

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended March 1, 1997

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

Commission File Number 0-6365

APOGEE ENTERPRISES, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Minnesota 41-0919654  
(State or other jurisdiction of IRS Employer Identification Number  
incorporation or organization)

7900 Xerxes Avenue South - Suite 1800  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55431  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (612) 835-1874

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock \$.33-1/3 Par Value  
Title of Class

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item  
405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the  
best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements  
incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this  
Form 10-K.   
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The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the  
registrant on March 31, 1997 was \$479,832,590. The number of shares outstanding  
of the Registrant's Common Stock at March 31, 1997 was 27,921,388.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III incorporates information by reference from the Proxy Statement for  
the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held June 17, 1997.

APOGEE ENTERPRISES, INC.  
FORM 10-K

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PART I

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ITEM 1. BUSINESS

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The Company

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Apogee Enterprises, Inc. is a holding company incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota in 1949. The Company, through its operating subsidiaries, is primarily engaged in the fabrication, distribution and installation of value-added glass products and window and curtainwall systems. Almost two-thirds of the Company's revenues are generated from the architectural and nonresidential construction markets, with the other one-third coming from operations serving the auto glass market. Three business segments comprise Apogee's operations: Glass Technologies (GT) serves the construction and imaging and display markets. Auto Glass (AG) serves the automotive glass replacement and repair market. Building Products & Services (BPS) serves certain sectors of the commercial and institutional, detention and security building markets. Financial information about the Company's segments can be found at Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements of Apogee Enterprises, Inc. contained in a separate section of this report. See "Index of Financial Statements and Schedules".

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms "Company" and "Apogee" as used herein refer to Apogee Enterprises, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Glass Technologies

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The businesses of the Glass Technologies segment add value to ordinary glass through fabrication of high-technology coatings products which provide strength, energy efficiency in high-rise structures and optical clarity for mirrors, glare filter screens and picture frame glass. The operating units in this segment include Viracon, an architectural glass unit, Tru Vue, a picture framing glass unit and Viratec Thin Films (Viratec), a producer of coated glass for computer anti-glare screens and other optical devices.

Viracon fabricates finished glass products and provides glass coating services. The operating unit purchases flat, unprocessed glass in bulk quantities from which a variety of glass products are fabricated, including insulated, heat processed and laminated architectural glass; security glass and laminated industrial glass.

Laminated glass consists of two or more pieces of glass fused with a plastic interlayer and is used primarily for strength and safety in skylights and in security applications. Sales of laminated safety glass products have increased with the adoption of federal and state safety glazing standards. Glass is heated to its softening point then cooled very quickly to create heat-processed glass. The heating and cooling strengthen the glass to withstand impact and wind or snow loads. This process is used in architectural glass. Insulating glass, comprised of two or more pieces of glass separated by a sealed air space, is used in architectural and residential applications for thermal control.

The Viracon unit is able to fabricate all types of architectural glass (insulating, laminated and combinations of both) at its Owatonna, Minnesota complex. Combined with its glass coating capabilities, the segment is able to provide a full range of products from one central location. Viracon markets its products nationally and overseas to glass distributors, contractors (including BPS) and industrial glass fabricators. A substantial portion of its glass products is delivered to customers by Viracon's fleet of company-owned trucks, providing "backhaul" capability for its raw materials, thereby reducing shipping time, transportation costs and breakage expense.

Viracon's reflective and low-emissivity coatings reduce energy costs and

provide innovative design features for window and curtainwall systems. Low-emissivity coatings are an invisible, metallic film deposited on glass which selectively limits the transfer of heat through the glass. Low-emissivity coated glass represents a fast-growing segment of both residential and nonresidential glass markets.

Viratec develops advanced, optical-display and imaging coatings for glass and other surfaces. These products are used in aftermarket anti-glare computer screens, high-quality optical components and high performance mirror products for the imaging industry. Viratec markets optical display and imaging products to both domestic and overseas customers. These customers provide further assembly, marketing and distribution to end users.

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Tru Vue is one of the largest domestic manufacturers of picture framing glass. Tru Vue provides its customers with a full array of picture framing glass products, including clear, reflection control, which diminishes reflection, and conservation glass, which blocks ultraviolet rays. Tru Vue is also a manufacturer of conservation picture framing matboard, which complements the unit's glass product offerings. The products are distributed primarily through independent distributors which, in turn, supply local picture framing markets.

#### Auto Glass - - - - -

The Auto Glass (AG) segment is engaged in the auto glass replacement and repair business through its Harmon AutoGlass service centers (retail), Glass Depot wholesale centers (wholesale) and CurvLite fabrication center.

Harmon AutoGlass operates auto glass service centers in 43 states. The centers replace and repair auto glass on the premises and also provide mobile installation service. Primary customers include insurance companies (on behalf of their insured clients), fleet owners and car owners. The service centers also carry limited inventories of flat glass, which are sold at retail for such purposes as home window repair and table tops. Some automotive accessories are also sold and installed at certain service centers. Quality service is emphasized in all service centers. The Company believes Harmon AutoGlass is the third-largest auto glass retailer in the United States. The unit also operates two call centers (Centers) for handling auto glass claims. The Centers, on behalf of their insurance company and fleet customers, handle replacement glass claims made by policyholders or fleet owners. Calls are placed through a toll-free number and then routed to one of the Centers located in Orlando, Florida or Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Customer service agents arrange for the prompt replacement or repair of auto glass by either a Harmon AutoGlass service center or an affiliated shop member of the Center's network and begin the process of filing the claim electronically with the applicable insurance company. The Center subcontracts for replacement and repair services with over 3,300 auto glass stores nationwide. The unit seeks to maximize the electronic exchange of information, which reduces claim costs and eliminates errors. This type of service is an essential requirement to become one of the few choice providers for insurance companies.

The AG wholesale centers, known as "Glass Depot", supply the Harmon AutoGlass service centers with auto and flat glass and related products, as well as selling wholesale to other glass installers. Due to the variety of makes and models of automobiles, auto glass service centers typically stock only windshields for the most popular models. As a result, there is a demand for distributors to maintain inventories of auto glass and to provide prompt delivery. Through the segment's National Distribution Center (NDC), a mega-distribution center offering other manufacturers' products as well as its own for both domestic and foreign vehicles, the segment is able to maintain a broad selection of automotive glass. The NDC also offers AutoGlass Express, a delivery system which allows the unit to fill customers' orders on an individual basis versus the industry norm of truckload orders. Purchases of fabricated automotive glass are made from several primary glass manufacturers and fabricators, including the segment's CurvLite unit.

Curv-lite fabricates replacement windshields for foreign and domestic automobiles and laminated glass parts for the transportation industry. It fabricates approximately 800 types of replacement windshields which are marketed nationally to distributors and glass shops, including the Glass Depot wholesale centers. Curv-lite seeks to offer a broad selection of windshields by promptly adding new windshields as new models are introduced.

On March 1, 1997, the AG segment had 66 wholesale locations and 319 service centers. The segment evaluates opportunities to expand both its retail and wholesale auto glass locations, while closely monitoring existing units' profitability.

Under a franchise agreement with Midas International Corporation, the segment operates eight Midas Muffler locations in Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota and Wisconsin.

Building Products & Services  
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The Company's Building Products & Services (BPS) segment operates principally in the design, engineering and installation of custom and standard curtainwall and window systems for commercial, institutional as well as specialized detention and security building products and services. BPS' operating units include Detention & Security units (Norment and affiliates), Full Service units (Harmon, Inc.), New Construction curtainwall contractor (Harmon, Ltd.) and metal fabricating and finishing businesses (Architectural Products).

BPS' Detention & Security unit designs, manufactures and installs complex windows, doors and monitoring systems for high-security buildings such as prisons, jails, convenience stores, hospitals, schools and other governmental facilities.

BPS competes in the detention and security market through its Norment operating unit, which is a leader in the design, manufacture and installation of institutional and governmental security and detention systems in the United States.

BPS also has seven Full Service operations located around the country. The units offer complete design, engineering, installation and replacement or glazing services for commercial, institutional and other buildings. In addition, the units offer 24-hour replacement service for storm or vandalism damage. In-house engineering capabilities allow the units to duplicate the original design or create a completely new appearance for renovated buildings.

BPS' Harmon, Ltd. unit is one of the world's largest designers and installers of curtainwall and window systems for nonresidential construction. It has eight offices throughout the United States, as well as five in Europe and Asia. In fiscal 1994, BPS acquired a majority interest in Harmon Europe S.A., a French company engaged in both the manufacture and installation of curtainwall. All of the offices typically design, assemble and install a building's exterior skin. The enclosure usually consists of a metal framing system which is glazed (filled) with glass in the vision areas and opaque glass or panels in the non-vision (spandrel) areas. Panels are usually made from aluminum, precast concrete or natural stone. The segment procures its materials from a number of independent fabricators, including the BPS' architectural metals units and Glass Technology's architectural glass unit. Harmon, Ltd. also serves as a stone subcontractor, setting stone on both the exterior and interior of buildings.

BPS is subject to normal subcontractor's risks, including material and wage increases, construction and transportation work stoppages and contractor credit worthiness. In addition, office vacancy rates, tax laws concerning real estate and interest rates are important factors which affect nonresidential construction markets.

The Architectural Products unit of BPS designs and manufactures high-quality, thermally-efficient aluminum window and curtainwall systems under the "Wausau Metals" (Wausau) trade name. These products meet high standards of wind load capacity and resistance to air and moisture seepage. Wausau's aluminum window frame designs are engineered to be thermally efficient, utilizing high-strength polyurethane to limit the transfer of heat or cold through the window frame. Products are marketed through a nationwide network of distributors and a direct sales staff. Sales are made to building contractors, including BPS' New Construction unit, and to building owners for retrofitting older buildings. Wausau maintains design and product engineering staffs to prepare aluminum window and curtainwall system designs to fit customers' needs and to originate new product designs. Wausau occasionally joins the New Construction unit in pursuing certain projects, as many architects and general contractors prefer to work with an experienced curtainwall subcontractor and manufacturer team.

Operating under the "Linetec" name, the Architectural Products unit also has two metal coating facilities which provide anodized and fluoropolymer coatings to metal. Anodizing is the electrolytic process of putting a protective, often colored, oxide film on light metal, typically aluminum. Fluoropolymer coatings are high quality paints which are sometimes preferred over anodizing because of the wide color selection. Coatings are applied to window and curtainwall components for industrial metal fabricators (including Wausau Metals), as well as other companies' metal, plastic, wood or glass products.

#### Competition - -----

All segments of the Company's business are fairly mature and are highly competitive. The Glass Technologies segment competes with several large integrated glass manufacturers and numerous smaller specialty fabricators. Product pricing and service are the primary competitive factors in this market. The Auto Glass segment competes with other auto glass shops, glass warehouses, car dealers, body shops and fabrication facilities on the basis of pricing and customer service. Its competition consists of national and regional chains as well as significant local competition. The curtainwall subcontractor business is primarily price competitive, although BPS' New Construction's reputation for quality engineering and service is an important factor in receiving invitations to bid on large complex projects. BPS' Architectural Products unit competes against several major aluminum window manufacturers and primarily serves the custom portion of the construction market in which the primary competitive factors are product quality, reliable service and the ability to provide technical engineering and design services.

#### Markets - -----

GT services the architectural glass, computer, optical imaging and picture framing glass markets in which coated glass is becoming the industry standard. These markets are very competitive, highly responsive to new products and can be price sensitive. The Company believes that GT possess the world's largest coating capacity for glass and is a leading global fabricator of high-performance architectural glass. Its one location capabilities allows the segment to meet customer needs and react quickly to market demands while improving margins and developing new products.

AG services the automotive glass aftermarket, which is influenced by a variety of factors, including new car sales, speed limits, road conditions, the economy, weather and average number of miles driven. A transformation of the industry's pricing structure has intensified competition. In recent years, major purchasers of auto glass, such as insurance companies, have increasingly requested volume pricing and insurance claims processing on a national scale. As a result, margins have narrowed at the retail level and, to a lesser extent, at wholesale and manufacturing levels.

BPS serves the domestic and international nonresidential construction market, which tends to be cyclical and has been on a slow to moderate recovery, both in terms of dollars and square feet of new contract awards. This market was hard hit due to the overbuilding in past years, tax law changes, tightening credit standards, business restructuring and other factors. The resulting contraction in demand for building materials and construction services has intensified competition, squeezed profit margins and contributed to some business failures in the market sectors served by the Company. In response to these circumstances, BPS has consolidated manufacturing facilities, closed offices and reduced personnel and discretionary expenses. It has also redirected its marketing focus to sectors with relative strength, including remodeling, institutional, detention and security markets.

Sources and Availability of Raw Materials  
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None of the Company's operating units are significantly dependent upon any one supplier. The Company believes a majority of its raw materials (bulk flat glass, aluminum extrusions, automotive glass and related materials) are available from a variety of domestic sources.

Trademarks and Patents  
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The Company has several nationally recognized trademarks and trade names which it believes have significant value in the marketing of its products. Harmon AutoGlass(R), Harmon Contract(R), Norment(R), Airteq(R), Viratec(R), Tru Vue(R), Glass Depot(R), and Linetec(R) are registered trademarks of the Company. Viratec Thin Films has obtained several patents pertaining to its glass coating methods. However, no single patent is considered to be materially important to the Company.

Foreign Operations and Export Sales  
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BPS has sales offices in Europe and Asia. Sales for those offices were approximately \$120,318,000, \$114,305,000, and \$66,580,000 for the years ended March 1, 1997, March 2, 1996, and February 25, 1995, respectively. Operating losses for 1997, 1996, and 1995, were \$5,716,000, \$1,983,000, and \$6,575,000, respectively. At March 1, 1997, March 2, 1996, and February 25, 1995, the identifiable assets of foreign operations totaled \$86,866,000, \$58,753,000 and \$41,880,000, respectively. At March 1, 1997, the backlog of work for European and Asian projects was \$160 million. In addition, during the years ended March 1, 1997, March 2, 1996, and February 25, 1995, the Company's export sales, principally from GT operations, amounted to approximately \$61,855,000, \$38,348,000, and \$30,241,000, respectively.

Employees  
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The Company employed 6,553 persons at March 1, 1997, of whom 1,010 were represented by labor unions. The Company is a party to 118 collective bargaining agreements with several different unions. Thirty-five of the collective bargaining agreements will expire during fiscal 1998. The number of collective bargaining agreements to which the Company is a party will vary with the number of cities with active nonresidential construction contracts. The Company considers its employee relations to be very good and has not recently experienced any significant loss of work days due to strike.

Backlog  
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The backlog of orders is significant in the Company's construction-related BPS segment. At March 1, 1997, the Company's total backlog of orders considered to be firm was \$358,000,000, compared with \$405,000,000 at March 2, 1996.

Approximately \$20,000,000 is not expected to be reflected as revenue in fiscal 1998.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES  
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The following table lists, by division, the Company's major facilities, the general use of the facility and whether it is owned or leased by the Company.

Facility -----	Location -----	Owned/Leased -----	Function -----
Glass Technologies -----			
Viracon	Owatonna, MN	Owned	Mfg./Admin.
Tru Vue	Chicago, IL	Owned	Mfg./Admin.
Viracon - Coatings Bldg.	Owatonna, MN	Owned	Mfg./Admin.
Viratec Thin Films, Inc.	Faribault, MN	Owned	Mfg./Admin.
Auto Glass -----			
Curv-lite	Owatonna, MN	Owned	Mfg./Admin.
National Distribution Center	Owatonna, MN	Owned	Warehouse/Admin.
Harmon AutoGlass and Glass Depot headquarters	Minneapolis, MN	Leased	Administrative
Call Center	Orlando, FL	Owned	Administrative
Call Center	Eau Claire, WI	Leased	Administrative
Building Products & Services -----			
New Construction headquarters	Minneapolis, MN	Leased	Administrative
Norment	Montgomery, AL	Owned	Mfg./Admin.
Harmon CFEM -- Sitraco	Pinon, France	Owned	Mfg.
Harmon CFEM -- Facalu	Epernon, France	Owned	Mfg.
Architectural Products	Wausau, WI	Owned	Mfg./Admin.
Architectural Products - Plant II	Wausau, WI	Owned	Mfg.
Linetec (Painting)	Wausau, WI	Owned	Mfg./Admin.
Linetec (Anodizing)	Wausau, WI	Owned	Mfg.
Other -----			
Apogee Corporate Office	Minneapolis, MN	Leased	Administrative

The Building Products & Services segment's 12 sales offices, 7 Full Service locations and 8 fabrication facilities are generally located in major metropolitan areas in the United States, Europe and Asia. Virtually all such locations are leased.

The Glass Technologies segment has four fabrication facilities located in the Midwest.

The Automotive Glass segment has 387 retail and distribution locations nationally and eight Midas Muffler franchises located in the Midwest. The majority of such locations are leased.

The Curv-lite plant, an Architectural Products facility, the Linetec paint facility, and the Call Center in Florida were constructed with the use of proceeds from industrial revenue bonds issued by those cities. These properties are considered owned, since at the end of the bond term, title reverts to the Company.



ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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The Company believes that it is not party to any legal proceedings pending which, if determined adversely to the interests of the Company, would have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

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No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter ended March 1, 1997.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

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NAME	AGE	POSITION
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Donald W. Goldfus	63	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and President
James L. Martineau	56	Executive Vice President
Richard Gould	57	Senior Vice President
Terry L. Hall	43	Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer
Percy C. Tomlinson	34	Treasurer
Martha L. Richards	34	Secretary

Executive officers are elected annually by the Board of Directors and serve for a one-year period. With the exception of Richard Gould, who has an employment contract with the Company that covers the period through 2000, no other officers have employment contracts with the Company. None of the executive officers or directors of the Company are related.

Mr. Gould joined the Company in May 1994. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Gould was president of Gould Associates, a strategic management consulting firm to a wide range of companies. Mr. Hall joined the Company in April 1995. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Hall was Chief Financial Officer of Tyco International from 1993 to 1995 and Vice President and Treasurer of United Airlines from 1990 to 1993. Mr. Tomlinson joined the Company in August 1995. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Tomlinson was Managing Director of AMR Corporation from 1994 to 1995, President of Airmotive Capital Group from 1993 to 1994 and Vice President of Marketing for Credit Lyonnais/PK Airfrance from 1990 to 1993. Ms. Richards joined the Company in March 1997. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Richards was a Partner with the legal firm, Jenner & Block, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Goldfus and Mr. Martineau have been employees of the Company for more than the last five years.

PART II

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ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER

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MATTERS

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Market Information

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Apogee common stock is traded in the NASDAQ National Market System, under the ticker symbol APOG. Stock price quotations are printed daily in major newspapers. During the fiscal year ended March 1, 1997, the average trading volume of Apogee common stock was 4,795,244 shares per month, according to NASDAQ.

As of March 31, 1997, there were 27,921,388 shares of common stock outstanding, of which about 7.0 percent were owned by officers and directors of Apogee. At that date, there were approximately 1,944 shareholders of record and 6,400 shareholders for whom securities firms acted as nominees.

The following chart shows the quarterly range and year-end close of the Company's common stock price per share over the past five fiscal years, as adjusted to reflect the two-for-one stock split effected in the form of a stock dividend paid on February 14, 1997 (the February Stock Dividend).

	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	Year End
1993	5 1/8-6 3/8	4 1/8-5 3/8	4 7/8-6 1/8	4 7/8-6 1/8	5 13/16
1994	5 1/8-6 1/4	5 3/4-7 1/8	5 5/8-7 1/4	6 3/4-8 7/8	7 1/4
1995	5 3/4-7 5/8	5 7/8-7 7/8	7 3/8-9 1/8	7 3/8-9 1/4	8 5/8
1996	8 1/4-9	7 1/4-9 1/8	7 1/8-7 7/8	6 1/2-8 7/8	9 13/16
1997	9 5/8-14 1/4	13 1/4-18 1/4	15 1/4-22 5/8	17 1/4-23 3/4	19 7/8

Dividends

It is Apogee's policy, subject to Board review and approval, to pay quarterly cash dividends in May, August, November and February. Cash dividends have been paid each quarter since 1974, and have been increased each year since then. The chart below shows quarterly cash dividends per share for the past five years, as adjusted to reflect the February Stock Dividend.

	Quarter I	Quarter II	Quarter III	Quarter IV	Year
1993	0.033	0.033	0.035	0.035	0.135
1994	0.035	0.035	0.038	0.038	0.140
1995	0.038	0.038	0.040	0.040	0.155
1996	0.040	0.040	0.043	0.043	0.165
1997	0.043	0.043	0.045	0.045	0.175

Sales of Unregistered Securities

On January 3, 1997, the Company issued 215,121 shares (the "Shares") of its Common Stock, par value \$0.33 1/3 per share, in a transaction that was not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). The Shares were issued to The Gene R. Cohen Revocable Trust (the "Trust") pursuant to an agreement dated November 23, 1996, between the Company and the Trust in which the Trust exchanged all outstanding shares of American Management Group (AMG), a Maine corporation, for the shares and the Company thereby acquired AMG. The transaction between the Company and the Trust closed January

3, 1997, and the Shares were issued in February 1997.

No underwriter or placement agent was involved in the issuance of the Shares to the Trust, and the Company did not receive any cash consideration for the Shares. The Shares were issued to the Trust in a transaction exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4 (2) of the Securities Act.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following information should be read in conjunction with Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Item 8 - Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data**	1997	1996	1995	1994*	1993
<b>Operating Results</b>					
Net sales	\$ 950,777	871,147	756,549	688,233	572,450
Gross profit	\$ 151,801	118,523	105,889	83,895	78,201
Operating income	\$ 46,496	32,457	24,262	7,058	6,369
Net earnings	\$ 26,220	17,835	13,050	3,833	4,514
Earnings per share	\$ 0.93	0.65	0.48	0.14	0.17
Effective tax rate - %	34.9	36.9	40.2	60.9	42.3
<b>Operating Ratios</b>					
Gross margin - %	16.0	13.6	14.0	12.2	13.7
Operating margin - %	4.9	3.7	3.2	1.0	1.1
Net margin - %	2.8	2.0	1.7	0.6	0.8
Return on Average shareholders' equity - %	16.9	13.5	10.9	3.4	4.0
Average invested capital - %	9.2	7.6	6.7	2.4	3.0
Average total assets - %	5.9	4.8	3.9	1.4	1.8
<b>Funds Flow Data</b>					
Cash flow before changes in operating assets and liabilities	\$ 57,997	31,514	27,192	20,470	19,187
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 20,458	16,528	15,131	15,724	15,110
Capital expenditures	\$ 35,613	22,615	24,957	14,046	9,166
Dividends	\$ 4,806	4,453	4,155	3,841	3,584
<b>Year-End Data</b>					
Total assets	\$ 500,964	386,136	361,928	306,188	251,456
Current assets	\$ 305,194	258,559	256,820	221,286	169,029
Current liabilities	\$ 176,621	142,477	135,719	140,846	99,787
Working capital	\$ 128,573	116,082	121,101	80,440	69,242
Current ratio	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7
Long-term debt	\$ 127,640	79,102	80,566	35,688	28,419
% of invested capital	39.4	32.5	35.6	21.6	18.7
Shareholders' equity	\$ 172,149	138,921	124,629	114,063	112,335
% of invested capital	53.1	57.0	55.1	69.0	74.1
Backlog	\$ 358,169	404,737	363,751	405,223	322,323
<b>Investment Information</b>					
Dividends per share	\$ 0.175	0.165	0.155	0.145	0.135
Book value per share	\$ 6.17	5.14	4.64	4.28	4.26
Price range during year:					
High	\$ 23 3/4	9 7/8	9 1/4	8 7/8	6 3/8
Low	\$ 9 5/8	6 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/8	4 1/8
Close	\$ 19 7/8	9 13/16	8 5/8	7 1/4	5 13/16
Price/earnings ratio at year-end	21	35	18	50	34
Dividend yield at year-end - %	0.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3
Shares outstanding	27,882,000	27,034,000	26,886,000	26,624,000	26,354,000
Average monthly trading volume	4,795,244	1,775,74	1,613,012	518,900	644,294

\* Fiscal 1994 figures reflect the cumulative effect of a change in accounting for income taxes, which increased net earnings by \$525,000, or 4 cents per share.

\*\* Share and per share data have been adjusted for the fiscal 1997 stock dividend.

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Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987
<b>Operating Results</b>						
Net sales	\$ 596,281	599,525	589,657	433,740	312,051	279,097
Gross profit	\$ 101,580	100,097	93,718	72,214	57,350	48,300
Operating income	\$ 19,249	33,267	32,033	24,134	20,211	17,867
Net earnings	\$ 8,505	17,017	14,095	13,421	11,615	8,523
Earnings per share	\$ 0.31	0.62	0.52	0.50	0.43	0.32
Effective tax rate - %	39.6	37.1	37.1	38.2	41.8	46.6
<b>Operating Ratios</b>						
Gross margin - %	17.0	16.7	15.9	16.6	18.4	17.3
Operating margin - %	3.2	5.5	5.4	5.6	6.5	6.4

Net margin - %	1.4	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.7	3.1
Return on Average shareholders' equity - %	7.6	16.6	15.7	17.2	17.3	14.5
Average invested capital - %	5.7	11.5	9.8	11.4	13.2	11.2
Average total assets - %	3.4	6.9	6.2	7.6	9.0	7.8
Funds Flow Data						
Cash flow before changes in operating assets and liabilities	\$ 31,256	34,284	31,030	23,145	18,167	13,200
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 16,305	13,309	12,141	8,987	6,586	4,339
Capital expenditures	\$ 12,974	12,798	16,985	23,680	11,311	15,773
Dividends	\$ 3,505	3,248	2,693	2,140	1,807	1,516
Year-End Data						
Total assets	\$ 49,509	250,343	244,103	207,686	143,487	115,738
Current assets	\$ 166,376	162,676	154,845	126,881	86,026	68,250
Current liabilities	\$ 101,011	102,492	94,948	68,921	47,652	36,199
Working capital	\$ 65,365	60,184	59,897	57,960	38,374	32,051
Current ratio	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9
Long-term debt	\$ 25,267	29,398	41,366	46,277	17,899	12,136
% of invested capital	17.0	19.9	27.7	33.3	18.7	15.3
Shareholders' equity	\$ 113,781	109,050	95,754	83,871	72,062	62,561
% of invested capital	76.6	73.8	64.2	60.4	75.2	78.7
Backlog	\$ 231,949	245,000	299,810	333,240	228,532	124,161
Investment Information						
Dividends per share	\$ 0.130	0.120	0.100	0.080	0.068	0.056
Book value per share	\$ 4.23	4.05	3.56	3.13	2.70	2.34
Price range during year: High	\$ 9	10 1/16	9 3/8	7 1/8	6 1/8	7 9/16
Low	\$ 4 3/4	6 5/8	6 1/2	5	3 3/4	3 13/16
Close	\$ 6 1/8	9	7 3/8	6 13/16	5 1/2	5 13/16
Price/earnings ratio at year-end	19	14	14	14	13	16
Dividend yield at year-end - %	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
Shares outstanding	26,922,000	26,954,000	26,934,000	26,828,000	26,698,000	26,724,000
Average monthly trading volume	1,386,058	1,212,682	1,722,972	1,440,082	1,266,986	1,760,916

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

-----  
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS  
-----

Fiscal 1997 was a record year for Apogee. We achieved sharply improved profitability on a moderate sales increase. As stated last year, we had undertaken companywide efforts to improve margins, productivity, working capital usage and, in particular, capital allocation. The success of these efforts in fiscal 1997 allowed us to easily exceed the earnings per share growth goal of 15% noted in this space a year ago. Our efforts and performance are further detailed in this financial review. We continue to believe that with reasonably stable competitive and economic conditions, Apogee can produce improved earnings at a compounded annual rate of 15% or greater.

Performance

Fiscal 1997 Compared To Fiscal 1996

The following table illustrates the relationship between various components of operations, stated as a percent of net sales, for each of the three years in the three-year period ended March 1, 1997.

	Percent of Net Sales		
	1997	1996	1995
	----	----	----
Net sales	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of sales	84.0	86.4	86.0
Gross profit	16.0	13.6	14.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	11.1	9.9	10.8
Operating income	4.9	3.7	3.2
Interest and other expense, net	0.7	0.7	0.5
Earnings before income taxes and other items	4.2	3.1	2.7
Income taxes	1.5	1.1	1.1

Equity in net loss (earnings)			
of affiliated companies	--	(0.1)	(0.1)
Minority interest	(0.1)	(0.1)	--
Net earnings	2.8	2.0	1.7

Led by our Glass Technologies (GT) and Auto Glass (AG) segments, consolidated net sales grew 9% to \$951 million in fiscal 1997. GT's sales grew primarily due to continued strong demand and firm pricing for its fabricated architectural glass products and the addition of sales from the acquired Viratec Thin Films (Viratec) unit. Despite a very challenging industry environment, our AG segment increased sales by combining same-store sales growth of 10% with additional retail and wholesale locations and strong sales growth at Curv-lite. Building Products & Services' (BPS) revenues were essentially unchanged from a year ago and represented the lowest percent of Apogee's total sales in over 16 years. Fiscal 1996 comprised 53 weeks, the additional week accounting for approximately 2% of the consolidated net sales that year, while fiscal 1997 comprised 52 weeks.

Overall, cost of sales, as a percent of sales, fell 2.4%. Slight productivity gains at most of our operations, sharply lower insurance costs due to reserve reductions and a significant change in sales mix away from the low-margin curtainwall construction activity of BPS' New Construction unit combined to produce this positive variance.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses grew 22%, reflecting increased information systems and marketing costs, particularly at our AG segment, and higher profit-sharing and commission expense related to higher sales and improved profitability. As a result, SG&A costs as a percent of sales rose, despite the moderate sales gain and productivity measures undertaken by our operating segments.

Net interest expense rose 22%, primarily due to the impact of interest paid associated with the settlement of outstanding tax matters.

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Our effective tax rate dropped to 34.9% from 36.9% in fiscal 1996. The decrease was primarily due to the tax benefits related to higher export sales levels and the resolution of prior years' tax examinations. These items were partially offset by foreign operating losses for which no tax benefit was recognized.

As explained below, the inclusion of 100% of the results of Marcon Coatings (Marcon) and Viratec in our consolidated financial statements means that equity in net earnings of affiliates in 1997 no longer included a 50% interest in those units. The \$337,000 charge to earnings in fiscal 1997 reflected our share of net losses recorded by various affiliated companies in which we have a 50% or less equity stake. Minority interest rose due to a larger loss at Harmon Europe S.A., our 70%-owned French subsidiary.

Consolidated net earnings advanced 47% in fiscal 1997 to \$26.2 million, or \$0.93 a share, from \$17.8 million, or \$0.65 a share, a year ago. Return on shareholders' equity rose to 16.9% from 13.5% a year earlier. The above per share figures reflect the two-for-one stock split, effected in the form of a 100% stock dividend, paid to shareholders on February 14, 1997.

#### Segment Analysis

The following information provides a more detailed look at each of our three segments. Also see Business Segment Information on page 20 for a five-year history of each segment's sales and operating earnings.

Glass Technologies (GT) includes Viracon, our architectural glass fabricator, Tru Vue, our picture framing glass and matboard fabricator, and Viratec which applies optical-grade coatings to glass and other substrates. As described below, Viratec was acquired along with Marcon, which applies coatings to architectural and residential building glass and has since been merged into

Viracon's operations. Beginning in March 1996, Marcon and Viratec were consolidated with our other majority-owned business units. Through fiscal 1996, our 50% equity in Marcon's and Viratec's net earnings was included in the Consolidated Results of Operations under the caption "Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies."

GT improved sales and earnings for the fifth consecutive year, exceeding last year's record results. Sales rose by 28%, while operating earnings improved 21% to \$19.9 million. The sales increase was due to continued strong demand and firm pricing for its fabricated architectural glass products and the addition of sales from the acquired Viratec unit. While the segment contributed just 20% of consolidated revenues, it provided 43% of our consolidated operating income.

Viracon experienced continued strong demand for its architectural glass products. This unit ran at or near full capacity for most of the year. Viracon's operating income grew by 21%. Production capacity was added in 1997 and additional increases are planned for 1998.

Tru Vue posted marginally improved sales and operating income in 1997. These results occurred against a backdrop of soft industry sales. The unit was successful in controlling costs and made progress toward integrating its matboard operations with its picture-framing glass business.

On a pro forma basis, Viratec saw its sales fall 9%, although year-end order activity reflected higher incoming order rates. In fiscal 1997, industry pricing pressure for its flat glass coated products and Viratec's inability to reach operating profitability for its direct-coat business combined to reduce operating income when compared to a year ago. At March 1, 1997, Viratec's backlog of \$17 million was more than double last year's \$8 million year-end backlog.

In January 1997, we agreed to pay our 50% joint venture partner (JV Partner) \$41 million for its interest in Marcon/Viratec and certain leased assets. This agreement also included the irrevocable release of both parties from all outstanding claims related to the litigation described in the Glass Technologies section of this financial review comparing fiscal 1996 to fiscal 1995. As a result of the March 1996 Court order requiring the JV Partner to sell its interest in Marcon/Viratec to Apogee, Marcon/Viratec was consolidated in our financial statements beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 1997.

Based on current order rates and industry conditions for the segment's Viracon and Viratec units, we anticipate that GT will report improved sales and earnings in fiscal 1998. GT will continue to invest in expanded production capacity, particularly at its Viracon unit.

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Auto Glass (AG) reported modestly improved results in fiscal 1997. The segment sales grew 13% during the year despite intense competition and lower unit movement in the replacement auto glass industry. Operating income increased 12%. This increase resulted mainly from the above mentioned increase in sales, which more than offset the increase in information systems and marketing expense associated with the segment's drive to expand market coverage and develop new services to meet customers' needs.

AG, which operates retail stores under the Harmon AutoGlass (Harmon) name and distribution centers under the Glass Depot name, possesses the third-largest market share in the auto glass repair and replacement industry.

Insurance companies continue to prefer vendors who can expedite claims processing and other administrative efforts related to auto glass replacement and repair. The segment's significant investment in information systems provides Harmon the means to offer comprehensive claims processing and management services to these customers on a nationwide basis.

Curvlite, AG's auto glass fabricator, increased sales in fiscal 1997 by over 32%. The unit's National Distribution Center, which in fiscal 1996 began to

offer other manufacturers' products as well as its own for both domestic and foreign vehicles, and AutoGlass Express, a new delivery system which allows CurvLite to fill customer orders more quickly and completely, accounted for much of the unit's sales growth. About 63% of CurvLite's sales are made to Glass Depot units.

In January 1997, Harmon completed its acquisition of Portland Glass, a 46-location auto glass replacement chain operating in the Northeast U.S. This acquisition, combined with other locations added during the year, increased the number of locations to 319 Harmon retail locations and 66 Glass Depot distribution centers. At March 1, 1997, AG also had 8 Midas Muffler franchises.

With the addition of locations acquired in the Portland Glass acquisition and further unit growth from other start-up or acquired locations and market penetration, AG expects to increase sales in fiscal 1998 as the segment begins to better leverage its significant investment in information and delivery systems. However, the uncertainty of industry unit sales and pricing makes it difficult to project operating earnings.

Building Products & Services (BPS) posted its first operating profit in five years in fiscal 1997, recording earnings of \$5.6 million. Overall revenues were flat compared to a year ago. Higher sales by our Detention & Security, Full Service and Architectural Products units were offset by lower domestic New Construction revenues and the absence of sales from the Nanik Window Coverings businesses sold last year. Overseas revenues grew marginally for the year. Other than the segment's European operations, each of BPS' operating units recorded solid operating earnings improvement compared to a year ago. Harmon, Ltd., BPS' domestic and international New Construction unit, experienced flat results as the domestic and Asian operations' improved earnings were offset by a large operating loss in Europe. The European loss reflected high-risk projects taken and executed at unacceptably low margins. The improvement in operating earnings by our domestic and Asian New Construction units was achieved through overhead and operating cost reductions and by a newly implemented monitoring system which allows money-saving decisions to be made earlier in a project's completion cycle.

The segment's Full Service unit had another solid year, generating 6% higher sales and healthy operating income. The Detention & Security unit reported 38% higher revenues and significantly greater income in fiscal 1997. However, its year-end backlog was down 19% from a year earlier. The Architectural Products unit leveraged its higher sales into sharply higher profitability as the unit improved its engineering and fabrication productivity.

We ended the fiscal year with a \$358 million backlog, down 12% from \$405 million at the end of fiscal 1996. BPS' backlog is almost 88% of the total.

Based upon analysis of its backlog, BPS anticipates lower sales in fiscal 1998. Although better project margins are expected, the smaller revenue base makes prospects for improved operating earnings next year dependent upon BPS' ability to control costs, effectively manage projects, maintain margins inherent in the segment's backlog and book additional contracts, both domestically and internationally. Approximately \$20 million of the February 1997 backlog will not be reflected as revenue in fiscal 1998.

#### Fiscal 1996 Compared To Fiscal 1995

Consolidated net sales grew 15% to \$871 million in fiscal 1996 as all three segments reported double-digit gains. Our GT segment benefited from improved volume and firm pricing for its fabricated architectural glass products, while our AG segment experienced higher unit volumes at a greater number of locations. AG's sales improvement was somewhat dampened by the continuation of industry pricing pressure. BPS' sales grew mainly due to higher overseas building activity. Approximately 2% of the consolidated net sales came from an additional week in the 53-week fiscal 1996 compared to a 52-week fiscal 1995.

Overall, cost of sales, as a percent of sales, grew slightly as productivity gains at GT were offset by narrowing margins at our AG segment.

SG&A costs grew 5%, reflecting increased information systems and marketing costs at our AG segment as it worked to expand market coverage and develop new services to meet customers' needs. However, SG&A costs as a percentage of sales fell sharply, due to strong sales gains and cost cutting measures undertaken by all of our operating segments. Net interest expense rose 38% due to a combination of higher interest rates and higher borrowing levels in the first half of the year necessitated by our working capital needs.

Our effective tax rate dropped to 36.9% from 40.2% in fiscal 1995. The decrease was primarily due to the tax benefits related to higher export sales levels and a decrease in our deferred tax asset valuation allowance.

Equity in net earnings of affiliates dropped slightly as pricing for certain coated products became more competitive in the latter half of the year, and continuing development costs at Viratec offset solid earnings from its main product line. Minority interest rose due to a larger loss at Harmon Europe S.A., our 70%-owned French subsidiary.

Consolidated net earnings advanced 37% in fiscal 1996 to \$17.8 million, or \$1.31 a share, from \$13.1 million, or \$0.97 a share, a year earlier. Return on shareholders' equity rose to 13.5% from 10.9% a year earlier.

Glass Technologies (GT) included Viracon, our architectural glass fabricator, and Tru Vue, our picture framing glass manufacturer, in fiscal 1996, both previously part of BPS.

In fiscal 1996, our equity in Marcon/Viratec was reported in the Consolidated Results of Operations under the caption "Equity in net earnings of affiliated companies."

GT had outstanding results in fiscal 1996, increasing revenues and operating income by 24% and 57%, respectively. While the segment contributed just 17% of consolidated revenues, it provided 51% of consolidated operating income.

Much of the segment's success was due to our Viracon operation, which ran at or near full capacity for most of the year. In fiscal 1996, Viracon grew revenues and operating income by 27% and 67%, respectively. Additional capacity was planned to be on-line in fiscal 1997. Viracon's cost structure, along with the expansion, was expected to allow the unit to begin to penetrate the medium-performance architectural glass market, a market which is approximately two times the size of the high-performance architectural glass market, Viracon's traditional market. Tru Vue had similar results, increasing revenue and earnings by 12% and 27%, respectively. The unit was able to achieve the growth through efforts to streamline operations and integrate the two-year-old matboard acquisition.

Both Marcon and Viratec increased revenues over the prior year. Marcon had a decline in operating income, as start-up expenses related to a new coater negatively affected earnings. Viratec was able to grow operating income despite pricing pressures for its flat glass operations and developmental costs related to the CaRT line. At March 2, 1996, Viratec's backlog of \$8 million was down 43% from the prior year-end.

In November 1995, our 50% JV Partner in Marcon/Viratec commenced litigation against us, alleging claims for damages and seeking to have the Court order us to sell our 50% interest to the JV Partner. We filed counterclaims seeking to have the JV Partner's 50% interest sold to us and in March 1996, the Court ordered the JV Partner to sell the shares of stock representing its 50% interest in Marcon/Viratec to us upon payment of fair value for those shares as determined by the Court. The JV Partner's rights and status as shareholder and directors were terminated as of the



effective date of the order and the fair value for the shares was to be determined by the Court after further proceedings. At March 2, 1996, the Court had not yet scheduled a trial or hearing to determine fair value.

At a hearing on April 23, 1996, the Court ordered us to post a bond or letter of credit in the amount of \$50 million, or to pay the JV Partner \$25 million and agree to set aside an additional \$25 million, as security for the ultimate payment of the purchase price for the JV Partner's shares. The amount of such a bond or other means was intended as security and was not intended to reflect the Court's view on what was the fair value for the shares. The JV Partner's claims against us for damages were still pending and the Court also was considering a motion brought by the JV Partner to add a claim for punitive damages.

We anticipated GT would report sales and earnings gains in fiscal 1997 through expanded production capacity and streamlined operations for Viracon and Tru Vue. We believed full control of Marcon and Viratec would allow us more strategic and operating flexibility.

Auto Glass (AG) had mixed results in fiscal 1996. The segment grew sales 10% during the year despite pricing pressures and lower unit movement in the auto glass industry. Operating income declined 5% due to lower margins and expenses related to investment in improved information systems and marketing programs.

The segment increased market penetration in fiscal 1996 as Harmon Glass grew by 8 retail locations while Glass Depot added 7 distribution centers. At March 2, 1996, AG had 264 Harmon retail glass stores, 60 Glass Depot locations and 8 Midas Muffler franchises in 36 states.

Increasingly, insurance companies were relying on auto glass vendors with sophisticated information systems to expedite claims processing and other administrative efforts related to auto glass replacement and repair. This outsourcing allowed insurance companies to improve customer satisfaction and lower costs. The segment's significant investment in information systems provided Harmon the means to offer comprehensive claims processing and management services to these customers on a nationwide basis. Harmon was able to use this competitive edge to gain market share in fiscal 1996. This market share gain was reflected in Harmon's 7.5% jump in retail same-store sales as contrasted with a 10% drop in overall industry unit movement.

Curvlite, AG's auto glass fabricator, reported increased sales and unit volume in a declining sales price market. However, weaker pricing and costs related to setting up its new product and delivery systems negatively affected operating income. Through the unit's National Distribution Center, a mega-distribution center offering other manufacturers' products as well as its own for both domestic and foreign vehicles, Curvlite was able to offer a more complete product line to its customers. Another program introduced in fiscal 1996 was AutoGlass Express, a delivery system which allowed Curvlite to fill customers' orders on an individual basis more completely and faster than many of its competitors. The unit believed the two new initiatives would give it a competitive edge and help to gain market share.

AG anticipated sales growth to continue as it started to leverage its information and delivery systems in fiscal 1997. Even with higher sales, it was difficult to project if operating earnings would improve as the full costs of the information systems would be realized in fiscal 1997 and industry pricing pressures were expected to continue.

Building Products & Services (BPS) made substantial progress in fiscal 1996. Revenues grew 16%, primarily due to progress on the Kuala Lumpur City Centre project in Malaysia and higher European revenues. The segment's operating loss fell from prior year's \$6.1 million to \$2.1 million. Harmon, Ltd., BPS' domestic and international curtainwall construction unit, reduced its loss approximately 60%, while the segment's Architectural Products unit reported modest operating income compared to a loss a year earlier and 17% revenue growth. Both units' improvements were achieved through overhead and operating cost reductions and by newly implemented monitoring systems which allowed money-saving decisions to be made earlier in a project's completion cycle.

The segment's Full Service unit had another solid year generating strong revenues and healthy operating income. BPS' Detention & Security unit reported lower revenues, but produced a small profit, though notably less than a year earlier. However, the unit's year-end backlog was up 53% over a year ago.

In July 1995, BPS sold the Nanik Window Coverings unit for \$17.6 million. A \$4.2 million gain on the sale was included under the caption, "Other expense, net" in the Consolidated Results of Operations. In fiscal 1996, the Nanik Window Coverings unit contributed 3% of segment sales and a small operating profit compared to 7% of sales and a \$1.4 million operating profit in fiscal 1995.

Apogee ended the fiscal year with a \$405 million backlog, up 11% from \$364 million at the end of fiscal 1995. BPS' backlog was about 98% of the total.

Based upon analysis of its backlog, BPS anticipated nominal sales growth in fiscal 1997 due to the increased selectivity of projects taken over the prior year. In addition, better margins were expected as the segment completed its remaining older, lower-margin projects and progressed further with healthier margin projects. Approximately \$73 million of the February 1996 backlog was not expected to be reflected as revenue in fiscal 1997.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Financial Condition Major balance sheet items as a percentage of total assets at March 1, 1997 and March 2, 1996 are presented in the following table:

	Percent of Total Assets	
	1997	1996
	-----	-----
Current assets	61	67
Current liabilities	35	37
Long-term debt	25	20
Other liabilities	5	7
Shareholders' equity	34	36

Net receivables rose \$46.4 million, or 29%, primarily due to increased sales activity and higher contract receivable billings, the latter of which is offset by the \$20.7 million increase in billings in excess of costs and earnings on uncompleted contracts. All but a nominal amount of the \$3.8 million growth in inventories reflected acquired businesses, while costs and earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts were essentially unchanged. Accounts payable and accrued expenses increased \$24.7 million, reflecting higher levels of operating activity and the assumed liabilities of acquired units.

Total long-term debt stood at \$129.3 million at March 1, 1997, up \$45 million from a year earlier. Despite the \$41.6 million of cash flow provided by operating activities, additional borrowing was required to finance capital expenditures and the acquisition of Marcon/Viratec. In May 1996, we obtained a new five-year, multi-currency, committed credit facility of \$150 million. For fiscal 1998, we believe our continued efforts to reduce working capital relative to sales growth plus our currently available credit facilities will enable us to maintain liquidity while achieving improved results.

Capital Investment New capital investment in fiscal 1997 totaled \$86.2 million, versus \$29.0 million and \$39.6 million in fiscal 1996 and 1995, respectively. Expenditures for new property, plant and equipment totaled \$35.6 million, and consisted of information systems, facility expansions and manufacturing equipment additions and upgrades. As previously mentioned, we paid \$41 million to complete the acquisition of Marcon/Viratec. We also invested \$10.5 million to fund AG's acquisition of retail stores and wholesale depots, \$9.1 million of which was funded by the issuance of our common stock.

Capital investment for fiscal 1998 is estimated at \$50 million. Further upgrading of information and communication systems is a primary component for all the segments. GT's plans also include expenditures for capacity expansion and productivity improvements.

**Shareholders' Equity** Our book value per share rose 20% in fiscal 1997 from \$5.14 to \$6.17, with outstanding common shares increasing by three percent. Net earnings less dividends, along with common stock issued in connection with stock-based compensation plans and the Portland Glass acquisition, essentially accounted for the increase in book value per share. During fiscal 1997, we increased our quarterly dividend by 6%, to 4.5 cents per share, our 22nd consecutive year of increase. The above figures all reflect the two-for-one stock split, effected in the form of a 100% stock dividend paid to shareholders on February 14, 1997.

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**Impact of Inflation** Our financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis, which does not completely account for the effects of inflation. However, since the cost of many of our inventories is determined using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method of accounting, cost of sales, except for depreciation expense included therein, generally reflects current costs.

Year-end prices were essentially unchanged from a year ago for the cost of glass, one of our primary raw materials. We expect the cost of glass to rise moderately in fiscal 1998. Aluminum prices at year end were slightly lower than a year ago. While our construction and supply contracts are at fixed prices, the material components are usually based on firm quotes obtained from suppliers. Labor cost increases, including taxes and fringe benefits, rose moderately in fiscal 1997 and a moderate increase also can be reasonably anticipated for the new year. Other costs are actively managed to minimize the inflationary pressures that exist in the markets for goods and services our businesses require for operation.

**Outlook**

We believe that improving market conditions for nonresidential construction, flat demand for automotive replacement glass and continued strong demand for architectural glass and coated glass products will allow us to improve earnings in fiscal 1998. Better project selection and management, continued cost containment programs and efficiencies, and competitive advantages from information management technology should contribute to earnings growth.

**Cautionary Statement**

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. A number of factors should be considered in conjunction with the report's forward-looking statements, including changes in economic and market conditions, factors related to competitive pricing, commercial building market conditions, management of growth, the integration of acquisitions, the realization of expected economies gained through expansion and information systems technology, and other factors as set forth in the cautionary statements included in Exhibit 99 to our Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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**ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA**  
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The information called for by this Item is contained in a separate section of this report. See "Index of Financial Statements and Schedules".

**ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND  
FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE**  
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None.

PART III

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ITEMS 10, 11, 12 and 13. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT;  
-----  
EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION; SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN  
-----  
BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT; AND CERTAIN  
-----  
RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS.  
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The information required by these Items, other than the information set forth in Part I above in "Executive Officers of the Registrant," is included on pages 1 to 5 and 9 to 10 of the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held June 17, 1997, which is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

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ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K  
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(a) and (d) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules -

The consolidated financial statements and schedules of the Registrant listed in the accompanying "Index of Financial Statements and Schedules" together with the report of KPMG Peat Marwick LLP, independent auditors, are filed as part of this report.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

During the quarter ended March 1, 1997, two reports on Form 8-K dated January 13, 1997 were filed.

(c) Exhibits -

The information called for by this Item is contained in a separate section of this report. See "Exhibit Index".

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- SIGNATURES -

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

Date: May 29, 1997

APOGEE ENTERPRISES, INC.

By: /s/ Donald W. Goldfus

-----  
Donald W. Goldfus  
Chairman of the Board of Directors,  
Chief Executive Officer and President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
/s/ Donald W. Goldfus ----- Donald W. Goldfus	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and President	5-29-97
/s/ Harry A. Hammerly ----- Harry A. Hammerly	Director	5-29-97
/s/ Laurence J. Niederhofer ----- Laurence J. Niederhofer	Director	5-29-97
/s/ James L. Martineau ----- James L. Martineau	Executive Vice President, Director	5-29-97
/s/ D. Eugene Nugent ----- D. Eugene Nugent	Director	5-29-97
/s/ Paul B. Burke ----- Paul B. Burke	Director	5-29-97
/s/ Percy C. Tomlinson, Jr. ----- Percy C. Tomlinson, Jr.	Treasurer	5-29-97
/s/ Terry L. Hall ----- Terry L. Hall	Chief Financial Officer	5-29-97

## Financial Schedules

All other schedules are omitted because they are not required, or because the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or noted thereto.

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## Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors and Shareholders  
Apogee Enterprises, Inc.:

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Apogee Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries as listed in the accompanying index. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Apogee Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries as of March 1, 1997 and March 2, 1996 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 1, 1997 in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

KPMG Peat Marwick LLP

Minneapolis, Minnesota

April 9, 1997

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## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	March 1, 1997	March 2, 1996
-----		
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (including restricted funds of \$-0- and \$208, respectively)	\$ 4,065	\$ 7,389
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	204,259	158,368
Inventories	58,261	54,484
Costs and earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	25,653	26,276
Refundable income taxes	1,004	---
Deferred tax assets	4,486	6,689
Other current assets	7,466	5,353
	-----	-----
Total current assets	305,194	258,559
	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment, net	118,799	78,485

Other assets		
Marketable securities available for sale	19,656	12,231
Investments in and advances to affiliated companies	738	16,433
Intangible assets, at cost less accumulated amortization of \$9,480 and \$8,044, respectively	52,451	10,332
Deferred tax assets	1,090	6,970
Other	3,036	3,126
	-----	-----
	76,971	49,092
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$500,964	\$386,136
	=====	=====
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 73,325	\$ 57,678
Accrued expense	61,435	52,430
Billings in excess of costs and earnings on uncompleted contracts	40,154	19,470
Accrued income taxes	--	7,634
Current installments of long-term debt	1,707	5,265
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	176,621	142,477
	-----	-----
Long-term debt, less current installments	127,640	79,102
Other long-term liabilities	24,554	24,180
Minority interest	--	1,456
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Notes 6, 13 and 14)		
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock of \$.33-1/3 par value; authorized 50,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 27,882,000 and 27,034,000, respectively	9,294	4,506
Additional paid-in capital	34,686	20,445
Retained earnings	129,424	113,970
Cumulative translation adjustment	(1,255)	--
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' equity	172,149	138,921
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$500,964	\$386,136
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollar amounts in thousands except per share data)	Year Ended March 1, 1997	Year Ended March 2, 1996	Year Ended February 25, 1995
Net sales	\$950,777	\$871,147	\$756,549
Cost of sales	798,976	752,624	650,660
	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	151,801	118,523	105,889
Selling, general and administrative expenses	105,305	86,066	81,627
Operating income	46,496	32,457	24,262
Interest expense, net	6,964	5,697	4,135
Other expense, net	--	149	--
	-----	-----	-----
Earnings before income taxes and other items below	39,532	26,611	20,127
Income taxes	13,802	9,820	8,101
Equity in net loss (earnings) of affiliated companies	327	(528)	(762)
Minority interest	(827)	(516)	(262)
	-----	-----	-----
Net earnings	\$ 26,220	17,835	\$ 13,050
	=====	=====	=====
Earnings per share	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.48
	=====	=====	=====

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Amounts in thousands)	Common Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Cumulative Translation Adjustment
Balance at February 26, 1994	13,312	\$4,437	\$17,718	\$ 91,908	\$ --
Net earnings	--	--	--	13,050	--
Common stock issued	131	44	1,627	--	--
Cash dividends	--	--	--	(4,155)	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at February 25, 1995	13,443	4,481	19,345	100,803	--
Net earnings	--	--	--	17,835	--
Common stock issued	88	30	1,120	--	--
Common stock repurchased and retired	(14)	(5)	(20)	(215)	--
Cash dividends	--	--	--	(4,453)	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at March 2, 1996	13,517	4,506	20,445	113,970	--
Net earnings	--	--	--	26,220	--
Common stock issued	478	159	12,871	--	--
Tax benefit associated with stock plans	--	--	1,445	--	--
Common stock repurchased and retired	(85)	(28)	(75)	(1,303)	--
Cash dividends	--	--	--	(4,806)	--
100% stock dividend, at par	13,972	4,657	--	(4,657)	--
Translation adjustments	--	--	--	--	(1,255)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at March 1, 1997	27,882	\$9,294	\$34,686	\$129,424	\$ (1,255)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Year Ended March 1, 1997	Year Ended March 2, 1996	Year Ended February 25, 1995
<b>Operating Activities</b>			
Net earnings	\$ 26,220	\$ 17,835	\$ 13,050
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	20,458	16,528	15,131
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	2,917	1,983	3,817
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	9,452	1,807	(3,486)
Gain on sale of Nanik Window Coverings	--	(4,166)	--
Equity in net loss (earnings) of affiliated companies	337	(528)	(762)
Minority interest	(827)	(516)	(262)
Other, net	(560)	(1,429)	(296)
Cash flow before changes in operating assets and liabilities	57,997	31,514	27,192
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions:			
Receivables	(46,461)	2,134	(23,080)
Inventories	55	(3,286)	(11,356)
Cost and earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	(202)	(6,670)	(9,846)
Other current assets	(960)	(1,220)	483
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	16,606	14,494	2,557
Billings in excess of costs and earnings on uncompleted contracts	20,684	1,753	1,806
Refundable income taxes and accrued income taxes	(7,061)	(2,820)	5,930
Other long-term liabilities	959	4,593	5,327
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	41,617	40,492	(987)
<b>Investing Activities</b>			
Capital expenditures	(35,613)	(22,615)	(24,957)
Acquisition of Marcon Coatings, net of cash acquired	(40,161)	--	--
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(1,365)	(3,793)	(8,823)
Increase in marketable securities	(7,555)	(12,231)	--
Investment in and advances to affiliated companies	(464)	(889)	(2,070)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	3,146	301	1,004
Proceeds from sale of Nanik Window Coverings	--	17,550	--
Other, net	(277)	(1,991)	929
Net cash used in investing activities	(82,289)	(23,668)	(33,917)
<b>Financing Activities</b>			
Payments on notes payable	(5,350)	(7,065)	(16,785)
Payments on long-term debt	(6,120)	(5,576)	(4,182)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	51,100	3,855	50,425
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	3,930	1,150	1,671
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(1,406)	(240)	--
Dividends paid	(4,806)	(4,453)	(4,155)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	37,348	(12,329)	26,974
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3,324)	4,495	(7,930)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7,389	2,894	10,824
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 4,065	\$ 7,389	\$ 2,894
Supplemental Disclosure of Non cash Investing and Financing Activities			
Common stock issued in acquisition of business	\$ 9,100	--	--

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Related Data

**Principles of Consolidation** Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Apogee and all majority-owned subsidiaries. We use the equity method to account for 50%-owned joint ventures. Intercompany transactions have been eliminated. Certain amounts from prior years' financial statements have been reclassified to conform with this year's presentation.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents** Investments with an original maturity of three months or less are included in cash and cash equivalents. Restricted funds represent collateral required by certain construction contracts' terms.

**Inventories** Inventories, which consist primarily of purchased glass and aluminum, are valued at the lower of cost or market. Approximately 45% of the inventories are valued by use of the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method, which does not exceed market. If the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method had been used for all inventories, our inventories would have been \$2,615,000 and \$2,550,000 higher than reported at March 1, 1997, and March 2, 1996, respectively.



Property, Plant and Equipment Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost. Significant improvements and renewals are capitalized. Repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis, based on estimated useful lives of 20 to 40 years for buildings and 2 to 15 years for equipment.

Intangible Assets and Amortization Intangible assets consist principally of the excess of cost over the fair value of net assets acquired (goodwill) and are amortized on a straight-line basis, primarily over 40 years, except for \$923,000, which is not being amortized. The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed when circumstances suggest that it has been impaired. If this review indicates that intangible assets will not be recoverable based on the estimated undiscounted cash flows over the remaining amortization period, the carrying value of intangible assets must be reduced to estimated fair value.

Amortization expense amounted to \$1,503,000, \$665,000 and \$288,000 in 1997, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

Insurance Subsidiary We established a wholly-owned insurance subsidiary, Prism Assurance, Inc. (Prism) in 1996 to insure our workers' compensation, general liability and automobile liability risks. Prism invests in fixed maturity investments which we classify as "available-for-sale" and are carried at market value as prescribed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 115. Reserve requirements are established based on actuarial projections of ultimate losses. Apogee also has accruals for losses incurred prior to Prism's formation. Losses estimated to be paid within twelve months are classified as accrued expenses, while losses expected to be payable in later periods are included in other long-term liabilities.

Revenue Recognition We recognize revenue from construction contracts on a percentage-of-completion basis, measured by the percentage of costs incurred to date to estimated total costs for each contract. Contract costs include materials, labor, project management and other direct costs related to contract performance. We establish provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts in the period in which such losses are determined. Revenue from the sale of products and the related cost of sales are recorded upon shipment.

Income Taxes We account for income taxes as prescribed by SFAS No. 109, which requires use of the asset and liability method. This method recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based upon the future tax consequences of temporary differences between financial and tax reporting.

Earnings Per Share We compute earnings per share by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of common share and common share equivalents outstanding during the year. Our average common shares and common share equivalents outstanding during 1997, 1996 and 1995 were 28,057,000, 27,258,000 and 27,002,000, respectively. The share numbers have been adjusted to reflect a two-for-one stock split effective February 1997.

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Foreign Operations The financial statements of foreign operations have been translated to U.S. dollars, using the rules of SFAS No. 52. Balance sheet accounts are stated in U.S. dollars, generally at the year-end exchange rate. Results of operations are translated at average exchange rates for the respective period.

We periodically enter into forward currency exchange contracts to manage specific foreign currency exposures related to foreign construction contracts and receivables denominated in foreign currencies. As of March 1, 1997, we had forward contracts maturing in 1998 with a value of approximately \$7 million. Gains and losses on forward contracts related to receivables are recognized currently, while gains and losses related to construction projects are deferred and accounted for as a part of the related transaction.

Accounting Period Our fiscal year ends on the Saturday closest to February 28. Fiscal years 1997 and 1995 consisted of fifty-two weeks, while 1996 was fifty-three weeks.

Accounting Estimates The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Amounts subject to significant estimates and assumptions include, but are not limited to, insurance reserves and revenue recognition for construction contracts, including the status of outstanding disputes and claims. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

New Accounting Standards Effective for 1997, we adopted SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, which permits entities to recognize as expense over the vesting period the fair value of all stock-based awards on the date of grant. Alternatively, SFAS No. 123 allows entities to continue to apply the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and provide certain pro forma information. APB Opinion No. 25 requires that compensation expense be recorded on the date of grant only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price. We have elected to continue to apply the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25 and provide the pro forma disclosure provisions of SFAS NO. 123.

We also adopted the provisions of SFAS NO. 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of, in 1997. This statement requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

## 2. Receivables

(In thousands)	1997	1996
Trade accounts	\$ 78,991	\$ 67,839
Construction contracts	86,709	59,014
Contract retainage	32,609	29,519
Other receivables	13,247	8,768
	-----	-----
Total receivables	211,556	165,140
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(7,297)	(6,772)
	-----	-----
Net Receivables	\$204,259	\$158,368
	=====	=====

We provide products and services to the commercial and institutional new construction and remodeling markets, the automotive replacement glass market and selected consumer markets. We do not believe a concentration of credit risk exists, due to the diversity of our markets and channels of distribution, and the geographic location of our customers. Allowances are maintained for potential credit losses and such losses have been within management's expectations. The provision for bad debt expense was \$2,917,000, \$1,983,000 and \$3,817,000 in 1997, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

3. Inventories

(In thousands)	1997	1996
Raw materials	\$ 14,760	\$ 10,402
Work-in process	3,863	3,964
Finished	39,638	40,118
	-----	-----
Total inventories	\$ 58,261	\$ 54,484
	=====	=====

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

(In thousands)	1997	1996
Land	\$ 2,511	\$ 2,392
Buildings and improvements	60,590	50,097
Machinery and equipment	114,617	77,709
Office equipment and furniture	42,555	35,383
Construction in progress	23,005	8,646
	-----	-----
Total property, plant and equipment	243,278	174,227
Less accumulated depreciation	(124,479)	(95,742)
	-----	-----
Net property, plant and equipment	\$ 118,799	\$ 78,485
	=====	=====

Depreciation expense was \$18,955,000, \$15,863,000 and \$14,903,000 in 1997, 1996, 1995 respectively.

5. Accrued Expenses

(In thousands)	1997	1996
Payroll and related benefits	\$ 25,263	\$ 17,675
Insurance	10,956	13,983
Taxes, other than income taxes	8,643	7,120
Pension	4,192	3,598
Interest	2,091	530
Other	10,290	9,524
	-----	-----
Total accrued expenses	\$ 61,435	\$ 52,430
	=====	=====

6. Long-Term Debt

(In thousands)	1996	1997
Borrowings under revolving credit and other bank agreements, interest ranging from 5.74% to 6.30%	\$ 124,500	\$ 73,400
Promissory note, 9.65%, due in annual installments through 1998	--	4,464
Promissory notes, 7.5%, due in quarterly installments through 2000	2,915	3,975
Other	1,932	2,528
	-----	-----
Total long-term debt	129,347	84,367
Less current installments	(1,707)	(5,265)
	-----	-----
Net long-term debt	\$ 127,640	\$ 79,102
	=====	=====

Long-term debt maturities are as follows:

Fiscal Year	(In thousands)
1998	\$ 1,707
1999	1,722
2000	1,036
2001	182
2002	124,600
Thereafter	100
	-----
Total	\$129,347
	=====

We also had access to short-term credit on an uncommitted basis with several major banks. At March 1, 1997 and March 1, 1996, respectively, \$10.0 million and \$73.4 million in bank borrowings were outstanding under these agreements. We may refinance these short-term borrowings on a long-term basis under the revolving credit agreements discussed above. Accordingly, our short-term bank borrowings, which were not expected to be paid within one year, were classified as long-term debt. The interest rate on the year-end bank borrowings under uncommitted credit facilities was 5.80%.

Selected information related to bank borrowings is as follows:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	1997	1996
Average daily borrowings during the year	\$ 79,420	\$ 84,173
Maximum borrowings outstanding during the year	\$126,400	\$106,650
Weighted average interest rate during the year	6.1%	6.7%

In 1996, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement that effectively converted \$20 million of our variable rate borrowings into a fixed rate obligation. Under this agreement, which expires in 1999, we receive payments at variable rates while we make payments at 6.3%. The net interest paid or received is included in interest expense.

In 1992, we entered into three interest rate swap agreements that effectively converted \$25 million of our fixed rate, long-term borrowings into variable rate obligations. During 1993, we sold two of the swap agreements at net gains. The gains were recognized as reductions in interest expense through 1997. The third agreement expired in 1995.

The net book value of property and plant pledged as collateral under industrial development bonds was approximately \$1.2 million at March 1, 1997.

#### 7. Interest and Other Expense, Net

(In thousands)	1997	1996	1995
Interest on debt	\$ 6,713	\$ 6,747	\$4,381
Other interest	1,367	273	595
Total interest expense	8,080	7,020	4,976
Less interest income	(1,116)	(1,323)	(841)
Interest expense, net	\$ 6,964	\$ 5,697	\$4,135

Interest payments were \$6,180,000, \$7,095,000 and \$4,778,000 in 1997, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

In 1996, other expense, net, consisted of charges totaling \$4.3 million primarily related to write-off of a minority investment in a research and development venture and an adjustment to our insurance reserves, offset by the \$4.2 million gain from the sale of the Nanik Window Coverings unit discussed in Note 12.

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#### 8. Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense (benefit) for each of the last three fiscal years are as follows:

(In thousands)	1997	1996	1995
Current:			
Federal	\$ 1,866	\$6,559	\$ 9,663
State and local	955	910	1,608
Foreign	1,529	544	316
Total current	4,350	8,013	11,587
Deferred:			
Federal	8,547	1,503	(3,233)
State and local	1,605	304	(653)
Foreign	(700)	--	400
Total deferred	9,452	1,807	(3,486)
Total income tax expense	\$13,802	\$9,820	\$ 8,101

Income tax payments, net of refunds, were \$11,520,000, \$10,878,000 and \$5,790,000 in 1997, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

The differences between statutory federal tax rates and our consolidated effective tax rates are as follows:

1997 1996 1995

Statutory federal tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State and local income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	5.1	3.0	3.0
Tax credits	(2.2)	(0.5)	(1.1)
Foreign items with no tax benefit	8.3	0.8	2.1
Valuation allowance	--	(0.6)	1.6
Resolution of Revenue Agent Exams	(10.8)	--	--
Other, net	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.4)
	-----	-----	-----
Consolidated effective tax rate	34.9%	36.9%	40.2%
	=====	=====	=====

In 1997, we recognized \$1,445,000 of tax benefits for deductions associated with the 1987 Stock Option Plan and the 1987 Partnership Plan. These benefits were added directly to additional paid-in capital and were not reflected in the determination of income tax expense.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at March 1, 1997 and March 2, 1996 are as follows:

(In thousands)	1997		1996	
	Current	Noncurrent	Current	Noncurrent
-----				
Accounts receivable	\$ 2,660	\$ --	\$ 2,304	\$ --
Accrued insurance	--	2,991	2,575	8,054
Deferred compensation	191	4,447	--	3,492
Restructuring reserve	--	26	--	631
Inventory	1,505	320	1,569	--
Depreciation	147	(6,522)	226	(4,722)
Employee benefit plans	(1,451)	--	(1,434)	--
Other	1,434	3,700	1,449	703
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	4,486	4,962	6,689	8,158
Less valuation allowance	--	(3,872)	--	(1,188)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Deferred tax assets	\$ 4,486	\$ 1,090	\$ 6,689	\$ 6,970
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Our valuation allowance increased by \$2,684,000 in 1997 and related primarily to a foreign net operating loss carryforward. The valuation allowances at March 1, 1997 and March 2, 1996 reflect amounts for foreign tax credits, general business tax credits, net operating loss carryforwards and a capital loss carryforward.

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## 9. Investment in Affiliated Companies

In January 1997, we agreed to a comprehensive settlement of all claims with respect to the Marcon Coatings, Inc. and Viratec Thin Films, Inc. (Marcon/Viratec) litigation described below. The settlement completed our purchase of the joint venture businesses from our 50% partner (JV Partner). We paid \$41 million to the JV Partner for its 50% interest in the businesses and certain leased assets. Both parties agreed to irrevocably release each other from all outstanding claims related to the litigation, other than certain trade accounts payable in the ordinary course of business.

We were party to a 1985 joint venture agreement with the JV Partner, forming Marcon Coatings, Inc. and its subsidiary, Viratec Thin Films, Inc. Marcon/Viratec operates glass coating facilities. Apogee and the JV Partner leased certain glass coating equipment and made cash advances to Marcon.

In November 1995, the JV Partner commenced litigation against us alleging claims for damages and seeking to have the Court order us to sell our 50% interest in the joint venture to the JV Partner. We filed counterclaims seeking to have the JV Partner's 50% interest sold to us and in March 1996, the Court ordered the JV Partner to sell the shares of stock representing its 50% interest in Marcon/Viratec to us upon payment of fair value for the shares as determined by the Court, or as agreed to by us and the JV Partner.

Reflecting the March 1996 Court order, which terminated the JV Partner's rights and status as shareholder and director as of the date of the order, Marcon/Viratec's assets, liabilities and results of operations were included in Apogee's consolidated financial statements beginning in 1997. Through 1996, our 50% ownership investment in Marcon/Viratec was accounted for using the equity method. Our net investment in Marcon/Viratec as of March 2, 1996 and February 25, 1995 was \$15,821,000, and \$14,278,000, respectively. Our equity in Marcon/Viratec's net earnings for 1996 and 1995 is included in the accompanying Consolidated Results of Operations. A summary of assets, liabilities and results of operations for Marcon/Viratec for 1996 and 1995 is presented below:

(In thousands)	1996	1995
Current assets	\$11,950	\$ 8,620
Noncurrent assets	23,444	16,716
Current liabilities	19,098	6,153
Noncurrent liabilities	8,602	12,673
Net sales	46,297	38,299
Gross profit	8,981	9,205
Net earnings	1,183	1,838

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#### 10. Shareholders' Equity and Stock Option Plans

During 1997, the Board of Directors approved a two-for-one stock split, in the form of a 100% stock dividend, payable to shareholders in February 1997. All share and per share data have been restated accordingly.

A class of 200,000 shares of junior preferred stock with a par value of \$1.00 is authorized, but unissued.

We have a Shareholders' Rights Plan, under which each share of our outstanding common stock has an associated preferred share purchase right. The rights are exercisable only under certain circumstances, including the acquisition by a person or group of 10% of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock. Upon exercise, the rights would allow holders of such rights to purchase common stock of Apogee or an acquiring company at a discounted price, which generally would be 50% of the respective stock's current fair market value.

The 1987 Stock Option Plan provides for the issuance of up to 2,500,000 options to purchase Company stock. Options awarded under this Plan, either in the form of incentive stock options or nonstatutory options, are exercisable at an option price equal to the fair market value at the date of award. The 1987 Plan expired by its terms on April 25, 1997. Therefore, no new grants of stock options may be made under the 1987 Plan after that date. On April 18, 1997, the Board of Directors adopted, subject to shareholder approval, the 1997 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan (the "1997 Plan"). The 1997 Plan provides for the issuance of options and other stock-based awards of up to 2,500,000 shares.

A summary of option transactions under the 1987 Stock Option Plan for 1997, 1996, and 1995 follows:

	Options Outstanding		
	Number of Shares	Average Exercise Price	Option Price Range
Balance February 26, 1994	954,000	\$5.88	\$ 4.48-\$ 9.46
Options granted	336,000	6.49	6.21- 7.94
Options exercised	(50,000)	5.90	4.48- 8.13
Options canceled	(84,000)	6.57	5.38- 9.46
Balances, February 25, 1995	1,156,000	6.00	4.48- 9.46
Options granted	490,000	8.64	7.25- 8.80
Options exercised	(174,000)	6.52	5.38- 8.13
Options canceled	(68,000)	5.94	5.38- 7.94
Balances, March 2, 1996	1,404,000	6.87	4.48- 9.46
Options granted	587,000	15.08	10.50- 17.75
Options exercised	(368,000)	5.83	5.38- 8.69
Options canceled	(22,000)	7.53	5.38- 15.06
Balances, March 1, 1997	1,601,000	\$10.11	\$ 4.48-\$17.75

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at March 1, 1997.

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted-Ave Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted-Ave Exercise Price
\$ 4.48-\$ 7.50	571,000	2.0 years	\$ 6.09	400,000	\$ 5.95
\$ 7.51-\$12.50	541,000	3.8 years	8.74	440,000	8.71
\$12.51-\$17.75	579,000	6.8 years	15.15	29,000	14.58
	1,601,000	4.3 years	\$10.11	869,000	\$ 7.63

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We have adopted the disclosure-only provisions of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. Accordingly, no compensation cost has been recognized with respect to our 1987 Stock Option Plan. Had compensation cost for the Plan been determined based on the fair value methodology prescribed by SFAS 123, our net earnings and earnings per share would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)	1997	1996
Net earnings - as reported	\$26,220	\$17,835
Net earnings - pro forma	25,221	17,493
Earnings per share - as reported	0.93	0.65
Earnings per share - pro forma	0.90	0.64

The above pro forma amounts may not be representative of the effects on reported net earnings for future years. The fair value of each option grant



is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for grants in 1997 and 1996:

	1997	1996
Dividend yield	1.1%	1.5%
Expected volatility	60%	60%
Risk-free interest rate	7.0%	6.0%
Expected lives	7.5 years	5 years

The 1987 Partnership Plan, a Plan designed to increase the ownership of Apogee stock by key employees, allows participants selected by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors to use earned incentive compensation to purchase Apogee common stock. The purchased stock is then matched by an equal award of restricted stock, which vests over a predetermined period. 2,200,000 common shares are authorized for issuance under the Plan. As of March 1, 1997, 1,520,000 shares have been issued under the Plan. We expensed \$2,145,000, \$666,000 and \$708,000 in conjunction with the Partnership Plan in 1997, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

#### 11. Employee Benefit Plans

We maintain a qualified Defined Contribution Pension Plan that covers substantially all full-time, non-union employees. Contributions to the Plan are based on a percentage of employees' base earnings. We deposit pension costs with the trustee annually. All pension costs were fully funded or accrued as of year end. Contributions to the Plan were \$4,023,000, \$3,687,000 and \$3,394,000 in 1997, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

We also maintain a 401(k) Savings Plan, which allows employees to contribute 1% to 13% of their compensation. Apogee matches 30% of the first 6% of the employee contributions. Our contributions to the Plan were \$1,805,000, \$1,495,000 and \$1,242,000 in 1997, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

#### 12. Acquisitions and Divestitures

In 1997, as indicated in Note 9, we purchased our joint venture partner's 50% interest in Marcon Coatings, Inc. and its subsidiary, Viratec Thin Films, Inc. and certain leased assets. The aggregate purchase price, net of cash acquired, was \$40.2 million. Liabilities of \$11.8 million were assumed. The purchase price exceeded the fair value of net assets acquired by \$34.5 million, which was recorded as goodwill and is being amortized over 40 years.

In 1997, our Auto Glass segment purchased the common stock of a 46-location retail auto glass replacement and repair company. The aggregate purchase price, net of cash acquired, was \$10.4 million, consisting of \$1.3 million in acquisition related expenditures and 215,000 shares of common stock valued at \$9.1 million. Liabilities of \$5.9 million were assumed. The purchase price exceeded the fair value of net assets acquired by \$9.4 million, which was recorded as goodwill. The Auto Glass segment also made two smaller acquisitions of retail auto glass stores in 1997, purchasing assets for \$0.1 million.

The following unaudited pro forma information presents a summary of our consolidated results of operations as if the 1997 acquisitions had occurred at the beginning of 1997 and 1996:

	1997	1996
Net sales	\$972,444	\$930,339
Net earnings	\$ 24,056	\$ 16,017
Earnings per share	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.58

In 1996, our Auto Glass segment purchased the assets of 12 retail auto glass stores and one distribution center in five separate transactions. The aggregate purchase price of the acquisitions was \$3.8 million, including \$0.7 million recorded as goodwill. Promissory notes of \$0.5 million were issued in connection with the transactions.

In 1995, our Auto Glass segment purchased the assets of 16 retail auto glass stores and one distribution center in four separate transactions. The aggregate purchase price of the acquisitions was \$8.8 million. The purchase price exceeded the fair value of net assets acquired by \$4.6 million, which was recorded as goodwill. Promissory notes of \$5.3 million were issued in connection with the transactions.

No liabilities were assumed in the 1996 and 1995 transactions. All of the above transactions were accounted for by the purchase method. Accordingly, our consolidated financial statements include the net assets and results of operations from the dates of acquisition.

In 1996, we sold selected assets and liabilities of the Nanik Window Coverings unit (Nanik) for \$17.6 million, realizing a \$4.2 million gain included in "Other expense, net" in the accompanying Consolidated Results of Operations. Nanik accounted for less than 4% of consolidated net sales in 1996 and 1995.

### 13. Leases

As of March 1, 1997, we were obligated under noncancelable operating leases for buildings and equipment. Certain leases provide for increased rentals based upon increases in real estate taxes or operating costs. Future minimum rental payments under noncancelable operating leases are:

Fiscal Year	(In thousands)
1998	\$11,686
1999	10,012
2000	7,952
2001	5,099
2002	3,311
Thereafter	6,960
	-----
Total minimum payments	\$45,020
	=====

Total rental expense was \$23,551,000, \$22,155,000 and \$18,242,000 in 1997, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

### 14. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

We have ongoing letters of credit related to our risk management programs, construction contracts and certain industrial development bonds. The

total value of letters of credit under which we are obligated as of March 1, 1997 was approximately \$43,959,000. We have entered into a number of noncompete agreements. As of March 1, 1997, we were committed to make future payments of \$2,122,000 under such agreements.

We have been a party to various legal proceedings incidental to our normal operating activities. In particular, like others in the construction industry, our construction business is routinely involved in various disputes and claims arising out of construction projects, sometimes involving significant monetary damages. Although it is impossible to predict the outcome of such proceedings, we believe, based on facts currently available to us, that none of such claims will result in losses that would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

15. Fair Value Disclosures

Estimated fair values of our financial instruments at March 1, 1997 and March 2, 1996 are as follows:

(In thousands)	Carrying Amount		Estimated Fair Value	
	1997	1996	1997	1996
Long-term debt including current installments	\$129,347	\$84,367	\$129,305	\$84,429
Interest rate swap agreement in a net payable position	--	--	93	347

Estimated fair value amounts have been determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, judgment is required in developing the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, these estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in a current market exchange.

For cash and cash equivalents, receivables, marketable securities and accounts payable, carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value. The carrying value of long-term debt that has variable interest rates is a reasonable estimate of fair value. For long-term debt with fixed interest rates, fair value is based on discounted projected cash flows using the rate at which similar borrowings could currently be made. The fair value of interest rate swaps is the difference between the present value of our future interest obligation at a fixed rate and the counterparty's obligation at a floating rate.

16. Quarterly Data (Unaudited)

(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Quarter	1997	1996	1995
Net Sales			
First	\$228,608	\$219,032	\$178,927
Second	253,154	222,186	185,971
Third	228,781	215,487	186,253

Fourth	240,234	214,442	205,398
Total	\$950,777	\$871,147	\$756,549
Gross Profit			
First	\$ 36,387	\$ 31,925	\$ 25,388
Second	42,316	31,824	29,240
Third	40,117	28,264	26,204
Fourth	32,981	26,510	25,057
Total	\$151,801	\$118,523	\$105,889
Net Earnings			
First	\$ 4,976	\$ 3,481	\$ 2,600
Second	7,980	5,646	4,294
Third	7,602	5,172	3,763
Fourth	5,662	3,536	2,393
Total	\$ 26,220	\$ 17,835	\$ 13,050
Earnings Per Share*			
First	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.10
Second	0.28	0.21	0.16
Third	0.27	0.19	0.14
Fourth	0.20	0.13	0.09
Total	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.48

\*Per share data adjusted to reflect the fiscal 1997 stock dividend.

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## 17. Business Segments

Sales, operating income, identifiable assets and other data related to our business segments, are listed below and are an integral part of the financial statements. Fiscal 1994 and 1993 segment data are not covered by the Independent Auditors' Report.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	1997		1996		1995		1994		1993	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
-----										
Sales										
Glass technologies	\$192,827	20.3	\$150,457	17.3	\$120,890	16.0	\$101,166	14.7	\$ 83,893	14.7
Auto glass	307,935	32.4	273,133	31.4	248,904	32.9	223,209	32.4	187,642	32.8
Building products & services	460,714	48.4	462,102	53.0	399,540	52.8	377,916	54.9	312,311	54.6
Intersegment elimination	(10,699)	(1.1)	(14,545)	(1.7)	(12,785)	(1.7)	(14,058)	(2.0)	(11,396)	(2.0)
Net sales	\$950,777	100.0	\$871,147	100.0	\$756,549	100.0	\$688,233	100.0	\$572,450	100.0
=====										
Operating income (loss)										
Glass technologies	\$ 19,908	42.8	\$ 16,431	50.6	\$ 10,475	43.2	\$ 7,931	112.4	\$ 3,247	51.0
Auto glass	20,149	43.3	18,069	55.7	19,067	78.6	18,961	268.6	8,869	139.3
Building products & services	5,557	12.0	(2,073)	(6.4)	(6,081)	(25.1)	(22,443)	(318.0)	(5,598)	(87.9)
Operating income	46,496	100.0	32,457	100.0	24,262	100.0	7,058	100.0	6,369	100.0
Corporate and Other	882	1.9	30	0.1	801	3.3	2,609	37.0	(149)	(2.3)
Interest expense, net	(6,964)		(5,697)		(4,135)		(2,735)		(1,794)	
Other expense, net	--		(149)		--		--		--	
Earning before income taxes and other items	\$ 39,532		\$ 26,611		\$ 20,127		\$ 4,323		\$ 4,575	
=====										

	Identifiable Assets			Capital Expenditures			Depreciation & Amortization		
	1997	1996	1995	1997	1996	1995	1997	1996	1995
Glass technologies	\$132,005	\$ 67,606	\$ 62,643	\$16,972	\$ 4,171	\$ 8,286	\$ 7,810	\$ 3,700	\$ 3,425
Auto glass	123,804	108,342	92,346	15,340	12,954	12,201	7,036	6,522	5,116
Building products & services	199,050	172,019	182,931	3,194	5,096	4,429	5,406	6,146	6,443
Corporate and other	46,105	38,169	24,008	107	394	41	206	160	147
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$500,964</b>	<b>\$386,136</b>	<b>\$361,928</b>	<b>\$35,613</b>	<b>\$ 22,615</b>	<b>\$24,957</b>	<b>\$ 20,458</b>	<b>\$16,528</b>	<b>\$ 15,131</b>

Notes: Apogee's Building Products & Services segment has subsidiaries in Europe and Asia. During 1997, 1996 and 1995, these foreign operations had net sales of \$120,318,000, \$114,305,000 and \$66,580,000, respectively. Foreign operating losses for 1997, 1996 and 1995 were \$5,716,000, \$1,983,000 and \$6,575,000, respectively. At March 1, 1997, March 2, 1996 and February 25, 1995, identifiable assets of the foreign subsidiaries totaled \$86,866,000, \$58,753,000, and \$41,880,000, respectively. Foreign currency transaction gains or losses included in net earnings for 1997, 1996 and 1995 were immaterial.

Apogee's export sales are less than 10% of consolidated net sales. No single customer, including government agencies, accounts for 10% or more of consolidated net sales. Segment operating income (loss) is net sales less cost of sales and operating expenses. Operating income does not include provision for interest expense or income taxes. "Corporate and other" includes miscellaneous corporate activity not allocable to business segments.

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SCHEDULE II

APOGEE ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Valuation and Quantifying Accounts  
(In thousands)

	Balance at beginning of period	Charged to costs and expenses	Deductions from reserves (1)	Balance at end of period
For the year ended March 1, 1997:				
Allowance for doubtful receivables	\$6,772	\$2,917	\$2,392	\$7,297
For the year ended March 2, 1996:				
Allowance for doubtful receivables	\$8,658	\$1,983	\$3,869	\$6,772
For the year ended February 25, 1995:				
Allowance for doubtful receivables	\$7,879	\$3,817	\$3,038	\$8,658

(1) Net of recoveries

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit (3A) Restated Articles of Incorporation Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3A to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for year ended February 27, 1988.

Exhibit (3B) Restated By Laws of Apogee Enterprises, Inc., as amended to date. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3C to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for year ended February 29, 1992.

- Exhibit (4A) Specimen certificate for shares of common stock of Apogee Enterprises, Inc. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4A to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for year ended February 29, 1992.
- Exhibit (10A) Deferred Incentive Compensation Plan dated February 27, 1986 between Registrant and certain executive officers. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10N to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for year ended March 1, 1986.
- Exhibit (10B) Amended and Restated 1987 Apogee Enterprises, Inc. Partnership Plan is incorporated by reference to Registrant's S-8 registration statement (File No. 33-60400)
- Exhibit (10C) 1987 Apogee Enterprises, Inc. Stock Option Plan is incorporated by reference to Registrant's S-8 registration statement (File No. 33-35944)
- Exhibit (10D) Rights Agreement between Registrant and American Stock Transfer Co. dated October 19, 1990. Incorporated by reference to Registrant's Form 8-A on October 19, 1990.
- Exhibit (10E) Consulting Agreement between Registrant and Laurence J. Niederhofer dated November 1, 1993. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10I to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for year ended February 26, 1994.
- Exhibit (10F) Employment Agreement between Registrant and Richard Gould dated May 23, 1994. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10I to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for year ended February 25, 1995.
- Exhibit (10G) \$150 million Multi-currency Credit Agreement between Apogee Enterprises, Inc. and banks party to the agreement, ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Administrative Agent and First Bank National Association, Co-Agent dated April 29, 1996. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10J to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10K for year ended March 2, 1996.
- Exhibit (11) Statement of Determination of Common Shares and Common Share Equivalents
- Exhibit (21) Subsidiaries of the Registrant
- Exhibit (23) Consent of KPMG Peat Marwick LLP
- Exhibit (27) Financial Data Schedule (EDGAR filing only)
- Exhibit (99) Litigation Reform Act of 1995 - Cautionary Statement

## Statement of Determination of Common Shares and Common Share Equivalents

Average number of common shares and common share equivalents assumed outstanding during the three fiscal years ended:

	March 1, 1997	March 2, 1996	February 25, 1995
	-----	-----	-----
Primary:			C>
Weighted average of common shares outstanding (a)	27,383,996	26,975,831	26,771,607
Common share equivalents resulting from the assumed exercise of stock options (b)	673,065	281,868	229,542
	-----	-----	-----
Total primary common shares and common share equivalents	28,057,061	27,257,699	27,001,149
	-----	-----	-----
Net earnings	\$26,220,000	\$17,835,000	\$13,050,000
	=====	=====	=====
Per share amount	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.48
	=====	=====	=====
Assuming full dilution:			
Total common shares and common share equivalents as determined for primary computation	28,057,061	27,257,699	27,001,149
Additional dilutive effect resulting from the assumed exercise of stock options (c)	42,473	10,589	32,013
	-----	-----	-----
Total fully diluted common shares and common share equivalents	28,099,534	27,268,288	27,033,162
	-----	-----	-----
Per share amount	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.48
	=====	=====	=====

## Notes:

- (a) Beginning balance of common stock adjusted for February, 1997 two-for-one stock split and changes in amount outstanding, weighted by the elapsed portion of the period during which the shares were outstanding.
- (b) Common share equivalents computed by the "treasury" method. Share amounts represent the dilutive effect of outstanding stock options which have an option value below the average market value for the current period.
- (c) Share amounts represent the additional dilutive effect of outstanding stock options where the underlying market value of the stock at the end of the period is in excess of the average market value for the period.

SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT  
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The Company is the owner of all of the issued and outstanding stock of the following corporations, except as noted below.

Name of Subsidiary -----	State or Country of Incorporation -----
Apogee Enterprises International, Inc.	Barbados
Prism Assurance, Ltd.	Vermont
W.S.A., Inc.	Minnesota
Harmon, Inc.	Minnesota
Norment Industries, Inc.	Delaware
Harmon Contract, Inc. (1)	Minnesota
Norshield Corporation	Alabama
Harmon Contract Asia, Ltd. (2)	Minnesota
Harmon Contract Asia Sdn Bhd (3)	Malaysia
Harmon Contract U.K., Limited (4)	United Kingdom
Harmon Europe S.A. (5)	France
Harmon CFEM Facades (UK) Ltd. (6)	United Kingdom
Harmon LTS (7)	France
Harmon/CFEM Facades S.A. (8)	France
Harmon Facalu S.A. (8)	France
Harmon Sitraco S.A. (8)	France
Harmon Voisin S. A. (8)	France
Milco Contracting, Inc. (9)	Wisconsin
Viracon, Inc.	Minnesota
Viratec Thin Films, Inc. (10)	Minnesota
Viratec International, Inc. (11)	Barbados
Viracon/Curvlite, Inc.	Minnesota
Tru Vue, Inc.	Illinois
Harmon Glass Company	Minnesota
First Call, Inc.	Florida
American Management Group (12)	Maine
Apogee Sales Corporation (12)	South Dakota
Harmon Glass of Canada Ltd. (12) (13)	Canada
The Glass Depot, Inc.	Minnesota
The Glass Depot of New York, Inc. (14)	Minnesota
Apogee Wausau Group, Inc.	Wisconsin
Dover Glass Co. (15)	Maine
Adams Glass Co. (13) (15)	Maine
Glass Distributors, Inc. (13) (15)	Maine
Berlin Glass Co. (13) (15)	Maine

- (1) Owned by W.S.A., Inc.  
(2) Owned by Harmon Contract, Inc.  
(3) Owned by Harmon Contract Asia, Ltd.  
(4) 99.99% owned by Harmon Contract, Inc. and  
.01% by Apogee Enterprises, Inc.  
(5) 70% owned by various Apogee entities  
(6) 99.99% owned by Harmon Europe S.A. and  
.01% by Apogee Enterprises, Inc.  
(7) 99.5% owned by Harmon Europe S.A.



- (8) Owned by Harmon Europe S.A.
- (9) Owned by Apogee Wausau Group, Inc.
- (10) Owned by Viracon, Inc.
- (11) Owned by Viratec Thin Films, Inc.
- (12) Owned by Harmon Glass Company
- (13) Inactive
- (14) Owned by The Glass Depot, Inc.
- (15) Owned by American Management Group

Independent Auditors' Consent

The Board of Directors  
Apogee Enterprises, Inc.:

We consent to incorporation by reference in the registration statements (Nos. 33-60400 and 33-35944) on Form S-8 of Apogee Enterprises, Inc. of our report dated April 9, 1997, relating to the consolidated balance sheets of Apogee Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries as of March 1, 1997 and March 2, 1996, and the related consolidated results of operations and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 1, 1997, which report appears in the March 1, 1997 annual report on Form 10-K of Apogee Enterprises, Inc.

/s/ KPMG Peat Marwick LLP

Minneapolis, Minnesota  
May 23, 1997

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
-----

The following discussion contains certain cautionary statements regarding Apogee's business and results of operations which should be considered by investors and others. These statements discuss matters which may in part be discussed elsewhere in this Form 10-K and which may have been discussed in other documents prepared by the Company pursuant to federal securities laws. This discussion is intended to take advantage of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The following factors should be considered in conjunction with any discussion of operations or results by the Company or its representatives, including any forward-looking discussion, as well as comments contained in press releases, presentations to securities analysts or investors, or other communications by the Company.

In making these statements, the Company is not undertaking to address or update each factor in future filings or communications regarding the Company's business or results, and is not undertaking to address how any of these factors may have caused changes to discussions or information contained in previous filings or communications. In addition, any of the matters discussed below may have affected Apogee's past results and may affect future results, so that the Company's actual results for first quarter fiscal 1998 and beyond may differ materially from those expressed in prior communications. Though the Company has attempted to list comprehensively these important cautionary factors, the Company wishes to caution investors and others that other factors may in the future prove to be important in affecting the Company's business or results of operations.

## Industry Conditions

The Company is divided into three segments, each serving different markets. The Building Products and Services segment (BPS) serves certain sectors of the United States and international nonresidential construction, institutional, detention and security building markets, which tend to be cyclical in nature and sensitive to changes in general economic conditions. Nonresidential construction, particularly the domestic office building segment, declined significantly in the early to mid-1990's. As a result of the declining market, the Company experienced reduced margins and operating losses for the segment in recent years. In fiscal 1997, industry conditions for the domestic nonresidential construction market modestly improved, though there can be no assurance regarding future market conditions. BPS is subject to normal subcontractor's risks, including material and wage increases, construction and transportation work stoppages and contractor credit-worthiness; in addition, office vacancy rates, tax laws concerning real estate and interest rates are important factors which affect nonresidential construction markets.

The Auto Glass segment (AG) serves the repair and replacement auto glass market which tends to be cyclical in nature and is influenced by a variety of factors, including new car sales, speed limits, road conditions, the economy, weather and average annual number of miles driven. The autoglass repair and replacement industry is undergoing significant changes. Insurance companies are increasingly referring work to companies that are able to provide low-priced service and claims processing functions on a national scale. AG has made significant investments in its information technology and processing systems in order to compete for such business. There can be no assurance, however, that AG's systems will achieve the desired efficiencies necessary to obtain an increase in insurance company referrals business on a profitable basis. Also, AG's market share growth is dependent, in part, on its integration of additional retail repair and replacement shops through start-up operations and/or acquisitions of existing shops. There can be no assurance that AG will be able to find suitable acquisition targets at acceptable prices or, if so located, that such targets will be successfully integrated into AG. The inability of AG

to integrate additional shops successfully could have an adverse effect on its growth prospects and on its relationships with its insurance company customers. Insurance companies also seek volume pricing at discounted rates from historical levels and attempt to enter into preferred or exclusive provider arrangements with a limited number of providers. As a result, margins have narrowed at the retail level and, to a lesser extent, at wholesale and manufacturing levels. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to improve or maintain its margins or that it will be selected by insurance companies as a provider of replacement and repair auto glass on a regional or national basis.

The Glass Technologies segment (GT) serves the high-performance architectural glass, computer, optical imaging and picture framing glass industries, which are very competitive, highly responsive to new products and price sensitive. This segment have been solidly profitable with rapidly growing revenues, especially in the international markets. There can be no assurance the current growth experience by the segment will continue or that the introduction of new products or competitors will not significantly change market conditions.

#### Competitive Environment

The Company's business segments operate in industries that are highly competitive and that, other than the industry in which GT's Viratec Thin Films unit competes, are fairly mature. The competitive factors, as well as difficult or changing industry conditions, have caused declines in sales volumes in BPS' New Construction unit and pricing pressures in the Company's markets, resulting in over-capacity and consolidation in these markets. The

Company expects its markets to remain highly competitive. The Company faces competition from other major contractors, subcontractors, manufacturers, fabricators, wholesalers, retailers and installers in each of its markets, certain of which may have greater financial or other resources than the Company.

The curtainwall subcontractor business, a portion of BPS' business, is primarily price competitive. The Architectural Products unit competes against several major aluminum window manufacturers. The unit primarily services the custom portion of this market in which the primary competitive factors are product quality, reliable service and the ability to provide technical engineering and design services. The Glass Technologies segment competes with several large, integrated glass manufacturers and numerous smaller specialty fabricators. Product pricing and service are the primary competitive factors in this market. The Auto Glass units compete with other auto glass shops, glass distributors, car dealers, body shops and fabrication facilities on the basis of pricing and customer service. Its competition consists of national and regional chains as well as significant local competition.

#### International Operations

The Company has made significant efforts to develop business in international markets, including Asia and Europe. In order to enter international markets effectively, the Company faces certain challenges, including establishing the acceptance of the Company in the local market, adapting its business practices to local patterns and developing commercial relationships with local market participants. In addition, the Company's international businesses are subject to the general risks of doing business abroad, including that it has less experience in international sales and markets than in its domestic markets and it is subject to the risk of adverse fluctuations in currency exchange rates. These factors have contributed to operating losses by the Building Products and Services segment for its international operations. The Company's international operations may be adversely affected by governmental, political, economic and competitive conditions in other countries in which it does business.