unsecured notes six months early. We will save approximately \$420,000 in the last six months of 2009 because of this pre-payment.

INCOME TAXES

Effective tax rates differ from statutory federal income tax rates, primarily due to provisions for state and local income taxes and permanent tax differences. Our effective tax rate decreased to 36.3% in the second quarter of 2009, compared to 38.0% in the second quarter of 2008 primarily due to the research & development tax credit. In 2008, this credit did not receive legislative approval until October.

Our effective tax rate increased to 35.5% in the first six months of 2009 from 34.6% in the same period of 2008. The year to date rate comparison is impacted by the same factors discussed above and a tax benefit recognized in the first quarter of 2008 as a result of foreclosing on a note receivable from a joint venture.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET TRANSACTIONS

We have no significant off-balance sheet transactions other than operating leases.

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The table below presents, for the periods indicated, a summary of our cash flow statement (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended	
	June 27, 2009	June 28, 2008
Cash from operating activities	\$ 62,680	\$ 25,555
Cash from investing activities	4,050	(7,626)
Cash from financing activities	(47,434)	(29,051)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	19,296	(11,122)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	13,337	43,605
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 32,633	\$ 32,483

In general, we financed our growth in the past through a combination of operating cash flows, our revolving credit facility, industrial development bonds (when circumstances permit), and issuance of long-term notes payable at times when interest rates are favorable. We have not issued equity to finance growth except in the case of a large acquisition. We manage our capital structure by attempting to maintain a targeted ratio of debt to equity and debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. We believe this is one of many important factors to maintaining a strong credit profile, which in turn helps ensure timely access to capital when needed. We are currently below our internal targets and plan to manage our capital structure conservatively in light of current economic conditions.

Seasonality has a significant impact on our working capital from March to August which historically resulted in negative or modest cash flows from operations in our first and second quarters. Conversely, we experience a substantial decrease in working capital from September to February which results in significant cash flow from operations in our third and fourth quarters. For comparative purposes, we have included the June 28, 2008 balances in the accompanying unaudited consolidated condensed balance sheets.

Due to the seasonality of our business and the effects of the Lumber Market, we believe our cash cycle (days of sales outstanding plus days supply of inventory less days payables outstanding) is a good indicator of our working capital management. Our cash cycle (excluding the impact of our sale of receivables program) increased to 47 days in the first six months of 2009 from 46 days in the first six months of 2008, due to a 1 day increase in our days supply of inventory. The increase in our days supply of inventory was primarily due to a combination of lower than planned sales early in the year and inventory positions we have taken to protect margins on future business.

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

Cash provided by operating activities was approximately \$63 million in the first six months of 2009. Our net earnings of \$14.9 million included \$20.1 million of non-cash expenses and a \$27.7 million decrease in working capital. Working capital decreased primarily due to reductions in inventory as we reached our primary selling season, the impact of a lower Lumber Market on our inventory levels, and an increase in accounts payable as purchases and volumes increase. These reductions are offset by an increase in accounts receivable due to higher sales volumes. In addition, through June of 2008, there was approximately \$23 million of positive cash flow included in operating activities related to our sale of receivables program. Specifically, at the end of December 2007 and June 2008 we had approximately \$27 million and \$50 million, respectively, of receivables sold and outstanding under this program. This program was terminated in September 2008.

We have made the decision to limit our investing activities in 2009 and make debt repayment our first priority for use of our operating cash flows. As a result, we have curtailed our capital expenditures and currently plan to spend approximately \$13 million in 2009, which includes outstanding purchase commitments on existing capital projects totaling approximately \$1.2 million on June 27, 2009. We intend to fund capital expenditures and purchase commitments through our operating cash flows. In addition, we sold certain real estate, for which we had no planned future use, for approximately \$10 million.

On June 27, 2009, we had no outstanding balance on our \$300 million revolving credit facility, which matures in February of 2012. The revolving credit facility also supports letters of credit totaling approximately \$29.7 million on June 27, 2009. Financial covenants on the unsecured revolving credit facility and unsecured notes include a minimum net worth requirement, minimum interest and fixed charge coverage tests, and a maximum leverage ratio. The agreements also restrict the amount of additional indebtedness we may incur and the amount of assets which may be sold. We were within all of our lending requirements on June 27, 2009.

Our Series 2002-A Senior Notes totaling \$15.0 million, due on December 18, 2009, were pre-paid during the second quarter of 2009.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND REGULATIONS

See Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements, Note G, Commitments, Contingencies, and Guarantees.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we follow accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These principles require us to make certain estimates and apply judgments that affect our financial position and results of operations. We continually review our accounting policies and financial information disclosures. There have been no material changes in our policies or estimates since December 27, 2008.

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

We are exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in interest rates on our variable rate debt, which consists of a revolving credit facility and industrial development revenue bonds. We do not currently use interest rate swaps, futures contracts or options on futures, or other types of derivative financial instruments to mitigate this risk.

For fixed rate debt, changes in interest rates generally affect the fair market value, but not earnings or cash flows. Conversely, for variable rate debt, changes in interest rates generally do not influence fair market value, but do affect future earnings and cash flows. We do not have an obligation to prepay fixed rate debt prior to maturity, and as a result, interest rate risk and changes in fair market value should not have a significant impact on such debt until we would be required to refinance it.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

- (a) **Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.** With the participation of management, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15e and 15d-15e) as of the quarter ended June 27, 2009 (the Evaluation Date), have concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.
- (b) **Changes in Internal Controls.** During the quarter ended June 27, 2009, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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**UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION**

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

- (a) None.
- (b) None.
- (c) Issuer purchases of equity securities.

Fiscal Month	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
March 29, 2009 – May 2, 2009 ⁽¹⁾				1,223,323
May 3 – 30, 2009				1,223,323
May 31, 2009 – June 27, 2009				1,223,323

(a) Total number of shares purchased.

(b) Average price paid per share.

(c) Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs.

(d) Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs.

(1) On November 14, 2001, the Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program (which succeeded a previous program) allowing us to repurchase up to 2.5 million shares of our

common stock.
As of June 27,
2009,
cumulative total
authorized
shares available
for repurchase is
1.2 million
shares.

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

The following matters were voted upon at our Annual Meeting of Shareholders on April 15, 2009:

(a) Election of three Directors for three year terms expiring in 2012:

	For	Withheld
Dan M. Dutton	17,864,305	476,081
William R. Payne	17,465,166	875,221
Louis A. Smith	17,205,900	1,134,486

Other Directors whose terms of office continued after the meeting are as follows:

William G. Currie
 John M. Engler
 John W. Garside
 Michael B. Glenn
 Gary F. Goode
 Mark A. Murray

(b) Amendment to our 1999 Long Term Stock Incentive Plan:

	For	Withheld	Abstain
(c) Ratification of the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as independent public accountants for fiscal 2009:	11,183,701	5,775,517	19,546

	For	Withheld	Abstain
(c) Ratification of the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as independent public accountants for fiscal 2009:	18,033,868	300,170	6,348

Item 5. Other Information.

In the second quarter of 2009, the Audit Committee approved \$2,000 of non-audit services to be provided by our independent auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, for 2009.

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**UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION**

Item 6. Exhibits.

The following exhibits (listed by number corresponding to the Exhibit Table as Item 601 in Regulation S-K) are filed with this report:

10 Material Contracts.

*(a)(9) Amended and restated Consulting and Non-Compete Agreement with William G. Currie, dated July 10, 2009.

31 Certifications.

(a) Certificate of the Chief Executive Officer of Universal Forest Products, Inc., pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).

(b) Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer of Universal Forest Products, Inc., pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).

32 Certifications.

(a) Certificate of the Chief Executive Officer of Universal Forest Products, Inc., pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).

(b) Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer of Universal Forest Products, Inc., pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).

* Indicates a compensatory arrangement.

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**UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
SIGNATURES**

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

UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

Date: July 20, 2009

By: /s/ Michael B. Glenn
Michael B. Glenn
Its: Chief Executive Officer

Date: July 20, 2009

By: /s/ Michael R. Cole
Michael R. Cole
Its: Chief Financial Officer

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
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32	Certifications. (a) Certificate of the Chief Executive Officer of Universal Forest Products, Inc., pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350). (b) Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer of Universal Forest Products, Inc., pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).

* Indicates a compensatory arrangement.