

UMH PROPERTIES, INC.  
Form 10-K  
March 10, 2009

**UNITED STATES**  
**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**Washington, D.C. 20549**

**FORM 10-K**

[ X ]

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

[ ]

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

For the transition period \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number 001-12690

**UMH Properties, Inc.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland 22-1890929

(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer  
incorporation or organization) identification number)

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3499 Route 9, Suite 3C, Freehold, New Jersey 07728

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (732) 577-9997

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Stock \$.10 par value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.  Yes  No

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 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 .

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

X

Non-accelerated filer

\_\_\_\_\_

Smaller reporting company

\_\_\_\_\_

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). \_\_\_\_\_ Yes X  
\_ No

Based upon the assumption that directors and executive officers of the registrant are not affiliates of the registrant, the aggregate market value of the voting stock of the registrant held by nonaffiliates of the registrant at June 30, 2008 was \$95,357,973. Presuming that such directors and executive officers are affiliates of the registrant, the aggregate market value of the voting stock of the registrant held by nonaffiliates of the registrant at June 30, 2008 was \$77,738,125.

The number of shares outstanding of issuer's common stock as of March 6, 2009 was 11,035,782 shares.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

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Exhibits incorporated by reference are listed in Part IV; Item 15 (a) (3).

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## **PART I**

### **Item 1 Business**

#### **General Development of Business**

In this Form 10-K, we, us, our, or the Company, refers to UMH Properties, Inc., together with its predecessors subsidiaries, unless the context requires otherwise.

United Mobile Homes, Inc. changed its name to UMH Properties, Inc. (the Company). The name change was unanimously approved by the Company's Board of Directors and effected by the filing of Articles of Amendment to the Company's charter with the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of Maryland to be effective on April 1, 2006. In accordance with Section 2-605 of the Maryland General Corporation Law and the Company's organizational documents, no stockholder vote was required or obtained. No other changes were made to the Company's charter.

The Company owns and operates twenty-eight manufactured home communities containing approximately 6,800 sites. These communities are located in New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

Effective January 1, 1992, the Company elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (REIT) under Sections 856-860 of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code), and intends to maintain its qualification as a REIT in the future. As a qualified REIT, with limited exceptions, the Company will not be taxed under Federal and certain state income tax laws at the corporate level on taxable income that it distributes to its shareholders. For special tax provisions applicable to REITs, refer to Sections 856-860 of the Code. The Company is subject to franchise taxes in some of the states in which the Company owns property.

The Company was incorporated in the state of New Jersey in 1968. On September 29, 2003, the Company changed its state of incorporation from New Jersey to Maryland. The reincorporation was approved by the Company's shareholders at the Company's annual meeting on August 14, 2003.

## **Background**

Monmouth Capital Corporation, a publicly-owned Small Business Investment Corporation, that had owned approximately 66% of the Company's stock, spun off to its shareholders in a registered distribution three shares of UMH Properties, Inc. for each share of Monmouth Capital Corporation. The Company in 1984 and 1985 issued additional shares through rights offerings. The Company has been in operation for forty-one years, the last twenty-three of which have been as a publicly-owned corporation.

## **Narrative Description of Business**

The Company's primary business is the ownership and operation of manufactured home communities leasing manufactured home spaces on a month-to-month basis to private manufactured home owners. The Company also leases homes to residents, and through its wholly-owned taxable REIT subsidiary, sells homes to residents and prospective residents of our communities.

A manufactured home community is designed to accommodate detached, single-family manufactured homes. These manufactured homes are produced off-site by manufacturers and installed on sites within the community. These homes are often improved with the addition of features constructed on site, including garages, screened rooms and carports. Manufactured homes are available in a variety of designs and floor plans, offering many amenities and custom options. Manufactured homes, once located, are rarely transported to another site; typically, a manufactured home remains on site and is sold by its owner to a subsequent occupant. This transaction is commonly handled through a broker in the same manner that a more traditional single-family residence is sold. Each owner of a manufactured home leases the site on which the home is located from the Company.

Manufactured homes are being accepted by the public as a viable and economically attractive alternative to common stick-built single-family housing. The affordability of the modern manufactured home makes it a very attractive housing alternative. Depending on the region of the country, construction cost per square foot for a new



manufactured home averages anywhere from 10 to 45 percent less than a comparable site-built home, excluding the cost of land. This is due to a number of factors, including volume purchase discounts and inventory control of construction materials and control of all aspects of the construction process, which is generally a more efficient and stream-lined process as compared to a site-built home.

Modern residential land lease communities are similar to typical residential subdivisions containing central entrances, paved well-lit streets, curbs and gutters. The size of a modern manufactured home community is limited, as are other residential communities, by factors such as geography, topography, and funds available for development. Generally, modern manufactured home communities contain buildings for recreation, green areas, and other common area facilities, which, as distinguished from resident owned manufactured homes, are the property of the community owner. In addition to such general improvements, certain manufactured home communities include recreational improvements such as swimming pools, tennis courts and playgrounds. Municipal water and sewer services are available to some manufactured home communities, while other communities supply these facilities on site. Therefore, the owner of a home in our communities leases from us not only the site on which the home is located, but also the physical community framework, and acquires the right to utilize the community common areas and amenities.

Typically, the leases are on a month-to-month or year-to-year basis, renewable upon the consent of both parties. The community manager interviews prospective residents, ensures compliance with community regulations, maintains public areas and community facilities and is responsible for the overall appearance of the community. The manufactured home community, once fully occupied, tends to achieve a stable rate of occupancy. The cost and effort in moving a home once it is located in a community encourages the owner of the manufactured home to resell the manufactured home rather than to remove it from the community. This ability to produce relatively predictable income, together with the location of the community, its condition and its appearance, are factors in the long-term appreciation of the community.

Inherent in the operation of a manufactured home community is the development, redevelopment, and expansion of our communities. Effective April 1, 2001, the Company, through its wholly-owned taxable REIT subsidiary, UMH Sales and Finance, Inc. (S&F), began to conduct manufactured home sales, and financing of these sales, in our communities. S&F was established to potentially enhance the value of our communities. The home sales business is operated like other homebuilders with sales centers, model homes, an inventory of completed homes and the ability to supply custom designed homes based upon the requirements of the new homeowners.

The Company had operated as part of a group of three public companies (all REITs) which included Monmouth Real Estate Investment Corporation (MREIC) and Monmouth Capital Corporation (MCC) (the affiliated companies). On July 31, 2007, MREIC and MCC completed a strategic combination whereby a wholly-owned subsidiary of MREIC merged with and into MCC, and MCC survived as a wholly-owned subsidiary of MREIC. The Company continues to operate in conjunction with MREIC. MREIC invests in long-term net-leased industrial properties to investment grade tenants. Prior to the merger of MREIC and MCC, some general and administrative expenses were allocated among the three affiliated companies based on use or services provided. Allocations of salaries and benefits were made

among the affiliated companies based on the amount of the employees' time dedicated to each affiliated company. Subsequent to the merger, shared expenses are allocated between the Company and MREIC. The Company currently has approximately 100 employees.

Additional information about the Company can be found on the Company's website which is located at [www.umh.com](http://www.umh.com). The Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission are made available through a link on the Company's website or by contacting Investor Relations.

### **Investment and Other Policies of the Company**

The Company may invest in improved and unimproved real property and may develop unimproved real property. Such properties may be located throughout the United States. In the past, it has concentrated on the northeast.

On March 10, 2006, the Company acquired (at auction) Weatherly Estates I, a 270-space manufactured home community in Lebanon, Tennessee, from Affordable Residential Communities Inc., an unrelated entity. The total purchase price was approximately \$5,200,000. The Company paid approximately \$600,000 in cash and used approximately \$4,600,000 of its line of credit from PNC Bank.

The Company has no restrictions on how it finances new manufactured home communities. It may finance communities by purchase money mortgages or other financing, including first liens, wraparound mortgages or subordinated indebtedness. In connection with its ongoing activities, the Company may issue notes, mortgages or other senior securities. The Company intends to use both secured and unsecured lines of credit.

The Company may issue securities for property, however, this has not occurred to date, and it may repurchase or reacquire its shares from time to time if, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, such acquisition is advantageous to the Company.

The Company also invests in both debt and equity securities of other REITs and public companies in the manufactured housing sector. The Company from time to time may purchase these securities on margin when the interest and dividend yields exceed the cost of funds. The securities portfolio, to the extent not pledged to secure borrowing, provides the Company with liquidity and additional income. Such securities are subject to risk arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, primarily interest rate risk relating to debt securities and equity price risk relating to equity securities. From time to time, the Company may use derivative instruments to mitigate interest rate risk. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company had \$21,575,072 and \$23,523,231, respectively, of securities available for sale. Included in these securities are Preferred Stock and Debt securities of \$3,165,346 and \$5,000,000, respectively at December 31, 2008 and \$2,423,588 and \$6,000,000, respectively, at December 31, 2007. The unrealized net loss on securities available for sale at December 31, 2008 and 2007 amounted to \$5,671,361 and \$1,042,104, respectively.

### **Property Maintenance and Improvement Policies**

It is the policy of the Company to properly maintain, modernize, expand and make improvements to its properties when required. The Company anticipates that renovation expenditures with respect to its present properties during 2009 will be consistent with 2008 expenditures, which amounted to approximately \$2,500,000. It is the policy of the Company to maintain adequate insurance coverage on all of its properties; and, in the opinion of the Company, all of its properties are adequately insured.

### **Number of Employees**

On March 1, 2009, the Company had approximately 100 employees, including Officers. During the year, the Company hires approximately 20 part-time and full-time temporary employees as lifeguards, grounds keepers and for

emergency repairs.

**Item 1A Risk Factors**

**Current Global Financial Conditions and Credit Crisis**

Our banking arrangements may be impacted by the financial viability of our lenders. Current global financial conditions have been characterized by increased market volatility. Several financial institutions have either gone into bankruptcy or have had to be re-capitalized by governmental authorities. Access to financing has been negatively impacted by both the rapid decline in value of sub-prime mortgages and the credit crisis. These factors may adversely affect our ability to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favorable to us. We may need to find new or additional sources of funding. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may cause decreases in our securities portfolio that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment charges.

The current global credit crisis has significantly affected our financial markets and economy. The housing market has also been significantly impacted by the credit crisis. These conditions are likely to affect the availability and cost of financing for our home-buyers. Additionally, the selling prices of homes that we market may be pressured due to competition from excess inventories of new and pre-owned homes and from foreclosures. This may negatively affect our operations and result in lower sales, occupancy, income and cash flows.

### **Real Estate Industry and Competition Risks**

The Company's investments are subject to the risks generally associated with the ownership of real property, including the uncertainty of cash flow to meet fixed obligations, adverse changes in national economic conditions, population and demographic trends, employment and personal income trends, changes in the relative demand (and thus the relative price) of the Company's real estate investments when compared to other investments, adverse local market conditions due to changes in general or local economic conditions or neighborhood values, changes in interest rates and in the availability of mortgage funds, costs and terms of mortgage funds, the financial conditions of residents and sellers of properties, changes in real estate tax rates and other operating expenses (including corrections of potential environmental issues as well as more stringent governmental regulations regarding the environment), governmental rules and fiscal policies including possible proposals for rent controls, as well as expenses resulting from acts of God, uninsured losses and other factors which are beyond the control of the Company.

The Company's investments in real estate assets are primarily concentrated in the manufactured housing/residential sector. This concentration may expose us to the risk of economic downturns in this sector to a greater extent than if our business activities included a more significant portion of other sectors of the real estate industry. Our investments are primarily in rental properties and are subject to the risk or inability to attract or retain residents with a consequent decline in rental income as a result of adverse changes in local real estate markets or other factors. We compete with other owners and operators of real estate, some of which own properties similar to ours in the same submarkets in which our properties are located. If our competitors offer rental rates below current market rates or below the rental rates we currently charge our residents, we may lose potential residents, and we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those we currently charge in order to retain residents. As a result, our financial condition, cash flow, cash available for distribution, market price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations could be materially adversely affected.

The Company may be unable to sell properties when appropriate because real estate investments are illiquid. Real estate investments generally cannot be sold quickly and, therefore, will tend to limit our ability to vary our property portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the Code) limits our ability to sell our properties. The inability to respond promptly to changes in the performance of our property portfolio could adversely affect our financial condition and ability to service debt and make distributions to our stockholders.

The real estate business is highly competitive. The Company competes for manufactured home community investments with numerous other real estate entities, such as individuals, corporations, REITs and other enterprises engaged in real estate activities, possibly including certain affiliates of the Company. In many cases, the competing concerns may be larger and better financed than the Company, making it difficult for the Company to secure new manufactured home community investments. Competition among private and institutional purchasers of manufactured home community investments has increased substantially in recent years, with resulting increases in the purchase price paid for manufactured home communities and consequent higher fixed costs.

### **Governmental Regulations**

The Company is subject to significant regulation that inhibits our activities and may increase our costs. Local zoning and use laws, environmental statutes and other governmental requirements may restrict expansion, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. These regulations may prevent the Company from taking advantage of economic opportunities. Legislation such as the Americans with Disabilities Act may require us to modify our properties and noncompliance could result in the imposition of fines or an award of damages to private litigants.

Future legislation may impose additional requirements. No prediction can be made as to what requirements may be enacted or what changes may be implemented to existing legislation.

Rent control affects only two of the Company's manufactured home communities which are in New Jersey and has resulted in a slower growth of earnings from these properties.

### **Environmental Liability Risks**

Environmental liabilities could affect our profitability. Current and former real estate owners and operators may be required by law to investigate and clean up hazardous substances released at the properties they own or operate or have owned or operated. They may be liable to the government or to third parties for property damage, investigation costs and cleanup costs. In addition, some environmental laws create a lien on the contaminated site in favor of the government for damages and costs the government incurs in connection with the contamination. Contamination may adversely affect the owner's ability to sell or lease real estate or to borrow using the real estate as collateral. There is no way of determining at this time the magnitude of any potential liability to which the Company may be subject arising out of unknown environmental conditions or violations with respect to the properties it owns. Environmental laws today can impose liability on a previous owner or operator of a property that owned or operated the property at a time when hazardous or toxic substances were disposed of, or released from, the property. A conveyance of the property, therefore, does not relieve the owner or operator from liability. The Company is not aware of any environmental liabilities relating to its properties which would have a material adverse effect on its business, assets, or results of operations. However, no assurance can be given that environmental liabilities will not arise in the future.

The Company owns and operates 13 manufactured home communities which either have their own wastewater treatment facility, water distribution system, or both. At these locations, the Company is subject to compliance of monthly, quarterly and yearly testing for contaminants as outlined by the individual state's Department of Environmental Protection Agencies.

Currently, the Company is not subject to radon or asbestos monitoring requirements.

### **Insurance Considerations**

The Company generally maintains insurance policies related to its business, including casualty, general liability and other policies covering business operations, employees and assets. However, the Company may be required to bear

all losses that are not adequately covered by insurance. In addition, there are certain losses that are not generally insured because it is not economically feasible to insure against them, including losses due to riots or acts of war. If an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of insured limits occurs with respect to one or more of our properties, then we could lose the capital we invested in the properties, as well as the anticipated future revenue from the properties and, in the case of debt, which is with recourse to us, we would remain obligated for any mortgage debt or other financial obligations related to the properties. Although management believes that the Company's insurance programs are adequate, no assurance can be given that the Company will not incur losses in excess of its insurance coverage, or that the Company will be able to obtain insurance in the future at acceptable levels and reasonable cost.

## **Financing Risks**

The Company faces risks generally associated with our debt. We finance a portion of our investments in properties and marketable securities through debt. This debt creates risks, including:

- rising interest rates on our floating rate debt;
  
- failure to repay or refinance existing debt as it matures, which may result in forced disposition of assets on disadvantageous terms;
  
- refinancing terms less favorable than the terms of existing debt; and



- failure to meet required payments of principal and/or interest.

We face risks associated with the use of debt to fund acquisitions, including refinancing risk. We are subject to the risks normally associated with debt financing, including the risk that our cash flow will be insufficient to meet required payments of principal and interest. In addition, if we mortgage one or more of our properties to secure payment of indebtedness and we are unable to meet mortgage payments, then the property could be foreclosed upon or transferred to the mortgagee with a consequent loss of income and asset value. A foreclosure of one or more of our properties could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, ability to make distributions to our shareholders, and the market price of, our stock.

We face risks related to balloon payments. Certain of our mortgages will have significant outstanding principal balances on their maturity dates, commonly known as balloon payments. There can be no assurance whether we will be able to refinance such balloon payments on the maturity of the loans, which may force disposition of properties on disadvantageous terms or require replacement with debt with higher interest rates, either of which would have an adverse impact on our financial performance and ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

We face risks associated with our dependence on external sources of capital. In order to qualify as a REIT, we are required each year to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, and we are subject to tax on our income to the extent it is not distributed. Because of this distribution requirement, we may not be able to fund all future capital needs from cash retained from operations. As a result, to fund capital needs, we rely on third-party sources of capital, which we may not be able to obtain on favorable terms, if at all. Our access to third-party sources of capital depends upon a number of factors, including (i) general market conditions; (ii) the market's perception of our growth potential; (iii) our current and potential future earnings and cash distributions; and (iv) the market price of our capital stock. Additional debt financing may substantially increase our debt-to-total capitalization ratio. Additional common equity financing may dilute the holdings of our current common stockholders.

A lack of any limitation on our debt could result in our becoming more highly leveraged. Our governing documents do not limit the amount of indebtedness we may incur. Accordingly, our Board of Directors may incur additional debt and would do so, for example, if it were necessary to maintain our status as a REIT. We might become more highly leveraged as a result, and our financial condition and cash available for distribution to stockholders might be negatively affected and the risk of default on our indebtedness could increase.

Covenants in our credit agreements could limit our flexibility and adversely affect our financial condition. The terms of our various credit agreements and other indebtedness require us to comply with a number of customary financial and other covenants, such as maintaining debt service coverage and leverage ratios and maintaining insurance coverage. These covenants may limit our flexibility in our operations, and breaches of these covenants could result in defaults under the instruments governing the applicable indebtedness even if we had satisfied our payment obligations. If we are unable to refinance our indebtedness at maturity or meet our payment obligations, the amount of our distributable cash flow and our financial condition would be adversely affected.

#### **Amendment of Business Policies**

The Company may amend our business policies without shareholder approval. The Board of Directors determines the growth, investment, financing, capitalization, borrowing, REIT status, operating and distribution policies. Although the Board of Directors has no present intention to amend or revise any of these policies, these policies may be amended or revised without notice to shareholders. Accordingly, shareholders may not have control over changes in Company policies. Management cannot assure shareholders that changes in our policies will serve fully the interests of all shareholders.

### **Other Risks**

The market value of our Common Stock could decrease based on the Company's performance and market perception and conditions. The market value of the Company's Common Stock may be based primarily upon the market's perception of the Company's growth potential and current and future cash distributions, and may be

secondarily based upon the real estate market value of the Company's underlying assets. The market price of the Company's Common Stock is influenced by the distribution on the Company's Common Stock relative to market interest rates. Rising interest rates may lead potential buyers of the Company's Common Stock to expect a higher dividend rate, which would adversely affect the market price of our Common Stock. In addition, rising interest rates would result in increased expense, thereby adversely affecting cash flow and the Company's ability to service our indebtedness and pay distributions.

There are restrictions on the transfer of the Company's Common Stock. To maintain the Company's qualification as a REIT under the Code, no more than 50% in value of the Company's outstanding capital stock may be owned, actually or by attribution, by five or fewer individuals, as defined in the Code to also include certain entities, during the last half of a taxable year. Accordingly, the Company's charter and bylaws contain provisions restricting the transfer of the Company's Common Stock.

The Company's earnings are dependent, in part, upon the performance of our investment portfolio. Management invests in and owns securities of other real estate investment trusts and public companies in the manufactured housing sector. To the extent that the value of those investments declines or those investments do not provide a return, the Company's earnings could be adversely affected.

To produce new rental revenue and to upgrade our communities, the Company sells homes to customers in our communities at competitive prices and finances these home sales. We allow banks and outside finance companies the first opportunity to finance these sales. There is a risk of default in financing these sales. These loans may have higher default rates than we anticipate, and demand for consumer financing may not be as great as we anticipate or may decline. Additionally, there are many regulations pertaining to our home sales and financing activities. There are significant consumer protection laws and the regulatory framework may change in a manner which may adversely affect our operating results. The regulatory environment and associated consumer finance laws create a risk of greater liability from our home sales and financing activities and could subject us to additional litigation. We are also dependent on licenses granted by state and other regulatory authorities, which may be withdrawn or which may not be renewed and which could have an adverse impact on our ability to continue with our home sales and financing activities.

The Company is subject to restrictions that may impede management's ability to effect a change in control. Certain provisions contained in the Company's charter and bylaws, and certain provisions of Maryland law may have the effect of discouraging a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us and thereby inhibit a change in control. These provisions include the following:

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Our charter provides for three classes of directors with the term of office of one class expiring each year, commonly referred to as a "staggered board." By preventing stockholders from voting on the election of more than one class of directors at any annual meeting of stockholders, this provision may have the effect of keeping the current members of our Board of Directors in control for a longer period of time than stockholders may desire.

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Our charter generally limits any holder from acquiring more than 9.8% (in value or in number, whichever is more restrictive) of our outstanding equity stock (defined as all of our classes of capital stock, except our excess stock). While this provision is intended to assure our ability to remain a qualified REIT for Federal income tax purposes, the ownership limit may also limit the opportunity for stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of common stock that might otherwise exist if an investor were attempting to assemble a block of shares in excess of 9.8% of the outstanding shares of equity stock or otherwise effect a change in control.

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The request of the holders of a majority or more of our common stock is necessary for stockholders to call a special meeting. We also require advance notice by common stockholders for the nomination of directors or proposals of business to be considered at a meeting of stockholders.

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Our Board of Directors may authorize and issue securities without stockholder approval. Under our Charter, the board has the power to classify and reclassify any of our unissued shares of capital stock into shares of capital stock with such preferences, rights, powers and restrictions as the Board of Directors may

determine. The authorization and issuance of a new class of capital stock could have the effect of delaying or preventing someone from taking control of us, even if a change in control were in our stockholders' best interests.

Maryland business statutes may limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of us. Maryland law provides protection for Maryland corporations against unsolicited takeovers by limiting, among other things, the duties of the directors in unsolicited takeover situations. The duties of directors of Maryland corporations do not require them to (a) accept, recommend or respond to any proposal by a person seeking to acquire control of the corporation, (b) authorize the corporation to redeem any rights under, or modify or render inapplicable, any stockholders rights plan, (c) make a determination under the Maryland Business Combination Act or the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act, or (d) act or fail to act solely because of the effect of the act or failure to act may have on an acquisition or potential acquisition of control of the corporation or the amount or type of consideration that may be offered or paid to the stockholders in an acquisition. Moreover, under Maryland law the act of a director of a Maryland corporation relating to or affecting an acquisition or potential acquisition of control is not subject to any higher duty or greater scrutiny than is applied to any other act of a director. Maryland law also contains a statutory presumption that an act of a director of a Maryland corporation satisfies the applicable standards of conduct for directors under Maryland law.

The Maryland Business Combination Act provides that unless exempted, a Maryland corporation may not engage in business combinations, including mergers, dispositions of 10 percent or more of its assets, certain issuances of shares of stock and other specified transactions, with an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder became an interested stockholder, and thereafter unless specified criteria are met. An interested stockholder is generally a person owning or controlling, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting power of the outstanding stock of the Maryland corporation. In our Articles of Incorporation, we have expressly elected that the Maryland Business Combination Act not govern or apply to any transaction with Monmouth Real Estate Investment Corporation, a Maryland corporation.

The Company may fail to qualify as a REIT. If the Company fails to qualify as a REIT, the Company will not be allowed to deduct distributions to shareholders in computing our taxable income and will be subject to Federal income tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, at regular corporate rates. In addition, the Company might be barred from qualification as a REIT for the four years following disqualification. The additional tax incurred at regular corporate rates would reduce significantly the cash flow available for distribution to shareholders and for debt service.

Furthermore, the Company would no longer be required to make any distributions to the Company's shareholders as a condition to REIT qualification. Any distributions to stockholders would be taxable as ordinary income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, although such dividend distributions would be subject to a top federal tax rate of 15% through 2010. Corporate distributees, however, may be eligible for the dividends received deduction on the distributions, subject to limitations under the Code.

To qualify as a REIT, and to continue to qualify as a REIT, the Company must comply with certain highly technical and complex requirements. The Company cannot be certain it has complied, and will always be able to comply, with these requirements because there are few judicial and administrative interpretations of these provisions. In addition, facts and circumstances that may be beyond the Company's control may affect the Company's ability to continue to qualify as a REIT. The Company cannot assure you that new legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions will not change the tax laws significantly with respect to the Company's qualification as a REIT or with respect to the Federal income tax consequences of qualification. The Company believes that it has qualified as a

REIT since it adopted REIT status in 1992 and intends to continue to qualify as a REIT. However, the Company cannot assure you that the Company is qualified or will remain qualified.

There is a risk of changes in the tax law applicable to REITs. Because the Internal Revenue Service, the United States Treasury Department and Congress frequently review federal income tax legislation, we cannot predict whether, when or to what extent new federal tax laws, regulations, interpretations or rulings will be adopted.

Any of such legislative action may prospectively or retroactively modify our tax treatment and, therefore, may adversely affect taxation of us and/or our investors.

The Company may be unable to comply with the strict income distribution requirements applicable to REITs. To maintain qualification as a REIT under the Code, a REIT must annually distribute to its shareholders at least 90% of its REIT taxable income, excluding the dividends paid deduction and net capital gains. This requirement limits our ability to accumulate capital. We may not have sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet the distribution requirements. Difficulties in meeting the distribution requirements might arise due to competing demands for our funds or to timing differences between tax reporting and cash receipts and disbursements, because income may have to be reported before cash is received, because expenses may have to be paid before a deduction is allowed or because deductions may be disallowed or limited, or the Internal Revenue Service may make a determination that adjusts reported income. In those situations, we might be required to borrow funds or sell properties on adverse terms in order to meet the distribution requirements and interest and penalties could apply which could adversely affect our financial condition. If we fail to make a required distribution, we would cease to be taxed as a REIT.

Notwithstanding the Company's status as a REIT, the Company is subject to various Federal, state and local taxes on our income and property. For example, the Company will be taxed at regular corporate rates on any undistributed taxable income, including undistributed net capital gains, provided, however, that properly designated undistributed capital gains will effectively avoid taxation at the stockholder level. The Company may also have to pay some state income or franchise taxes because not all states treat REITs in the same manner as they are treated for Federal income tax purposes.

### **Item 1B Unresolved Staff Comments**

None

### **Item 2 Properties**

UMH Properties, Inc. is engaged in the ownership and operation of manufactured home communities located in New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. The Company owns twenty-eight manufactured home communities containing approximately 6,800 sites. The following is a brief description of the properties owned by the Company. There is a long-term trend toward larger manufactured homes. Manufactured home communities designed for older manufactured homes must be modified to accommodate modern wider and longer manufactured homes. These changes may decrease the number of homes that may be accommodated in a manufactured home community. The rents collectible from the land ultimately depend on the value of the home and land. Therefore, fewer but more expensive homes can actually produce the same or greater rents. For this reason, the number of sites operated by the Company is subject to change, and the number of sites listed is always an approximate number.

Name of Community	Number of Sites	Occupied Sites at December 31, 2008	Monthly Rent Per Site at December 31, 2008
Allentown 4912 Raleigh-Millington Road Memphis, TN 38128	429	398	\$354
Brookview Village Route 9N Greenfield Center, NY 12833	133	114	\$390
Cedarcrest 1976 North East Avenue Vineland, NJ 08360	283	280	\$481



Name of Community	Number of Sites	Occupied Sites at December 31, 2008	Monthly Rent Per Site at December 31, 2008
Cranberry Village 201 North Court Cranberry Township, PA 16066	195	169	\$447
Cross Keys Village Old Sixth Avenue Road, RD #1 Duncansville, PA 16635	133	101	\$312
D & R Village Route 146, RD 13 Clifton Park, NY 12065	240	217	\$432
Fairview Manor 2110 Mays Landing Road Millville, NJ 08332	318	318	\$475
Forest Park Village 724 Slate Avenue Cranberry Township, PA 16066	252	194	\$402
Heather Highlands 109 S. Main Street Pittston, PA 18640	404	264	\$308
Highland Estates 60 Old Route 22 Kutztown, PA 19530	327	278	\$456
Kinnebrook 201 Route 17B Monticello, NY 12701	221	199	\$448

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Lake Sherman Village 7227 Beth Avenue, SW Navarre, OH 44662	238	146	\$347
Laurel Woods 1943 St. Joseph Street Cresson, PA 16630	217	166	\$275
Memphis Mobile City 3894 N. Thomas Street Memphis, TN 38127	157	156	\$322
Oxford Village 2 Dolinger Drive West Grove, PA 19390	224	223	\$492
Pine Ridge Village/Pine Manor 147 Amy Drive Carlisle, PA 17013	184	137	\$414

Name of Community	Number of Sites	Occupied Sites at December 31, 2008	Monthly Rent Per Site at December 31, 2008
Pine Valley Estates 700 Pine Valley Estates Apollo, PA 15613	218	134	\$308
Port Royal Village 400 Patterson Lane Belle Vernon, PA 15012	462	269	\$359
River Valley Estates 2066 Victory Road Marion, OH 43302	231	192	\$292
Sandy Valley Estates 801 First, Route #2 Magnolia, OH 44643	364	272	\$346
Somerset Estates/Whispering Pines 1873 Husband Rd Somerset, PA 15501	248	200	\$225
Southwind Village 435 E. Veterans Highway Jackson, NJ 08527	250	250	\$330
Spreading Oaks Village 7140-29 Selby Road Athens, OH 45701	151	127	\$267
Waterfalls Village 3450 Howard Road Hamburg, NY 14075	202	162	\$436

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Weatherly Estates 271 Weatherly Drive Lebanon, TN 37087	270	182	\$352
Woodland Manor 338 County Route 11, Lot 165 West Monroe, NY 13167	149	74	\$298
Woodlawn Village Route 35 Eatontown, NJ 07724	157	151	\$601
Wood Valley 1493 N. Whetstone River Road Caledonia, OH 43314	161	86	\$295

The Company actively seeks to have older homes removed from the community and replaced by newer modern homes. During 2008, the Company sold approximately 180 newer homes in our communities. However, the total number of occupied sites decreased by 69 sites. Approximately 250 homes left the communities for various reasons, including demolished as obsolete. Overall occupancy declined from 81% at December 31, 2007 to 80% at

December 31, 2008 primarily due to new expansion sites placed in service in the fourth quarter. The ability of manufactured home communities to be renewed and upgraded is believed to be a positive factor.

Residents generally rent sites on a month-to-month basis. Some residents have one-year leases. Southwind Village and Woodlawn Village (both in New Jersey) are the only communities subject to local rent control laws.

In connection with the operation of its communities, the Company operates approximately 600 rental units. These are homes owned by the Company and rented to residents. The Company engages in the rental of manufactured homes primarily in areas where the communities have existing vacancies. The rental homes produce income on both the home and for the site which might otherwise be non-income producing. The Company sells the older rental homes when the opportunity arises.

The Company has approximately 1,200 sites in various stages of engineering/construction. Due to the difficulties involved in the approval and construction process, it is difficult to predict the number of sites which will be completed in a given year.

### **Significant Properties**

The Company operates approximately \$122,000,000 (at original cost) in manufactured home properties. These consist of 28 separate manufactured home communities and related equipment and improvements. No one community constitutes more than 10% of the total assets of the Company. Port Royal Village with 462 sites, Allentown with 429 sites, Heather Highlands with 404 sites, Sandy Valley Estates with 364 sites, Highland Estates with 327 sites, Fairview Manor with 318 sites, and Cedarcrest with 283 sites, are the larger properties.

### **Mortgages on Properties**

The Company has mortgages on various properties. The maturity dates of these mortgages range from the year 2009 to 2019. Interest varies from fixed rates of 4.75% to 8.04% and variable rates of prime plus 1/2% to LIBOR plus 1.75%. The weighted-average interest rate on our mortgages was approximately 6.1% at December 31, 2008. The aggregate balances of these mortgages total \$65,952,895 at December 31, 2008. (For additional information, see Part IV, Item 15(a) (1) (vi), Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Loans and Mortgages Payable).

**Item 3 Legal Proceedings**

Legal proceedings are incorporated herein by reference and filed as Part IV, Item 15(a)(1)(vi), Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Commitments, Contingencies and Legal Matters.

**Item 4 Submission of Matters To a Vote of Security Holders**

No matters were submitted during the fourth quarter of 2008 to a vote of security holders through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise.

**PART II****Item 5 Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

The Company's shares are listed on the NYSE Alternext US (symbol UMH). The per share range of high and low quotes for the Company's stock and distributions paid to shareholders for each quarter of the last two years are as follows:

	2008			2007		
	HIGH	LOW	Distribution	HIGH	LOW	Distribution
First Quarter	11.98	9.71	\$ .25	\$16.50	\$14.30	\$ .25
Second Quarter	10.59	7.96	.18	15.40	14.00	.25
Third Quarter	8.75	6.95	.18	14.31	11.26	.25
Fourth Quarter	7.28	5.12	<u>.18</u>	14.00	10.42	<u>.25</u>
			<u>\$0.79</u>			<u>\$1.00</u>

On March 4, 2009, the closing price of the Company's stock was \$5.22.

As of December 31, 2008, there were approximately 772 registered shareholders of the Company's common stock based on the number of record owners.

For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, total distributions paid by the Company amounted to \$8,586,170 or \$0.79 per share (\$.5582 taxed as ordinary income and \$.2318 as a return of capital) and \$10,543,602 or \$1.00 per share (\$.4903 taxed as ordinary income and \$.5097 as a return of capital), respectively.

It is the Company's intention to continue distributing quarterly dividends. On February 3, 2009, the Company declared a cash dividend of \$.18 per share to be paid on March 16, 2009 to shareholders of record February 17, 2009. Future dividend policy will depend on the Company's earnings, capital requirements, REIT requirements, financial condition, availability and cost of bank financing and other factors considered relevant by the Board of Directors.

**Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans**

The Company has a Stock Option Plan (the 2003 Plan) authorizing the grant to officers and key employees of options to purchase up to 1,500,000 shares of common stock. See Note 6 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of the plans.

The following table summarizes information, as of December 31, 2008, relating to equity compensation plans of the Company (including individual compensation arrangements) pursuant to which equity securities of the Company are authorized for issuance.

-15-

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Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a)	Weighted-average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b)	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance (c)
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Security Holders	526,000	\$14.08	1,000,188
Equity Compensation Plans not Approved by Security Holders	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Total	<u>526,000</u>	<u>\$14.08</u>	<u>1,000,188</u>

-

### Comparative Stock Performance

The line graph compares the total return of the Company's common stock for the last five years to the FTSE NAREIT ALL REIT Total Return Index published by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT) and to the S&P 500 Index for the same period. The total return reflects stock price appreciation and dividend reinvestment for all three comparative indices. The information herein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but neither its accuracy nor its completeness is guaranteed.

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**Item 6 Selected Financial Data**

The following table sets forth selected financial and other information for the Company as of and for each of the years in the five year period ended December 31, 2008. This table should be read in conjunction with all of the financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere herein.

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
<b>Operating Data:</b>					
Total Revenues	\$36,656,400	\$38,840,701	\$42,644,610	\$39,339,573	\$34,357,882
Total Expenses	35,143,911	36,307,278	36,962,736	32,392,720	26,176,771
Gain on Sales of Investment					
Property and Equipment	14,661	99,318	158,403	43,489	20,638
Net Income	1,527,150	2,632,741	5,840,277	6,990,342	8,201,749
Net Income Per Share -					
Basic	.14	.25	.58	.74	.95
Diluted	.14	.25	.58	.74	.95

**Cash Flow Data:**

Net Cash Provided (Used)					
by:					
Operating Activities	\$8,267,886	\$2,766,606	\$4,161,938	\$3,034,698	\$5,115,754
Investing Activities	(11,941,757)	(21,089,748)	(2,591,532)	(13,415,488)	(2,398,003)
Financing Activities	4,235,145	18,540,091	(4,120,735)	6,161,334	2,812,190

**Balance Sheet Data:**

Total Assets	\$137,939,325	\$136,503,463	\$115,740,444	\$114,782,535	\$103,164,988
Mortgages Payable	65,952,895	61,749,700	46,817,633	48,706,241	50,501,243
Shareholders' Equity	44,721,700	53,995,133	57,640,419	54,839,324	48,804,743

**Other Information:**

Average Number of					
Shares Outstanding	10,876,840	10,535,162	10,093,546	9,473,155	8,598,686
Funds from Operations (1)	\$5,585,059	\$6,191,659	\$9,097,444	\$10,300,749	\$11,355,784
Cash Dividends Per Share	.79	1.00	.985	.9775	.9450

(1) Funds from Operations (FFO) is defined as net income excluding gains (or losses) from sales of depreciable assets, plus depreciation. FFO should be considered as a supplemental measure of operating performance used by real estate investment trust (REITs). FFO excludes historical cost depreciation as an expense and may facilitate the comparison of REITs which have different cost bases. The items excluded from FFO are significant components in understanding and assessing the Company's financial performance. FFO (1) does not represent cash flow from operations as defined by generally accepted accounting principles; (2) should not be considered as an alternative to net income as a measure of operating performance or to cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities; and (3) is not an alternative to cash flow as a measure of liquidity. FFO, as calculated by the Company, may not be comparable to similarly entitled measures reported by other REITs.

The Company's FFO is calculated as follows:

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Net Income	\$1,527,150	\$2,632,741	\$5,840,277	\$6,990,342	\$8,201,749
Gain on Sales of					
Depreciable Assets	(14,661)	(99,318)	(158,403)	(43,489)	(20,638)
Depreciation Expense	4,072,570	3,658,236	3,415,570	3,353,896	3,174,673
FFO	\$5,585,059	\$6,191,659	\$9,097,444	\$10,300,749	\$11,355,784

## **Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

### **Safe Harbor Statement**

Statements contained in this Form 10-K, including the documents that are incorporated by reference, that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Also, when we use any of the words "anticipate," "assume," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," or similar expressions, we are making forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not guaranteed. They reflect the Company's current views with respect to future events and financial performance, but are based upon current assumptions regarding the Company's operations, future results and prospects, and are subject to many uncertainties and factors, some of which are beyond our control, relating to the Company's operations and business environment which could cause the actual results of the Company to be materially different from any future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Such factors include, but are not limited to, the following: changes in the real estate market and general economic climate; increased competition in the geographic areas in which the Company owns and operates manufactured housing communities; changes in government laws and regulations affecting manufactured housing communities; the ability of the Company to continue to identify, negotiate and acquire manufactured housing communities and/or vacant land which may be developed into manufactured housing communities on terms favorable to the Company; the ability to maintain rental rates and occupancy levels; competitive market forces; changes in market rates of interest; our ability to repay debt financing obligations; our ability to comply with certain debt covenants; continued ability to

access the debt or equity markets; the availability of other debt and equity financing alternatives; the loss of any member of our management team; our ability to maintain internal controls and processes to ensure all transactions are accounted for properly, all relevant disclosures and filings are timely made in accordance with all rules and regulations, and any potential fraud or embezzlement is thwarted or detected; changes in federal or state tax rules or regulations that could have adverse tax consequences; our ability to qualify as a real estate investment trust for federal income tax purposes; the ability of manufactured home buyers to obtain financing; the level of repossessions by manufactured home lenders; and those risks and uncertainties referenced under the heading "Risk Factors" contained in this Form 10-K and the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, as events described or implied in such statements may not occur. The forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-K speak only as of the date hereof and the Company expressly disclaims any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise.

## Overview

The following discussion and analysis of the consolidated financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto elsewhere herein.

The Company is a real estate investment trust (REIT). The Company's primary business is the ownership and operation of manufactured home communities leasing manufactured home spaces on a month-to-month basis to private manufactured home owners. The Company also leases homes to residents and, through, its taxable REIT subsidiary, UMH Sales and Finance, Inc. (S&F), sells and finances homes to residents and prospective

residents of our communities. The Company owns twenty-eight communities containing approximately 6,800 sites. These communities are located in New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee. The Company also invests in debt and equity securities of other REITs and public companies in the manufactured housing sector.

The Company also holds a portfolio of securities of other REITs and public companies in the manufactured housing sector with a fair value of \$21,575,072 at December 31, 2008. The Company invests in these securities on margin from time to time when the Company can achieve an adequate yield spread. At December 31, 2008, the Company's portfolio consisted of 15% preferred stocks, 62% common stocks and 23% debentures. The Company's weighted-average yield on the securities portfolio was approximately 11% at December 31, 2008. The REIT securities portfolio provides the Company with liquidity and additional income until suitable acquisitions of real property are found.

The Company's revenue primarily consists of rental and related income from the operation of its manufactured home communities. Revenues also include sales of manufactured homes, interest and dividend income from securities and the financing of manufactured home sales, and gain (loss) on securities transactions, net. Total revenues decreased by approximately 6% for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007. This was primarily due to a decrease in sales of manufactured homes of approximately 25% for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007.

Rental and related income increased from \$23,997,178 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$25,542,745 for the year ended December 31, 2008, or approximately 6%. This was primarily due to rental increases to residents and an increase in home rental income.

Interest and dividend income increased by approximately \$961,000 or 29% in 2008 as compared to 2007. The increase was due mainly to a higher balance of manufactured home notes receivable and to higher invested fund balances of securities.

Loss on securities transactions, net increased from approximately \$1,398,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$2,861,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008, or 105%. This was due primarily to an increase in the loss on closed futures contracts and impairment losses. During 2008, the Company recognized approximately \$2,548,000 in impairment losses due to the writing down of the carrying value of certain securities which were considered other than temporarily impaired and a loss on closed futures contracts of approximately \$304,000. The Company has unrealized losses of approximately \$5,671,000 in its securities portfolio as of December 31, 2008. Additional impairment losses may be recognized if the securities market remains at current levels and the financial results of the underlying companies deteriorate. The securities market has recently been driven to inordinately low prices and high yields. We believe this to be the result of indiscriminate selling and not the result of normal pricing considerations. The dividends received from our securities investments continue to meet our expectations and anticipate realizing satisfactory

returns. It is our intent to hold these securities long-term. As the credit markets begin to function again, more efficient pricing should return to the securities markets.

Total expenses decreased by approximately 3% for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007. This was primarily due to decreases in cost of sales of manufactured homes, selling expenses, and general and administrative expenses partially offset by increases in interest expense, community operating expenses and depreciation expense. The increase in interest expense was primarily due to an increase in the balance of mortgages and loans payable.

Income from community operations (defined as rental and related income less community operating expenses) increased from \$11,364,136 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$12,458,786, an increase of approximately \$1,095,000 or 10%.

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2008 decreased approximately 42% or \$1,106,000 due primarily to an increase in the loss on securities transactions of \$1,462,000, a decrease in income from the sales operation of \$635,000, an increase in depreciation expense of \$414,000 and an increase in interest expense of \$786,000 partially offset by an increase in income from community operations of \$1,095,000, an increase in interest and dividend income of \$961,000 and a decrease in general and administrative expenses of \$344,000 for the year



ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007. Management is continuing to seek communities for acquisition, but the current acquisition environment is very competitive.

Over the past several years, the availability of liberal lending terms for conventional housing created a difficult competitive market for sales of manufactured homes. This resulted in a loss of occupancy from approximately 86% in 2005 to approximately 80% currently. Although the conventional home lending environment has returned to more disciplined lending practices, the return to affordability and the recovery of manufactured home communities have been slow. We believe that the rising unemployment rate, the decline in consumer confidence, the inability of our customers to sell their current homes, and the turmoil in the financial markets have negatively impacted our home sales.

The Company has approximately \$3,000,000 in cash, \$22,000,000 in REIT securities, and \$3,000,000 available on its unsecured line of credit as of December 31, 2008. The Company believes that funds generated from operations and the DRIP, the funds available on the line of credit, together with the ability to finance and refinance its properties will provide sufficient funds to adequately meet its obligations over the next year.

See PART I, Item 1- Business and Item 1A Risk Factors for a more complete discussion of the economic and industry-wide factors relevant to the Company, the Company's lines of business and principal products and services, and the opportunities, challenges and risks on which the Company is focused.

### **Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates**

The discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Company's consolidated financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Significant accounting policies are defined as those that involve significant judgment and potentially could result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. Management believes the following critical accounting policies are affected by our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements. For a detailed description of these and other accounting policies, see Note 2 in the notes to the Company's consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-K.

Real Estate Investments

The Company applies Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No.144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets , (Statement 144) to measure impairment in real estate investments. Rental properties are individually evaluated for impairment when conditions exist which may indicate that it is probable that the sum of expected future cash flows (on an undiscounted basis without interest) from a rental property is less than its historical net cost basis. These expected future cash flows consider factors such as future operating income, trends and prospects as well as the effects of leasing demand, competition and other factors. Upon determination that a permanent impairment has occurred, rental properties are reduced to their fair value. For properties to be disposed of, an impairment loss is recognized when the fair value of the property, less the estimated cost to sell, is less than the carrying amount of the property measured at the time there is a commitment to sell the property and/or it is actively being marketed for sale. A property to be disposed of is reported at the lower of its carrying amount or its estimated fair value, less its cost to sell. Subsequent to the date that a property is held for disposition, depreciation expense is not recorded.

Securities Available for Sale

Investments in non-real estate assets consist primarily of marketable securities. Management individually reviews and evaluates our marketable securities for impairment on an annual basis or when events or circumstances occur. Management considers, among other things, credit aspects of the issuer, amount of decline in fair value over

cost and length of time in a continuous loss position. If a decline in fair value is determined to be other than temporary, an impairment charge is recognized in earnings and the cost basis of the individual security is written down to fair value as the new cost basis.

The Company's securities consist primarily of debt securities and common and preferred stock of other REITs and public companies in the manufactured housing sector. These securities are all publicly-traded and purchased on the open market, through private transactions or through dividend reinvestment plans. These securities are classified among three categories: Held-to-maturity, trading and available-for-sale. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company's securities are all classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value based upon quoted market prices. Gains or losses on the sale of securities are based on identifiable cost and are accounted for on a trade date basis. Unrealized holding gains and losses are excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of Shareholders' Equity until realized.

#### Other

Estimates are used when accounting for the allowance for doubtful accounts for our rents and loans receivable, potentially excess and obsolete inventory and contingent liabilities, among others. These estimates are susceptible to change and actual results could differ from these estimates. The effects of changes in these estimates are recognized in the period they are determined.

### **Results of Operations**

#### 2008 vs. 2007

Rental and related income increased from \$23,997,178 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$25,542,745 for the year ended December 31, 2008, or approximately 6%, primarily due to rental increases to residents and an increase in home rental income. During 2008, the Company was able to obtain average rent increases of approximately 5%.

Occupancy, as well as the ability to increase rental rates, directly affects revenues. The Company's occupancy rate has decreased from 81% in 2007 to 80% in 2008. This decline included 34 expansion sites placed in service in the fourth quarter. The Company continues to evaluate further expansion at selected communities in order to increase the number of available sites, obtain efficiencies and enhance shareholder value. The Company has faced many challenges in filling vacant homesites. Despite selling approximately 180 newer homes into our communities, our

occupancy declined by 69 sites. Approximately 250 homes left the communities for various reasons, including demolished as obsolete. Relatively low interest rates have continued to make site-built housing more accessible. Attractive apartment rental deals continue to hinder occupancy advances.

Sales of manufactured homes decreased from \$12,672,844 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$9,560,912 for the year ended December 31, 2008, or 25%. Cost of sales of manufactured homes decreased from \$10,371,404 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$8,225,464 for the year ended December 31, 2008, or 21%. Selling expenses decreased from \$1,712,257 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$1,381,135 for the year ended December 31, 2008, or 19%. Income from the sales operations (defined as sales of manufactured homes less cost of sales of manufactured homes less selling expenses) decreased from income of \$589,183 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to loss of \$45,687 for the year ended December 31, 2008, or 108%. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in sales. Adverse conditions have existed in the manufactured housing industry and the broader housing market in the U.S. for several years. The turmoil in the economy and the financial markets, the inability of our customers to sell their current homes and the decline in consumer confidence have negatively impacted our sales and our gross profit percentage. The gross profit percentage decreased from 18% for the year ended December 31, 2007 to 14% for the year ended December 31, 2008. The Company believes that sales of new homes produces new rental revenue and is an investment in the upgrading of the communities.

Interest and dividend income increased from \$3,357,524 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$4,318,512 for the year ended December 31, 2008, or 29%. The increase was due mainly to a higher balance of manufactured home notes receivable and to higher invested fund balances and yields on securities. The average balance of notes receivable at December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$21,838,734 and \$18,865,463, respectively. The

average balance of securities at December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$22,549,152 and \$20,715,913. The Company's weighted-average yield on the securities portfolio was approximately 11% and 8% at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

(Loss) Gain on securities transactions, net consists of the following:

	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Gross realized gains	\$ 22,379	\$ 362,626
Gross realized losses	(30,965)	(98,951)
Net loss on closed futures contracts	(304,088)	(704,509)
Unrealized gain on open futures contracts	-0-	40,781
Impairment loss	(2,548,130)	(998,324)
<b>Total Loss on Securities Transactions, net</b>	<b>(\$2,860,804)</b>	<b>(\$1,398,377)</b>

Loss on securities transactions, net increased from \$1,398,377 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$2,860,804 for the year ended December 31, 2008. This was due primarily to the write-down of the carrying value of nine securities which were considered other than temporarily impaired. The Company has unrealized losses of \$5,671,361 in its securities portfolio as of December 31, 2008. Additional impairment losses may be recognized if the securities market remains at current levels and the financial results of the underlying companies deteriorate. The securities market has recently been driven to inordinately low prices and high yields. We believe this to be the result of indiscriminate selling and not the result of normal pricing considerations. The dividends received from our securities investments continue to meet our expectations. It is our intent to hold these securities long-term and anticipate realizing satisfactory returns. As the credit markets begin to function again, more efficient pricing should return to the securities markets.

Community operating expenses increased from \$12,633,042 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$13,083,959 for the year ended December 31, 2008, or 4%. This was primarily as a result of expansions completed during 2007 and 2008 and an increase in sewer expense and health insurance.

General and administrative expenses decreased from \$3,583,594 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$3,239,882 for the year ended December 31, 2008, or 10%. This was primarily as a result of a decrease in income and franchise taxes. The Company is continuing to expand its operations. Total assets have increased from approximately

\$94,000,000 as of December 31, 2003 to approximately \$138,000,000 as of December 31, 2008.

Interest expense increased from \$4,171,109 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$4,957,437 for the year ended December 31, 2008, or 19%. This was primarily as a result of an increase in mortgages payable and the change in fair value of the Company's interest rate swaps. The change in fair value of the Company's interest rate swaps increased interest expense by approximately \$327,000 in 2008 and \$467,000 in 2007. Additionally, there was an increase in the average balance of our loans payable. The average balance of our loans payable amounted to approximately \$20,300,000 and \$12,600,000 in 2008 and 2007, respectively. Interest capitalized on construction in progress amounted to \$315,985 and \$378,030 for 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Depreciation expense increased from \$3,658,236 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$4,072,570 for the year ended December 31, 2008, or 11%, primarily as a result of the new expansions placed in service in 2007 and 2008.

Amortization of financing costs remained relatively stable for the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007.

Gain on sale of investment property and equipment decreased from \$99,318 for the year ended December 31, 2007 to \$14,661 for the year ended December 31, 2008, or 85%. This was primarily as a result of the sale of older rental units to existing residents during 2007.

Income from community operations (defined as rental and related income less community operating expenses) increased from \$11,364,136 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$12,458,786, an increase of approximately \$1,095,000 or 10%.

2007 vs. 2006

Rental and related income increased from \$23,186,485 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$23,997,178 for the year ended December 31, 2007, or approximately 4%, primarily due to an increase in occupied sites, the acquisition of a new community during 2006 and rental increases to residents. During 2007, the Company was able to obtain average rent increases of approximately 4%.

Occupancy as well as the ability to increase rental rates directly affects revenues. The Company's occupancy rate has decreased from 82% in 2006 to 81% in 2007. This decline was the result of expansions sites placed in service in the fourth quarter. The Company continues to evaluate further expansion at selected communities in order to increase the number of available sites, obtain efficiencies and enhance shareholder value. The Company has faced many challenges in filling vacant homesites. Despite selling approximately 240 newer homes into our communities, we only had a net increase in occupancy of approximately 60 sites. These homes left the communities for various reasons, including demolished as obsolete. Relatively low interest rates have continued to make site-built housing more accessible. Attractive apartment rental deals continue to hinder occupancy advances.

Sales of manufactured homes decreased from \$15,799,748 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$12,672,844 for the year ended December 31, 2007, or 20%. Cost of sales of manufactured homes decreased from \$12,433,851 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$10,371,404 for the year ended December 31, 2007, or 17%. Selling expenses decreased from \$2,258,746 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$1,712,257 for the year ended December 31, 2007, or 24%. Income from the sales operations (defined as sales of manufactured homes less cost of sales of manufactured homes less selling expenses) decreased from \$1,107,151 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$589,183 for the year ended December 31, 2007, or 47%. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in sales. Sales in 2006 included sales into our expansions at Fairview Manor and Highland Estates, which sold out during 2006. These sales also commanded a higher gross profit percentage. The gross profit percentage decreased from 21.3% for the year ended December 31, 2006 to 18.2% for the year ended December 31, 2007. The Company believes that sales of new homes produces new rental revenue and is an investment in the upgrading of the communities.

Interest and dividend income increased from \$3,156,255 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$3,357,524 for the year ended December 31, 2007, or 6%. This was primarily as a result of an increase in interest income due to a higher balance of notes receivable. This was partially offset by a decrease in dividend income during 2007.

(Loss) Gain on securities transactions, net consists of the following:

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Gross realized gains	\$ 362,626	\$ 1,029,759
Gross realized losses	(98,951)	(74,048)
Net (loss) gain on closed futures contracts	(704,509)	(29,443)
Unrealized gain (loss) on open futures contracts	40,781	163,828
Impairment loss	(998,324)	(823,249)
<b>Total (Loss) Gain on Securities Transactions, net</b>	<b>(\$1,398,377)</b>	<b>\$ 266,847</b>

(Loss) Gain on securities transactions, net decreased from a gain of \$266,847 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to a loss of \$1,398,377 for the year ended December 31, 2007. This was due primarily to an increase in the loss on closed futures contracts of \$675,066 and to a decrease in gross realized gains of \$667,133 as a result of the Company's decision to realize a portion of the unrealized gain in the securities portfolio existing during 2006.



During 2007 and 2006, the Company also recognized a loss of \$998,324 and \$823,249, respectively, due to write-downs to the carrying value of securities available for sale which were considered other than temporarily impaired.

Community operating expenses increased from \$12,274,363 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$12,633,042 for the year ended December 31, 2007, or 3%. This was primarily as a result of the acquisition of a new community in 2006.

General and administrative expenses increased from \$3,068,275 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$3,583,594 for the year ended December 31, 2007, or 17%. This was primarily as a result of an increase in personnel costs and franchise taxes. The Company is continuing to expand its operations. Total assets have increased from approximately \$94,000,000 as of December 31, 2003 to approximately \$137,000,000 as of December 31, 2007.

Interest expense increased from \$3,273,720 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$4,171,109 for the year ended December 31, 2007, or 27%. This was primarily as a result of an increase in mortgages payable and the change in fair value of the Company's interest rate swaps. The change in fair value of the Company's interest rate swaps increased interest expense by approximately \$467,000 in 2007 and \$68,000 in 2006. Additionally, there was an increase in the average balance of our loans payable. The average balance of our loans payable amounted to approximately \$12,600,000 and \$7,900,000 in 2007 and 2006, respectively. Interest capitalized on construction in progress amounted to \$378,030 and \$225,800 for 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Depreciation expense increased from \$3,415,570 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$3,658,236 for the year ended December 31, 2007, or 7%, primarily as a result of the acquisition of the new community in 2006 and expansions placed in service in 2006 and 2007.

Amortization of financing costs decreased from \$238,211 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$177,636 for the year ended December 31, 2007. This was primarily due to the expiration of our line of credit with PNC Bank.

Gain on sale of investment property and equipment decreased from \$158,403 for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$99,318 for the year ended December 31, 2007, or 37%. This was primarily as a result of the sale of older rental units to existing residents during 2006.

#### **Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations**

The Company has not executed any off-balance sheet arrangements.

The following is a summary of the Company's contractual obligations as of December 31, 2008:

<b>Contractual Obligations</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Less than 1</b>			<b>More than 5</b>
		<b>year</b>	<b>1-3 years</b>	<b>3-5 years</b>	<b>years</b>
Mortgages Payable	\$65,952,895	\$16,697,283	\$7,341,815	\$14,322,415	\$27,591,382
Operating Lease Obligations	240,000	180,000	60,000	-0-	-0-
Retirement Benefits	737,050	65,000	100,000	100,000	472,050
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$66,929,945</b>	<b>\$16,942,283</b>	<b>\$7,501,815</b>	<b>\$14,422,415</b>	<b>\$28,063,432</b>

Mortgages payable represents the principal amounts outstanding based on scheduled payments. The interest rates on these mortgages vary from fixed rates ranging from 4.75% to 8.04% and variable rates of prime plus 1/2% to LIBOR plus 1.75%. The above table does not include the Company's obligation under short-term borrowings including its loans and lines of credit as described in Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Operating lease obligations represent a lease, with a related party, for the Company's corporate offices. The original lease is for a five-year term with monthly lease payments of \$12,000. During 2005, the Company renewed this lease for an additional five-year term with monthly lease payments of \$15,000. The Company is also responsible for its proportionate share of real estate taxes and common area maintenance. Approximately 60% of the monthly lease payment plus its proportionate share of real estate taxes and common area maintenance is reimbursed by other related entities utilizing the leased space (See Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Retirement benefits represent the total future amount to be paid, on an undiscounted basis, relating to certain executive officers. These benefits are based upon specific employment agreements. The agreements do not require the Company to separately fund the obligation and therefore will be paid from the general assets of the Company. The Company has accrued these benefits on a present value basis over the terms of the agreements (See Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

### **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

The Company operates as a real estate investment trust deriving its income primarily from real estate rental operations. The Company's shareholders' equity decreased from \$53,995,133 as of December 31, 2007 to \$44,721,700 as of December 31, 2008, principally due to distributions to shareholders in excess of net income and to an increase in unrealized loss on securities available for sale. This was partially offset by proceeds from the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan (DRIP).

The Company's ability to generate cash adequate to meet its needs is dependent primarily on income from its real estate investments and securities portfolio, the sale of real estate investments and securities, refinancing of mortgage debt, leveraging of real estate investments, availability of bank borrowings, proceeds from the DRIP, and access to the capital markets. Purchases of new properties, purchases of manufactured home inventory, investment in debt and equity securities of other REITS, financing of manufactured home sales, payments of expenses related to real estate operations, capital improvements and expansion programs, debt service, management and professional fees, and dividend requirements place demands on the Company's liquidity.

The Company intends to operate its existing properties from the cash flows generated by the properties. However, the Company's expenses are affected by various factors, including inflation. Increases in operating expenses raise the breakeven point for a property and, to the extent that they cannot be passed on through higher rents, reduce the amount of available cash flow which can adversely affect the market value of the property.

The current economic downturn and the lack of liquidity in the lending environment may impact management's ability to grow by acquiring additional properties or REIT securities. Current economic indicators show the US economy to be contracting. The length and depth of this recession are unknown at this time. However, the affordability of our homes and the slow-down in site-built homes should enable the Company to perform well despite the slowing economy.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company had \$2,783,250 of cash and cash equivalents, securities available for sale of \$21,575,072 subject to margin and term loans totaling \$9,014,354, and approximately \$3.3 million available on its lines of credit. The Company has a \$10,000,000 line of credit for the financing of homes, of which \$8,750,000 was utilized at December 31, 2008, and a \$5,000,000 unsecured line of credit, of which \$1,665,655 was utilized at December 31, 2008. The Company also has a \$7,500,000 revolving credit facility to finance inventory purchases, of which \$4,181,565 was utilized at December 31, 2008. At December 31, 2008, the Company owns twenty-eight communities of which 13 are unencumbered. These marketable securities, non-mortgaged properties, and lines of credit provide the Company with additional liquidity. The Company has been raising capital through its DRIP. The Company believes that funds generated from operations and the DRIP, the funds available on the lines of credit, together with the ability to finance and refinance its properties will provide sufficient funds to adequately meet its obligations over the next several years.

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to \$8,267,886, \$2,766,606 and \$4,161,938 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Cash flow was primarily used for capital

improvements, payment of dividends, purchases of securities available for sale, purchase of inventory of manufactured homes, loans to customers for the sales of manufactured homes, purchases of manufactured home communities and expansion of existing communities. The Company meets maturing mortgage obligations by using a combination of cash flow and refinancing. During 2008, the Company refinanced its D&R Village and Waterfalls Village mortgages for \$8,700,000 with Bank of America. The Company also refinanced its Cranberry Village and Forest Park Village mortgages for \$6,500,000 with Sun National Bank. The dividend payments were primarily made from cash flow from operations. The increase in 2008 as compared to 2007 was primarily due to a decrease in inventory of manufactured homes and a smaller increase in notes and other receivables due to the financing of manufactured home sales. The decrease in 2007 as compared to 2006 was primarily due to a decrease in net income and an increase in inventory of manufactured homes.

Net cash used by investing activities amounted to \$11,941,757, \$21,089,748 and \$2,591,532 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Net cash provided (used) by financing activities amounted to \$4,235,145, \$18,540,091 and (\$4,120,735) for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. In addition to normal operating expenses, the Company requires cash for additional investments in manufactured home communities, capital improvements and expansion programs, purchase of manufactured homes for rent, purchases of securities, scheduled mortgage amortization and dividend distributions.

During 2006, the Company purchased a manufactured home community in Lebanon, Tennessee for a total purchase price of approximately \$5,200,000.

The Company invests in debt and equity securities of other REITs and public companies in the manufactured housing sector for liquidity and additional income. During 2008, the Company's securities portfolio decreased by \$1,948,159 primarily due to sales of securities with a cost of \$1,615,292, write-downs for impairment losses of \$2,548,130 and an increase in the unrealized loss of \$4,629,257. This decrease was partially offset by purchases of \$6,844,520. The Company from time to time may purchase these securities on margin when there is an adequate yield spread. At December 31, 2008, \$6,514,354 was outstanding on the margin loan. Additionally, the Company also has a \$2,500,000 loan with Two River Community Bank collateralized by the \$5,000,000 Monmouth Capital Corporation 8% convertible subordinated debentures.

The securities market has recently been driven to inordinately low prices and high yields. This has resulted in substantial unrealized losses on our holdings. We believe this to be the result of indiscriminate selling and not the result of normal pricing considerations. The dividends received from our securities investments continue to meet our expectations. It is our intent to hold these securities long-term. As the credit markets begin to function again, more efficient pricing should return to the securities markets.

The Company has two mortgages that are due during 2009. Management intends and has the ability to refinance these mortgages.

The Company owns approximately 600 rental units. The Company tries to sell these homes to existing residents. The Company estimates that in 2009 it will purchase approximately 50 manufactured homes to replace these homes for a total cost of approximately \$1,500,000. Management believes that these manufactured homes will each generate approximately \$300 per month in rental income in addition to lot rent.

Capital improvements include amounts needed to meet environmental and regulatory requirements in connection with the manufactured home communities that provide water or sewer service. Excluding expansions and rental home purchases, the Company is budgeting approximately \$1,000,000 in capital improvements for 2009.

The Company's only significant commitments and contractual obligations relate to its mortgages payable, retirement benefits and the lease on its corporate offices as described in Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company has a Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (DRIP), in which participants can purchase stock from the Company at a price at approximately 95% of market. During 2008, amounts received, including dividends reinvested of \$1,197,451, amounted to \$2,342,186. During 2008, the Company paid

\$8,586,170, including dividends reinvested. It is anticipated, although no assurances can be given, that the level of participation in the DRIP in 2009 will be comparable to 2008.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, two employees exercised their stock options and purchased 18,812 shares for a total of \$254,121. During the year ended December 31, 2006, six employees exercised their stock options and purchased 38,000 shares for a total of \$407,613.

The Company has undeveloped land which it could develop over the next several years. The Company is also exploring the utilization of vacant land for town houses. The Company continues to analyze the highest and best use of its vacant land.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company had total assets of \$137,939,325 and liabilities of \$93,217,625. The Company believes that it has the ability to meet its obligations and to generate funds for new investments.

### **New Accounting Pronouncements**

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements ( SFAS No. 157 ). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not impose fair value measurements on items not already accounted for at fair value; rather it applies, with certain exceptions, to other accounting pronouncements that either require or permit fair value measurements. Under SFAS No. 157, fair value refers to the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market. The standard clarifies that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. In February 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position No. 157-2, Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157 (FSP FAS 157-2 ), which delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for all non-financial assets and liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the Financial Statements on a recurring basis until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. In October 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position No. 157-3, "Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset Is Not Active" which clarifies the application of SFAS No. 157 for a financial asset in an inactive market. The Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 157 for assets and liabilities recognized at fair value on a recurring basis effective January 1, 2008. The partial adoption of SFAS No. 157 did not have a material impact on the Company's Financial Statements. See Note 13 for additional discussion.

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ( FASB ) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - including an amendment of

FASB Statement No. 115 ( SFAS No. 159 ). SFAS No. 159 permits entities to elect to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Upon adoption of SFAS No. 159, an entity may elect the fair value option for eligible items that exist at the adoption date. Subsequent to the initial adoption, the election of the fair value option may only be made at initial recognition of the asset or liability or upon a remeasurement event that gives rise to new-basis accounting. The decision about whether to elect the fair value option is applied on an instrument-by-instrument basis, is irrevocable and is applied only to an entire instrument and not only to specified risks, cash flows or portions of that instrument. SFAS No. 159 does not affect any existing accounting literature that requires certain assets and liabilities to be carried at fair value nor does it eliminate disclosure requirements included in other accounting standards. The Company adopted SFAS No. 159 effective January 1, 2008, and did not elect the fair value option for any existing eligible items.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R, Business Combinations ( SFAS 141R ) and SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements An Amendment of ARB No. 51 ( SFAS 160 ). SFAS 141R and SFAS 160 require most identifiable assets, liabilities, noncontrolling interests and goodwill acquired in a business combination to be recorded at full fair value and require noncontrolling interests (previously referred to as minority interests) to be reported as a component of equity, which changes the accounting for transactions with noncontrolling interest holders. The provisions of SFAS 141R and SFAS 160 are effective for our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2009. SFAS 141R will be applied to business combinations occurring after the effective date and SFAS 160 will be applied prospectively to all changes in noncontrolling interests, including any that existed at the effective date. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of SFAS 141R and SFAS 160 but



does not believe that the adoption of these statements will have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133 ( SFAS 161 ). SFAS 161 requires enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why derivative instruments are used, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. SFAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company is evaluating the impact of SFAS 161 but does not believe that the adoption of this statement will have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ( SFAS 162 ). The current hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles is set forth in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 69, The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. SFAS 162 is intended to improve financial reporting by identifying a consistent framework, or hierarchy, for selecting accounting principles to be used in preparing financial statements that are presented in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for nongovernmental entities. This Statement is effective 60 days following the Securities and Exchange Commission's approval of the Public Company Oversight Board Auditing amendments to SAS 69. The Company is evaluating the impact of SFAS 162 but does not believe that the adoption of this statement will have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations, as the Statement does not directly impact the accounting principles applied in the preparation of the Company's financial statements.

#### **Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

The Company's principal market risk exposure is interest rate risk. The Company mitigates this risk by maintaining prudent amounts of leverage, minimizing capital costs and interest expense while continuously evaluating all available debt and equity resources and following established risk management policies and procedures, which include the periodic use of derivatives. The Company's primary strategy in entering into derivative contracts is to minimize the variability that changes in interest rates could have on its future cash flows. The Company generally employs derivative instruments that effectively convert a portion of its variable rate debt to fixed rate debt. The Company does not enter into derivative instruments for speculative purposes.

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2008, concerning the Company's long-term debt obligations, including principal cash flow by scheduled maturity, weighted average interest rates and estimated fair value.

	Fixed Rate <u>Carrying Value</u>	Weighted Average Fixed <u>Interest Rate</u>	Variable Rate <u>Carrying Value</u>	Total <u>Long-Term Debt</u>
2009	\$ 2,632,486	4.75%	\$12,769,347	\$15,401,833
2010	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
2011	4,976,931	6.36%	-0-	4,976,931
2012	4,985,401	7.36%	-0-	4,985,401
2013	8,463,399	5.61%	-0-	8,463,399
Thereafter	29,533,321	6.26%	2,592,010	32,125,331
Total	\$50,591,538		\$15,361,357	\$65,952,895
Estimated Fair Value	\$49,945,429		\$15,361,357	\$65,306,786

The Company's variable rate long-term debt consists of two mortgage loans with interest rates ranging from prime plus ½% to LIBOR plus 1.75%. To minimize the variability that changes in interest rates could have on its future cash flows, the Company has entered into an interest rate swap agreement. The interest rate swap

agreement has the effect of fixing the interest rate relative to the \$12,769,347 mortgage loan. The effective fixed interest rate on this loan is 5.82%.

The Company's remaining variable rate debt totals \$2,592,010 as of December 31, 2008 which bears interest at prime plus ½%. If prime increased or decreased by 1%, the Company believes its interest expense would have increased or decreased by approximately \$26,000, based on the balance of long-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2008.

The Company also has approximately \$21,100,000 in variable rate debt due on demand. This debt primarily consists of \$6,500,000 margin loans secured by marketable securities, \$4,200,000 outstanding on our inventory financing line, \$8,700,000 outstanding on our revolving line of credit to finance home sales and \$1,700,000 outstanding on our line of credit. The interest rates on these loans range from 2% to 7.7% at December 31, 2008. The carrying value of the Company's variable rate debt approximates fair value at December 31, 2008. The value of marketable securities was \$21,575,072 as of December 31, 2008.

The Company also has a \$2,500,000 6.75% fixed rate loan due November 8, 2009 secured by securities.

The Company invests in both debt and equity securities of other REITs and public companies in the manufactured housing sector and is primarily exposed to equity price risk from adverse changes in market rates and conditions. All securities are classified as available for sale and are carried at fair value.

## **Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data**

The financial statements and supplementary data listed in Part IV, Item 15(a)(1) are incorporated herein by reference and filed as part of this report.

The following is the Unaudited Selected Quarterly Financial Data:

### **SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)**

**THREE MONTHS ENDED**

<b>2008</b>	<b>March 31</b>	<b>June 30</b>	<b>September 30</b>	<b>December 31</b>
Total Revenues	\$8,315,540	\$10,458,996	\$10,240,058	\$7,643,806
Total Expenses	8,616,325	8,972,535	9,048,725	8,506,326
Net Income (Loss) (1)	(305,040)	1,511,074	1,201,017	(879,901)
Net Income (Loss) per Share				
Basic	(\$ .03)	.14	.11	(.08)
Diluted	(\$ .03)	.14	.11	(.08)
<b>2007</b>	<b>March 31</b>	<b>June 30</b>	<b>September 30</b>	<b>December 31</b>
Total Revenues	\$8,800,346	\$11,351,020	\$9,971,274	\$8,718,061
Total Expenses	7,995,017	9,457,305	9,884,271	8,970,685
Net Income (Loss) (1)	837,241	1,928,327	110,239	(243,066)
Net Income (Loss) per Share				
Basic	.08	.18	.01	(.02)
Diluted	.08	.18	.01	(.02)

(1)

Fluctuations are primarily due to changes in the fair value of interest rate swaps and Gain (Loss) on Securities Transactions, net. During 2008 and 2007, the Company recognized a loss of \$2,548,130 and \$998,324, respectively, due to write-downs to the carrying value of securities available for sale which were considered other than temporarily impaired.

**Item 9 Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure**

On June 25, 2008, the Company dismissed Reznick Group, P.C. (Reznick) as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. The decision to change accountants was approved by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The audit reports of Reznick on the consolidated financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries as of and for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 did not contain an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, and were not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles. The audit reports of Reznick on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007 did not contain an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, and were not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles.

In connection with the audits of the two fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and the subsequent interim period preceding such dismissal, there were no (1) disagreements with Reznick on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Reznick, would have caused them to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreements in connection with its report or (2) reportable events of the kind described in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

The Company provided Reznick with a copy of the disclosure contained in Form 8-K filed on June 30, 2008 and requested that Reznick furnish it with a letter addressed to the Securities and Exchange Commission stating whether it agrees with the above statements. Reznick's letter, dated June 26, 2008, is filed as Exhibit 16.1 to the Form 8-K filed on June 30, 2008.

Effective as of June 25, 2008, the Company engaged PKF, Certified Public Accountants, a Professional Corporation (PKF) as the Company's new independent registered public accounting firm to audit the Company's consolidated financial statements. The decision to engage PKF was approved by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors as of such date.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the subsequent interim period preceding such engagement, the Company has not consulted PKF regarding either (a) the application of accounting principles to any completed or contemplated transaction, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company's consolidated financial statements; or (b) any matter that was either the subject of a disagreement as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K or a reportable event as described in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

We have provided a copy of the disclosures in this report to PKF and offered them the opportunity to furnish a letter to the Commission contemplated by Item 304(a)(2)(ii)(D) of Regulation S-K. PKF has advised that it does not intend to furnish such a letter to the Commission.

**Item 9A Controls and Procedures**

**Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

The Company maintains controls and procedures designed to ensure that it is able to collect the information that is required to be disclosed in the reports it files with the SEC, and to process, summarize and disclose this information within the time period specified by the rules of the SEC. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer are responsible for establishing, maintaining and enhancing these controls and procedures. Based on their evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2008, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

## **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

(a)

### **Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management assessed the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. This assessment was based on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2008.

PKF, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, has issued their report on their audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, a copy of which is included herein.

(b)

### **Attestation Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

#### Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

UMH Properties, Inc.

We have audited UMH Properties, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). UMH Properties, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, based upon the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, (3) receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (4) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become



inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, UMH Properties, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of UMH Properties, Inc. as of December 31, 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the year then ended and our report dated March 6, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

New York, New York  
March 9, 2009

/s/ PKF  
Certified Public Accountants  
A Professional Corporation

**(c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

There have been no changes to internal control over financial reporting during the Company's fourth fiscal quarter.

**Item 9B Other Information**

None.



**PART III****Item 10 Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance**

The following are the Directors and Executive Officers of the Company as of December 31, 2008.

<b><u>Name</u></b>	<b><u>Age</u></b>	<b>Present Position with the Company; Business</b>	<b><u>Director Since</u></b>
		<b>Experience During Past Five Years; Other Directorships</b>	
Anna T. Chew	50	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (1995 to present), Controller (1991 to 1995) and Director. Certified Public Accountant; Chief Financial Officer (1991 to present) and Director (1993 to 2004, and 2007 to present) of Monmouth Real Estate Investment Corporation, an affiliated company.	1995
Eugene W. Landy	75	Chairman of the Board (1995 to present), President (1969 to 1995) and Director. Attorney at Law; President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (1968 to present) of Monmouth Real Estate Investment Corporation, an affiliated company.	1969
Michael P. Landy	46	Vice President Investments (2001 to present). Executive Vice President Investments (2001 to present) of Monmouth Real Estate Investment Corporation, an affiliated company; President (1998 to 2001) of Siam Records, LLC; Chief Engineer and Technical Director (1987 to 1998) of GRP Recording Company.	N/A
Samuel A. Landy	48	President (1995 to present), Vice President (1991-1995) and Director. Attorney at Law; Director (1989 to present) of Monmouth Real Estate Investment Corporation, an affiliated company.	1992

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James E. Mitchell	68	<b>Independent Director.</b> Attorney at Law; General Partner, Mitchell Partners, L.P. (1979 to present); President, Mitchell Capital Management, Inc. (1987 to present).	2001
Richard H. Molke	82	<b>Independent Director.</b> General Partner of Molke Family Limited Partnership (1994 to present).	1986
Eugene Rothenberg	76	<b>Independent Director.</b> Retired physician; Director (2007 to present) of Monmouth Real Estate Investment Corporation, an affiliated company.	1977
Stephen B. Wolgin	54	<b>Independent Director.</b> Managing Director of U.S. Real Estate Advisors, Inc. (2000 to present), a real estate advisory services group based in New York; Partner with the Logan Equity Distressed Fund (2007-present); Director (2003 to present) of Monmouth Real Estate Investment Corporation, an affiliated company; prior affiliations with J.P. Morgan, Odyssey Associates, The Prudential Realty Group, Standard & Poor's Corporation, and Grubb and Ellis.	2007

### **Family Relationships**

There are no family relationships between any of the Directors or executive officers, except that Samuel A. Landy and Michael P. Landy are the sons of Eugene W. Landy, the Chairman of the Board and a Director of the Company.

### **Audit Committee**

The Company has a separately-designated standing audit committee established in accordance with section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(58)(A)). The members of the audit committee are Stephen B. Wolgin (Chairman), James E. Mitchell, Richard H. Molke and Eugene Rothenberg. The Company's Board of Directors has determined that Stephen B. Wolgin and James E. Mitchell are financial experts and are independent.

### **Delinquent Filers**

There have been no delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of regulation S-K, to the best of management's knowledge.

### **Code of Ethics**

The Company has adopted the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the Code of Ethics). The Code of Ethics can be found at the Company's website at [www.umh.com](http://www.umh.com). In addition, the Code of Ethics was filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on March 11, 2004 with the Company's December 31, 2003 Form 10-K. The Company will satisfy any disclosure requirements under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding a waiver from any provision of the Code of Ethics for principal officers or directors by disclosing the nature of such amendment of waiver on our website.

## **Item 11 Executive Compensation**

### **Compensation Discussion and Analysis**

*Overview of Compensation Program*

The Compensation Committee (for purposes of this analysis, the "Committee") of the Board has been appointed to discharge the Board's responsibilities relating to the compensation of the Company's executive officers. The Committee has the overall responsibility for approving and evaluating the executive officer compensation plans, policies and programs of the Company. The Committee's primary objectives include serving as an independent and objective party to review such compensation plans, policies and programs.

Throughout this report, the individuals who served as the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer during fiscal 2008, as well as the other individuals included in the Summary Compensation Table presented below in Item 11 of this report, are sometimes referred to in this report as the "named executive officers."

*Compensation Philosophy and Objectives*

The Compensation Committee believes that a well-designed compensation program should align the goals of the shareholders with the goals of the chief executive officer, and that a significant part of the executive's compensation, over the long term, should be dependent upon the value created for shareholders. In addition, all executives should be held accountable through their compensation for the performance of the Company, and compensation levels should also reflect the executive's individual performance in an effort to encourage increased individual contributions to the Company's performance. The compensation philosophy, as reflected in the Company's employment agreements with its executives, is designed to motivate executives to focus on operating results and create long-term shareholder value by:

establishing a plan that attracts, retains and motivates executives through compensation that is competitive with a peer group of other publicly-traded real estate investment trusts, or REITs;

linking a portion of executives' compensation to the achievement of the Company's business plan by using measurements of the Company's operating results and shareholder return; and

building a pay-for-performance system that encourages and rewards successful initiatives within a team environment.

The Compensation Committee believes that each of the above factors is important when determining compensation levels for named executive officers. The Committee reviews and approves the employment contracts for the Chairman of the Board and the President, including performance goals and objectives. The Committee annually evaluates performance of these executive officers in light of those goals and objectives. The Committee considers the Company's performance, relative shareholder return, the total compensation provided to comparable officers at similarly-situated companies, and compensation given to named executive officers in prior years. To that end, the Committee believes executive compensation packages provided by the Company to its executive officers should include both base salaries and annual bonus awards that reward corporate and individual performance, as well as give incentives to those executives who meet or exceed established goals.

#### *Role of Executive Officers in Compensation Decisions*

The Committee makes all final compensation decisions for the Company's executive officers. The president annually reviews the performance of the chief financial officer and then presents his conclusions and recommendations to the Committee with respect to base salary adjustments and annual cash bonus and stock option awards. The Committee exercises its own discretion in modifying any recommended adjustments or awards, but does consider the recommendations from the president.

#### *Role of Grants of Stock Options in Compensation Analysis*

The Committee views the grant of stock options as a form of long-term compensation. The Committee believes that the grant of these options promotes the Company's goal of retaining key employees, and aligns the key employee's interests with those of the Company's shareholders from a long-term perspective.

#### *Role of Employment Agreements in Determining Executive Compensation*

Each of the Company's currently employed executive officers is a party to an employment agreement. These agreements provide for base salaries, bonuses and customary fringe benefits.

Base Salaries

Base salaries are paid for ongoing performance throughout the year. In order to compete for and retain talented executives who are critical to the Company's long-term success, the Committee has determined that the base salaries of named executive officers should approximate those of executives of other equity REITs that compete with the Company for employees, investors and business, while also taking into account the named executive officers' performance and tenure and the Company's performance relative to its peer companies within the REIT sector.

Bonuses

In addition to the provisions for base salaries under the terms of our employment agreements, the president is entitled to receive an annual cash bonus of up to 21% of base salary, based on the achievement of certain performance goals (7% of base salary for achievement of each performance goal) set by the Committee. The following are the performance goals for the president:

a.

FFO per share to increase 5% per year. Income to be calculated based on ordinary park operation including sales of homes after tax income. Extraordinary one time items are not to be included for performance purposes. Any increase or decrease in the number of shares is to be adjusted so that the determination is based on a constant number of shares.

b.

There shall be a minimum of 175 new home sales per year.



c.

Occupancy to increase 25 units per year, not including any increased occupancy occurring through acquisitions.

In addition to its determination of the executive's individual performance levels for 2008, the Committee also compared the executive's total compensation for 2008 to that of similarly-situated personnel in the REIT industry. The Committee used the Residential Sector of the Real Estate Compensation Survey (the survey), produced under the guidance of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT), as a guide to setting compensation levels. Participant company data is not presented in a manner that specifically identifies any named individual or company. This survey details compensation by position type with statistical salary and bonus information for each position. The Company's salary and bonus amounts are compared to the ranges presented for reasonableness. The Company's total compensation fell in the lowest range (25th percentile) of this survey.

#### Stock Options

The employment agreements also provide that certain executives are eligible for grants of stock options.

#### Perquisites and Other Personal Benefits

The Company's employment agreements provide the executive officers with perquisites and other personal benefits that the Company and the Committee believe are reasonable and consistent with its overall compensation program to better enable the Company to attract and retain superior employees for key positions. The Committee periodically reviews the levels of perquisites and other personal benefits provided to the executive officers.

The named executive officers are provided the following benefits under the terms of their employment agreements: an allotted number of paid vacation weeks; eligibility for the executives, spouses and dependents in all Company sponsored employee benefits plans, including 401(k) plan, group health, accident, and life insurance, on such terms no less favorable than applicable to any other executive; use of an automobile; and, supplemental long-term disability insurance, at the Company's cost, as agreed to by the Company and the executive. Attributed costs of the personal benefits described above for the named executive officers for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, are included in All Other Compensation of the Summary Compensation Table provided below under Item 11 of this report.

In addition, the named executive officers' employment agreements each contain provisions relating to change in control events and severance upon termination for events other than without cause or good reason (as defined under the terms of the employment agreements). These change in control and severance terms are designed to promote

stability and continuity of senior management. Information regarding these provisions is included in Employment Agreements provided below in Item 11 of this report.

Evaluation

Mr. Eugene Landy is under an employment agreement with the Company. His base compensation under his amended contract was increased in 2004 to \$175,000 per year. Mr. Eugene Landy also received \$19,801 in director's fees and fringe benefits.

The Committee also reviewed the progress made by Mr. Samuel A. Landy, President, including funds from operations. Mr. Samuel Landy is under an employment agreement with the Company. His base compensation under this contract was \$363,739 for 2008. Mr. Samuel Landy also received bonuses totaling \$43,452 and \$23,750 in director's fees and fringe benefits. These bonuses were primarily based upon his meeting certain performance goals.

Ms. Chew is under an employment agreement with the Company. Her base compensation under this contract is \$248,208 for 2008. Ms. Chew also received bonuses totaling \$24,547 and \$26,220 in director's fees and fringe benefits. These bonuses were based on performance, recommended by the president and approved by the Committee.

Ms. Nagelberg is under an employment agreement with the Company. Her base compensation under this contract is \$169,644 for 2008. Ms. Nagelberg also received bonuses totaling \$8,525. These bonuses were based on performance, recommended by the president and approved by the Committee.

### Compensation Committee Report

The Compensation Committee of the Company has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis required by Item 402(b) of Regulation S-K with management and, based on such review and discussions, the Compensation Committee recommended to the Board that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this report.

Compensation Committee:

James E. Mitchell

Richard H. Molke

Eugene Rothenberg

Stephen B. Wolgin

### SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following Summary Compensation Table shows compensation paid by the Company for services rendered during 2008, 2007 and 2006 to the Chairman of the Board, President and Vice President. There were no other executive officers whose aggregate cash compensation exceeded \$100,000:

<b>Name and Principal Position</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Salary</b>	<b>Bonus</b>	<b>Option Awards (6)</b>	<b>All Other Compensation</b>	<b>Total</b>
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Eugene W. Landy	2008	\$175,000	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$19,801 (1)	\$194,801
Chairman of the	2007	175,000	-0-	-0-	18,801 (1)	193,801
Board	2006	175,000	-0-	-0-	36,300 (2)	211,300
Samuel A. Landy	2008	363,739	43,452	32,268	23,750 (3)	463,209
President	2007	363,739	42,239	67,876	22,600 (3)	496,454
	2006	346,418	63,513	69,318	25,600 (3)	504,849
Anna T. Chew (5)	2008	248,208	24,547	2,800	26,220 (3)	301,775
Vice President	2007	236,389	22,092	12,600	25,070 (3)	296,151
	2006	225,133	23,659	15,000	25,969 (3)	289,761
Allison Nagelberg	2008	169,644	8,525	1,400	-0-	179,569
General Counsel	2007	149,138	3,107	6,300	-0-	158,545
	2006	-0-	-0-	-0-	143,202 (4)	143,202

(1)

Represents Director's fees of \$17,000 and \$16,000 for 2008 and 2007, respectively, and fringe benefits.

(2)

Represents Director's fees of \$16,000, legal fees of \$17,500 and fringe benefits.

(3)

Represents Director's fees of \$17,000, \$16,000 and \$16,000 for 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, fringe benefits and discretionary contributions by the Company to the Company's 401(k) Plan allocated to an account of the named executive officer.

(4)

Prior to 2007, Ms. Nagelberg worked as an independent contractor. Total payments to Ms. Nagelberg amounted to \$143,202 for 2006.



(5)

Approximately 25% of her compensation is billed to MREIC and, prior to the merger, MCC.

(6)

These values were established using the Black-Scholes stock option valuation model. The following weighted-average assumptions were used in the model for 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively: expected volatility of 18.52%, 18.09% and 18.50%; risk-free interest rate of 3.46%, 4.79% and 4.63%; dividend yield of 8.13%, 6.54% and 6.33%; expected life of the options of eight years; and forfeitures of \$-0-. The actual value of the options will depend upon the performance of the Company during the period of time the options are outstanding and the price of the Company's common stock on the date of exercise.

(7)

Michael P. Landy, the Company's Vice President Investments, is paid by MREIC, a related company. Approximately 40% of his compensation cost, or \$75,000 for 2008, is allocated to the Company by MREIC, pursuant to a cost sharing agreement between the Company and MREIC. Please see MREIC'S annual report on Form 10-K for details of Mr. Michael Landy's employment agreement and compensation arrangement. Mr. Michael Landy also received stock options to purchase 5,000 and 10,000 shares of the Company's common stock, for 2008 and 2007, respectively. The estimated value of these options based on the Black-Scholes stock option valuation model as described in (5) above was \$1,400 and \$12,600 for 2008 and 2007, respectively.

## GRANTS OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS

On August 14, 2003, the shareholders approved and ratified the Company's 2003 Stock Option Plan (the 2003 Plan) authorizing the grant to officers and key employees of options to purchase up to 1,500,000 shares of common stock.

All options are exercisable one year from the date of grant. The option price shall not be below the fair market value at date of grant. If options granted under the 2003 Plan expire or terminate for any reason without having been exercised in full, the Shares subject to, but not delivered under, such options shall become available for additional option grants under the 2003 Plan. This Plan replaced the Company's 1994 Stock Option Plan which, pursuant to its terms, terminated December 31, 2003. The outstanding options granted under this plan remain outstanding until exercised, forfeited or expired.

The following table sets forth, for the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table, information regarding individual grants of stock options made during the year ended December 31, 2008:

Name	Grant Date	Number of Shares Underlying Options (1)	Exercise Price of Option Award	Grant Date Fair Value (2)
Samuel A. Landy	01/08/08	7,700	\$12.97	\$3,927
Samuel A. Landy	01/08/08	42,300	11.79	28,341
Anna T. Chew	09/25/08	10,000	7.55	2,800
Allison Nagelberg	09/25/08	5,000	7.55	1,400

(1)

These options expire 8 years from grant date.

(2)

These values were established using the Black-Scholes stock option valuation model. The following weighted-average assumptions were used in the model: expected volatility of 18.52%; risk-free interest rate of 3.46%; dividend yield of 8.13%; expected life of the options of eight years; and forfeitures of \$-0-. The actual value of the options will depend upon the performance of the Company during the period of time the options are outstanding and the price of the Company's common stock on the date of exercise.

**OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END**

The following table sets forth for the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table, information regarding stock options outstanding at December 31, 2008:

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options	Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date
	Exercisable	UnExercisable (1)		
Samuel A. Landy	25,000		\$12.95	01/04/10
Samuel A. Landy	25,000		16.92	08/18/11
Samuel A. Landy	25,000		18.62	01/16/12
Samuel A. Landy	6,400		17.19	02/01/13
Samuel A. Landy	43,600		15.62	02/01/13
Samuel A. Landy	5,800		17.21	01/09/14
Samuel A. Landy	44,200		15.62	01/09/14
Samuel A. Landy	5,800		17.06	01/03/15
Samuel A. Landy	44,200		15.51	01/03/15
Samuel A. Landy		7,700	12.97	01/08/16
Samuel A. Landy		42,300	11.79	01/08/16
Anna T. Chew	10,000		15.00	08/25/11
Anna T. Chew	10,000		13.05	07/06/12
Anna T. Chew	10,000		15.05	07/18/13
Anna T. Chew	10,000		15.15	07/21/14
Anna T. Chew	10,000		14.21	07/19/15
Anna T. Chew		10,000	7.55	09/25/16
Michael P. Landy	10,000		14.21	07/19/15
Michael P. Landy		5,000	7.55	09/25/16
Allison Nagelberg	5,000		14.21	07/19/15
Allison Nagelberg		5,000	7.55	09/25/16



(1) All options are exercisable one year from date of grant, January 8, 2009 for Mr. Samuel Landy and September 25, 2009 for Ms. Chew, Mr. Michael Landy and Ms. Nagelberg.

### **Employment Agreements**

The Company has an Employment Agreement with Mr. Eugene W. Landy, Chairman of the Board. Under this agreement, Mr. Landy received an annual base compensation of \$150,000 (as amended) plus bonuses and customary fringe benefits, including health insurance, participation in the Company's 401(k) Plan, stock options, five weeks vacation and use of an automobile. Additionally, there may be bonuses voted by the Board of Directors. The Employment Agreement is terminable by either party at any time subject to certain notice requirements. On severance of employment by the Company, Mr. Landy will receive severance of \$450,000, payable \$150,000 on severance and \$150,000 on the first and second anniversaries of severance. In the event of disability, Mr. Landy's compensation will continue for a period of three years, payable monthly. On retirement, Mr. Landy will receive a pension of \$50,000 a year for ten years, payable in monthly installments. In the event of death, Mr. Landy's designated beneficiary will receive \$450,000, \$100,000 thirty days after death and the balance one year after death. The Employment Agreement automatically renews each year for successive one-year periods. Effective January 1, 2004, this agreement was amended to increase Mr. Landy's annual base compensation to \$175,000. Additionally, Mr. Landy's pension benefit of \$50,000 per year has been extended for an additional three years. On April 14, 2008,

the Company executed a Second Amendment to the Employment Agreement with Mr. Landy (the second amendment). The second amendment provides that in the event of a change in control, Eugene W. Landy shall receive a lump sum payment of \$1,200,000, provided the sale price of the Company is at least \$16 per share of common stock. A change of control shall be defined as the consummation of a reorganization, merger, share exchange, consolidation, or sale or disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company. This change of control provision shall not apply to any combination between the Company and MREIC. Payment shall be made simultaneously with the closing of the transaction, and only in the event that the transaction closes.

Effective January 1, 2005, the Company and Samuel A. Landy, President and Chief Executive Officer, entered into a three-year Employment Agreement under which Mr. Samuel Landy receives an annual base salary of \$329,922 for 2005, \$346,418 for 2006 and \$363,739 for 2007 plus bonuses and customary fringe benefits. Bonuses are at the discretion of the Board of Directors and are based on certain guidelines. Mr. Samuel Landy will also receive four weeks vacation, use of an automobile, and stock options for 50,000 shares in each year of the contract. On severance by the Company, Mr. Samuel Landy is entitled to one year's salary. In the event of disability, Mr. Samuel Landy will receive lost wages from a disability insurance policy. In the event a merger of the Company, sale or change of control, Mr. Landy shall have the right to extend and renew this Employment Agreement so that the expiration date will be three years from the date of merger, sale or change of control. Mr. Samuel Landy's salary remained at \$363,739 for 2008.

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company and Samuel A. Landy entered into a new three-year Employment Agreement under which Mr. Samuel Landy receives an annual base salary of \$300,000 for 2009, \$315,000 for 2010 and \$330,000 for 2011, subject to increases in Funds from Operations (FFO) of 3% per year or 9% over the three-year period. If this increase is not met, the salary increase will be limited to the increase in the consumer price index. Bonuses are based on performance goals relating to FFO, home sales, occupancy and acquisitions, with a maximum of 21% of salary. Mr. Samuel Landy will also receive stock options to purchase 75,000 shares in January 2009 and 25,000 shares in January 2010. Mr. Samuel Landy will receive customary fringe benefits, four weeks vacation, reimbursement of reasonable and necessary business expenses and use of an automobile. The Company will reimburse Mr. Samuel Landy for the cost of a disability insurance policy. In the event of a merger, sale or change of voting control of the Company, excluding transactions between the Company and MREIC, Mr. Samuel Landy will have the right to extend and renew this employment agreement so that the expiration date will be three years from the date of merger, sale or change of voting control, or the employee may terminate the employment agreement and be entitled to receive one year's compensation in accordance with the agreement. If there is a termination of employment by the Company for any reason, either involuntary or voluntary, including the death of the employee, the employee shall be entitled to the greater of the salary due under the remaining term of the agreement or one year's compensation at the date of termination, paid monthly over the remaining term or life of the agreement.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company and Anna T. Chew, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, entered into a three-year Employment Agreement. Ms. Chew will receive an annual base salary of \$225,133 for 2006, plus bonuses and customary fringe benefits. Each year Ms. Chew will receive a 5% increase in her base salary. Ms. Chew will also receive four weeks vacation, use of an automobile, and stock options for 10,000 shares in each year of the contract. On severance by the Company, Ms. Chew is entitled to an additional one year's salary. In the event of disability, Ms.

Chew will receive lost wages from a disability insurance policy. In the event of a merger of the Corporation, sale or change of control, Ms. Chew shall have the right to extend and renew this Employment Agreement so that the expiration date will be three years from the date of merger, sale or change of control.

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company and Anna T. Chew entered into a new three-year employment agreement, under which Ms. Chew receives an annual base salary of \$248,200 for 2009, \$260,600 for 2010 and \$273,700 for 2011, plus bonuses and customary fringe benefits. Ms. Chew will also receive four weeks vacation, reimbursement of reasonable and necessary business expenses and use of an automobile. The Company will reimburse Ms. Chew for the cost of a disability insurance policy such that, in the event of the employee's disability for a period of more than 90 days, the employee will receive benefits up to 60% of her then-current salary. In the event of a merger, sale or change of voting control of the Company, excluding transactions between the Company and MREIC, the employee will have the right to extend and renew this employment agreement so that the expiration

date will be three years from the date of merger, sale or change of voting control, or the employee may terminate the employment agreement and be entitled to receive one year's compensation in accordance with the agreement. If there is a termination of employment by the Company for any reason, either involuntary or voluntary, including the death of the employee, other than a termination for cause as defined by the agreement, the employee shall be entitled to the greater of the salary due under the remaining term of the agreement or one year's compensation at the date of termination, paid monthly over the remaining term or life of the agreement.

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company and Allison Nagelberg, General Counsel, entered into a three-year employment agreement, under which Ms. Nagelberg receives an annual base salary of \$161,566 for 2007, \$169,977 for 2008 and \$178,126 for 2009, plus bonuses and customary fringe benefits. Ms. Nagelberg will also receive four weeks vacation and reimbursement of reasonable and necessary business expenses. Pursuant to this employment agreement, the Company's president must request annually that the Company's stock option committee grant Ms. Nagelberg an option to purchase 5,000 shares of the Company's common stock, although the employment agreement does not require that the stock option committee grant any options. In the event of a merger, sale or change of voting control of the Company, the employee will have the right to extend and renew this employment agreement so that the expiration date will be three years from the date of merger, sale or change of voting control. If there is a termination of employment for any reason, either involuntary or voluntary, including the death of the employee, the employee shall be entitled to one year's compensation.

### Other Information

Except as provided in the specific agreements described above, the Company has no pension or other post-retirement plans in effect for Officers, Directors or employees. The Company's employees may elect to participate in the Company's 401(k) Plan.

### DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

The Directors receive a fee of \$1,500 for each Board meeting attended, \$500 for each Board phone meeting and an additional fixed annual fee of \$10,000, payable \$2,500 quarterly. Directors appointed to house committees receive \$150 for each meeting attended. Those specific committees are Compensation Committee, Audit Committee and Nominating Committee.

The following table sets forth a summary of director compensation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008:

Director	Annual Board	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash		Total
		Meeting	Committee	

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	Cash Retainer	Fees	Fees	
Ernest Bencivenga (1)	\$10,000	\$7,000	\$-0-	\$17,000
Anna T. Chew	10,000	7,000	-0-	17,000
Charles Kaempffer (1)	10,000	7,000	600	17,600
Eugene W. Landy	10,000	7,000	-0-	17,000
Samuel A. Landy	10,000	7,000	-0-	17,000
James E. Mitchell (2)	10,000	7,000	900	17,900
Richard H. Molke (2)	10,000	7,000	900	17,900
Eugene Rothenberg (2)	10,000	7,000	900	17,900
Robert G. Sampson (1)	-0-	1,500	-0-	1,500
Stephen B. Wolgin (2)	10,000	7,000	900	17,900
Total	\$90,000	\$64,500	\$4,200	\$158,700

(1)

Emeritus directors are retired directors who are not entitled to vote on board resolutions; however they receive directors' fees for participation in the board meetings.

(2)

Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Molke, Mr. Rothenberg and Mr. Wolgin are members of the audit committee, the compensation committee and the nominating committee. The Board has determined that Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Wolgin are considered an audit committee financial expert within the meaning of the rules of the SEC and are financially sophisticated within the meaning of the listing requirements of the American Stock Exchange.

### **Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation**

There are no compensation committee interlocks and no member of the compensation committee has served as an officer or employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries at any time.

### **Item 12 Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters**

The following table lists information with respect to the beneficial ownership of the Company's Shares as of December 31, 2008 by:

-

each person known by the Company to beneficially own more than five percent of the Company's outstanding Shares;

-

the Company's directors;

-

the Company's executive officers; and

-

all of the Company's executive officers and directors as a group.

Unless otherwise indicated, the person or persons named below have sole voting and investment power and that person's address is c/o UMH Properties, Inc., Juniper Business Plaza, 3499 Route 9 North, Suite 3-C, Freehold, New Jersey 07728. In determining the number and percentage of Shares beneficially owned by each person, Shares that may be acquired by that person under options exercisable within 60 days of December 31, 2008 are deemed beneficially owned by that person and are deemed outstanding for purposes of determining the total number of outstanding Shares for that person and are not deemed outstanding for that purpose for all other shareholders.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership (1)	Percentage of Shares Outstanding (2)
Anna T. Chew	154,942(3)	1.40%
Eugene W. Landy	1,125,184(4)	10.21%
Samuel A. Landy	569,911(5)	5.04%
Michael P. Landy	179,550(6)	1.63%
James E. Mitchell	171,061(7)	1.55%
Richard H. Molke	109,656(8)	*
Eugene D. Rothenberg	83,431(9)	*
Stephen B. Wolgin	5,895(10)	*
Directors and Officers as a Group	2,399,630	21.13%

\* Less than 1%

(1)

Except as indicated in the footnotes to this table and pursuant to applicable community property laws, the Company believes that the persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all Shares listed.

(2)

Based on the number of Shares outstanding on December 31, 2008 which was 11,021,734 Shares.

(3)

Includes (a) 96,029 shares owned jointly with Ms. Chew's husband, (b) 8,913 shares held in Ms. Chew's 401(k) Plan, and (c) 50,000 shares issuable upon exercise of stock options. Excludes 10,000 shares issuable upon exercise of a stock option, which stock option is not exercisable until September 25, 2009.

(4)



Includes (a) 120,711 shares owned by Mr. Landy's wife, (b) 172,608 shares held by Landy Investments, Ltd. for which Mr. Landy has power to vote, (c) 65,913 shares held in the Landy & Landy Employees Profit Sharing Plan of which Mr. Landy is a Trustee with power to vote, (d) 57,561 shares held in the Landy & Landy Employees Pension Plan of which Mr. Landy is a Trustee with power to vote, (e) 50,000 shares held in the Eugene W. Landy Charitable Lead Annuity Trust, a charitable trust for which Mr. Landy has power to vote, and (f) 75,000 shares held in the Eugene W. Landy and Gloria Landy Family Foundation, a charitable trust for which Mr. Landy has power to vote, (g) 5,000 shares held in Windsor Industrial Park Associates for which Mr. Landy has power to vote, and (h) 5,676 shares held in Juniper Plaza Associates for which Mr. Landy has power to vote..

(5)

Includes (a) 32,242 shares owned jointly with Mr. Landy's wife, (b) 39,468 shares in custodial accounts for Mr. Landy's minor children under the NJ Uniform Transfers to Minors Act in which he disclaims any beneficial interest but has power to vote, (c) 6,221 shares in the Samuel Landy Limited Partnership, (d) 13,293 shares held in Mr. Landy's 401(k) Plan, and (e) 275,000 shares issuable upon exercise of stock options.

(6)

Includes (a) 7,501 shares owned by Mr. Landy's wife, (b) and 31,572 shares in custodial accounts for Mr. Landy's minor children under the NJ Uniform Transfers to Minors Act in which he disclaims any beneficial interest but has power to vote. Excludes 5,000 shares issuable upon exercise of a stock option, which stock option is not exercisable until September 25, 2009.

(7)

Includes 136,093 shares held by Mitchell Partners in which Mr. Mitchell has a beneficial interest.

(8)

Includes 50,563 shares owned by Mr. Molke's wife.

(9)

Includes 56,878 shares held by Rothenberg Investments, Ltd. in which Dr. Rothenberg has a beneficial interest.

(10)

Includes 691 shares in custodial accounts for Mr. Wolgin's minor children under the NJ Uniform Transfers to Minors Act in which he disclaims any beneficial interest but has power to vote.

### **Item 13 Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence**

Certain relationships and related party transactions are incorporated herein by reference to Part IV, Item 15(a)(1)(vi), Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Related Party Transactions.

No director, executive officer, or any immediate family member of such director or executive officer may enter into any transaction or arrangement with the Company without the prior approval of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors will appoint a Business Judgment Committee consisting of independent directors who are also independent of the transaction or arrangement. This Committee will recommend to the Board of Directors approval or disapproval of the transaction or arrangement. In determining whether to approve such a transaction or arrangement, the Business Judgment Committee will take into account, among other factors, whether the transaction was on terms no less favorable to the Company than terms generally available to third parties and the extent of the executive officer's or director's involvement in such transaction or arrangement. While the Company does not have specific written standards for approving such related party transactions, such transactions are only approved if it is in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders. Additionally, the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics requires all directors, officers and employees who may have a potential or apparent conflict of interest to immediately notify the Company's General Counsel. Further, to identify related party transactions, the Company submits and requires our directors and executive officers to complete director and officer questionnaires identifying any transactions with the Company in which the director, executive officer or their immediate family members have an interest.

See identification of independent directors under Item 10 and committee members under Item 11.

**Item 14 Principal Accounting Fees and Services**

Reznick Group (Reznick) served as the Company's independent registered public accountants for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. The following are fees billed by and accrued to Reznick in connection with services rendered:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Audit Fees	\$17,000	\$130,000
Audit Related Fees	-0-	-0-
Tax Fees	-0-	45,000
All Other Fees	-0-	-0-
Total Fees	\$17,000	\$175,000

Audit fees include professional services rendered for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements, management's assessment of internal controls, and reviews of financial statements included in the Company's quarterly reports on Form 10-Q.

Audit related fees include services that are normally provided by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm in connection with statutory and regulatory filings, such as consents and assistance with and review of documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Tax fees include professional services rendered for the preparation of the Company's federal and state corporate tax returns and supporting schedules as may be required by the Internal Revenue Service and applicable state taxing authorities. Tax fees also include other work directly affecting or supporting the payment of taxes, including planning and research of various tax issues.

PKF served as the Company's independent registered public accountants for the quarters ended June 30, 2008 and September 30, 2008 and for the year ended December 31, 2008. The following are fees billed by and accrued to PKF in connection with services rendered:

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Audit Fees	\$115,000	\$-0-
Audit Related Fees	-0-	-0-
Tax Fees	40,000	-0-
All Other Fees	-0-	-0-
Total Fees	\$155,000	\$-0-

Audit fees include professional services rendered for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements, management's assessment of internal controls, and reviews of financial statements included in the Company's quarterly reports on Form 10-Q.

Audit related fees include services that are normally provided by the Company's independent auditors in connection with statutory and regulatory filings, such as consents and assistance with and review of documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Tax fees include professional services rendered for the preparation of the Company's federal and state corporate tax returns and supporting schedules as may be required by the Internal Revenue Service and applicable state taxing authorities. Tax fees also include other work directly affecting or supporting the payment of taxes, including planning and research of various tax issues.

**Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policy**

The Audit Committee has adopted a policy for the pre-approval of audit and permitted non-audit services provided by the Company's principal independent registered public accounting firm. The policy requires that all services provided by our principal independent registered public accounting firm to the Company, including audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services, must be pre-approved by the Committee. The pre-approval requirements do not prohibit day-to-day normal tax consulting services, which matters will not exceed \$10,000 in the aggregate.

The Audit Committee has determined that the provision of the non-audit services described above is compatible with maintaining PKF's independence.

**PART IV**

**Item 15 Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules**

(a) (1)	The following Financial Statements are filed as part of this report.	
		Page(s)
(i)	(a) Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	49
	(b) Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	50
(ii)	Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2008 and 2007	51
(iii)	Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006	52
(iv)	Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	53-54
(v)	Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	55
(vi)	Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	56-76
(a) (2)	The following Financial Statement Schedule is filed as part of this report:	
(i)	Schedule III Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation	77-80

All other schedules are omitted for the reason that they are not required, are not applicable, or the required information is set forth in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(a) (3)

The Exhibits set forth in the following index of Exhibits are filed as part of this Report.

Exhibit No.	Description
(2)	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of June 23, 2003. (incorporated by reference from the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 10, 2003, Registration No. 001-12690).
(3)	Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws:
(i)	Articles of Incorporation of UMH Properties, Inc., a Maryland corporation (incorporated by reference from the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 10, 2003, Registration No. 001-12690).
(ii)	Bylaws of UMH Properties, Inc. (incorporated by reference from the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 10, 2003, Registration No. 001-12690).
(iii)	Amendment to Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to the 8-K as filed by the Registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 3, 2006, Registration No. 001-12690).
(iv)	Amendment to Bylaws (incorporated by reference to the 8-K as filed by the Registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 22, 2008, Registration No. 001-12690).

Exhibit No.	Description
(10)	Material Contracts:
(i)	2003 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference from the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 10, 2003, Registration No. 001-12690).
(ii)	401(k) Plan Document and Adoption Agreement effective April 1, 1992 (incorporated by reference from the Company's 1992 Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 9, 1993).
(iii)	Employment Agreement with Mr. Eugene W. Landy dated December 14, 1993 (incorporated by reference from the Company's 1993 Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 28, 1994).
(iv)	Amendment to Employment Agreement with Mr. Eugene W. Landy effective January 1, 2004 (incorporated by reference from the Company's 2004 Form 10-K/A as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2005, Registration No. 001-12690).
(v)	Second Amendment to Employment Agreement of Eugene W. Landy, dated April 14, 2008. (incorporated by reference to the 8-K as filed by the Registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 16, 2008, Registration No. 001-12690).
(vi)	Employment Agreement with Mr. Samuel A. Landy effective January 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference from the Company's 2005 Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 9, 2006, Registration No. 001-12690).
(vii)	Employment Agreement with Mr. Samuel A. Landy effective January 1, 2009 (incorporated by reference to the 8-K as filed by the Registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 30, 2009, Registration No. 001-12690).
(viii)	Employment Agreement with Ms. Anna T. Chew effective January 1, 2006 (incorporated by reference from the Company's 2006 Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 13, 2007, Registration No. 001-12690).



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- (ix) Employment Agreement with Ms. Anna T. Chew effective January 1, 2009 (incorporated by reference to the 8-K as filed by the Registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 22, 2009, Registration No. 001-12690).
  
- (x) Employment Agreement with Ms. Allison Nagelberg effective January 1, 2007.

Exhibit No.	Description
(14)	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (incorporated by reference from the Company's 2003 Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 11, 2004, Registration No. 001-12690).
(21)	Subsidiaries of the Registrant:  The Company operates through eleven wholly-owned multiple Subsidiaries carrying on the same line of business. The parent company of these subsidiaries is the Registrant. The line of business is the operation of manufactured home communities.
(23.1)	Consent of Reznick Group.
(23.2)	Consent of PKF, Certified Public Accountants, A Professional Corporation.
(31.1)	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(31.2)	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(32)	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(99)	Audit Committee Charter, as amended January 16, 2008 (incorporated by reference from the Company's 2008 Definitive Proxy Statement (DEF 14A) as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 8, 2008, Registration No. 001-12690).

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

UMH Properties, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of UMH Properties, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company ) as of December 31, 2008 and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2008. Our audit also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)(2)(i). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). 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 audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of UMH Properties, Inc. at December 31, 2008, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 9, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

New York, New York  
March 9, 2009

/s/ PKF  
Certified Public Accountants  
A Professional Corporation

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

To the Board of Directors and

Shareholders of UMH Properties, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of UMH Properties, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. UMH Properties, Inc.'s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). 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 consolidated 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 UMH Properties, Inc. as of December 31, 2007, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Reznick Group, P.C.

Baltimore, Maryland

March 10, 2008



**UMH PROPERTIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

**DECEMBER 31, 2008 and 2007**

- ASSETS -	2008	2007
<b>INVESTMENT PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT</b>		
Land	\$ 13,300,614	\$ 13,300,614
Site and Land Improvements	88,926,418	84,949,200
Buildings and Improvements	3,990,275	3,924,696
Rental Homes and Accessories	15,814,192	14,206,317
Total Investment Property	122,031,499	116,380,827
Equipment and Vehicles	7,487,571	7,320,666
Total Investment Property and Equipment	129,519,070	123,701,493
Accumulated Depreciation	(53,111,822)	(49,449,373)
Net Investment Property and Equipment	76,407,248	74,252,120
<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,783,250	2,221,976
Securities Available for Sale	21,575,072	23,523,231
Inventory of Manufactured Homes	9,459,924	10,853,824
Notes and Other Receivables, net	22,597,670	20,756,996
Unamortized Financing Costs	670,783	541,360
Prepaid Expenses	479,363	574,759
Land Development Costs	3,966,015	3,779,197
Total Other Assets	61,532,077	62,251,343
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$137,939,325</b>	<b>\$136,503,463</b>
<b>- LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY -</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>		
<b>MORTGAGES PAYABLE</b>	<b>\$ 65,952,895</b>	<b>\$ 61,749,700</b>
<b>OTHER LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts Payable	614,252	613,339
Loans Payable	23,611,574	17,022,753

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Accrued Liabilities and Deposits	2,507,751	2,590,338
Tenant Security Deposits	531,153	532,200
Total Other Liabilities	27,264,730	20,758,630
Total Liabilities	93,217,625	82,508,330

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY:

Common Stock - \$.10 par value per share, 20,000,000 shares authorized; 11,021,734 and 10,737,206 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively	1,102,173	1,073,721
Excess Stock - \$.10 par value per share, 3,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding		