UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q
X QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 29, 1996
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 | (I.R.S. Employer |
| incorporation or organization) | Identification Number) |
| 2801 East Beltline NE, Grand Rapids, Michigan | 49505 |
| (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 check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or $15(\mathrm{~d})$ 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:

| Class | Outstanding as of August 1, 1996 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Common stock, no par value | $17,039,020$ |

## PAGE NO.

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(b) No reports were filed on Form 8-K during the six months ended June 29, 1996.

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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June 29, } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { December 30, } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  |
| CURRENT ASSETS: |  |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents. | \$ 126,644 | \$ 21,471, 821 |
| Accounts receivable. | 61, 548,339 | 24,569,330 |
| Inventories: |  |  |
| Raw materials | 26,533,010 | 22,409,785 |
| Finished goods | 51, 505, 254 | 43,501, 348 |
| Prepaid income taxes |  | 810,666 |
| Other current assets | 3,415,408 | 3,566,812 |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS | 143,128, 655 | 116,329, 762 |
| OTHER ASSETS. | 5,320, 264 | 4, 041,369 |
| PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: |  |  |
| Property, plant and equipment, at cost | 95, 947, 671 | 91, 766,778 |
| Accumulated depreciation and amortization | $(40,213,848)$ | $(36,481,076)$ |
| PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET. | 55,733,823 | 55,285,702 |
|  | \$204, 182, 742 | \$175, 656, 833 |
| LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY |  |  |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES: |  |  |
| Accounts payable. | \$32,146, 610 | \$14, 138, 012 |
| Accrued liabilities: |  |  |
| Compensation and benefits | 13,641, 622 | 14,572,566 |
| Income taxes. | 2,398,563 |  |
| Other.. | 3,780,849 | 4,131,833 |
| Current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations .. | 3,913,000 | 3,928,433 |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES. | 55,880,644 | 36,770,844 |
| LONG-TERM DEBT AND CAPITAL LEASE |  |  |
| OBLIGATIONS, less current portion. | 50, 564, 275 | 52,455,513 |
| OTHER LIABILITIES. | 4,142,631 | 2,991,622 |
| SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY: |  |  |
| Preferred stock, no par value; shares authorized 1,000,000; issued and outstanding, none |  |  |
| Common stock, no par value; shares authorized 25,000,000; issued and outstanding, 17,038,200 and 17,041,496.. | 17, 038, 200 | 17, 041,496 |
| Additional paid-in capital. | 28,779, 292 | 28, 615, 581 |
| Retained earnings..... | 49, 106, 320 | 39,525,149 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | (656, 093) | $(997,549)$ |
| Officers' stock notes receivable. | $\begin{array}{r} 94,267,719 \\ (672,527) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,184,677 \\ (745,823) \end{array}$ |
|  | 93, 595,192 | 83,438, 854 |
|  | \$204, 182, 742 | \$175, 656, 833 |

See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.

|  | Three Months Ended |  | Six Months Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June 29, } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June 29, } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 1, } \\ 1995 \end{gathered}$ |
| NET SALES | \$275, 727,249 | \$235, 436,944 | \$435, 308, 166 | \$410, 424, 751 |
| COST OF GOODS SOLD | 244, 844,785 | 212, 062,613 | 387, 441, 737 | 368, 064, 437 |
| GROSS PROFIT | 30, 882,464 | 23, 374,331 | 47, 866,429 | 42, 360, 314 |
| SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 16,350,916 | 13,498, 165 | 28,136,479 | 25,419,524 |
| EARNINGS FROM OPERATIONS | 14,531,548 | 9,876,166 | 19,729,950 | 16,940,790 |
| OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE): |  |  |  |  |
| Interest income | 119,504 | 94,238 | 289,679 | 154,303 |
| Interest expense | $(1,017,646)$ | $(1,246,069)$ | ( $2,045,691$ ) | $(2,620,562)$ |
| Other, net | 142,976 | 178,695 | 201, 262 | 409,479 |
| TOTAL OTHER <br> INCOME (EXPENSE) | $(755,166)$ | $(973,136)$ | $(1,554,750)$ | $(2,056,780)$ |
| EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES | 13,776, 382 | 8,903, 030 | 18,175,200 | 14,884,010 |
| INCOME TAXES | 5,579,000 | 3,602,000 | 7,361, 000 | 6, 066, 000 |
| NET EARNINGS | \$ 8, 197, 382 | \$ 5, 301, 030 | \$ 10, 814, 200 | \$ 8,818,010 |
| EARNINGS PER SHARE | \$ . 46 | \$ . 30 | \$ . 61 | \$ . 50 |
| WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES |  |  |  |  |
| OUTSTANDING | 17,658, 000 | 17,565,000 | 17,663,000 | 17,563,000 |

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UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
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See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements.

UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES notes to consolidated condensed financial statements JUNE 29, 1996

## A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated condensed financial statements (the "Financial Statements") of Universal Forest Products, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (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 accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

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 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 financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 30, 1995.

Certain reclassifications have been made in the Consolidated Condensed Statements of Earnings for the 1995 periods presented to conform to the classifications used in 1996.

## B. EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

Earnings per common share have been computed based on the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the periods presented, giving effect to options granted in 1989 and 1993, utilizing the "treasury stock" method. Primary and fully-diluted earnings per common share were not materially different during the periods presented. Weighted average shares outstanding are as follows:

|  | Three Months Ended |  | Six Months Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 29, \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 1, } \\ 1995 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June 29, } \\ 1996 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 1, } \\ 1995 \end{gathered}$ |
| Issued and outstanding | 17, 020,000 | 17,040,000 | 17, 021,000 | 17,040,000 |
| Effect of stock options | 638, 000 | 525, 000 | 642,000 | 523, 000 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding | 17,658,000 | 17,565, 000 | 17,663,000 | 17,563,000 |

C. NON-COMPETE

In February 1996, the Company entered into a consulting and non-compete agreement with one of its former officers. Included in the agreement are conditions that the former officer provide certain

UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
notes to consolidated condensed financial statements JUNE 29, 1996 - CONTINUED
consulting services and agree not to compete with the Company for a period of eleven years. In consideration for these services and agreement not to compete, the Company agreed to make payments to the officer as follows:

| 1996 | \$ | 325,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1997 |  | 450, 000 |
| 1998 |  | 350, 000 |
| 1999 |  | 100, 000 |
|  |  | 225,000 |

The Company recorded the present value of this obligation to "Other Assets" and "Other Liabilities," based on an imputed interest rate of $8 \%$ per annum. Amortization of the asset is computed on a straight-line basis over the eleven year non-compete period. In March 1996, the $\$ 325,000$ obligation listed above was paid.

FINANCIAL IMPACT OF FLUCTUATIONS IN LUMBER PRICES AND SEASONALITY

The Company experiences significant fluctuations in the cost of lumber products from primary producers. The table below highlights such fluctuations for the six months ended June 29, 1996 and July 1, 1995. A variety of factors over which the Company has no control, including environmental regulations, weather conditions, and natural disasters, impact the cost of lumber products. The Company anticipates that these fluctuations will continue in the future.

The following table presents the Random Lengths framing lumber composite price. The composite price is a weighted average of nine key framing lumber prices chosen from major producing areas and species. The composite price is designed as a broad measure of price movement in the commodity lumber market ("Lumber Market"). 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." Depending on the extent of the fluctuation, the type of product and other factors, it could take up to a month for a fluctuation in the Lumber Market to be reflected in the Company's selling prices.

|  | Random Lengths Average \$/MBF |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1996 |  | 1995 |
| January | \$ | 329 | \$ | 379 |
| February |  | 347 |  | 383 |
| March |  | 353 |  | 358 |
| April |  | 374 |  | 335 |
| May |  | 420 |  | 313 |
| June |  | 409 |  | 292 |

The Company's business is seasonal in nature and results of operations vary from quarter to quarter. The demand for many of the Company's products is highest during the period of April to August. Accordingly, the Company's sales tend to be greater during its second and third quarters. To support this sales peak, the Company builds its inventory of finished goods throughout the winter and spring. Therefore, quantities of raw materials and finished goods inventories tend to be at their highest, relative to sales, during the Company's first and fourth quarters. Although the Company maintains unique supply programs with vendors which have greatly reduced its inventory levels compared to historical averages, this seasonal requirement still exists. As a result, the Company has some exposure related to sharp declines in the Lumber Market during its primary selling season. Beginning in 1995, the Company took the following steps to decrease its exposure:

-     - Negotiated unique supply programs with vendors. These programs have substantially reduced the Company's inventory quantities, and include those materials which are most susceptible to adverse changes in the Lumber Market. - - Instituted inventory management initiatives to accelerate the throughput of material in its plants and reduce the average supply of inventory.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
    AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED
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- Set a goal of improving its sales mix by selling more value-added products in relationship to total sales. Value-added products are less susceptible to the adverse effects a decline in the Lumber Market can have on the Company's profitability. See further discussion under the caption "Net Sales."


## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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

|  | Three Month | Ended | Six Months | Ended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June 29, } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June 29, } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July 1, } \\ & 1995 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net sales | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| Cost of goods sold | 88.8 | 90.1 | 89.0 | 89.7 |
| Gross profit | 11.2 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 10.3 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| Earnings from operations | 5.3 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Other expense, net ..... | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Earnings before income taxes | 5.0 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| Income taxes | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Net earnings | 3.0\% | 2.3\% | 2.5\% | 2.1\% |

## NET SALES

Net sales in the second quarter of 1996 increased $\$ 40$ million, or $17 \%$, primarily due to the overall Lumber Market (see Random Lengths table) which increased $28 \%$ compared to the same period of 1995 , combined with an increase in unit sales to the do-it-yourself (DIY) and manufactured housing (MH) markets. Net sales in the first six months of 1996 increased $\$ 25$ million, or $6 \%$, compared to the same period of 1995.

The Company's ratio of value-added product sales to total sales was over $32.0 \%$ in the second quarter of 1996 and 1995. Comparing the first six months of 1996 with the same period of 1995, this ratio increased to $33.3 \%$ from $32.5 \%$. Value-added products consist primarily of items sold to the DIY market under the Company's Fence Fundamentals(TM), Lattice Basics(TM), Deck Necessities(R), Outdoor Essentials(R), Storage Solutions(TM), and YardLine(TM) trade names, trusses sold to the MH market, and products sold to the industrial market. A long-term goal of the Company is to achieve a ratio of value-added product sales to total sales of $50 \%$.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
    AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED
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The following table presents, for the periods indicated, the Company's net sales (in thousands) and percentage of total net sales by market classification.

|  | Three Months Ended |  |  |  | Six Months Ended |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market Classification | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June 29, } \\ & 1996 \end{aligned}$ | \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 1, } \\ 1995 \end{gathered}$ | \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { June 29 } \\ 1996 \end{gathered}$ | \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 1, } \\ 1995 \end{gathered}$ | \% |
| Do-It-Yourself | \$163, 617 | 59.3\% | \$138, 424 | 58.8\% | \$234, 631 | 53.9\% | \$216, 294 | 52.7\% |
| Manufactured Housing | 81,619 | 29.6 | 70,679 | 30.0 | 148, 005 | 34.0 | 143,649 | 35.0 |
| Wholesale Lumber | 17,313 | 6.3 | 14,724 | 6.3 | 29,601 | 6.8 | 27,498 | 6.7 |
| Industrial | 13,178 | 4.8 | 11,610 | 4.9 | 23,071 | 5.3 | 22,984 | 5.6 |
|  | \$275, 727 | 100.0\% | \$235,437 | 100.0\% | \$435, 308 | 100.0\% | \$410, 425 | 100.0\% |

## Do-It-Yourself (DIY):

Net sales to the DIY market increased approximately $\$ 25$ million, or $18 \%$, in the second quarter of 1996 compared to the same period of 1995, primarily due to an increase in the Lumber Market which substantially increased the overall selling prices of the Company's commodity-based products. In addition, overall unit sales to this market were up in the second quarter due to harsh winter weather which delayed consumer demand for the Company's products until late spring. Net sales in the first six months of 1996 increased approximately $\$ 18$ million, or $8 \%$, compared to the same period of 1995.

The Company's ratio of value-added product sales to total sales to this market was $33.0 \%$ in the second quarter of 1996 and 1995 . In the first six months of 1996 this ratio increased to $34.4 \%$ from $33.9 \%$ in the same period of 1995 . The improvement for the first six months was driven by an increase in sales of fencing products, the Company's highest margin product supplied to the DIY market, which were up approximately $19 \%$ for the year to date.

Manufactured Housing (MH):
Net sales to the MH market increased approximately $\$ 11$ million, or $15 \%$, in the second quarter of 1996 compared to 1995 due primarily to an increase in unit sales to this market. The effect of the higher Lumber Market on selling prices in the second quarter was substantially offset by increased competition in certain geographic areas, forcing selling prices down. Net sales in the first six months of 1996 increased approximately $\$ 4$ million, or $3 \%$, compared to the same period of 1995. In its May 1996 report, the Manufactured Housing Institute reported an $11 \%$ increase in year-to-date industry shipments of manufactured homes.

The Company's ratio of value-added product sales to total sales to this market was $28.0 \%$ in the second quarter and first six months of 1996 and 1995.

AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED

Wholesale:
Net sales to the wholesale lumber market increased approximately $\$ 2.5$ million, or $17 \%$, in the second quarter of 1996 compared to the same period of 1995 due to the effect of the higher Lumber Market. Net sales in the first six months of 1996 increased approximately $\$ 2.1$ million, or $8 \%$, compared to the same period of 1995. The Company does not expect unit sales to this market to increase in the foreseeable future as a result of its goal to increase its ratio of value-added product sales to total sales.

Industrial:
Net sales to the industrial market increased approximately $\$ 1.5$ million, or $14 \%$, in the second quarter of 1996 compared to the same period of 1995, while year-to-date sales to this market have remained flat comparing 1996 with 1995. The Company plans to grow its sales to this market in the future through strategic acquisitions.

## COST OF GOODS SOLD AND GROSS PROFIT

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales increased to $11.2 \%$ in the second quarter of 1996 compared to $9.9 \%$ in the same period of 1995 . This increase is primarily due to trends in the Lumber Market which increased overall selling prices and enhanced the Company's ability to cover fixed manufacturing costs, and the Company's efforts to improve production efficiency. In addition, increased competition in the MH market slightly impacted the Company's margins, offsetting some of the positive effects of the Lumber Market trend. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales increased to $11.0 \%$ for the first six months of 1996 compared to $10.3 \%$ for the same period of 1995.

## SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Selling, general and administrative expenses have increased $\$ 2.9$ million and $\$ 2.7$ million, or $21 \%$ and $11 \%$, respectively, comparing the second quarter and first six months of 1996 and 1995, respectively. Such increases are primarily due to increases in accrued incentive compensation expenses related to profitability and certain variable expenses related to sales.

OTHER EXPENSE, NET

Other expense, net is primarily comprised of interest expense. Net interest costs (interest expense less interest income) decreased by over $\$ 250,000$ and \$710, 000 , or $22 \%$ and $29 \%$, respectively, comparing the second quarter and first six months of 1996 and 1995, respectively. These decreases are due to the Company's continued improvement in working capital management (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources"). These practices helped the Company avoid borrowing on its lines of credit and maintain a significant cash position for the majority of the period despite seasonal constraints.

## INCOME TAXES

The Company's effective tax rate in the second quarter and first six months of 1996 and 1995 ranges from $40.50 \%$ to $40.75 \%$. Effective tax rates differ from statutory federal income tax rates primarily due to provisions for state and local income taxes and are not expected to increase significantly in the foreseeable future.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash flows used in operating activities for the first six months of 1996 was $\$ 14$ million compared with $\$ 16$ million provided by operations in the same period of 1995. The $\$ 30$ million decrease is due primarily to the timing of cash receipts from customers, and the trend in the Lumber Market increasing the cost of lumber, and consequently, the Company's investment in inventory at the end of the quarter. Trade receivables tend to be at their highest levels during the month of June due to the Company's peak selling season. The Company expects to generate significant cash flows from operations in the third quarter of 1996 as existing receivables and inventory are collected and sold.

The Company continues to improve its working capital management practices, evidenced by a $25 \%$ decrease in its cash cycle (days sales outstanding plus days supply of inventory less days payables outstanding) comparing the first six months of 1996 with the same period of 1995. This improvement, along with the Company's strong cash position at the beginning of the year, allowed it to avoid borrowing on its lines of credit during the period, leaving $\$ 116$ million available on its revolving credit facilities at June 29, 1996.

Capital expenditures totaled almost $\$ 4.5$ million in the first six months of 1996 as the Company remains on pace to spend approximately $\$ 10$ to $\$ 12$ million for the year to upgrade its machinery and equipment and information systems. In addition, the Company is currently investigating strategic acquisitions. The Company's current plan involves pursuing acquisitions in the following markets:

-     - Manufacturers of commercial and residential trusses.
-     - Manufacturers of industrial packaging products.
-     - Truss manufacturers which supply the MH market.
-     - Low cost treating operations which supply the DIY market.

The Company may finance any potential future acquisition using its cash reserves or credit facilities, through an issuance of common stock or a combination of the above.

Cash flows from financing activities in the first six months of 1996 consisted of repayments on long-term debt, repurchases of common stock, proceeds from the issuance of common stock and dividends paid to shareholders at a rate of $\$ .03$ per common share. In January 1996, the Company repurchased 100,000 shares of its common stock for an amount totaling approximately $\$ 822,000$. Management is authorized to repurchase an additional 900,000 common shares under its current stock repurchase program. While the Company has no current obligation to buy back additional shares, it will continue to evaluate market

UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
    AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED
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conditions and alternative uses of its cash to determine when it will make repurchases. In February and April 1996, one former officer and seven current officers of the Company exercised options to purchase 95,000 shares of common stock for an amount totaling approximately \$247,000.

## ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS AND REGULATIONS

The Company is self-insured for environmental impairment liability, and accrues for the estimated cost of remedial actions when situations requiring such action arise. The Company owns and operates sixteen 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, the Company 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. Remediation and/or site assessment activities are currently being conducted at the Company's Granger Indiana; Union City, Georgia; Stockertown, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth City, North Carolina; and North East, Maryland treatment facilities.

The Company has accrued, in current liabilities, amounts totaling $\$ 2.6$ million and $\$ 2.8$ million at June 29, 1996 and December 30, 1995, respectively, representing the estimated costs to complete remediation efforts currently in process. The Company 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.

UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND RISK FACTORS

From time to time the Company may make certain statements which are considered forward-looking. Statements regarding future performance are contingent on a variety of risk factors which may impact the Company's ability to meet its projections. In addition to the other risks contained herein, the risk factors described below may negatively impact future financial results, and should be considered when evaluating forward-looking statements made by the Company.

## 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 projections may be based on certain growth assumptions for the overall markets which it serves. If the Company's markets do not maintain anticipated growth projections, or if the Company fails to maintain its market share, financial results could be impaired.

## Government Regulations:

The Company is subject to a substantial amount of existing government regulations which create a burden on the Company. Should the Company become subject to additional laws and regulations enacted in the future, it could have an adverse affect on the Company's financial results.

Lumber Market Volatility:
As previously stated, the Company experiences significant fluctuations in the cost of lumber products from primary producers. While the Company attempts to minimize its risk from severe price fluctuations, substantial, rapid changes in lumber prices can affect the Company's financial results.

UNIVERSAL FOREST PRODUCTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.
The following matter was voted upon at the Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders on April 24, 1996.

Election of the following Directors for three year terms expiring in 1999:

| For | Withheld |
| :---: | ---: |
| $\cdots-\cdots-\cdots$ |  |
| $12,283,901$ | 10,500 |
| $11,285,693$ | $1,008,708$ |

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

Peter F. Secchia
William G. Currie
Philip M. Novell
Richard M. DeVos
John W. Garside

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.

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Date: August 12, }199
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By: /s/ William G. Currie
William G. Currie
Its: President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 12, 1996
By: /s/ Elizabeth A. Bowman
Elizabeth A. Bowman
Its: Executive Vice President of Finance and Administration and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer)

## EXHIBIT NO. DESCRIPTION

27
Financial Data Schedule

> 6-MOS
> DEC-28-1996
> DEC-31-1995
> JUN-29-1996
> 126, 644
> 0
> 62,593,730 1, 045, 391
> 78, 038, 264
> 143,128,655
> 95, 947, 671
> 40, 213, 848
> 204, 182, 742
> $55,880,644$
> 50, 564, 275
> 0
> 17, 038, 200
> 76,556,992
> $204,182,742$
> 435, 308, 166
> 435, 308, 166
> 387, 441, 737
> 387,441,737
> 26,585, 010
> 1,060,528
> 2,045,691
> 18, 175, 200
> 7,361, 000
> 10, 814, 200
> $0_{0}^{0}$
> 10, 814, 200
> .61
> .61


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

