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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q
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QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 25, 2000

## 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 <br> Identification Number) |
| 2801 East Beltline NE, Grand Rapids, Michigan |  |
| (Address of principal executive offices) | 49525 |

NONE
(Former name or former address, 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 $X$ No

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

$$
\text { Class Outstanding as of May 1, } 2000
$$

Common stock, no par value

$$
20,123,163
$$

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            UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC
    CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
                        (Unaudited)
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(In thousands, except share data.)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } 25, \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { December } 25, \\ 1999 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |  |  |
| CURRENT ASSETS: |  |  |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ | 2,405 | \$ | 4,106 |
| Accounts receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,626 and \$1,379) |  | 107, 051 |  | 70,012 |
| Inventories: |  |  |  |  |
| Raw materials. |  | 54,275 |  | 44,722 |
| Finished goods |  | 105,354 |  | 86,813 |
|  |  | 159,629 |  | 131, 535 |
| Other current assets |  | 7,231 |  | 9,853 |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS. |  | 276,316 |  | 215,506 |
| OTHER ASSETS. |  | 10,988 |  | 10,836 |
| GOODWILL AND NON-COMPETE AGREEMENTS, NET. |  | 92,424 |  | 93,183 |
| PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: |  |  |  |  |
| Property, plant and equipment, at cost. |  | 229,170 |  | 222,742 |
| Accumulated depreciation and amortization |  | $(76,738)$ |  | $(73,629)$ |
| PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET. |  | 152,432 |  | 149,113 |
| TOTAL ASSETS. | \$ | 532,160 | \$ | 468,638 |
| LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY |  |  |  |  |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES: |  |  |  |  |
| Short-term debt | \$ | 1,428 | \$ | 1,520 |
| Accounts payable. |  | 69,359 |  | 46,621 |
| Accrued liabilities: |  |  |  |  |
| Compensation and benefits |  | 17,457 |  | 32,491 |
| Other |  | 9,311 |  | 3,148 |
| Current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations. |  | 7,277 |  | 7,402 |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES. |  | 104,832 |  | 91,182 |
| LONG-TERM DEBT AND CAPITAL LEASE |  |  |  |  |
| OBLIGATIONS, less current portion. |  | 191,702 |  | 146,896 |
| DEFERRED INCOME TAXES. |  | 8,398 |  | 8,398 |
| OTHER LIABILITIES. |  | 8,264 |  | 7,600 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES. |  | 313,196 |  | 254, 076 |
| 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 <br>  |  | 20, 060 |  | 20, 212 |
| Additional paid-in capital. |  | 78,709 |  | 78,625 |
| Retained earnings... |  | 119,519 |  | 115,327 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive earnings. |  | 1,187 |  | 1,033 |
| Officers' stock notes receivable. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 219,475 \\ (511) \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 215,197 \\ (635) \end{array}$ |
| TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY. |  | 218,964 |  | 214,562 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY. | \$ | 532,160 | \$ | 468,638 |

See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.
(In thousands, except per share data.)

|  | ee Months Ende |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } 25, \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } 27, \\ 1999 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| NET SALES. | \$ | 304, 072 | \$ | 300,180 |
| COST OF GOODS SOLD. |  | 263,661 |  | 260,423 |
| GROSS PROFIT. |  | 40,411 |  | 39,757 |
| SELLING, GENERAL AND |  |  |  |  |
| EARNINGS FROM OPERATIONS. |  | 13,093 |  | 11,372 |
| INTEREST, NET: <br> Interest expense. <br> Interest income.. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,168 \\ (86) \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,919 \\ (149) \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 3,082 |  | 2,770 |
| EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES, MINORITY INTEREST |  |  |  |  |
| INCOME TAXES. |  | 3,953 |  | 3,355 |
| EARNINGS BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST AND EQUITY IN |  |  |  |  |
| MINORITY INTEREST. |  | (23) |  | (81) |
| EQUITY IN EARNINGS OF INVESTEE. |  | 46 |  | 195 |
| NET EARNINGS. | \$ | 6,081 | \$ | 5,361 |
| EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC. | \$ | 0.30 | \$ | 0.26 |
| EARNINGS PER SHARE - DILUTED. | \$ | 0.30 | \$ | 0.25 |
| WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING. |  | 20,135 |  | 20,710 |
| WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING WITH COMMON STOCK EQUIVALENTS. |  | 20,524 |  | 21,415 |

See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.
(In thousands, except share data.)

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See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.

UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

## A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated condensed financial statements (the "Financial Statements") of Universal Forest Products, Inc. and its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries and partnerships (together, the "Company"), 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 generally accepted accounting principles. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. The equity method of accounting has been used for the Company's $50 \%$ or less owned affiliates over which the Company has the ability to exercise a significant influence.

In the opinion of management, the Financial Statements contain all material adjustments necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows, and changes in shareholders' equity of the Company for the interim periods presented. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. These Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, and footnotes thereto, included in the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 25, 1999.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the Financial Statements for 1999 to conform to the classifications used in 2000.

## EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

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 03/25/00 |  |  |  | Three Months Ended 03/27/99 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | come <br> ator) | Shares (Denominator) | Per Share Amount |  | ome rator) | Shares <br> (Denominator) | Per Share Amount |
| NET EARNINGS. | \$ | 6,081 |  |  | \$ | 5,361 |  |  |
| EPS - BASIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income available to common stockholders. |  | 6,081 | 20,135 | \$0. 30 |  | 5,361 | 20,710 | \$0. 26 |
| EFFECT OF DILUTIVE SECURITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ---- - |  |  |  | ----- |  |
| EPS - DILUTED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income available to common stockholders and assumed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| options exercised............ | \$ | 6, 081 | ========= | \$0.30 | \$ | 5,361 | ======== | \$0.25 |

Options to purchase 664,362 shares of common stock at exercise prices ranging from $\$ 13.18$ to $\$ 36.01$ were outstanding at March 25, 2000, but were not included in the computation of diluted EPS because the options' exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common stock and, therefore, would be antidilutive.
C. STOCK OPTIONS AND STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Options to purchase 40,000 and 60,000 shares were granted in the three months ended March 25, 2000 and March 27, 1999, respectively, at exercise prices which exceeded the market price on the date of grant. Weighted-average exercise prices were $\$ 21.56$ and $\$ 29.31$ for options granted in the three month periods ended March 25, 2000 and March 27, 1999, respectively.

As permitted under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 ("SFAS 123"), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," the Company continues to apply the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25 which recognizes compensation expense under the intrinsic value method. Had compensation cost for the stock options granted in the first quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 1999 been determined under the fair value based method defined in SFAS 123, the Company's net earnings and earnings per share would have been reduced to the following pro forma amounts (in thousands, except per share data).

Three Months Ended

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } 25, \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } 27, \\ 1999 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net Earnings: |  |  |
| As Reported......... | \$6, 081 | \$5,361 |
| Pro Forma........... | 5,933 | 5,306 |
| EPS - Basic: |  |  |
| As Reported. | \$0.30 | \$0.26 |
| Pro Forma. | \$0.29 | \$0.26 |
| EPS - Diluted: |  |  |
| As Reported......... | \$0.30 | \$0.25 |
| Pro Forma. | \$0.29 | \$0.25 |

The fair value of each option granted in the three months ended March 25, 2000 and March 27, 1999 is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions.

|  | 2000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Risk Free Interest Rate. | 6.20\% |
| Expected Life | 5.7 years |
| Expected Volatility | 27.17\% |
| Expected Dividend Yield. | 0.40\% |

Outstanding on December 25， 1999

Granted
Exercised
Forfeited
Outstanding on March 25， 2000

Shares of Common Stock Attributable to Options

Weighted－ Average
Exercise Price of Options
\＄12．66
\＄13．58
n／a
$\$ 16.42$
$\$ 12.72$

The following table summarizes information concerning options on March
25， 2000 （there are no options exercisable at March 25，2000）：

Range of Exercise Prices
Number Outstanding

## \＄4．25－\＄10．00 <br> \＄10．01－\＄25．00 <br> \＄25．01－\＄36．01

Weighted－Average Remaining Contractual Life

## D．SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 29，2000，the Company and Aljoma Lumber，Inc．announced its intention to acquire certain assets of Aljoma Lumber，Inc．The proposed transaction is subject to certain conditions，including the execution of a definitive agreement，completion of normal due diligence and approval of the Board of Directors．With plants located in Medley，Florida and Ponce，Puerto Rico，Aljoma Lumber is a leading supplier of pressure treated lumber and specialty wood products to South Florida and Carribean markets．

On April 12，2000，the Company announced its intention to acquire the lumber treating facilities of Walker－Williams Lumber Company located in Youngstown，OH；Blanchester，OH；and Westville，IN．The proposed transaction is subject to certain conditions，including the execution of a definitive agreement，completion of normal due diligence and approval of the Board of Directors．

On April 17，2000，the Company acquired fifty percent of the stock of ECJW Holdings，Inc．and its two subsidiaries，Thorndale Roof Systems， Inc．and Edcor Floor Systems，Inc．in exchange for $\$ 3.1$ million．The terms of the agreement allow for the remaining fifty percent of the stock to be sold to the Company in 2001．Thorndale Roof Systems，Inc． manufactures engineered roof trusses for residential and light commercial building applications．Edcor Floor Systems，Inc．is a licensed manufacturer of the patented Open Joist（TM）web floor truss system． Located in London，Ontario，Canada，both companies service Ontario， Eastern Michigan and Northern Ohio，including the major markets of Detroit and Toronto．

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION 

AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## RISK FACTORS

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 of the Company together with information available to the Company 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 the control of the Company. Investors are cautioned that all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainty.

Lumber Market Volatility:
The Company experiences significant fluctuations in the cost of commodity lumber products from primary producers. A variety of factors over which the Company has no control, including government regulations, environmental regulations, weather conditions, economic conditions and natural disasters, impact the cost of lumber products and the Company's selling prices. The Company attempts to minimize its risk from severe price fluctuations. However, prolonged trends in lumber prices can affect the Company's financial results. The Company anticipates that price fluctuations will continue in the future. The Company relies on the Random Lengths composite price (see "Fluctuations in Lumber Prices"), which is a weighted average of nine key framing lumber prices chosen from major producing areas and species, as a broad measure of price movement in the commodity lumber market ("Lumber Market").

Competition:
The Company is subject to competitive selling and pricing pressures in its major markets. While the Company is generally aware of its existing competitors' capabilities, it is subject to entry in its markets by new competitors, which could negatively impact financial results.

Market Growth:
The Company's sales growth is dependent, in part, upon growth of the markets it serves. If the Company's markets do not achieve anticipated growth, or if the Company fails to maintain its market share, financial results could be impaired. Certain segments of the manufactured housing industry served by the Company have an oversupply of product. The Company has planned for a modest reduction in sales and production, but if the manufactured housing industry enters into a prolonged downturn, it could adversely affect the Company's operating results.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED
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## Economic Trends:

Management believes the Company's ability to achieve growth in sales and margins to the site-built construction market is somewhat dependent on housing starts. If housing starts decline significantly, the Company's financial results could be impacted.

Business Combinations:

A key component of the Company's growth strategy is to complete business combinations. Business combinations involve inherent risks, including assimilation and successfully managing growth. While the Company conducts extensive due diligence and has taken steps to ensure successful assimilation, factors beyond the Company's control could influence the results of these acquisitions.

Consolidation:
The Company, like most companies, is witnessing consolidation by its customers. These consolidations will result in a larger portion of the Company's sales being made to some customers. Consolidation may limit the number of customers the Company is able to serve.

Government Regulations:

The Company is subject to a variety of government regulations which create a financial burden on the Company. If additional laws and regulations are enacted in the future, or if existing laws are interpreted differently, it could increase the financial cost to the Company.

Weather Conditions:
The majority of the Company's products are used in outdoor construction activities, therefore its sales volume and profits can be negatively affected by adverse weather conditions. In addition, adverse weather conditions can negatively impact its productivity and costs per unit.

Seasonality:
Some aspects of the Company's business are seasonal in nature and results of operations vary from quarter to quarter. The Company's treated lumber and outdoor specialty products, such as fencing, decking and lattice, experience the greatest seasonal effects. Sales of treated lumber, primarily consisting of Southern Yellow Pine ("SYP"), also experience the greatest Lumber Market risk. Treated lumber sales are generally at their highest levels between the months of April through August. This sales peak, combined with capacity constraints in the wood treatment process, requires the Company to build its inventory of treated lumber throughout the winter and spring. Since sales prices of treated lumber products are generally indexed to the Lumber Market at the time they are

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
    AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED
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shipped, the Company's profits can be negatively affected by prolonged declines in the Lumber Market during its primary selling season. To mitigate this risk, programs are maintained with certain vendors and customers that are intended to decrease the Company's exposure. These programs include those materials which are most susceptible to adverse changes in the Lumber Market. Vendor programs also allow the Company to carry a lower investment in inventories.

E-Business/E-Commerce:
While the Company has invested heavily in technology and established electronic business-to- business efficiencies with certain customers and vendors, the willingness of customers and vendors to modify existing distribution strategies poses a potential risk. The Company believes the nature of its products, together with the value-added services the Company provides, ensure that it has a solid position in the supply chain.

When analyzing this report to assess the future performance of the Company, please recognize the potential impact of the various factors set forth above.

FLUCTUATIONS IN LUMBER PRICES
The following table presents the Random Lengths framing lumber composite price for the three months ended March 25, 2000 and March 27, 1999:

|  | Random Lengths Composite <br> Average <br> S/MBF |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2000 |

In addition, a SYP composite price, prepared and used by the Company, is presented below. Sales of products produced using this species comprise up to fifty percent of the Company's sales volume.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

 AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED|  | Random Lengths SYP Average \$/MBF |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2000 | 1999 |
| January. | \$488 | \$471 |
| February. | 490 | 497 |
| March. | 494 | 513 |
| First quarter average. | \$491 | \$494 |
| First quarter percentage decrease from 1999.. | -0.6\% |  |

The effects of the Lumber Market on the Company's results of operations are discussed below under the captions "Net Sales" and "Cost of Goods Sold and Gross Profit."

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table presents, for the periods indicated, the components of the Company's Consolidated Condensed Statement of Earnings as a percentage of net sales.


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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
    AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED
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## NET SALES

The Company engineers, manufactures, treats and distributes lumber and other building products to the do-it-yourself ("DIY"), manufactured housing, wholesale lumber, industrial and conventional site-built construction markets The Company's strategic sales objectives include:

-     - Diversifying the Company's end market sales mix by increasing its sales of specialty wood packaging to industrial users and engineered wood products to the site-built construction market. Engineered wood products include roof trusses, wall panels and engineered floor systems.
-     - Increasing sales of "value-added" products. Value-added product sales consist of fencing, decking, lattice and other specialty products sold to the DIY market; specialty wood packaging; and engineered wood products. A long-term goal of the Company is to achieve a ratio of value-added sales to total sales of at least 50\%. Although the Company considers the treatment of dimensional lumber with certain chemical preservatives a value-added process, treated lumber is not presently included as a component of value-added sales.

Maximizing profitable top-line sales growth while increasing DIY market share.

- Maintaining manufactured housing market share.

In order to measure its progress toward attaining these objectives, management analyzes the following financial data:

-     - Sales by market classification.
-     - The percentage change in sales attributable to changes in overall selling prices versus changes in the quantity of units shipped.
-     - The ratio of value-added product sales to total sales.

The following table presents, for the periods indicated, the Company's net sales (in thousands) and percentage of total net sales by market classification.

| Market Classification | For the Three Months Ended |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } 25, \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ | \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } 27, \\ 1999 \end{gathered}$ | \% |
| DIY | \$134, 280 | 44. 2\% | \$120, 177 | 40.2\% |
| Manufactured Housing | 78,182 | 25.7 | 96,258 | 32.0 |
| Site-Built Construction | 48,615 | 16.0 | 47,507 | 15.8 |
| Industrial. | 26,380 | 8.7 | 20,136 | 6.6 |
| Wholesale Lumber | 16,615 | 5.4 | 16,102 | 5.4 |
| Total. | \$304, 072 | 100.0\% | \$300, 180 | 100.0\% |

The following table estimates, for the periods indicated, the Company's percentage change in net sales which were attributable to changes in overall selling prices versus changes in units shipped.


First quarter 1999 versus 1998............ $+26 \%$-6\%

The Company estimates that its net sales increase was attributable to overall increases in units sold in the first quarter of 2000 compared to 1999. The Lumber Market was flat on average during the same period.

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


| Add | 40.9\% | 41.0\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commodity-Based. | 59.1\% | 59.0\% |

This ratio remained substantially unchanged from the first quarter of 1999 as a decline in sales of trusses to the manufactured housing market was offset by an increase in sales of engineered wood products and fencing.

DIY:
Net sales to the DIY market increased approximately $\$ 14.1$ million, or $11.7 \%$, in the first quarter of 2000 compared to the same period of 1999. This increase is primarily due to an increase in unit sales to the Company's largest customer. This sales increase was partially offset by a reduction in sales to three national customers.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
    AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED
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Manufactured Housing:
Net sales to the manufactured housing market decreased approximately $\$ 18.1$ million, or $18.8 \%$, in the first quarter of 2000 compared to the same period of 1999, primarily due to a decrease in unit sales to certain large customers. These customers continued to reduce production in the first quarter of 2000 due to an oversupply of finished homes at the retail level. The industry expects this situation to continue for the remainder of the year.

Site-Built Construction:

Net sales to the site-built construction market increased approximately $\$ 1.1$ million, or $2.3 \%$, in the first quarter of 2000 compared to the same period of 1999. This increase is due to sales from several new facilities which opened after the first quarter of 1999, offset by a decline in sales due to adverse weather conditions in the Mid-Atlantic states in the first quarter of 2000.

Industrial:
Net sales to the industrial market increased approximately $\$ 6.2$ million, or $31.0 \%$, in the first quarter of 2000 compared to the same period of 1999 . This increase was primarily due to increased market share in several regions due to continued focus on growth, combined with the effects of redirecting sales efforts and manufacturing capacity at certain plants as a result of the downturn in the manufactured housing market.

COST OF GOODS SOLD AND GROSS PROFIT

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales increased slightly in the first quarter of 2000 compared to the same period of 1999. This increase was primarily due to increased sales of certain higher margin products relative to total sales.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased approximately \$1.1 million, or $3.8 \%$, comparing the first quarter of 2000 to the same period of 1999 primarily due to a reduction in research and development related costs.

INTEREST, NET
Net interest costs increased approximately $\$ 0.3$ million comparing the first quarter of 2000 to the same period of 1999. This increase is primarily due to a higher average debt balance as a result of increased working capital requirements, combined with an increase in short-term, variable borrowing rates.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
    AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED
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## INCOME TAXES

The Company's effective tax rate was $39.5 \%$ in the first quarter of 2000 compared to $39.0 \%$ in the same period of 1999. Effective tax rates differ from statutory federal income tax rates, primarily due to:

Provisions for state and local income taxes.
Permanent tax differences.
This increase is primarily due to an estimated increase in state and local income taxes which can vary from year to year based on changes in income generated by the Company in each of the states in which it operates.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash flows used in operating activities for the first quarter of 2000 totaled approximately $\$ 36.9$ million compared to $\$ 41.7$ million in the same period of 1999. This improvement was primarily due to a change in the Company's buying practices for certain inventory from December of 1999 through March of 2000 compared to the same period of the prior year. This positive cash flow effect related to inventory was offset by an increase in accounts receivable resulting from strong sales in March of 2000.

Due to the seasonality of its business and the effects of the Lumber Market, management believes the Company's cash cycle (days sales outstanding plus days supply of inventory less days payables outstanding) is a good indicator of its working capital management. The Company's cash cycle increased to 52 days in the first quarter of 2000 from 49 days in the first quarter of 1999, primarily due to a change in inventory buying practices on certain products, offset by the effect of obtaining extended terms from certain vendors.

Capital expenditures totaled $\$ 7.3$ million in the first quarter of 2000 compared to $\$ 9.7$ million in the same period of 1999 . The decrease was primarily due to higher capital expenditures related to new facilities and an investment in a fractional ownership of an airplane in 1999. The Company expects to spend between $\$ 20$ million and $\$ 25$ million on capital expenditures for the balance of 2000, which includes outstanding purchase commitments on capital projects totaling approximately $\$ 6.8$ million on March 25, 2000. The Company intends to satisfy these commitments utilizing its revolving credit facility.

In April of 2000, the Company announced its intention to acquire certain operating assets of lumber treating facilities located in Youngstown, OH; Blanchester, OH ; and Westville, IN from Walker-Williams Lumber Company, and two combination lumber treating and remanufacturing facilities

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED
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located in Medley, FL and Ponce, Puerto Rico from Aljoma Lumber, Inc. Completion of each transaction is subject to normal due diligence and Board approval. In addition, on April 17, 2000, the Company acquired fifty percent of the outstanding shares of ECJW Holdings, Inc. of London, Ontario, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Thorndale Roof Systems and Edcor Floor Systems. The terms of the agreement allow for the remaining fifty percent to be sold to the Company in 2001. The Company plans to use its revolving credit facility to finance each transaction. On March 25, 2000, the Company had $\$ 54.8$ million outstanding on its $\$ 175$ million revolving credit facility.

Cash flows provided by financing activities decreased to $\$ 42.5$ million in the first quarter of 2000 from $\$ 51.8$ million in the same period of 1999 , primarily due to the increase in operating cash flow discussed above.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND REGULATIONS

The Company is self-insured for environmental impairment liability, and accrues for the estimated cost of monitoring or remediation activities. As of May 1, 2000, the Company owns and/or operates nineteen wood preserving facilities throughout the United States that treat lumber products with a chemical preservative. In accordance with applicable federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, the Company may be potentially liable for costs and expenses related to the environmental condition of the Company's real property. The Company has established reserves for remediation activities at its North East, MD; Union City, GA; Stockertown, PA; Elizabeth City, NC; Auburndale, FL; and Schertz, TX facilities.

The Company has accrued, in other long-term liabilities, amounts totaling $\$ 2.3$ million on March 25, 2000 and March 27, 1999 for the activities described above. Management believes that the potential future costs of known remediation efforts will not have a material adverse effect on its future financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

The Company is exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in interest rates on its variable rate debt, which consists of a revolving credit facility and industrial development revenue bonds. The Company does 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. The Company does 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 the company would be required to refinance it.

## Item 2. Changes in Securities.

(a) None.
(b) None.
(c) Sales of equity securities in the first quarter not registered under the Securities Act.

|  | Date of <br> Sale | Class of <br> Stock | Number <br> of Shares | Purchasers <br> Exchanged |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Stock Gift Program |  |  |  |  |
| Directors' Stock Grant Program | Various | Common | 50 | Eligible persons |

## SIGNATURE

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

UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

| Date: | May 5, 2000 | By: | /s/ William G. Currie |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Its: | William G. Currie <br> Vice Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer |
| Date: | May 5, 2000 | By : | /s/ Michael R. Cole |
|  |  | Its: | Michael R. Cole <br> Vice President of Finance and Acting Chief Financial Officer |

## UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC.

EXHIBIT INDEX

| Exhibit No. | Description | Page No. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 27.1 QTR00 | Financial Data Schedule | 23 |

3-MOS
DEC-30-2000
DEC-26-1999
MAR-25-2000
2,405
0
107, 051
1, 626
159, 629
276,316 229,170
76,738
532,160
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532,160
304, 072
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263, 661
263, 661
27,318
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3,168
10, 011
3,953
6,081
$0^{0}$
6, 081
0.30
0.30


[^0]:    See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.

