

WINNEBAGO INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-Q
July 08, 2009
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended May 30, 2009

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-06403

WINNEBAGO INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Iowa
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

42-0802678
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

P. O. Box 152, Forest City, Iowa
(Address of principal executive offices)

50436
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (641) 585-3535

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No .

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 check mark 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 check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No .

The number of shares of common stock, par value \$0.50 per share, outstanding July 7, 2009 was 29,083,703.

WINNEBAGO INDUSTRIES, INC.

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Winnebago Industries, Inc.

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Operations

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements

	Thirteen Weeks Ended	May 31, 2009	May 31, 2008	Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended	May 31, 2009	Forty Weeks Ended	May 31, 2008
(In thousands, except per share data)							
Net revenues	\$ 50,848	\$ 139,736	\$ 152,054	\$ 519,081			
Cost of goods sold	59,133	137,112	181,025	478,648			

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Gross (deficit) profit	(8,285)	2,624	(28,971)	40,433	
Operating expenses:							
Selling	3,083		5,085	9,564		14,948	
General and administrative	3,414		4,442	11,748		16,350	
Total operating expenses	6,497		9,527	21,312		31,298	
Operating (loss) income	(14,782)	(6,903)	(50,283)	9,135
Financial income	209		1,053	1,366		3,529	
(Loss) income before income taxes	(14,573)	(5,850)	(48,917)	12,664
Benefit for taxes	(6,020)	(8,850)	(20,387)	(2,815
Net (loss) income	\$(8,553	)	\$3,000	\$(28,530	)	\$15,479
(Loss) income per common share:							
Basic	\$(0.29	)	\$0.10	\$(0.98	)	\$0.53
Diluted	\$(0.29	)	\$0.10	\$(0.98	)	\$0.53
Weighted average common shares outstanding:							
Basic	29,045		29,013	29,036		29,116	
Diluted	29,056		29,048	29,046		29,183	
Dividends paid per common share	\$		\$0.12	\$0.12		\$0.36	

See unaudited notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Winnebago Industries, Inc.

Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In thousands, except per share data)	May 30, 2009	August 30, 2008
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$41,308	\$17,851
Short-term investments	400	3,100
Receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts (\$186 and \$177, respectively)	7,890	9,426
Inventories	53,230	110,596
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,029	3,715
Deferred income taxes	9,378	11,575
Income taxes receivable	19,127	6,618
Total current assets	134,362	162,881
Property, plant and equipment, net	34,077	40,097
Long-term investments	33,120	37,538
Investment in life insurance	22,476	22,123
Deferred income taxes	28,660	26,862
Other assets	13,156	15,954

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Assets held for sale	2,276	
Total assets	\$268,127	\$305,455
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$9,806	\$15,631
Short-term ARS borrowings	9,100	
Income taxes payable	91	76
Accrued expenses:		
Accrued compensation	9,749	10,070
Product warranties	6,836	9,859
Self-insurance	5,419	6,630
Promotional	1,883	2,642
Accrued loss on repurchases	1,803	661
Accrued dividends		3,489
Other	4,752	5,275
Total current liabilities	49,439	54,333
Long-term liabilities:		
Unrecognized tax benefits	9,031	9,469
Postretirement health care and deferred compensation benefits	64,767	67,729
Total long-term liabilities	73,798	77,198
Contingent liabilities and commitments		
Stockholders equity:		
Capital stock common, par value \$0.50; authorized 60,000 shares, issued 51,776 shares	25,888	25,888
Additional paid-in capital	29,585	29,632
Retained earnings	460,664	489,194
Accumulated other comprehensive income	9,123	9,813
Treasury stock, at cost (22,697 and 22,706 shares, respectively)	(380,370)	(380,603)
Total stockholders equity	144,890	173,924
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$268,127	\$305,455

See unaudited notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Winnebago Industries, Inc.

Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In thousands)	Thirty-Nine	Forty
	Weeks Ended	
	May 30,	May 31,
	2009	2008
Operating activities:		
Net (loss) income	\$ (28,530)	\$ 15,479
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	6,015	7,583
Stock-based compensation	760	3,617
Postretirement benefit income and deferred compensation expense	1,030	1,065
Provision for doubtful accounts	58	65

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Deferred income taxes	(463)	4,070	
Excess tax benefit of stock-based compensation			(89)
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance policies	(865	)	(596)
Loss on disposal of property	70		35	
Other	176		32	
Change in assets and liabilities:				
Inventories	57,366		(9,752)
Receivables and prepaid assets	2,164		20,812	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(11,034	)	(21,868)
Income taxes receivable and unrecognized tax benefits	(11,929	)	(8,871)
Postretirement and deferred compensation benefits	(2,344	)	(1,123)
Net cash provided by operating activities	12,474		10,459	
Investing activities:				
Purchases of investments			(228,069)
Proceeds from the sale or maturity of investments	8,500		288,119	
Purchases of property and equipment	(2,522	)	(3,025)
Proceeds from the sale of property	294		268	
Other	(736	)	(887)
Net cash provided by investing activities	5,536		56,406	
Financing activities:				
Payments for purchase of common stock	(164	)	(17,767)
Payments of cash dividends	(3,489	)	(10,509)
Borrowings on ARS portfolio	9,100			
Proceeds from issuance of treasury stock			633	
Excess tax benefit of stock-based compensation			89	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	5,447		(27,554)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	23,457		39,311	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	17,851		6,889	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$41,308		\$46,200	
Supplemental cash flow disclosure:				
Income taxes paid	\$ 168		\$1,723	

See unaudited notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

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Winnebago Industries, Inc.

Unaudited Notes to Condensed Consolidated

Financial Statements

General:

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The Company, we, our and us are used interchangeably to refer to Winnebago Industries, Inc. At May 30, 2009, we had no subsidiaries.

NOTE 1: Basis of Presentation

In our opinion, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position as of May 30, 2009 and the consolidated results of operations for the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 and the thirteen and forty weeks ended May 31, 2008 and consolidated cash flows for the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 and the forty weeks ended May 31, 2008. The consolidated statement of operations for the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 is not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. The balance sheet data as of August 30, 2008 was derived from audited financial statements, but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto appearing in our Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended August 30, 2008.

NOTE 2: New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued a FASB Staff Position (FSP) on the FASB's Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 03-06-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities*, (FSP EITF 03-06-1). This FSP addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, need to be included in the earnings allocation in computing earnings per share (EPS) under the two-class method described in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 128, Earnings Per Share. It affects entities that accrue or pay nonforfeitable cash dividends on share-based payment awards during the service period of the award. FSP EITF 03-06-1 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 (our Fiscal 2010) and interim periods within those fiscal years and will require a retrospective adjustment to all prior period EPS. We are currently evaluating the impact this FSP will have on our calculation and presentation of EPS.

In April 2009, FASB issued FSP Financial Accounting Standard (FAS) 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly* (FSP FAS 157-4). FSP FAS 157-4 amends FAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, and provides additional guidance for estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased and also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly for fair value measurements. FSP FAS 157-4 shall be applied prospectively with retrospective application not permitted. This FSP is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 (our Fiscal 2009 year end). We are currently evaluating the impact of this FSP on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, FASB issued FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments* (FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2). This FSP amends FAS 115 and FAS No. 124, *Accounting for Certain Investments Held by Not-for-Profit Organizations* and EITF Issue No. 99-20, *Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests That Continue to Be Held by a Transferor in Securitized Financial Assets*, to make the other-than-temporary impairments guidance more operational and to improve the presentation of other-than-temporary impairments in the financial statements. This FSP will replace the existing requirement that the entity's management assert it has both the intent and ability to hold an impaired debt security until recovery with a requirement that management assert it does not have the intent to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis. This FSP requires increased disclosure about the credit and noncredit components of impaired debt securities that are not expected to be sold, as well as increased disclosures regarding expected cash flows, credit losses and an aging of securities with unrealized losses. FSP 115-2 and FSP 124-2 are effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 (our Fiscal 2009 year end). We are currently evaluating the impact of this FSP on our consolidated financial statements.

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In April 2009, FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and Accounting Principles Board (APB) 28-1, *Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments* (FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1). FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 amend FAS No. 107, *Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods as well as in annual financial statements. This FSP also amends APB Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting*, to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. FSP 107-1 and APB 28-1, are effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009 (our Fiscal 2010). We do not anticipate a material impact on our consolidated financial statements of this FSP as our current disclosures meet these requirements.

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NOTE 3: Fair Value Measurements

We adopted SFAS No. 157 on August 31, 2008. This standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy prescribed by SFAS No. 157 contains three levels as follows:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices that are available in active markets for the identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2 Other observable inputs available at the measurement date, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, either directly or indirectly, including:

Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;

Quoted prices for identical or similar assets in nonactive markets;

Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; and

Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by other observable market data.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that cannot be corroborated by observable market data and reflect the use of significant management judgment. These values are generally determined using pricing models for which the assumptions utilize management's estimates of market participant assumptions.

Assets and Liabilities that are Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. In instances in which the inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the fair value measurement has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Our assessment of the significance of a particular item to the fair value measurement in

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its entirety requires judgment, including the consideration of inputs specific to the asset or liability. The following table sets forth by level within the fair value hierarchy our financial assets that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis at May 30, 2009, according to the valuation techniques we used to determine their fair values:

(In thousands)	Fair Value at May 30, 2009	Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered As		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$41,308	\$41,308	\$	\$
Short-term investments	400		400	
Long-term investments (includes put rights)	33,120			33,120
Assets that fund deferred compensation	9,788	9,788		

The following table provides a reconciliation between the beginning and ending balances of items measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the table above that used significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

(In thousands)	Thirteen	Thirty-Nine
	Weeks Ended May 30, 2009	Weeks Ended
Balance at beginning of period	\$33,476	\$37,538
Net realized loss included in earnings	(81)	(109)
Net change included in other comprehensive income	125	1,491
Transfer out of Level 3	(400)	(5,800)
Balance at end of period	\$33,120	\$33,120

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The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument:

Cash and cash equivalents. The carrying value of cash equivalents approximates fair value as maturities are less than three months. Our cash equivalents are comprised of money market funds traded in an active market with no restrictions and are classified as Level 1.

Short-term and long-term investments. Our debt securities are comprised of Auction Rate Securities (ARSs) and Put Rights as described in Note 4. Our long-term ARS related investments are classified as Level 3 as quoted prices were unavailable due to events described in Note 4. Due to limited market information, we utilized a discounted cash flow (DCF) model to derive an estimate of fair value at May 30, 2009. The assumptions used in preparing the DCF model included estimates with respect to the amount and timing of future interest and principal payments, forward projections of the interest rate benchmarks, the probability of full repayment of the principal considering the credit quality and guarantees in place, and the rate of return required by investors to own such securities given the current liquidity risk associated with ARS. Our short-term ARS portfolio is classified as Level 2 as it is also in a nonactive market but inputs other than quoted prices were observable and used to value the securities.

Assets that fund deferred compensation. Our assets that fund deferred compensation are marketable equity securities measured at fair value using quoted market prices and primarily consist of equity-based mutual funds. They are classified as Level 1 as they are traded in an active market for which closing stock prices are readily available. These securities fund the Executive Share Option Plan, a deferred compensation program, and are presented as other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

NOTE 4: Investments

We own investments in marketable securities that have been designated as available for sale or trading securities in accordance with SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*. Available for sale securities are carried at fair value with the unrealized gains and losses reported in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, a component of stockholders' equity. Trading securities are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in financial income/expense.

At May 30, 2009, we held \$34.1 million (par value) of investments comprised of tax-exempt ARSs, which are variable-rate debt securities and have a long-term maturity with the interest rate being reset through Dutch auctions that are typically held every 7, 28 or 35 days. The securities have historically traded at par and are callable at par at the option of the issuer. Interest is typically paid at the end of each auction period or semiannually. As of July 7, 2009 and at the end of the fiscal quarter, the vast majority of the long-term ARSs we hold are AAA/Aaa rated with most collateralized by student loans guaranteed by the U.S. Government under the Federal Family Education Loan Program.

Since February 2008, most ARS auctions have failed for these securities and there is no assurance that future auctions will succeed and, as a result, our ability to liquidate our investment and fully recover the par value in the near term may be limited or nonexistent. We have no reason to believe that any of the underlying issuers of our ARSs are presently at risk of default. Through July 7, 2009, we have continued to receive interest payments on the ARSs in accordance with their terms. We believe we will ultimately be able to liquidate our ARS related investments without significant loss primarily due to the collateral securing ARSs and the legal settlement agreement we have entered into with UBS AG (UBS). As noted below, our UBS settlement allows for a portion of our ARS to be redeemed at par as early as June 30, 2010. However, the remaining portfolio could take until final maturity of the ARSs (up to 32 years) to realize the par value of our investments. Due to the changes and uncertainty in the ARS market, we believe the recovery period for these investments is likely to be longer than 12 months and as a result, we have classified these investments as long-term as of May 30, 2009. Our short-term ARS investments of \$400,000 were redeemed by the issuer at par in June 2009.

In November 2008, we elected to participate in a rights offering by UBS, one of our brokers, which provide us with rights (the Put Rights) to sell to them \$13.5 million at par value of our ARS portfolio, purchased through UBS, at any time during a two-year sale period beginning June 30, 2010.

By electing to participate in the rights offering, we granted UBS the right, exercisable at any time prior to June 30, 2010 or during the two-year sale period, to purchase or cause the sale of our ARSs (the Call Right). UBS has stated that it will only exercise the Call Right for the purpose of restructurings, dispositions or other solutions that will provide their clients with par value for their ARS. UBS has agreed to pay their clients the par value of their ARS within one day of settlement of any Call Right transaction. Notwithstanding the Call Right, we are permitted to sell ARSs to parties other than UBS, in which case the Put Rights attached to the ARSs that are sold would be extinguished. The terms of the legal settlement agreement also allowed us to borrow on a portion of our portfolio at no net cost and as a result, we borrowed \$9.1 million under this arrangement, which is presented as short-term ARS borrowings on our balance sheet. We have the ability to maintain the no net cost loans until the securities are liquidated or they reach the June 2010 put date.

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On August 31, 2008, we elected to adopt SFAS No. 159 on the Put Rights and to treat this portion of our ARS portfolio as trading securities. As such, during Fiscal 2009, we have recorded a benefit of \$375,000 related to the Put Rights provided by the settlement and an other-than-temporary impairment of \$484,000 on the \$13.5 million (par value) portion of our ARS portfolio as we may decide not to hold until final maturity with the opportunity provided by the Put Rights.

At May 30, 2009, there was insufficient observable ARS market information available to determine the fair value of our ARS investments, including the Put Rights. Therefore, we estimated fair value by incorporating assumptions that market participants would use in their estimates of fair value. Some of these assumptions included credit quality, final stated maturities, estimates on the probability of the issue being called prior to final maturity, impact due to extended periods of maximum auction rates and broker quotes from independent evaluators. Based on this analysis, we recorded a temporary impairment of \$471,000 related to our long-term ARS investments of \$20.2 million (par value) that were not part of the UBS settlement as of May 30, 2009. These same assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of our UBS ARS portfolio described above, including the Put Rights.

NOTE 5: Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market, with cost being determined under the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method and market defined as net realizable value.

Inventories consist of the following:

(In thousands)	May 30, 2009	August 30, 2008
Finished goods	\$23,315	\$41,716
Work-in-process	20,636	31,187
Raw materials	42,510	75,010
	86,461	147,913
LIFO reserve	(33,231)	(37,317)
Total inventories	\$53,230	\$110,596

Due to a liquidation of LIFO inventory values as a result of a significant reduction of inventory levels in the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009, we recorded a reduction to LIFO reserves of approximately \$4.1 million.

NOTE 6: Property, Plant and Equipment and Assets Held for Sale

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and consists of the following:

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(In thousands)	May 30, 2009	August 30, 2008
Land	\$ 848	\$ 934
Buildings	56,814	55,977
Machinery and equipment	96,221	97,002
Transportation	3,457	9,455
	157,340	163,368
Less accumulated depreciation	(123,263)	(123,271)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 34,077	\$ 40,097

Assets held for sale:

Due to the current economic conditions, we listed an airplane, owned by us, for immediate sale during the third quarter of Fiscal 2009. As a result, the cost of the aircraft of \$5.7 million and accumulated depreciation of \$3.4 million has been reclassified from Property, Plant and Equipment into Assets Held for Sale at May 30, 2009.

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NOTE 7: Warranty

We provide our motor home customers a comprehensive 12-month/15,000-mile warranty on the Class A, Class B and Class C coaches, and a 3-year/36,000-mile structural warranty on Class A and Class C sidewalls and floors. We have also incurred costs for certain warranty-type expenses which occurred after the normal warranty period. We have voluntarily agreed to pay such costs to help protect the reputation of our products and the goodwill of our customers. We record our warranty liabilities based on our estimate of the amounts necessary to settle future and existing claims on products sold as of the balance sheet date. We also incur costs as a result of additional service actions not covered by our warranties, including product recalls and customer satisfaction actions.

Changes in our product warranty liability are as follows:

(In thousands)	Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended May 30, 2009	Forty May 31, 2008
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 9,859	\$ 11,259
Provision	2,637	9,231
Claims paid	(5,660)	(9,389)
Balance at end of period	\$ 6,836	\$ 11,101

NOTE 8: Income Taxes

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We account for income taxes under the provisions of SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. The objectives of accounting for income taxes are to recognize the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our financial statements or tax returns. Judgment is required in assessing the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our financial statements or tax returns.

As of May 30, 2009, our total unrecognized tax benefits were \$9.0 million of which, if recognized, \$5.4 million would positively affect our effective tax rate. It is our policy to recognize interest and penalties accrued relative to unrecognized tax benefits into tax expense. As of May 30, 2009, we had accrued \$2.9 million in interest and penalties.

We file tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, as well as various international and state jurisdictions. A number of years may elapse before an uncertain tax position is audited and finally resolved, and it is often very difficult to predict the outcome of such audits. An estimate of the range of possible changes that may result from the examination cannot be made at this time. Our federal returns are not subject to examination prior to Fiscal 2004. Our federal income tax returns for 2006 through 2008 are currently under examination by the IRS. An estimate of the range of possible changes that may result from the examination cannot be made at this time. Periodically, various state and local jurisdictions conduct audits, therefore, a variety of other years are subject to state and local jurisdiction review. We do not believe there will be a significant change within the next twelve months in the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of May 30, 2009. However, results may differ materially from our projected estimates.

During the third quarter of Fiscal 2009, we received tax refunds from various taxing authorities totaling \$6.8 million as a result of filing our Fiscal 2008 tax returns. At the end of the third quarter, we had generated an income tax receivable of \$19.1 million primarily due to the current year's loss, which we have the ability to carryback to our Fiscal 2007. We expect to receive this amount in Fiscal 2010.

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NOTE 9: Employee and Retiree Benefits

Reserves for long-term postretirement health care and deferred compensation benefits are as follows:

(In thousands)	May 30, 2009	August 30, 2008
Postretirement health care benefit cost ⁽¹⁾	\$ 30,999	\$ 29,752
Non-qualified deferred compensation ⁽²⁾	23,686	24,155
Executive share option plan liability	7,418	10,999
SERP benefit liability ⁽³⁾	2,613	2,767
Executive deferred compensation	51	56
Total postretirement health care and deferred compensation benefits	\$ 64,767	\$ 67,729

⁽¹⁾ The current portion of accrued postretirement benefit cost of \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million as of May 30, 2009 and August 30, 2008, respectively, is included within other accrued expenses.

⁽²⁾ The current portion of deferred compensation liability of \$2.6 million and \$2.4 million as of May 30, 2009 and August 30, 2008, respectively, is included within accrued compensation.

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(3) The current portion of the SERP liability of \$262,000 and \$186,000 as of May 30, 2009 and August 30, 2008, respectively, is included within accrued compensation.

Postretirement Health Care Benefits

We provide certain health care and other benefits for retired employees hired before April 1, 2001, who have fulfilled eligibility requirements of age 55 with 15 years of continuous service. Retirees are required to pay a monthly premium for medical coverage based on years of service at retirement and then current age. Our postretirement health care plan currently is not funded. We use a September 1 measurement date for this plan.

Net periodic postretirement health care benefit income consisted of the following components:

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended		Forty	
	May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008	May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008	May 31, 2008	2008
(In thousands)						
Interest cost	\$529	\$492	\$1,589	\$1,512		
Service cost	147	180	442	554		
Net amortization and deferral	(874)	(809)	(2,623)	(2,489)))
Net periodic postretirement health care benefit income	\$(198)	\$(137)	\$(592)	\$(423)))
Payments for postretirement health care	\$201	\$327	\$610	\$860		

For accounting purposes, we recognized income from the plan for the first three quarters of both Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008 due to the amortization of the cost savings from an amendment effective in September 2004, which amended our postretirement health care benefit by establishing a maximum employer contribution amount.

NOTE 10: Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Repurchase Commitments

Generally, companies in the RV industry enter into repurchase agreements with lending institutions which have provided wholesale floor plan financing to dealers. Most dealers' motor homes are financed on a floor plan basis under which a bank or finance company lends the dealer all, or substantially all, of the purchase price, collateralized by a security interest in the motor homes purchased.

Our repurchase agreements provide that, in the event of default by the dealer on the agreement to pay the lending institution, we will repurchase the financed merchandise. The agreements provide that our liability will not exceed 100 percent of the dealer invoice and provide for periodic liability reductions based on the dealer's equity in the inventory and the time since the date of the original invoice. Our contingent liability on these repurchase agreements was approximately \$113.4 million at May 30, 2009.

In certain instances, we also repurchase inventory from our dealers due to state law or regulatory requirements that govern voluntary or involuntary relationship terminations. Although laws vary from state to state, some states have laws in place that require manufacturers of motor vehicles to repurchase current inventory if a dealership exits the business. Incremental repurchase exposure beyond existing repurchase agreements, related to dealer inventory in states that we have had historical experience of repurchasing inventory, totaled \$6.2 million at May 30, 2009.

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Based on our repurchase agreements and the incremental repurchase exposure explained above, we establish an associated loss reserve. Repurchased sales are not recorded as a revenue transaction, but the net difference between the original repurchase price and the resale price are recorded against the loss reserve, which is a deduction from gross revenue. There are two significant assumptions associated with establishing our loss reserve for repurchase commitments: (1) the percentage of dealer inventory that we will be required to repurchase as a result of defaults by dealers, and (2) the loss that will be incurred, if any, when repurchased inventory is resold. The percentage of dealer inventory we estimate we will repurchase is based on historical information, current trends and an analysis of dealer inventory aging for all dealers with inventory subject to this obligation. The estimated loss per repurchased unit is based primarily on recent history because until recently, we were generally able to sell repurchased units for minimal losses.

A summary of the activity for repurchased units is as follows:

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended	Forty
	May 30,	May 31,	May 30,	May 31,
(Dollars in thousands)	2009	2008	2009	2008
Inventory repurchased				
Units	51	5	123	25
Dollars	\$4,880	\$360	\$11,348	\$2,057
Inventory resold				
Units	58	6	128	24
Cash collected	\$4,625	\$473	\$9,868	\$1,836
Loss recognized	\$1,011	\$55	\$1,967	\$155

As noted in the table above, during the first three quarters of Fiscal 2009, we incurred a significant increase in losses associated with repurchases due to challenging motor home industry conditions. As a result, we significantly increased our repurchase loss reserve during Fiscal 2009 to provide for potential future losses due to unfavorable experience. The repurchase loss reserve at May 30, 2009 and August 30, 2008 was \$1.8 million and \$661,000, respectively.

Guarantees For Suppliers

During the second quarter of Fiscal 2004, we entered into a five-year limited guaranty agreement (*Guaranty Agreement*) with a leasing corporation (*Landlord*) and an unaffiliated third-party paint supplier (the *Supplier*). The Landlord constructed a paint facility through debt financing on land adjoining our Charles City manufacturing plant for the Supplier. The Landlord and the Supplier signed a ten-year lease agreement which commenced on August 1, 2004. The Guaranty Agreement states that we will guarantee the first 60 monthly lease payments (totaling approximately \$1.6 million of which \$52,000 was remaining as of May 30, 2009). In the event of rental default before August 2009 and the Supplier's failure to correct the default, the Landlord shall give us (Guarantor) written notice of its intent to terminate said lease. At the time of this notification, we will have various options that we must exercise in a timely manner. One is to exercise an option to purchase the real estate with improvements from the Landlord. The price we would pay would be the outstanding loan owed by the Landlord to construct the paint facility, which was approximately \$1.2 million as of May 30, 2009. As of May 30, 2009, the Supplier is current with its lease payment obligations to the Landlord. In August 2004, approximately \$315,000 was recorded by us as the estimated fair value for the guarantee. As of May 30, 2009, the fair value of the guarantee was approximately \$10,000 and presented as prepaid expenses and other accrued liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Litigation

We are involved in various legal proceedings which are ordinary routine litigation incidental to our business, some of which are covered in whole or in part by insurance. While it is impossible to estimate with certainty the ultimate legal and financial liability with respect to this litigation, we believe that while the final resolution of any such litigation may have an impact on our consolidated results for a particular reporting period, the ultimate disposition of such litigation will not have any material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

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The following table reflects the calculation of basic and diluted (loss) income per share:

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended		Forty	
	May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008	May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008	May 31, 2008	
(In thousands, except per share data)						
<u>(Loss) income per share - basic</u>						
Net (loss) income	\$ (8,553	) \$ 3,000	\$ (28,530	) \$ 15,479		
Weighted average shares outstanding	29,045	29,013	29,036	29,116		
Net (loss) income per share - basic	\$ (0.29	) \$ 0.10	\$ (0.98	) \$ 0.53		
<u>(Loss) income per share - assuming dilution</u>						
Net (loss) income	\$ (8,553	) \$ 3,000	\$ (28,530	) \$ 15,479		
Weighted average shares outstanding	29,045	29,013	29,036	29,116		
Dilutive impact of options and awards outstanding	11	35	10	67		
Weighted average shares and potential dilutive shares outstanding	29,056	29,048	29,046	29,183		
Net (loss) income per share - assuming dilution	\$ (0.29	) \$ 0.10	\$ (0.98	) \$ 0.53		

For the thirteen weeks ended May 30, 2009 and May 31, 2008 there were options outstanding to purchase 1,016,564 shares and 998,456 shares, respectively, of common stock at an average price of \$27.29 and \$28.22, respectively, which were not included in the computation of diluted income per share because they are considered anti-dilutive under the treasury stock method per SFAS No. 128, *Earnings Per Share* (as amended).

For the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 and the forty weeks ended May 31, 2008, there were options outstanding to purchase 1,016,564 shares and 879,648 shares, respectively, of common stock at an average price of \$27.29 and \$29.53, respectively, which were not included in the computation of diluted income per share because they are considered anti-dilutive under the treasury stock method per SFAS No. 128, *Earnings Per Share* (as amended).

NOTE 12: Comprehensive (Loss) Income

Comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax, consists of:

	Thirteen Weeks Ended		Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended		Forty	
	May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008	May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008	May 31, 2008	
(In thousands)						
Net (loss) income	\$ (8,553)	\$ 3,000	\$ (28,530)	\$ 15,479		
Change in temporary impairment of investments	79	573	930	(1,530)		
Amortization of prior service credit	(656)	(901)	(1,945)	(2,260)		
Amortization of actuarial loss	109	271	325	575		
Comprehensive (loss) income	\$ (9,021)	\$ 2,943	(29,220)	\$ 12,264		

NOTE 13: Subsequent Event

On June 11, 2009, we announced the decision to close our Hampton, Iowa fiberglass manufacturing facility. The majority of the production capabilities for fiberglass components will be relocated to our Forest City, Iowa facility throughout our fiscal fourth quarter ending August 29, 2009. As a result of the Hampton facility closure, we expect to incur a non-cash impairment charge of approximately \$1.4 to \$2.4 million in our fourth fiscal quarter. In addition, other costs associated with the idling of the facility are estimated to be \$600,000.

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ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

It is suggested that this management's discussion be read in conjunction with the Management's Discussion and Analysis included in our Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended August 30, 2008.

Forward-Looking Information

Certain of the matters discussed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are 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, which involve risks and uncertainties. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from these statements, including, but not limited to, interest rates and availability of credit, low consumer confidence, significant increase in repurchase obligations, availability and price of fuel, a further or continued slowdown in the economy, availability of chassis and other key component parts, sales order cancellations, slower than anticipated sales of new or existing products, new product introductions by competitors, the effect of global tensions and other factors which may be disclosed throughout this report. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Undue reliance should not be placed on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law or the rules of the New York Stock Exchange.

Executive Overview

Winnebago Industries, Inc. is a leading motor home manufacturer with a proud history of manufacturing recreation vehicles for more than 50 years. Our strategy is to manufacture quality motor homes in a profitable manner. We produce all of our motor homes in highly vertically integrated manufacturing facilities in the state of Iowa. We distribute our product through independent dealers throughout the United States and Canada, who then retail the product to the end consumer. We have led the industry with the highest market share in the U.S. of Class A and Class C motor homes combined for the past eight calendar years and in Calendar 2009 through April. We began producing Class B motor homes in February 2008 and have moved into the number three U. S. position from a retail unit market share standpoint in Calendar 2009 through April. See specific U.S. retail unit market share for all categories in the following table:

	Winnebago Industries U.S. Retail Market Share ⁽¹⁾			
	Calendar Year		Calendar Year	
	Through April 30, 2009	2008	2008	2007
Class A gas	22.6%	23.2%	23.2%	22.0%
Class A diesel	9.4%	7.2%	8.1%	8.9%
Total Class A	15.5%	14.7%	15.3%	15.1%
Class C	22.2%	21.4%	22.9%	24.0%
Total Class A and C	18.4%	17.3%	18.3%	18.5%
Class B	15.7%	1.0%	3.7%	0%

⁽¹⁾ As reported by Statistical Surveys, Inc. (Statistical Surveys). During June 2009, Statistical Surveys released revised information, as shown above, for Calendar 2008 and 2007 and for the first four calendar months of 2009.

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The RV industry saw substantial reductions in wholesale motor home shipments and retail registrations during Calendar 2008. The trend has only worsened thus far in Calendar 2009, as detailed in the table below:

	U. S. RV Industry Wholesale Shipments ⁽¹⁾				U. S. RV Industry Retail Registrations ⁽²⁾			
	Calendar Year		% of		Calendar Year		% of	
	2008	2007	Decrease	Decrease	2008	2007	Decrease	Decrease
(In units)								
First quarter	10,400	13,600	(3,200)	(23.5)	8,800	11,500	(2,700)	(23.5)
Second quarter	8,600	15,000	(6,400)	(42.7)	9,700	15,100	(5,400)	(35.8)
Third quarter	4,600	12,400	(7,800)	(62.9)	6,300	12,200	(5,900)	(48.4)
Fourth quarter	2,800	11,300	(8,500)	(75.2)	4,100	8,400	(4,300)	(51.2)

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Total	26,400	52,300	(25,900)	(49.5)	28,900	47,200	(18,300)	(38.8)
	2009	2008			2009	2008		
January	600	3,100	(2,500)	(80.6)	1,500	2,600	(1,100)	(42.3)
February	700	3,300	(2,600)	(78.8)	1,200	2,900	(1,700)	(58.6)
March	900	4,000	(3,100)	(77.5)	1,700	3,300	(1,600)	(48.5)
April	900	3,700	(2,800)	(75.7)	2,200	3,400	(1,200)	(35.3)
Total year-to-date	3,100	14,100	(11,000)	(78.0)	6,600	12,200	(5,600)	(45.9)

(1) As reported by the Recreation Vehicle Industry Association (RVIA) Class A and C wholesale shipments, rounded to the nearest hundred.

(2) As reported by Statistical Surveys, as revised, Class A and C U.S. Retail Registrations, rounded to the nearest hundred.

The motorized market has been significantly impacted by highly unstable market conditions. The tightening of the wholesale and retail credit markets, low consumer confidence, and the uncertainty of fuel prices are placing pressure on retail sales and as a result, our dealers have significantly reduced their inventory levels. Dealers continue to sell older model year units and are not reordering inventory on a one-for-one basis, which negatively affects manufacturers' shipments and backlog. The decline in wholesale and retail demand has directly impacted our gross margins as we have produced and delivered far fewer units in recent quarters and we have also had to increase our discounts to meet competitive pricing and provide retail incentives to help dealers move inventory.

In early March 2009, two of our significant competitors, Fleetwood Enterprises, Inc. (Fleetwood) and Monaco Coach Corporation (Monaco), filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. The combined Class A and C motor home unit retail market share of these two companies combined was 28.2 percent for Calendar 2008, as reported by Statistical Surveys. Significant publicly disclosed developments regarding these two companies since their Chapter 11 filing are as follows:

On June 3, 2009, Fleetwood announced that it has signed an asset purchase agreement to sell its motor home business to American Industrial Partners Capital Fund IV LP for a bid of \$53 million subject to reduction for the assumption of certain liabilities, not to exceed \$18 million. Under the bidding procedures, any competing bidders were required to submit qualifying bids by June 18, and none were submitted. The court finalized the sale on June 24, 2009. The deal is expected to close on July 10, 2009.

On June 4, 2009, Navistar International Corp. (Navistar) completed its purchase of certain assets of Monaco for approximately \$47 million and a new company named Monaco RV LLC was established. According to a news release issued by Navistar, the newly formed company will resume production at certain facilities in the coming months, subject to market conditions.

Due to extremely challenging market conditions which have resulted in a severe decline in our revenues in recent quarters, maintaining liquidity and conserving capital are the primary goals of management in order to enhance our financial flexibility. In the first nine months of Fiscal 2009, we improved our cash and short-term investment position by \$20.8 million despite a net loss of \$28.5 million. Multiple steps were taken in our first three quarters of Fiscal 2009 to conserve capital and maintain liquidity, as follows:

1. Inventories were significantly reduced since the beginning of the fiscal year which resulted in an improvement of working capital of approximately \$57.4 million. We estimate that we have the opportunity to reduce inventory levels an additional \$3.0 to \$5.0 million during the last quarter of Fiscal 2009.
2. We entered into a \$25.0 million line of credit facility during the first quarter of Fiscal 2009. We have not yet borrowed on this facility.

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We elected to participate in a no net cost loan program and borrowed \$9.1 million through UBS during the second quarter, secured by a portion of the ARS owned by us and held by UBS.

4. We suspended cash dividend payments starting in the second quarter of Fiscal 2009. This suspension reduces the amount of cash which we would have used approximately \$10.5 million for Fiscal 2009.

As of May 30, 2009, we had \$41.7 million of cash and short-term investments as well as our \$25.0 million credit facility. Due to the ability to carryback our tax loss for the first nine months of Fiscal 2009 to prior years, we expect to receive a federal tax refund of nearly \$19.0 million in our second quarter of Fiscal 2010. We also have the ability to put the remaining \$4.4 million of unencumbered ARS securities held by UBS to UBS in the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2010. In aggregate, this provides liquidity of approximately \$90.1 million which does not include the potential inventory reductions noted above. When considering all of these factors, we expect to have sufficient liquidity for at least the next 12 to 18 months, even at the current depressed sales levels.

We have taken significant actions over the past 18 months to reduce our fixed cost structure which we anticipate will result in reductions in excess of \$21 million on an annual basis. Specifically, actions taken thus far include the reduction of our total headcount by nearly 50 percent, salary reductions, the elimination of Fiscal 2009 stock grants to key management and the board, elimination of bonuses, reductions of the 401(k) match and the adoption of two mandatory unpaid weeks off (one during the second fiscal quarter and one to occur during the fourth fiscal quarter). Other fixed costs have been eliminated through many strategic actions, including the closure of our Charles City manufacturing facility, cancellation of certain promotional events typically held and reduced spending throughout the Company. On June 11, 2009, we also announced that we will be closing our Hampton, Iowa fiberglass manufacturing facility during our fourth fiscal quarter of 2009. We have the ability to sustain our current operational costs and maintain physical capacity at present levels for the foreseeable future (in excess of 12 months). Additional cost reduction activities are expected to continue during these challenging market conditions.

Order backlog for our motor homes was as follows:

	May 30, 2009		May 31, 2008		Decrease	%	Change
	Units	Product Mix %	Units	Product Mix %			
Class A gas	104	27.2	280	24.4	(176)	(62.9))
Class A diesel	72	18.9	136	11.9	(64)	(47.1))
Total Class A	176	46.1	416	36.3	(240)	(57.7))
Class B	2	0.5	216	18.8	(214)	(99.1))
Class C	204	53.4	515	44.9	(311)	(60.4))
Total backlog	382	100.0	1,147	100.0	(765)	(66.7))
Total approximate revenue dollars (in millions) ⁽¹⁾	\$33.6		\$93.9		\$(60.3)	(64.2))
Dealer inventory (units)	2,324		4,341		(2,017)	(46.5))

⁽¹⁾ We include in our backlog all accepted purchase orders from dealers to be shipped within the next six months. Orders in backlog can be canceled or postponed at the option of the purchaser at any time without penalty and, therefore, backlog may not necessarily be an accurate measure of future sales.

When wholesale and retail credit availability and consumer confidence improve, we expect to see an increase in motor home demand as dealers will again have the ability to order units to maintain their inventory levels after an extended period of inventory reduction. We also expect to benefit from our ability to ramp-up production in an industry with fewer motor home competitors. A longer term positive outlook for the recreation vehicle industry is supported by favorable demographics as baby boomers reach the age group that has historically accounted for the bulk of retail RV sales.

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Critical Accounting Policies. Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). In connection with the preparation of our financial statements, we are required to make assumptions and estimates about future events and apply judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and the related disclosures. We base our assumptions, estimates and judgments on historical experience, current trends and other factors that we believe to be relevant at the time our consolidated financial statements are prepared. On a regular basis, we review the accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and judgments to ensure that our financial statements are presented fairly and in accordance with GAAP. However, because future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could differ from our assumptions and estimates and such differences could be material.

We believe that the following accounting estimates and policies are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results and they require our most difficult, subjective or complex judgments resulting from the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. We have reviewed these critical accounting estimates and related disclosures with the Audit Committee of our Board.

Revenue Recognition. Generally, revenues for motor homes are recorded when all of the following conditions are met: an order for a product has been received from a dealer, written or verbal approval for payment has been received from the dealer's floor plan financing institution and the product is delivered to the dealer who placed the order. Most sales are financed under floor plan financing arrangements with banks or finance companies.

Revenues from the sales of our OEM and motor home-related parts are recorded as the products are shipped from our location. The title of ownership transfers on these products as they leave our location due to the freight terms of F.O.B. - Forest City, Iowa.

Sales Promotions and Incentives. We accrue for sales promotions and incentive expenses, which are recognized as a reduction to revenues, at the time of sale to the dealer or when the sales incentive is offered to the dealer or retail customer. Examples of sales promotions and incentive programs include dealer and consumer rebates, volume discounts, retail financing programs, and dealer sales associate incentives. Sales promotion and incentive expenses are estimated based upon current program parameters, such as unit or retail volume, and historical rates. Actual results may differ from these estimates if market conditions dictate the need to enhance or reduce sales promotion and incentive programs or if the retail customer usage rate varies from historical trends. Historically, sales promotion and incentive expenses have been within our expectations and differences have not been material.

Repurchase Commitments. It is customary practice for companies in the recreation vehicle industry to enter into repurchase agreements with financing institutions that provide financing to their dealers. Our repurchase agreements generally provide that, in the event of a default by a dealer in its obligation to these credit sources, we will repurchase vehicles sold to the dealer that have not been resold to retail customers. The terms of these agreements, which can last up to 18 months, provide that our liability will be the lesser of remaining principal owed by the dealer or dealer invoice less periodic reductions based on the time since the date of the original invoice. Our liability cannot exceed 100 percent of the dealer invoice. In certain instances, we also repurchase inventory from our dealers due to state law or regulatory requirements that govern voluntary or involuntary relationship terminations. Our risk of loss is reduced by the potential resale value of any products that are subject to repurchase and is spread over numerous dealers and financial institutions. The aggregate contingent liability related to our repurchase agreements represents all financed dealer inventory at the period reporting date subject to a repurchase agreement, net of the greater of periodic reductions per the agreement or dealer principal payments.

Based on these repurchase agreements, we establish an associated loss reserve. This loss reserve is disclosed separately in the consolidated balance sheets. Repurchased sales are not recorded as a revenue transaction, but the net difference between the original repurchase price and the resale price are recorded against the loss reserve, which is a deduction from gross revenue. There are two significant assumptions associated

with establishing our loss reserve for repurchase commitments: (1) the percentage of dealer inventory that we will be required to repurchase as a result of defaults by the dealer, and (2) the loss that will be incurred, if any, when repurchased inventory is resold. Historically, losses under these agreements have not been material; however, given the decreased demand for recreation vehicles, repurchase activity has become higher than has historically been the case and it may be necessary to offer greater discounts in order to relocate such product to alternative dealers during current market conditions. To the extent that dealers are reducing their inventories, which they have been doing the past 12 months, our overall exposure to repurchase agreements is likewise reduced. The percentage of dealer inventory we estimate we will repurchase is based on historical information, current trends and an analysis of dealer inventory aging for all dealers with inventory subject to this obligation. The estimated loss per repurchased unit is based primarily on recent history because until recently, we were generally able to sell repurchased units for minimal losses. In the past few quarters, we have incurred a significant increase in losses associated with repurchases due to the challenging motor home industry conditions. As a result, we have revised our underlying loss reserve estimate assumptions during Fiscal 2009 based on rapidly changing circumstances to provide for greater potential future losses due to unfavorable experience. Further discussion of our repurchase commitments and related assumptions is included in Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Warranty. We provide with the purchase of any new motor home, a comprehensive 12-month/15,000-mile warranty on Class A, Class B and Class C motor homes and a 3-year/36,000-mile warranty on Class A and Class C sidewalls and floors. Estimated costs related to product warranty are accrued at the time of sale and are based upon past warranty claims and unit sales history and adjusted as required to reflect actual costs incurred, as information becomes available. A significant increase in dealership labor rates, the cost of parts or the frequency of claims could have a material adverse impact on our operating results for the period or periods in which such claims or additional costs materialize. We also incur costs as a result of additional service actions not covered by our warranties, including product recalls and customer satisfaction actions. Estimated costs are accrued at the time the service action is implemented and are based upon past claim rate experiences and the estimated cost of the repairs. Further discussion of our warranty costs and associated accruals is included in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Stock-Based Compensation. Prior to Fiscal 2007, we granted stock options to our key employees and nonemployee directors as part of their compensation. In Fiscal 2007 and 2008, we granted restricted stock awards to key employees and nonemployee directors instead of stock options. No stock options or restricted stock awards were granted in the first three quarters of Fiscal 2009.

The amount of stock-based compensation expense incurred and to be incurred in future periods is dependent upon a number of factors, such as the number of options and shares granted, the timing of stock option exercises, the age of the recipient and actual forfeiture rates.

The value of the restricted stock is based on the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant. The fair value of each award is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period or to an employee's eligible retirement date, if earlier. This amortization method is used because our awards typically vest over three years, beginning one year after date of grant or upon retirement if earlier; thus, options and restricted stock awards are expensed immediately upon grant for retirement-eligible employees. This feature accelerates expense in the period of grant (typically our first fiscal quarter) and creates an uneven pattern of stock-based compensation that results in relatively higher expense in our first fiscal quarter and relatively lower expense in our second through fourth quarters. The impact of this feature is significant since a majority of our awards are made to retirement-eligible employees.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits. We only recognize tax benefits for filing positions that are considered more likely than not of being sustained under audit by the relevant taxing authority, without regard to the likelihood of such an audit occurring. We record a liability for uncertain tax positions when it is more likely than not that our filed tax positions will not be sustained. We record deferred tax assets related to reserves for filing positions in a particular jurisdiction that would result in tax deductions in another tax jurisdiction if we were unable to sustain our filing

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position in an audit. Our income tax returns are periodically audited by various taxing authorities. These audits include questions regarding our tax filing positions, including the timing and the amount of deductions and the allocation of income among various tax jurisdictions. At any one time, multiple years are subject to audit by the various taxing authorities. We continually assess our tax positions for all periods that are open to examination or have not been effectively settled based on the most current available information. We adjust our liability for unrecognized tax benefits and income tax provision in the period in which an uncertain tax position is effectively settled, the statute of limitations expires for the relevant taxing authority to examine the tax position or when more information becomes available.

Our liability for unrecognized tax benefits contains uncertainties because we are required to make assumptions and apply judgment to estimate the exposure associated with our various filing positions. Our effective tax rate is also affected by changes in tax law, the level of our earnings or losses and the results of tax audits.

Although we believe that the judgments and estimates discussed herein are reasonable, actual results could differ, and we may be exposed to losses or realize gains that could be material. To the extent that we prevail in matters for which a liability has been established or are required to pay amounts in excess of our established liability, our effective income tax rate in a given financial statement period could be materially affected. An unfavorable tax settlement generally would require use of our cash and may result in an increase in our effective tax rate in the period of resolution. A favorable tax settlement may be recognized as a reduction in our effective tax rate in the period of resolution.

Income Taxes. We account for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves estimating our current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These temporary differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our consolidated balance sheet. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be realized based on future taxable income and, to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or change this allowance in a period, we must include an expense or a benefit within the tax provision in our consolidated statement of operations.

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Significant judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our deferred tax assets. Valuation allowances arise due to the uncertainty of realizing deferred tax assets. SFAS No. 109 requires that companies assess whether valuation allowances should be established against their deferred tax assets based on the consideration of all available evidence, using a more likely than not standard. In making such assessments, significant weight is to be given to evidence that can be objectively verified. A company's current or previous losses are given more weight than its future outlook. We have evaluated the sustainability of our deferred tax assets on our consolidated balance sheet which includes the assessment of cumulative income over recent prior periods. Based on SFAS No. 109 guidelines, we determined a valuation allowance of \$325,000 was appropriate as of May 30, 2009. We will continue to assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be realizable at each reporting period, and our valuation allowance will be adjusted accordingly, which could materially impact our financial position and results of operations.

Postretirement Benefits, Obligations and Costs. We provide certain health care and other benefits for retired employees hired before April 1, 2001, who have fulfilled eligibility requirements at age 55 with 15 years of continuous service. Postretirement benefit liabilities are determined by actuaries using assumptions about the discount rate and health care cost-trend rates. Thus, a significant increase or decrease in interest rates could have a significant impact on our operating results. Further discussion of our postretirement benefit plan and related assumptions is included in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Other. We have reserves for other loss exposures, such as litigation, product liability, workers compensation, employee medical claims, inventory and accounts receivable. We also have loss exposure on loan guarantees. Establishing loss reserves for these matters requires the use of estimates and judgment in regards to risk exposure and ultimate liability. We estimate losses under the programs using consistent and appropriate methods; however, changes in assumptions could materially affect our recorded assets or liabilities.

Results of Operations

Third Quarter of Fiscal 2009 Compared to the Third Quarter of Fiscal 2008

The following is an analysis of changes in key items included in the consolidated statements of operations for the quarter ended May 30, 2009 compared to the quarter ended May 31, 2008:

	Quarter Ended				(Decrease) Increase	%
	May 30, 2009	% of Revenues	May 31, 2008	% of Revenues		
(In thousands, except percent and per share data)						
Net revenues	\$50,848	100.0	\$139,736	100.0	\$(88,888)	(63.6)
Cost of goods sold	59,133	116.3	137,112	98.1	(77,979)	(56.9)
Gross (deficit) profit	(8,285)	(16.3)	2,624	1.9	(10,909)	(415.7)
Selling	3,083	6.1	5,085	3.6	(2,002)	(39.4)
General and administrative	3,414	6.7	4,442	3.2	(1,028)	(23.1)
Total operating expenses	6,497	12.8	9,527	6.8	(3,030)	(31.8)
Operating loss	(14,782)	(29.1)	(6,903)	(4.9)	(7,879)	(114.1)
Financial income	209	0.4	1,053	0.7	(844)	(80.2)
Loss before income taxes	(14,573)	(28.7)	(5,850)	(4.2)	(8,723)	(149.1)
Benefit for taxes	(6,020)	(11.9)	(8,850)	(6.3)	2,830	32.0
Net (loss) income	\$(8,553)	(16.8)	\$3,000	2.1	\$(11,553)	(385.1)
Diluted (loss) income per share	\$(0.29)		\$0.10		\$(0.39)	(390.0)
Fully diluted average shares outstanding	29,056		\$29,048		8	

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Unit deliveries consisted of the following:

	Quarter Ended				(Decrease) Increase	%
	May 30, 2009	Product Mix %	May 31, 2008	Product Mix %		
(In units)						
Class A gas	114	18.4	457	28.1	(343)	(75.1)
Class A diesel	62	10.0	151	9.3	(89)	(58.9)
Total Class A	176	28.4	608	37.4	(432)	(71.1)

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Class B	56	9.0	47	2.9	9	19.1
Class C	388	62.6	972	59.7	(584)	(60.1)
Total deliveries	620	100.0	1,627	100.0	(1,007)	(61.9)

Net revenues for the quarter ended May 30, 2009 decreased \$88.9 million, or 63.6 percent, due to the following:

1. Volume decline: The primary reason for the net revenue decline was due to unit deliveries decreasing by 61.9 percent.
2. Pricing and mix: Our motor home average selling price (ASP), net of discounts, decreased 3.7 percent. The decrease in our ASP was due to an increase of product discounts we offered at the wholesale level and a shift in mix to lower-priced products, partially offset by the increase in the current model year pricing. Our sales mix for the quarter was more heavily weighted to lower-priced products as 72 percent of our volume in the quarter was Class B and Class C products as compared to a 63 percent mix of Class B and Class C products in the same quarter last year.
3. Promotional incentives: Our retail and other incentives increased 4.7 percent (as a percentage of net revenues) due to increased retail promotional activity on significantly lower revenues. We have retail incentive programs in place to help stimulate dealer retail traffic and these programs have had a substantial impact in reducing the dealer inventory level, as our dealer inventory in units is down 46.5 percent at May 30, 2009 compared to May 31, 2008.
4. Other revenues: Revenues for motor home parts and services and other manufactured products decreased by 46.7 percent.

Gross (deficit) profit for the quarter ended May 30, 2009 was a deficit of \$8.3 million, or (16.3 percent) of net revenues, compared to gross profit of \$2.6 million or 1.9 percent of net revenues during the quarter ended May 31, 2008. The third quarter of Fiscal 2009 margins were negatively impacted by lower motor home deliveries, low absorption of fixed costs and higher production inefficiencies due to lower production volumes, significant increases of wholesale and retail promotions due to challenging market conditions and a higher mix of lower-priced Class C and Class B motor home deliveries. There was a positive benefit to costs of good sold for the quarter ended May 30, 2009, however, from the liquidation of LIFO inventory values due to a significant reduction of inventory levels.

Selling expenses decreased \$2.0 million, or 39.4 percent, for the quarter ended May 30, 2009, but as a percent of net revenues, selling expenses were 6.1 percent and 3.6 percent for the quarters ended May 30, 2009 and May 31, 2008, respectively. The decrease in dollars for the quarter ended May 30, 2009 was due to reductions in advertising expenses of \$1.5 million (\$1.1 million attributed to the decision to forgo the traditional annual company dealer days meeting), labor-related expenses of \$300,000 as a result of reduced headcount and travel expenses of \$200,000.

General and administrative expenses decreased \$1.0 million, or 23.1 percent, for the quarter ended May 30, 2009 but, as a percent of net revenues, general and administrative expenses were 6.7 percent and 3.2 percent for the quarters ended May 30, 2009 and May 31, 2008, respectively. The decrease in dollars for the quarter ended May 30, 2009 was due to reductions in labor-related expenses of \$400,000, a result of reduced headcount, stock compensation expenses of \$400,000 and legal expenses of \$200,000.

Financial income decreased \$844,000, or 80.2 percent, for the quarter ended May 30, 2009. The decrease in financial income was due primarily to a decrease in the average yield of 3.58 percent and to a lesser extent, due to a decrease in average investment balances of approximately \$14.3 million.

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The overall effective income tax rate for the quarter ended May 30, 2009 was a benefit of (41.3) percent compared to a benefit of (151.3) percent for the quarter ended May 31, 2008. The following table breaks down the two aforementioned tax rates:

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(Dollars in thousands)	Quarter Ended May 30, 2009		May 31, 2008	
	Amount	Effective Rate (%)	Amount	Effective Rate (%)
Tax benefit before discrete items ⁽¹⁾	\$ (5,434)	(37.3%)	\$ (1,363)	(23.3%)
Discrete items:				
Settlements of uncertain tax positions ⁽²⁾	(500)	(3.4%)	(4,175)	(71.4%)
Reduction of tax previously recorded ⁽³⁾			(1,722)	(29.4%)
Tax planning initiatives ⁽⁴⁾	(86)	(0.6%)	(1,391)	(23.8%)
Other			(199)	(3.4%)
Total benefit for taxes	\$ (6,020)	(41.3%)	\$ (8,850)	(151.3%)

- (1) The effective tax benefit rate, before discrete items, of (37.3%) as compared to (23.3%) is primarily attributable to the third quarter of Fiscal 2009 pre-tax loss of \$14.6 million versus the third quarter of Fiscal 2008 pre-tax loss of \$5.9 million.
- (2) Benefits of \$500,000 and \$4.2 million were recorded during the third fiscal quarters ending May 30, 2009 and May 31, 2008, respectively, as a result of favorable settlements of uncertain tax positions with various taxing jurisdictions.
- (3) During the third quarter of Fiscal 2008, the effective tax rate was reduced to 23.3 percent from 32.6 percent due to lower year-to-date pre-tax income, which resulted in a reduction of tax expense previously recorded of \$1.7 million.
- (4) Benefits of \$86,000 and \$1.4 million were recorded due to tax planning initiatives that were recognized during the third quarter of Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively.

First Thirty-Nine Weeks of Fiscal 2009 Compared to the First Forty Weeks of Fiscal 2008

The following is an analysis of changes in key items included in the consolidated statements of operations for the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 compared to the forty weeks ended May 31, 2008:

(In thousands, except percent and per share data)	Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended		Forty Weeks Ended		Decrease	%	Change
	May 30, 2009	% of Revenues	May 31, 2008	% of Revenues			
Net revenues	\$ 152,054	100.0	\$ 519,081	100.0	\$ (367,027)	(70.7))
Cost of goods sold	181,025	119.1	478,648	92.2	(297,623)	(62.2))
Gross (deficit) profit	(28,971)	(19.1)	40,433	7.8	(69,404)	(171.7))
Selling	9,564	6.3	14,948	2.9	(5,384)	(36.0))
General and administrative	11,748	7.7	16,350	3.1	(4,602)	(28.1))
Total operating expenses	21,312	14.0	31,298	6.0	(9,986)	(31.9))
Operating (loss) income	(50,283)	(33.1)	9,135	1.8	(59,418)	(650.4))
Financial income	1,366	0.9	3,529	0.6	(2,163)	(61.3))
(Loss) income before income taxes	(48,917)	(32.2)	12,664	2.4	(61,581)	(486.3))
Benefit for taxes	(20,387)	(13.4)	(2,815)	(0.6)	(17,572)	(624.2))
Net (loss) income	\$ (28,530)	(18.8)	\$ 15,479	3.0	\$ (44,009)	(284.3))
Diluted (loss) income per share	\$ (0.98)		\$ 0.53		\$ (1.51)	(284.9))
Fully diluted average shares outstanding	29,046		29,183		(137)	(0.5))

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Unit deliveries consisted of the following:

	Thirty-Nine		Forty		(Decrease)	%
	Weeks Ended		Weeks Ended			
	May 30,	Product	May 31,	Product		
(In units)	2009	Mix %	2008	Mix %	Increase	Change
Class A gas	356	22.4	1,844	33.7	(1,488)	(80.7)
Class A diesel	225	14.1	801	14.6	(576)	(71.9)
Total Class A	581	36.5	2,645	48.3	(2,064)	(78.0)
Class B	99	6.2	48	0.9	51	106.3
Class C	911	57.3	2,786	50.8	(1,875)	(67.3)
Total deliveries	1,591	100.0	5,479	100.0	(3,888)	(71.0)

Net revenues for the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 decreased \$367.0 million, or 70.7 percent, due to the following:

1. Volume decline: The primary reason for the net revenue decline was due to unit deliveries decreasing by 71.0 percent.
2. Pricing and mix: Our motor home ASP, net of discounts, decreased 2.6 percent. The decrease in our ASP was due to a higher mix of lower-priced products partially offset by the increase in the current model year pricing. Our sales mix for the first thirty-nine weeks of Fiscal 2009 was more heavily weighted to lower-priced products as 63.5 percent of our volume was Class B and Class C products as compared to a 51.7 percent mix of Class B and Class C products in the first forty weeks of Fiscal 2008.
3. Promotional incentives: Our retail and other incentives increased 3.5 percent (as a percentage of net revenues) due to increased retail promotional activity on significantly lower revenues. We have retail incentive programs in place to help stimulate dealer retail traffic and these programs have had a substantial impact in reducing the dealer inventory level, as our dealer inventory in units is down 46.5 percent at May 30, 2009 compared to May 31, 2008.
4. Repurchase activity: Our repurchase loss reserve provision, which is a deduction from gross revenues, increased 2.1 percent (as a percentage of net revenues). In the past three quarters, we have incurred a significant increase in the number of units we have had to repurchase and the losses associated with reselling these units due to the challenging motor home industry conditions. As a result, we have also increased the repurchase loss reserve.
5. Revenues for motor home parts and services and other manufactured products decreased by 36.7 percent.

Gross (deficit) profit for the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 was a deficit of \$29.0 million, or (19.1 percent), of net revenues, compared to a gross profit of \$40.4 million, or 7.8 percent, of net revenues during the forty weeks ended May 31, 2008. Gross margins were negatively impacted by lower motor home deliveries, low absorption of fixed costs and higher production inefficiencies due to lower production volumes, significant increases of wholesale and retail promotions due to challenging market conditions and a higher mix of lower-priced Class C and Class B motor home deliveries. There was a positive benefit to costs of good sold in the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009, however, from the liquidation of LIFO inventory values due to a significant reduction of inventory levels.

Selling expenses decreased \$5.4 million, or 36.0 percent, for the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 but, as a percent of net revenues, selling expenses were 6.3 percent and 2.9 percent during the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 and the forty weeks ended May 31, 2008, respectively. The decrease in dollars for the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 was due to reductions in advertising expenses of \$2.6 million, labor-related expenses of \$1.8 million as a result of reduced headcount, salesmen incentives of \$400,000 and stock compensation.

General and administrative expenses decreased \$4.6 million, or 28.1 percent, for the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 but, as a percent of net revenues, general and administrative expenses were 7.7 percent and 3.1 percent during the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 and the forty weeks ended May 31, 2008, respectively. The decrease in dollars for the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 was due to reductions of \$1.9 million in management incentive compensation expenses, labor-related expenses of \$1.5 million as a result of reduced headcount, product liability expenses of \$400,000 and legal expenses of \$400,000. Also during the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009, we incurred ongoing expenses of \$840,000 on our idle facilities. During the forty weeks ended May 31, 2008, \$500,000 in severance payments were made in

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connection with our restructuring activities.

Financial income decreased \$2.2 million, or 61.3 percent, for the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009. The decrease in financial income was due primarily to a decrease in the average yield of 2.56 percent and to a lesser extent, a decrease in average investment balances of approximately \$25.7 million. In addition, the realized impairment on ARS of \$484,000 was partially offset by the valuation of the Put Options of \$375,000. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The overall effective income tax rate for the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 was a benefit of (41.7) percent compared to a benefit of (22.2) percent for the forty weeks ended May 31, 2008. The following table breaks down the two aforementioned tax rates:

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	Thirty-Nine		Forty	
	Weeks Ended		Weeks Ended	
	May 30, 2009		May 31, 2008	
		Effective		Effective
(Dollars in thousands)	Amount	Rate (%)	Amount	Rate (%)
Tax (benefit) provision before discrete items ⁽¹⁾	\$(19,151)	(39.2%))	\$2,951	23.3%
Discrete items:				
Settlements of uncertain tax positions ⁽²⁾	(500)	(1.0%))	(5,117)	(40.4%))
Tax planning initiative ⁽³⁾	(736)	(1.5%))	(649)	(5.1%))
Total benefit for taxes	\$(20,387)	(41.7%))	\$(2,815)	(22.2%))

(1) The effective tax benefit rate, before discrete items, of (39.2) percent as compared to 23.3 percent expense is primarily attributable to the Fiscal 2009 pre-tax loss of \$48.9 million versus the Fiscal 2008 pre-tax income of \$12.7 million. Included within the Fiscal 2009 pre-tax loss of \$48.9 million was \$1.4 million of financial income which is primarily tax-free investment income from investments in life insurance assets and student loan related securities and resulted in an increase to the tax benefit of \$984,000 and increased the effective tax benefit rate of approximately 2.0 percent. In Fiscal 2008, tax-free investment income resulted in a tax benefit of \$1.7 million and decreased the effective tax rate by approximately 13.1 percent.

(2) Benefits of \$500,000 and \$5.1 million were recorded during the first 39 weeks of Fiscal 2009 and first 40 weeks of Fiscal 2008, respectively, as a result of favorable settlements of uncertain tax positions with various taxing jurisdictions.

(3) Benefits of \$736,000 and \$649,000 were recorded during the first 39 weeks of Fiscal 2009 and first 40 weeks of Fiscal 2008, respectively, as a result of a tax planning initiative recognized during the year.

Analysis of Financial Condition, Liquidity and Resources

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$41.3 million and \$17.9 million as of May 30, 2009 and August 30, 2008, respectively.

Short-term and long-term investments net of temporary impairments totaled \$33.5 million as of May 30, 2009 and \$40.6 million as of August 30, 2008. These investments were comprised of ARSs. During our second fiscal quarter of Fiscal 2009, we borrowed \$9.1 million on a portion of our ARS portfolio. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further disclosures and developments related to our investments in ARSs. In June 2009, our fiscal fourth quarter, we received an additional \$400,000 partial redemption of ARS at par. We have classified this amount as a short-term investment during our fiscal third quarter.

During the third quarter of Fiscal 2009, we received tax refunds from various taxing authorities totaling \$6.8 million as a result of filing our Fiscal 2008 federal tax return. At the end of the third quarter, we had generated an income tax receivable of \$19.1 million primarily due to the current fiscal year's loss, which we have the ability to carryback to Fiscal 2007. We expect to receive this amount in Fiscal 2010. Incremental tax benefits in future periods will not generate additional tax receivables due to full utilization of our Fiscal 2007 carryback, however, we do have the ability to carryforward future losses for up to 20 years.

On September 17, 2008, we entered into a Credit and Security Agreement with Wells Fargo (Credit Agreement). The Credit Agreement provides for a \$25.0 million maximum revolving credit facility (Credit Facility), based on certain accounts receivable and inventory accounts, expiring on September 17, 2010, unless terminated earlier in accordance with its terms. Interest on loans under the Credit Agreement will be a rate equal to either LIBOR plus 1.5 percent to 2.5 percent or prime rate plus (0.75 percent) to 0.25 percent. No borrowings have been made under the Credit Facility through July 7, 2009. The Credit Facility provides increased financial flexibility and, if needed, will be used for working capital and for other general corporate purposes. The Credit Agreement contains typical covenants that may limit our ability, among other things, to pay certain dividends, distributions and to make stock repurchases. Certain covenants are structured in a manner that may limit us from paying cash dividends from sources other than cash generated from operations.

On October 16, 2008, the Company announced that it would suspend cash dividends payments in order to conserve capital and maintain liquidity.

Working capital at May 30, 2009 and August 30, 2008 was \$84.9 million and \$108.5 million, respectively, a decrease of \$23.6 million. We currently expect cash on hand, the availability on the Credit Facility and funds generated from operations (if any) to be sufficient to cover both short-term and long-term operation requirements.

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities of \$12.5 million for the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 was due to inventory reductions of \$57.4 million offset by net operating losses of \$28.5 million and reductions in income taxes, accounts payable and other accrued expenses of \$23 million.

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Investing Activities

Cash provided by investing activities was due primarily to ARS redemptions of \$8.5 million in the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 offset by capital spending of \$2.5 million. During the forty weeks ended May 31, 2008, cash provided by investing activities was due to proceeds from the sale and maturity of investments.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities of \$5.4 million for the thirty-nine weeks ended May 30, 2009 was due to a borrowing on our ARS portfolio offset by a first quarter dividend payment. Primary uses of cash in financing activities for the forty weeks ended May 31, 2008 were for dividends payments and repurchases of Company common stock.

Anticipated Use of Funds

Estimated uses of our liquid assets, at May 30, 2009 for the remainder of Fiscal 2009, consist of capital spending of approximately \$900,000 primarily for manufacturing equipment and facilities. In addition, liquid assets may be used to fund all or part of any operating losses incurred in the balance of the fiscal year.

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in interest rates on marketable investments, investments underlying a company-owned life insurance program (COLI) and variable rate debt under our revolving credit facility. With respect to the COLI program, the underlying investments are subject to both interest rate risk and equity market risk. We have not drawn on the Credit Facility as of July 7, 2009. We do not currently use interest rate swaps, futures contracts or options on futures, or other types of derivative financial instruments.

Our investments are comprised of ARSs. These securities have historically traded at par and are callable at par at the option of the issuer. Interest is typically paid at the end of each auction period or semiannually. As of July 7, 2009 and at the end of the fiscal quarter, the vast majority of the long-term ARSs we hold are AAA/Aaa rated with most collateralized by student loans guaranteed by the U.S. Government under the Federal Family Education Loan Program. Until Fiscal 2008, the auction rate securities market was highly liquid. During Fiscal 2008, a substantial number of auctions failed, meaning that there was not enough demand to sell the entire issue of the securities that holders desired to sell at auction. The immediate effect of a failed auction is that certain holders cannot sell the securities at auction and the interest or dividend rate on the security generally resets to a maximum auction rate. In the case of a failed auction, with respect to the ARSs held by us, the ARS is deemed not currently liquid. In the case of funds invested by us in ARSs which are the subject of a failed auction, we may not be able to access the funds prior to maturity without a loss of principal, unless a future auction on these investments is successful or the issuer calls the security pursuant to a mandatory tender or redemption.

Additional information regarding our investment portfolio is detailed in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We do not believe that future market equity or interest rate risks related to our marketable investments or debt obligations will have a material impact on our results.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

We are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f), to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. As of the end of the period covered by this report, we, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) Rule 13a-15(e). Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure and are effective to provide reasonable assurance that such information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms.

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We, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, do not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all errors or all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake.

Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting or in other factors that occurred during the quarter covered by this report that has, or is reasonably likely to, affect internal controls over financial reporting materially.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

We are involved in various legal proceedings which are ordinary routine litigation incidental to our business, some of which are covered in whole or in part by insurance. While it is impossible to estimate with certainty the ultimate legal and financial liability with respect to this litigation, we believe that while the final resolution of any such litigation may have an impact on our consolidated results for a particular reporting period, the ultimate disposition of such litigation will not have any material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from our risk factors as previously disclosed in Part 1, Item 1A, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 30, 2008 except as provided below:

Potential Repurchase Liabilities

In accordance with customary practice in the recreation vehicle industry, we enter into formal repurchase agreements with lending institutions pursuant to which it is agreed, in the event of a default by an independent retailer in its obligation to a lender and repossession of the unit(s) by the lending institution, we will repurchase units at declining prices over the term of the agreements, which can last up to 18 months. The difference between the gross repurchase price and the price at which the repurchased product can then be resold, which is typically at a discount to the gross repurchase price, represents a potential expense to us. Our maximum potential exposure under these formal repurchase agreements was approximately \$113.4 million at May 30, 2009.

In certain instances, we also repurchase inventory from our dealers due to state law or regulatory requirements that govern voluntary or involuntary terminations. Incremental repurchase exposure beyond repurchase agreements was approximately \$6.2 million at May 30, 2009.

Historically, our losses associated with repurchases have not been material. However, the substantial decrease in retail demand for recreation vehicles in the past 12 months and tightened credit standards by lenders could result in a significant increase in defaults by our dealers. Thus, if we are obligated to repurchase a larger number of motor homes in the future, this would increase our costs, and could be material.

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

On December 19, 2007, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of outstanding shares of our common stock, depending on market conditions, for an aggregate consideration of up to \$60 million. There is no time restriction on this authorization.

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This table provides information with respect to purchases by us of shares of our common stock during each month of the third quarter of Fiscal 2009:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
03/01/09 - 04/04/09		\$		\$59,585,379

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04/05/09 - 05/02/09	232	6.83	232	59,583,794
05/03/09 - 05/30/09				59,583,794
Total	232	\$ 6.83	232	\$ 59,583,794

ITEM 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits - See Exhibit Index on page 26.

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SIGNATURES

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

WINNEBAGO INDUSTRIES, INC.
(Registrant)

Date July 8, 2009

/s/ Robert J. Olson
Robert J. Olson

Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President (Principal
Executive Officer)

Date July 8, 2009

/s/ Sarah N. Nielsen
Sarah N. Nielsen

Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)

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Exhibit Index

- 31.1 Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 dated July 8, 2009.
- 31.2 Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 dated July 8, 2009.
- 32.1 Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 dated July 8, 2009.
- 32.2 Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 dated July 8, 2009.

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