

APOGEE ENTERPRISES INC
 Form 4
 November 16, 2007

FORM 4 UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
 Washington, D.C. 20549

OMB APPROVAL

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Check this box if no longer subject to Section 16. Form 4 or Form 5 obligations may continue. See Instruction 1(b).

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
 PORTER JAMES S

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
 APOGEE ENTERPRISES INC
 [APOG]

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

(Last) (First) (Middle)
 7900 XERXES AVENUE
 SOUTH, SUITE 1800
 (Street)

3. Date of Earliest Transaction (Month/Day/Year)
 11/15/2007

____ Director _____ 10% Owner
 Officer (give title below) _____ Other (specify below)
 Chief Financial Officer

MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55431-1159

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
 Form filed by One Reporting Person
 Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

(City) (State) (Zip)

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Indirect Ownership (Instr. 4)
				(A) or (D) Code V Amount (D) Price			
Common Stock					57,961 ⁽¹⁾	D	
Common Stock					200	I	By Daughter
Common Stock					150	I	By Son
Common Stock					1,340 ⁽²⁾	I	401(K) Plan
Common Stock	11/15/2007		A ⁽³⁾	56 A \$ 23.0141	17,341	I	Partnership Plan Trust

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Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474
(9-02)

Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned
(e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3)	2. Conversion or Exercise Price of Derivative Security	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	4. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	5. Number of Derivative Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)	8. Price of Derivative Security (Instr. 5)	9. Number of Derivative Securities Beneficially Owned (Instr. 3 and 4)
				Code	V (A) (D)	Date Exercisable	Expiration Date	Title	Amount or Number of Shares

Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
PORTER JAMES S 7900 XERXES AVENUE SOUTH SUITE 1800 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55431-1159			Chief Financial Officer	

Signatures

/s/ Patricia A. Beithon, Attorney-in-Fact for James S. Porter
 11/15/2007
 **Signature of Reporting Person Date

Explanation of Responses:

- * If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, see Instruction 4(b)(v).
 - ** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. See 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).
- (1) Includes shares acquired under the ESPP as of 9/30/07, shares of restricted stock granted under the Partnership Plan, restricted stock awards under the Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan, performance shares and shares distributed from the Partnership Plan that are now directly owned.
- (2) Represents the approximate number of shares of common stock for which the Reporting Person has the right to direct the vote under the Apogee 401(k) Retirement Plan per the Trustee's 9/30/07 statement. Shares of common stock are not directly allocated to the Plan participants, but are instead held in a unitized fund consisting primarily of common stock and a small percentage of short-term investments. Participants acquire units in this fund.

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(3) Shares acquired pursuant to a dividend reinvestment feature of the Partnership Plan.

Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, *see* Instruction 6 for procedure.

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. ACE="Times New Roman" SIZE="2">Under FRS 4, capital instruments are classified as debt if they contain an obligation, including a contingent obligation, to transfer economic benefits to another party.

Issued financial instruments are classified as liabilities where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having a present obligation to either deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder. In the absence of such an obligation, the financial instrument is classified as equity.

The application of IFRS has resulted in certain funding instruments that were included in undated loan capital under UK GAAP being reclassified as equity from 1st January 2005. Where the instruments have been reclassified, they have been remeasured to net proceeds at the date of issue and the subsequent foreign currency movements have been eliminated.

(r) Loan impairment

Specific provisions are raised when the creditworthiness of a borrower has deteriorated such that the recovery of the whole or part of an outstanding advance is in serious doubt. Specific provisions are generally raised on an individual basis, although specific provisions may be raised on a portfolio basis for homogeneous assets and where statistical techniques are appropriate. General provisions are raised to cover losses which are judged to be present in loans and advances at the balance sheet date, but which have not been specifically identified as such.

If collection of interest is doubtful, it is credited to a suspense account and excluded from interest income in the profit and loss account. The suspense account in the balance sheet is netted against the relevant loan.

Impairment losses are recognised where there is evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition, and where these events have had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or portfolio of financial assets. Impairment of loans and receivables is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. Impairment is measured individually for assets that are individually significant and on a collective basis for portfolios with similar risk characteristics.

Under IFRS, all impairment allowances are calculated in the same manner and there is no distinction between general and specific provisions.

The overall change in the total level of credit impairment is not material. The application of IFRS has resulted in re-analysis of UK GAAP general and specific provisions into IFRS impairment allowances and the reallocation of impairment allowances within the businesses.

Interest on impaired loans is recognised using the original effective interest rate, being the rate used to discount the estimated future cash flows for the purpose of calculating impairment.

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APPENDIX B

Differences between UK GAAP and IFRS (continued)

UK GAAP

(s) Effective interest

Interest is recognised in the income statement as it accrues. Fee income relating to loans and advances is recognised so as to match the cost of providing a continuing service, together with a reasonable profit margin. Where fees are charged in lieu of interest, it is recognised as interest receivable on a level yield basis over the life of the advance. Costs associated with the acquisition of financial assets are either spread over the anticipated life of the loans or recognised as incurred, depending on the nature of the cost.

(t) Insurance contracts

Certain products offered to institutional pension funds are accounted for as investment products when the substance of the investment is that of managed funds. The assets and related liabilities are excluded from the consolidated balance sheet in order to reflect this substance.

IFRS

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability (or group of assets and liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the expected future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument, or when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the instrument. The method results in all fees relating to the origination or settlement of the loan that are in the nature of interest and all direct and incremental costs associated with origination being recognised over the expected life of the loan. The application of the method has the effect of recognising income (or expense) receivable (or payable) on an instrument evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or repayment.

From 1st January 2005, life assurance products are divided into investment contracts and insurance contracts. Investment contracts are accounted for under IAS 39 and insurance contracts are accounted for under the Modified Statutory Solvency Basis. The income and expense and assets and liabilities that arise on the investment contracts are presented separately from those arising under insurance contracts.

Where the legal form of the asset management products offered to institutional pension funds is an insurance contract, the assets and corresponding liabilities associated with these products are recorded on the balance sheet as investment contracts.

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APPENDIX B

Differences between UK GAAP and IFRS (continued)

UK GAAP

(u) Derecognition and financial liabilities

Under FRS 5, a liability is derecognised if an entity's obligation to transfer economic benefits is satisfied, removed or is no longer likely to occur.

IFRS

A financial liability is extinguished when and only when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires. A financial asset can be removed from the balance sheet only where the derecognition conditions have been met, including a requirement to continue to recognise financial assets only to the extent of any continuing involvement in them after the transfer.

The application of IFRS has resulted in certain customer accounts being remeasured as at 1st January 2005 to reflect the entire legal obligation. In addition, certain customer loyalty provisions, which meet the definition of financial liabilities, have been re-classified from provisions to financial liabilities and re-measured accordingly.

Certain securitisation structures that qualified for linked presentation under UK GAAP in 2004, and which were presented on a gross basis under IFRS in 2004, qualified for derecognition on a continuing involvement basis under IFRS from 1st January 2005 and have been substantially removed from the balance sheet from that date.