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

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2009

Commission File Number 001-34257

UNITED FIRE & CASUALTY COMPANY
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Iowa	42-0644327
(State of Incorporation)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

118 Second Avenue, S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52407
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (319) 399-5700

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES ☒ NO ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

YES ☐ NO ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐

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

YES ☐ NO ☒

As of July 28, 2009, 26,591,951 shares of common stock were outstanding.

United Fire & Casualty Company and Subsidiaries
Index to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q
June 30, 2009

FORWARD−LOOKING INFORMATION

It is important to note that our actual results could differ materially from those projected in our forward-looking statements. Information concerning factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements is contained in Part I, Item 2 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and Part II, Item 1A “Risk Factors.”

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

United Fire & Casualty Company and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data and Number of Shares)		June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008
ASSETS		**(unaudited)**		
Investments				
Fixed maturities				
Held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (fair value $12,541 in 2009 and $15,146 in 2008)	**$**	**12,513**	$	15,177
Available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost $1,998,786 in 2009 and $1,942,466 in 2008)		**2,028,801**		1,898,569
Equity securities, at fair value (cost $55,449 in 2009 and $66,246 in 2008)		**107,674**		120,985
Trading securities, at fair value (amortized cost $11,091 in 2009 and $8,713 in 2008)		**11,247**		8,055
Mortgage loans		**7,579**		7,821
Policy loans		**7,705**		7,808
Other long-term investments		**13,686**		11,216
Short-term investments		**13,715**		26,142
	$	**2,202,920**	$	2,095,773
Cash and cash equivalents	**$**	**152,973**	$	109,582
Accrued investment income		**28,861**		27,849
Premiums receivable		**153,980**		134,295
Deferred policy acquisition costs		**121,587**		158,265
Property and equipment (primarily land and buildings, at cost, less accumulated depreciation of $29,283 in 2009 and $27,994 in 2008)		**18,081**		15,275
Reinsurance receivables and recoverables		**53,050**		60,275
Prepaid reinsurance premiums		**1,854**		1,559
Income taxes receivable		**16,633**		26,974
Deferred income taxes		**6,723**		8,297
Other assets		**49,527**		48,986
TOTAL ASSETS	**$**	**2,806,189**	$	2,687,130
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Liabilities				
Future policy benefits and losses, claims and loss settlement expenses				
Property and casualty insurance	**$**	**592,853**	$	586,109
Life insurance		**1,248,442**		1,167,665
Unearned premiums		**233,531**		216,966
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		**78,180**		74,649
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$**	**2,153,006**	$	2,045,389
Stockholders' Equity				
Common stock, $3.33 1/3 par value; authorized 75,000,000 shares; 26,591,951 and 26,624,086 shares issued and outstanding in 2009 and 2008, respectively	**$**	**88,640**	$	88,747
Additional paid-in capital		**139,343**		138,511
Retained earnings		**400,588**		410,634
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax		**24,612**		3,849
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	**$**	**653,183**	$	641,741
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	**$**	**2,806,189**	$	2,687,130

The Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

United Fire & Casualty Company and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)

(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data and Number of Shares)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2009	Three Months Ended June 30, 2008	Six Months Ended June 30, 2009	Six Months Ended June 30, 2008
Revenues				
Net premiums earned	**$ 119,671**	$ 123,274	**$ 237,992**	$ 246,217
Investment income, net of investment expenses	**27,359**	27,844	**50,630**	55,899
Realized investment gains (losses)	**(13,153)**	944	**(16,641)**	(210)
Other income	**169**	184	**328**	383
	$ 134,046	$ 152,246	**$ 272,309**	$ 302,289
Benefits, Losses and Expenses				
Losses and loss settlement expenses	**$ 90,558**	$ 100,707	**$ 176,636**	$ 168,189
Future policy benefits	**5,874**	5,360	**9,262**	11,206
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	**28,795**	32,029	**58,201**	64,555
Other underwriting expenses	**9,970**	5,568	**18,456**	12,488
Disaster charges and other related expenses, net of recoveries	**(188)**	3,753	**(546)**	3,753
Interest on policyholders' accounts	**10,397**	10,217	**20,169**	20,663
	$ 145,406	$ 157,634	**$ 282,178**	$ 280,854
Income (loss) before income taxes	**$ (11,360)**	$ (5,388)	**$ (9,869)**	$ 21,435
Federal income tax expense (benefit)	**(6,026)**	(3,865)	**(7,805)**	2,831
Net Income (Loss)	**$ (5,334)**	$ (1,523)	**$ (2,064)**	$ 18,604
Weighted average common shares outstanding	**26,591,777**	27,153,114	**26,602,518**	27,171,955
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	**$ (0.20)**	$ (0.06)	**$ (0.08)**	$ 0.68
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	**$ (0.20)**	$ (0.06)	**$ (0.08)**	$ 0.68
Cash dividends declared per common share	**$ 0.15**	$ 0.15	**$ 0.30**	$ 0.30

The Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

United Fire & Casualty Company and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In Thousands Except Number of Shares)	**2009**	2008
Common stock		
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 88,747**	$ 90,653
Shares repurchased (33,300 in 2009 and 174,564 in 2008)	**(111)**	(582)
Shares issued for stock-based awards (1,165 in 2009 and 7,120 in 2008)	**4**	24
Balance, end of period	**$ 88,640**	$ 90,095
Additional paid-in capital		
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 138,511**	$ 149,511
Compensation expense and related tax benefit for stock-based award grants	**1,244**	861
Shares repurchased	**(427)**	(4,648)
Shares issued for stock-based awards	**15**	111
Balance, end of period	**$ 139,343**	$ 145,835
Retained earnings		
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 410,634**	$ 439,860
Net income (loss)	**(2,064)**	18,604
Dividends on common stock ($0.15 per share in 2009 and 2008)	**(7,982)**	(8,163)
Balance, end of period	**$ 400,588**	$ 450,301
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax		
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 3,849**	$ 71,473
Change in net unrealized appreciation (1)	**19,973**	(31,704)
Change in underfunded status of employee benefit plans (2)	**790**	425
Balance, end of period	**$ 24,612**	$ 40,194
Summary of changes		
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 641,741**	$ 751,497
Net income (loss)	**(2,064)**	18,604
All other changes in stockholders' equity accounts	**13,506**	(43,676)
Balance, end of period	**$ 653,183**	$ 726,425

(1) The change in net unrealized appreciation is net of reclassification adjustments and income taxes.
(2) The recognition of the underfunded status of employee benefit plans is net of income taxes.

The Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

United Fire & Casualty Company and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

(In Thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2009	2008
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	**$ (2,064)**	$ 18,604
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Net bond premium accretion	**1,548**	1,389
Depreciation and amortization	**1,805**	1,718
Stock-based compensation expense	**1,267**	824
Realized investment losses	**16,641**	210
Net cash flows from trading investments	**(2,352)**	1,384
Deferred income tax benefit	**(9,673)**	(2,165)
Changes in:		
Accrued investment income	**(1,012)**	355
Premiums receivable	**(19,685)**	(36,474)
Deferred policy acquisition costs	**(3,992)**	(923)
Reinsurance receivables	**7,225**	(3,065)
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	**(295)**	627
Income taxes receivable (payable)	**10,341**	(5,396)
Other assets	**(541)**	(30,801)
Future policy benefits and losses, claims and loss settlement expenses	**15,274**	47,043
Unearned premiums	**16,565**	15,235
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	**4,746**	5,655
Deferred income taxes	**-**	(548)
Other, net	**953**	2,249
Total adjustments	**$ 38,815**	$ (2,683)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**$ 36,751**	$ 15,921
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale investments	**$ 8,360**	$ 920
Proceeds from call and maturity of held-to-maturity investments	**2,675**	9,550
Proceeds from call and maturity of available-for-sale investments	**177,632**	233,587
Proceeds from short-term and other investments	**17,925**	54,840
Purchase of available-for-sale investments	**(251,479)**	(352,123)
Purchase of short-term and other investments	**(7,534)**	(50,263)
Net purchases and sales of property and equipment	**(4,662)**	(401)
Net cash used in investing activities	**$ (57,083)**	$ (103,890)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Policyholders' account balances		
Deposits to investment and universal life contracts	**$ 163,857**	$ 88,928
Withdrawals from investment and universal life contracts	**(91,610)**	(102,970)
Payment of cash dividends	**(7,982)**	(8,163)
Repurchase of common stock	**(538)**	(5,229)
Issuance of common stock	**19**	118
Tax benefit (expense) from issuance of common stock	**(23)**	37
Net cash provided by (used in) by financing activities	**$ 63,723**	$ (27,279)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**$ 43,391**	$ (115,248)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	**109,582**	252,565
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	**$ 152,973**	$ 137,317

The Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

United Fire & Casualty Company and Subsidiaries
Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The terms "United Fire," "we," "us," or "our" refer to United Fire & Casualty Company or United Fire & Casualty Company and its consolidated subsidiaries and affiliate, as the context requires. In the opinion of the management of United Fire, the accompanying unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements contain all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The results reported for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for the year. The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. The review report of Ernst & Young LLP as of and for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009, accompanies the unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 1 of Part I.

We maintain our records in conformity with the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the insurance departments of the states in which we are domiciled. To the extent that certain of these practices differ from U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), we have made adjustments to present the accompanying unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The financial statement categories that are most dependent on management estimates and assumptions include investments, deferred policy acquisition costs, and future policy benefits and losses, claims and loss settlement expenses.

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash, money market accounts and non-negotiable certificates of deposit with original maturities of three months or less. We made payments for income taxes of $1.8 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009, compared to $13.8 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008. We made no significant payments of interest for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, other than interest credited to policyholders' accounts.

Income Taxes

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2009, we reported a federal income tax benefit of $7.8 million, compared to federal income tax expense of $2.8 million at an effective tax rate of 13.2 percent for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008. Our effective tax rate differs from the federal statutory rate of 35.0 percent due principally to the effect of tax-exempt municipal bond interest income and non-taxable dividend income. In 2008, an adjustment to the valuation allowance on our deferred tax assets contributed to a further reduction in our effective tax rate.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state jurisdictions. We are no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examination by tax authorities for years before 2004 and state income tax examination for years before 2003. There are no ongoing examinations of income tax returns by federal or state tax authorities.

Contingent Liabilities

We have been named as a defendant in various lawsuits, including actions seeking certification from the court to proceed as a class action suit and actions filed by individual policyholders, relating to disputes arising from damages that occurred as a result of Hurricane Katrina in 2005. As of June 30, 2009, there were in excess of 300 individual policyholder cases pending, and an additional 11 class action cases pending. These cases have been filed in Louisiana state courts and federal district courts and involve, among other claims, disputes as to the amount of reimbursable claims in particular cases, as well as the scope of insurance coverage under homeowners and commercial property policies due to flooding, civil authority actions, loss of use and business interruption. Certain of these cases also claim a breach of duty of good faith or violations of Louisiana insurance claims-handling laws or regulations and involve claims for punitive or exemplary damages. Other cases claim that under Louisiana's so-called "Valued Policy Law," the insurers must pay the total insured value of a home that is totally destroyed if any portion of such damage was caused by a covered peril, even if the principal cause of the loss was an excluded peril. Other cases challenge the scope or enforceability of the water damage exclusion in the policies.

Several actions pending against various insurers, including us, were consolidated for purposes of pretrial discovery and motion practice under the caption In re Katrina Canal Breaches Consolidated Litigation, Civil Action No. 05-4182 in the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana. The Federal trial court recently ruled that certification of policyholder claims as a class would be inappropriate, but this decision may be appealed. Lafayette Insurance Company, as a Louisiana domiciled insurance company, is subject to jurisdiction in state court, and this ruling will not be determinative of class certification decisions in those state court suits seeking class certification.

In light of an April 8, 2008 Louisiana Supreme Court decision finding that flood damage was clearly excluded from coverage, state and federal courts have been reviewing the pending lawsuits seeking class certification and other pending lawsuits in order to expedite pre-trial discovery and to move the cases towards trial.

In June 2008, a commercial policyholder was awarded approximately $21.0 million in additional Hurricane Katrina damages by a Federal Court jury sitting in New Orleans. The claims associated with this litigation represent what we consider to be our single largest exposure as a result of that hurricane. In response to this verdict, we recorded an incurred loss, net of excess of loss of reinsurance, of $10.8 million in 2008. However, we have filed an appeal of this verdict, as we believe that the award includes damages that were attributable to flooding (and thus excluded from coverage) and that there were other errors at trial prejudicial to us. According to Louisiana law we were required to place $29.0 million on deposit with the State of Louisiana for this case while we pursue an appeal. This appeal remains pending as of June 30, 2009.

In July 2008, Lafayette Insurance Company participated in a hearing in St Bernard Parish, Louisiana after which the court entered an order certifying a class defined as all Lafayette Insurance Company personal lines policyholders within an eight parish area in and around New Orleans who sustained wind damage as a result of Hurricane Katrina and whose claim was at least partially denied or misadjusted. We have appealed this order as we feel it is not supported by the evidence. We expect the appeal process to take many additional months.

We intend to continue to defend the cases related to losses incurred as a consequence of Hurricane Katrina. We have established our loss and loss settlement expense reserves on the assumption that the application of the Valued Policy Law will not result in our having to pay damages for perils not otherwise covered. We believe that, in the aggregate, these reserves should be adequate. However, our evaluation of these claims and the adequacy of recorded reserves may change if we encounter adverse developments in the further defense of these claims.

We consider all of our other litigation pending as of June 30, 2009 to be ordinary, routine, and incidental to our business.

Securities Lending

We participate in a securities lending program, which generates net investment income and discounts other investment fees we are charged, by lending certain investments to other institutions for short periods of time. Borrowers of these securities must deposit and maintain, at all times, collateral in the form of cash or U.S. Treasury securities with the Northern Trust Corporation (“Northern Trust”), the third-party custodian, equal to at least 102% of the market value of the securities loaned plus accrued interest. If a borrower fails to return the borrowed security, Northern Trust will use the collateral to purchase the same or similar security as a replacement for the borrowed security that was not returned by the borrower. However, we would receive the collateral in place of the borrowed security if Northern Trust is unable to purchase the same or similar security.

All collateral is held by Northern Trust. We have the right to access the collateral only if the institution borrowing our securities is in default under the lending agreement. Therefore, we do not recognize the receipt of the collateral held by Northern Trust or the obligation to return the collateral at the conclusion of the lending agreement in our Consolidated Financial Statements. We also maintain effective control of the loaned securities and have the right and ability to redeem the securities loaned on short notice. Therefore, we continue to classify these securities as invested assets in our Consolidated Financial Statements. At June 30, 2009, we had securities totaling $67.9 million on loan under the program.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Adopted Accounting Standards

SFAS No. 141(R), “Business Combinations”

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 141(R), “Business Combinations,” a replacement of SFAS No. 141, “Business Combinations.” SFAS No. 141(R) provides revised guidance on how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. In addition, SFAS No. 141(R) provides revised guidance on the recognition and measurement of goodwill, as well as guidance specific to the recognition, classification, and measurement of assets and liabilities related to insurance and reinsurance contracts acquired in a business combination. We will apply the provisions of SFAS No. 141(R) prospectively to business combinations occurring on or after January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) did not have any impact on the amounts reported in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

SFAS No. 165, “Subsequent Events”

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, “Subsequent Events,” which establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued. SFAS No. 165 is effective for interim or annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. We evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after June 30, 2009 through July 31, 2009, the date on which our interim Consolidated Financial Statements are filed, for potential recognition and/or disclosure in our Consolidated Financial Statements. We did not identify any material subsequent events during this period.

FSP SFAS No. 157-4, "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly"

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") SFAS No. 157-4, "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly." Under FSP SFAS No. 157-4, transactions or quoted prices may not accurately reflect fair value if an entity determines that there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or the liability in relation to the normal market activity for the asset or liability (or similar assets or liabilities). In addition, if there is evidence that the transaction for the asset or liability is not orderly, the entity shall place little, if any weight on that transaction price as an indicator of fair value. FSP SFAS No. 157-4 is effective for periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption of FSP SFAS No. 157-4 did not have any impact on the amounts reported in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

FSP SFAS No. 115-2 and SFAS No. 124-2, "Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments"

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 115-2 and SFAS No. 124-2, "Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments" ("FSP SFAS No. 115-2"). FSP SFAS No. 115-2 provides new guidance on the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments ("OTTI") for fixed maturity securities that are classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity and replaces the current requirement that an entity have the positive intent and ability to hold an impaired security until recovery of its amortized cost basis in order to conclude an impairment was not other-than-temporary with the requirement that management not intend to sell the impaired security and that it is more likely than not it will not be required to sell the impaired security before the recovery of its amortized cost basis. If management concludes a security is other-than-temporarily impaired, FSP SFAS No. 115-2 requires that the difference between the fair value and the amortized cost of the security be presented as an OTTI realized loss with an offset for any noncredit-related loss component of the OTTI realized loss to be recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income. Accordingly, only the credit loss component will have an impact on earnings for the reporting period.

We have analyzed all fixed maturity securities held in our investment portfolio at June 30, 2009, that were deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired in the current (or prior) period to determine whether any portion of the OTTI realized loss should be reclassified and reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Our analysis indicated that, in all instances, the recognition of the OTTI realized loss was the result of the deterioration in credit quality of the issuer of the underlying security, which corresponded to the bankruptcy of the issuer for the majority of securities. As such, the amount of OTTI realized loss recorded for these securities was properly recognized in current (or prior) period earnings.

FSP SFAS No. 115-2 also requires extensive disclosures for both fixed maturity securities and equity securities on an interim and annual basis to provide further disaggregated information as well as information about how the credit loss component of the OTTI realized loss was determined along with a roll forward of such amount for each reporting period. FSP SFAS No. 115-2 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption of FSP SFAS No. 115-2 did not have any impact on our financial position or results of operations.

FSP SFAS No. 107-1 and APB No. 28-1, "Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments"

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 107-1 and Accounting Principles Board ("APB") No. 28-1, "Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" ("FSP SFAS No. 107-1"). FSP SFAS No. 107-1 amends SFAS No. 107, "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments," to require fair value of financial instrument disclosure in interim financial statements and amends APB No. 28, "Interim Financial Reporting," to require those disclosures in all interim financial statements. The provisions of FSP SFAS No. 107-1 are effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption of FSP SFAS No. 107-1 did not have any impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Pending Accounting Standards

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles – a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162." SFAS No. 168 will become the source of authoritative GAAP recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. On the effective date of SFAS No. 168, the Codification will supersede all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other nongrandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification will become nonauthoritative. SFAS No. 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 168 to have any impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

FSP SFAS No. 132(R)-1, "Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets"

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 132(R)-1, "Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets." FSP SFAS No. 132(R)-1 requires an employer to provide certain disclosures about the assets held by its defined benefit pension or other postretirement plans. The required disclosures include the investment policies and strategies of the plans, the fair value of the major categories of plan assets, the inputs and valuation techniques used to develop fair value measurements and a description of significant concentrations of risk in plan assets. FSP SFAS No. 132(R)-1 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 132(R)-1 to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

.**NOTE 2.** SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS

A reconciliation of the amortized cost (cost for equity securities) to fair value of investments in held-to-maturity and available-for-sale fixed maturity and equity securities as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, is as follows:

June 30, 2009	(Dollars in Thousands)			
	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Appreciation	Gross Unrealized Depreciation	Fair Value
HELD-TO-MATURITY				
Fixed maturities				
Bonds				
United States government				
Collateralized mortgage obligations	$ 1,427	$ 45	$ -	$ 1,472
Mortgage-backed securities	575	59	-	634
States, municipalities and political subdivisions				
General obligations	1,803	29	13	1,819
Special revenue	8,708	164	256	8,616
Total Held-to-Maturity Fixed Maturities	$ 12,513	$ 297	$ 269	$ 12,541
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE				
Fixed maturities				
Bonds				
United States government				
Collateralized mortgage obligations	$ 17,368	$ 1,526	$ -	$ 18,894
Mortgage-backed securities	2	-	-	2
US Treasury	28,215	734	55	28,894
Agency	30,024	127	112	30,039
States, municipalities and political subdivisions				
General obligations	372,926	13,588	680	385,834
Special revenue	222,025	5,521	1,862	225,684
Foreign bonds				
Canadian	40,114	1,614	607	41,121
Other foreign	59,926	1,775	517	61,184
Public utilities				
Electric	229,390	6,762	1,655	234,497
Natural gas	55,061	1,810	2	56,869
Other	3,913	175	11	4,077
Corporate bonds				
Bank, trust and insurance companies	298,093	4,803	16,889	286,007
Transportation	30,497	1,113	88	31,522
Energy	128,404	3,565	464	131,505
Technology	87,526	3,526	626	90,426
Basic industry	96,371	2,112	1,373	97,110
Credit cyclicals	65,857	1,702	784	66,775
Other	233,074	8,707	3,420	238,361
Total Available-For-Sale Fixed Maturities	$ 1,998,786	$ 59,160	$ 29,145	$ 2,028,801
Equity securities				
Common stocks				
Public utilities				
Electric	$ 6,646	$ 2,655	$ 494	$ 8,807
Natural gas	838	547	-	1,385
Other	2	-	-	2
Bank, trust and insurance companies				
Banks	6,684	21,464	325	27,823
Insurance	3,129	7,340	159	10,310
Other	139	360	-	499
All other common stocks				
Transportation	189	1,150	107	1,232
Energy	4,903	3,598	57	8,444
Technology	9,110	3,703	1,257	11,556
Basic industry	7,156	2,756	324	9,588
Credit cyclicals	2,680	312	-	2,992
Other	12,512	12,047	253	24,306
Nonredeemable preferred stocks	1,461	-	731	730
Total Available-for-Sale Equity Securities	$ 55,449	$ 55,932	$ 3,707	$ 107,674
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	$ 2,054,235	$ 115,092	$ 32,852	$ 2,136,475

December 31, 2008	(Dollars in Thousands)			
	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Appreciation	Gross Unrealized Depreciation	Fair Value
HELD-TO-MATURITY				
Fixed maturities				
Bonds				
United States government				
Collateralized mortgage obligations	$ 1,900	$ 51	$ -	$ 1,951
Mortgage-backed securities	641	58	-	699
States, municipalities and political subdivisions				
General obligations	2,281	35	-	2,316
Special revenue	9,290	208	270	9,228
All other corporate bonds	1,065	-	113	952
Total Held-to-Maturity Fixed Maturities	$ 15,177	$ 352	$ 383	$ 15,146
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE				
Fixed maturities				
Bonds				
United States government				
Collateralized mortgage obligations	$ 17,368	$ 1,023	$ -	$ 18,391
Mortgage-backed securities	3	-	-	3
US Treasury	25,333	1,258	-	26,591
Agency	99,814	269	233	99,850
States, municipalities and political subdivisions				
General obligations	367,370	10,122	821	376,671
Special revenue	225,069	4,538	2,491	227,116
Foreign bonds				
Canadian	33,046	349	2,245	31,150
Other foreign	47,363	525	1,335	46,553
Public utilities				
Electric	201,847	1,386	6,798	196,435
Natural gas	54,327	587	731	54,183
Other	4,213	484	2	4,695
Corporate bonds				
Bank, trust and insurance companies	318,964	1,209	28,818	291,355
Transportation	29,291	205	486	29,010
Energy	90,211	1,017	2,362	88,866
Technology	73,707	1,205	2,388	72,524
Basic industry	85,517	519	3,519	82,517
Credit cyclicals	56,979	368	5,394	51,953
Other	212,044	2,861	14,199	200,706
Total Available-For-Sale Fixed Maturities	$ 1,942,466	$ 27,925	$ 71,822	$ 1,898,569
Equity securities				
Common stocks				
Public utilities				
Electric	$ 7,681	$ 2,501	$ 376	$ 9,806
Natural gas	838	552	-	1,390
Other	2	2	-	4
Bank, trust and insurance companies				
Banks	7,166	28,274	-	35,440
Insurance	4,234	9,802	35	14,001
Other	139	335	-	474
All other common stocks				
Transportation	189	1,185	-	1,374
Energy	5,057	3,640	1,067	7,630
Technology	8,706	2,991	750	10,947
Basic industry	11,674	1,775	3,055	10,394
Credit cyclicals	5,959	388	2,372	3,975
Other	13,140	13,671	1,946	24,865
Nonredeemable preferred stocks	1,461	-	776	685
Total Available-for-Sale Equity Securities	$ 66,246	$ 65,116	$ 10,377	$ 120,985
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	$ 2,008,712	$ 93,041	$ 82,199	$ 2,019,554

The amortized cost and fair value of held-to-maturity, available-for-sale and trading securities at June 30, 2009, by contractual maturity, are shown in the following table. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(Dollars in Thousands)	Held-To-Maturity		Available-For-Sale		Trading	
June 30, 2009	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 641	$ 647	$ 185,545	$ 187,018	$ -	$ -
Due after one year through five years	4,894	5,013	1,006,778	1,027,497	4,482	4,741
Due after five years through 10 years	4,976	4,775	636,434	639,940	-	-
Due after 10 years	-	-	152,659	155,450	6,609	6,506
Mortgage-backed securities	575	634	2	2	-	-
Collateralized mortgage obligations	1,427	1,472	17,368	18,894	-	-
	$ 12,513	$ 12,541	$ 1,998,786	$ 2,028,801	$ 11,091	$ 11,247

Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities for the three-months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, were $.3 million and $.9 million, respectively. Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities for the six-months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, were $8.4 million and $.9 million, respectively. There were no gross gains for the three-and six-months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Gross losses for the three-months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, were $.3 million and $.1 million, respectively. Gross losses for the six-months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, were $.4 million and $.1 million, respectively.

Our investment portfolio includes trading securities with embedded derivatives. These securities, which are primarily convertible redeemable preferred debt securities, are recorded at fair value. Income or loss, including the change in the fair value of these trading securities, is recognized currently in earnings as a component of realized investment gains and losses. Our portfolio of trading securities had a fair value of $11.2 million at June 30, 2009 and $8.1 million at December 31, 2008. In both the three- and six-months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we had no additional gross gains or losses attributable to the change in fair value of trading securities still held at June 30, 2009 and 2008.

There were no sales of held-to-maturity securities during the three- and six-months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

The cost of investments sold is determined by the specific identification method. A summary of net realized investment gains (losses) resulting from sales, calls and other-than-temporary impairments, is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		**Six Months Ended June 30,**	
(In Thousands)	**2009**	2008	**2009**	2008
Net realized investment gains (losses)				
Fixed maturities	**$ (2,222)**	$ (260)	**$ (5,500)**	$ (1,523)
Equity securities	**(11,472)**	89	**(11,982)**	691
Trading securities	**541**	1,115	**838**	622
Short-term investments	**-**	-	**3**	-
Total realized investment gains (losses)	**$ (13,153)**	$ 944	**$ (16,641)**	$ (210)

A summary of net changes in unrealized investment appreciation, less applicable income taxes, is as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In Thousands)	**2009**	2008
Net changes in unrealized investment appreciation		
Available-for-sale fixed maturities and equity securities	**$ 71,398**	$ (62,486)
Deferred policy acquisition costs	**(40,670)**	13,697
Income tax effect	**(10,755)**	17,085
Change in net unrealized appreciation	**$ 19,973**	$ (31,704)

We continually monitor the difference between our cost basis and the estimated fair value of our investments. Our accounting policy for impairment recognition requires that other-than-temporary impairment charges be recorded when we determine that it is more likely than not that we will be unable to recover the entire amortized cost of the fixed maturity security, or that the anticipated recovery in fair value of the equity security will not occur in a reasonable amount of time. Impairment charges on investments are recorded based on the fair value of the investments at the measurement date. Factors considered in evaluating whether a decline in value is other-than-temporary include: the length of time and the extent to which fair value has been less than cost; the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer; and we have no intent to sell or requirement to sell the investment.

The following pages present a summary of fixed maturity and equity securities that were in an unrealized loss position at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

We believe the deterioration in value of our fixed maturity portfolio is primarily attributable to changes in market interest rates and not the credit quality of the issuer. We have no intent to sell and it is not more likely than not we will be required to sell the securities until such time as the value recovers or the securities mature.

We attribute the deterioration in value of our equity security portfolio to the current economic conditions that resulted in market volatility in the first six months of 2009 and not to an explicit matter impacting the financial position of the underlying companies in which we are invested. We have evaluated the unrealized losses reported for all of our equity securities at June 30, 2009, and have concluded that the duration and severity of these losses do not warrant the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment charge at June 30, 2009. Specifically, the unrealized losses reported for individual securities that have been in an unrealized loss position for greater than 12 months has fluctuated significantly during 2009. Our largest unrealized loss greater than 12 months on an individual security at June 30, 2009 was $.2 million. We have no intention to sell any of these securities prior to a recovery in value, but will continue to monitor the fair value reported for these securities as part of our overall process to evaluate investments for other-than-temporary impairment recognition.

(Dollars in Thousands) June 30, 2009	Less than 12 months			12 months or longer			Total	
Type of Investment	Number of Issues	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Depreciation	Number of Issues	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Depreciation	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Depreciation
HELD-TO-MATURITY								
Fixed maturities								
Bonds								
States, municipalities and political subdivisions								
General obligations	**1**	**291**	**13**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**291**	**13**
Special revenue	**1**	**1,918**	**45**	**1**	**767**	**211**	**2,685**	**256**
Total Held-to-Maturity Fixed Maturities	**2**	**2,209**	**58**	**1**	**767**	**211**	**2,976**	**269**
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE								
Fixed maturities								
Bonds								
United States government								
US Treasury	**2**	**3,429**	**55**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,429**	**55**
Agency	**4**	**12,888**	**112**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,888**	**112**
States, municipalities and political subdivisions								
General obligations	**15**	**12,192**	**105**	**16**	**12,951**	**575**	**25,143**	**680**
Special revenue	**21**	**22,964**	**817**	**23**	**21,512**	**1,045**	**44,476**	**1,862**
Foreign bonds								
Canadian	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**7,221**	**607**	**7,221**	**607**
Other foreign	**4**	**11,179**	**517**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,179**	**517**
Public utilities								
Electric	**13**	**35,102**	**976**	**6**	**22,868**	**679**	**57,970**	**1,655**
Natural gas	**1**	**995**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**995**	**2**
Other	**2**	**928**	**11**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**928**	**11**
Corporate bonds								
Bank, trust and insurance	**23**	**64,118**	**5,340**	**37**	**102,070**	**11,549**	**166,188**	**16,889**
Transportation	**1**	**1,251**	**39**	**1**	**1,970**	**49**	**3,221**	**88**
Energy	**3**	**8,758**	**230**	**4**	**11,726**	**234**	**20,484**	**464**
Technology	**2**	**6,271**	**7**	**3**	**6,247**	**619**	**12,518**	**626**
Basic industry	**8**	**23,659**	**1,100**	**4**	**12,734**	**273**	**36,393**	**1,373**
Credit cyclicals	**3**	**11,542**	**532**	**3**	**7,476**	**252**	**19,018**	**784**
Other	**5**	**11,573**	**432**	**8**	**31,249**	**2,988**	**42,822**	**3,420**
Total Available-For-Sale Fixed Maturities	**107**	**226,849**	**10,275**	**107**	**238,024**	**18,870**	**464,873**	**29,145**
Equity securities								
Common stocks								
Public utilities								
Electric	**10**	**2,025**	**411**	**5**	**368**	**83**	**2,393**	**494**
Bank, trust and insurance companies								
Banks	**2**	**624**	**183**	**1**	**150**	**142**	**774**	**325**
Insurance	**3**	**521**	**118**	**2**	**122**	**41**	**643**	**159**
All other common stock								
Transportation	**15**	**44**	**107**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**44**	**107**
Energy	**2**	**155**	**57**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**155**	**57**
Technology	**49**	**2,681**	**993**	**8**	**354**	**264**	**3,035**	**1,257**
Basic industry	**6**	**1,652**	**324**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1,652**	**324**
Other	**6**	**2,512**	**169**	**16**	**241**	**84**	**2,753**	**253**
Nonredeemable preferred stocks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5**	**730**	**731**	**730**	**731**
Total Available-for-Sale Equity Securities	**93**	**10,214**	**2,362**	**38**	**1,965**	**1,345**	**12,179**	**3,707**
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	**200**	**237,063**	**12,637**	**145**	**239,989**	**20,215**	**477,052**	**32,852**
Total	**202**	**239,272**	**12,695**	**146**	**240,756**	**20,426**	**480,028**	**33,121**

(Dollars in Thousands) December 31, 2008	Less than 12 months			12 months or longer			Total	
Type of Investment	Number of Issues	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Depreciation	Number of Issues	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Depreciation	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Depreciation
HELD-TO-MATURITY								
Fixed maturities								
Bonds								
States, municipalities and political subdivisions								
Special revenue	-	-	-	1	704	270	704	270
Corporate bonds								
All other corporate bonds								
Other	6	952	113	-	-	-	952	113
Total Held-to-Maturity Fixed Maturities	6	952	113	1	704	270	1,656	383
AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE								
Fixed maturities								
Bonds								
United States government								
Agency	3	11,906	178	1	8,072	55	19,978	233
States, municipalities and political subdivisions								
General obligations	32	27,912	539	10	7,432	282	35,344	821
Special revenue	43	46,904	1,338	15	14,581	1,153	61,485	2,491
Foreign bonds								
Canadian	9	26,402	1,315	1	2,797	930	29,199	2,245
Other foreign	9	30,076	1,335	-	-	-	30,076	1,335
Public utilities								
Electric	33	112,462	4,375	6	24,123	2,423	136,585	6,798
Natural gas	8	25,533	731	-	-	-	25,533	731
Other	1	356	2	-	-	-	356	2
Corporate bonds								
Bank, trust and insurance	47	149,356	11,378	28	78,755	17,440	228,111	28,818
Transportation	7	18,823	486	-	-	-	18,823	486
Energy	16	47,647	2,362	-	-	-	47,647	2,362
Technology	12	39,420	1,344	1	3,790	1,044	43,210	2,388
Basic industry	19	51,424	3,494	1	975	25	52,399	3,519
Credit cyclicals	10	41,770	4,691	1	3,030	703	44,800	5,394
Other	30	96,310	6,026	8	19,120	8,173	115,430	14,199
Total Available-For-Sale Fixed Maturities	279	726,301	39,594	72	162,675	32,228	888,976	71,822
Equity securities								
Public utilities								
Electric	1	535	100	2	382	276	917	376
Banks								
Insurance		-	-	2	422	35	422	35
All other common stock								
Energy	2	2,328	1,067	-	-	-	2,328	1,067
Technology	5	3,836	750	-	-	-	3,836	750
Basic industry	4	4,481	3,055	-	-	-	4,481	3,055
Credit cyclicals	-	-	-	1	3,471	2,372	3,471	2,372
Other	5	752	1,556	2	1,207	390	1,959	1,946
Nonredeemable preferred stocks	1	514	717	1	171	59	685	776
Total Available-for-Sale Equity Securities	18	12,446	7,245	8	5,653	3,132	18,099	10,377
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	297	738,747	46,839	80	168,328	35,360	907,075	82,199
Total	303	739,699	46,952	81	169,032	35,630	908,731	82,582

NOTE 3. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

We estimate the fair value of our financial instruments based on relevant market information or by discounting estimated future cash flows at estimated current market discount rates appropriate to the particular asset or liability shown.

In most cases, we use quoted market prices to determine the fair value of fixed maturities, equity securities, trading securities and short-term investments. Where quoted market prices do not exist, we base fair values on pricing or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement of the financial instrument. Such inputs may reflect management's own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the financial instrument.

We base the estimated fair value of mortgage loans on discounted cash flows, utilizing the market rate of interest for similar loans in effect at the valuation date.

The estimated fair value of policy loans is equivalent to carrying value. We do not make policy loans for amounts in excess of the cash surrender value of the related policy. In all instances, the policy loans are fully collateralized by the related liability for future policy benefits for traditional insurance policies or by the policyholders' account balance for interest-sensitive policies.

Our other long-term investments consist primarily of holdings in limited liability partnership funds that are valued by the various fund managers and are recorded on the equity method of accounting. In management's opinion, these values represent fair value at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

For cash and cash equivalents and accrued investment income, carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value, due to its short-term nature.

We calculate the fair value of the liabilities for all annuity products based upon the estimated value of the business, using current market rates and forecast assumptions and risk-adjusted discount rates, in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements," when relevant observable market data does not exist.

A summary of the carrying value and estimated fair value of our financial instruments at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 is as follows:

At December 31	**June 30, 2009**		December 31, 2008	
(In Thousands)	**Fair Value**	**Carrying Value**	Fair Value	Carrying Value
Assets				
Investments				
Held-to-maturity fixed maturities	**$ 12,541**	**$ 12,513**	$ 15,146	$ 15,177
Available-for-sale fixed maturities	**2,028,801**	**2,028,801**	1,898,569	1,898,569
Trading securities	**11,247**	**11,247**	8,055	8,055
Equity securities	**107,674**	**107,674**	120,985	120,985
Mortgage loans	**8,360**	**7,579**	8,719	7,821
Policy loans	**7,705**	**7,705**	7,808	7,808
Other long-term investments	**13,686**	**13,686**	11,216	11,216
Short-term investments	**13,715**	**13,715**	26,142	26,142
Cash and cash equivalents	**152,973**	**152,973**	109,582	109,582
Accrued investment income	**28,861**	**28,861**	27,849	27,849
Liabilities				
Policy Reserves				
Annuity (accumulations)	**$ 837,376**	**$ 857,924**	$ 748,506	$ 786,063
Annuity (benefit payments)	**71,488**	**73,430**	69,976	73,094

SFAS No. 157, as amended, establishes a fair value hierarchy that requires us to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. Our financial instruments are categorized into a three level hierarchy, which is based upon the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the category level is based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value are categorized in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Valuations are based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments.

Level 2: Valuations are based on quoted prices, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, in markets that are not active or on inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3: Valuations are based on pricing or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement of the financial instrument. Such inputs may reflect management's own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the financial instrument.

In determining whether a security should be categorized as a Level 2 or Level 3, we also consider whether there has been a decrease in the volume and level of activity for a specific security by analyzing the following indicators:

- Trading volume in the secondary market;
- Level of credit spreads over historical levels;
- Bid-ask spread; and
- Price consensus among market participants and sources.

We review the fair value hierarchy categorizations on a quarterly basis, at which time the classification of certain financial instruments may change if the input observations have changed. As depicted in the Level 3 disclosure table on the following page, reclassification of securities to/from the Level 3 category are reported as "transfers in/out" as of the beginning of the period in which the reclassification occurred.

For all levels, we obtain or calculate only one quote or price per instrument. To determine the fair value of our financial instruments, we utilize independent pricing services and brokers and, in some instances, internal pricing methods, all of which provide a single quote or price for each financial instrument.

The following table presents the categorization for our financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at June 30, 2009:

(In Thouands)		Fair Value Measurements		
Description	June 30, 2009	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Available-for-sale fixed maturities	$ 2,028,801	$ -	$ 2,019,496	$ 9,305
Equity securities	107,674	106,799	875	-
Trading securities	11,247	1,810	9,437	-
Short-term investments	13,715	1,200	12,515	-
Money market accounts	118,342	118,342	-	-
Total assets	$ 2,279,779	$ 228,151	$ 2,042,323	$ 9,305

The fair value of securities that are categorized as Level 1 is based on quoted market prices that are readily and regularly available.

The fair value of securities that are categorized as Level 2 is determined by management, relying in part on market values obtained from independent pricing services and brokers. Such estimated fair values do not necessarily represent the values for which these securities could have been sold at the reporting date. Our independent pricing services and brokers obtain prices from reputable pricing vendors in the marketplace. They continually monitor and review the external pricing sources, while actively participating to resolve any pricing issues that may arise.

The securities categorized as Level 3 include holdings in certain private placement fixed maturity and equity securities and certain impaired securities for which there is not an active market. The fair value of our Level 3 impaired securities was determined primarily based upon management's assumptions regarding the timing and amount of future cash inflows.

If a security has been written down or the issuer is in bankruptcy, management relies in part on outside opinions from rating agencies, our lien position on the security, general economic conditions and management's expertise to determine fair value. We have the ability and the positive intent to hold securities until such time that we are able to recover all or a portion of our original investment. If a security does not have a market at the balance sheet date, management will estimate the security's fair value based on other securities in the market. Management will continue to monitor securities after the balance sheet date to confirm that their estimated fair value is reasonable.

The following table provides a summary of the changes in fair value of our Level 3 securities for the three-month period ended June 30, 2009:

(In Thousands)	Available-for-sale fixed maturities	Equity securities	Total
Balance at March 31, 2009	$ 12,176	$ -	$ 12,176
Unrealized gains (1)	1,122	270	1,392
Amortization	(3)	-	(3)
Purchases and disposals	(3,059)	-	(3,059)
Transfers in/out	(931)	(270)	(1,201)
Balance at June 30, 2009	$ 9,305	$ -	$ 9,305

(1) Unrealized gains are recorded as a component of comprehensive income (loss).

The amount reported in the previous table as available-for-sale fixed maturities "purchases and disposals" includes $3.0 million of available-for-sale fixed maturities that were reclassified to other long-term investments due to bankruptcy reorganization.

The following table provides a summary of the changes in fair value of our Level 3 securities for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009:

(In Thousands)	Available-for-sale fixed maturities	Equity securities	Total
Balance at December 31, 2008	$ 6,254	$ 1,851	$ 8,105
Unrealized gains (losses) (1)	389	(4)	385
Purchases and disposals	(3,552)	-	(3,552)
Transfers in/out	6,214	(1,847)	4,367
Balance at June 30, 2009	$ 9,305	$ -	$ 9,305

(1) Unrealized gains (losses) are recorded as a component of comprehensive income (loss).

The amount reported in the previous table as available-for-sale fixed maturities "transfers in/out" includes the transfer in of a private placement security we hold of $4.8 million, which had no observable price available at June 30, 2009, and the transfer in of $3.3 million of available-for-sale fixed maturities that were subsequently reclassified, as a disposal, to other long-term investments due to bankruptcy reorganization.

NOTE 4. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Our pension and postretirement benefit expense for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 are displayed in the following table.

(In Thousands)	**Three Months Ended June 30,**		**Six Months Ended June 30,**	
	2009	2008	**2009**	2008
Pension expense	**$ 1,967**	$ 807	**$ 2,724**	$ 1,514
Other postretirement benefit expense	**687**	413	**1,257**	863

We previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 that we expected to contribute $4.0 million to our pension plan in 2009. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2009, we have contributed $2.0 million to the pension plan. We do not anticipate that the total contribution in 2009, will vary significantly from the expected contribution.

NOTE 5. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Nonqualified Employee Stock Award Plan

The United Fire & Casualty Company 2008 Stock Plan (“the Plan”) authorizes the issuance of restricted stock awards, stock appreciation rights, incentive stock options, and nonqualified stock options for up to 1,900,000 shares of United Fire common stock to employees, with 927,125 authorized shares available for future issuance at June 30, 2009. The Plan is administered by the Board of Directors who has the authority to determine which employees will receive awards under the Plan, when awards will be granted, and the terms and conditions of the awards. The Board of Directors may also take any action it deems necessary and appropriate for the administration of the Plan. Pursuant to the Plan, the Board of Directors may, in its sole discretion, grant awards to employees of United Fire or any of its affiliated companies who are in positions of substantial responsibility with United Fire.

Option awards granted pursuant to the Plan are granted to buy shares of United Fire’s common stock at the market value of the stock on the date of grant. All outstanding option awards vest and are exercisable in installments of 20.0 percent of the number of shares covered by the option award each year from the grant date, unless the Board of Directors authorizes the acceleration of vesting. To the extent not exercised, vested option awards accumulate and are exercisable by the awardee, in whole or in part, in any subsequent year included in the option period, but not later than 10 years from the grant date. Restricted stock awards granted pursuant to the Plan fully vest after five years from the date of issuance, unless accelerated upon the approval of the Board of Directors, at which time United Fire common stock will be issued to the awardee. Restricted stock awards are generally granted free of charge to the eligible employees of United Fire as designated by the Board of Directors.

The activity in the Plan is displayed in the following table.

Authorized Shares Available for Future Award Grants	**Six Months Ended June 30, 2009**	Inception to Date
Beginning balance	**1,021,025**	1,000,000
Additional authorization from 2008 Stock Plan	**-**	900,000
Number of awards granted	**(103,500)**	(1,024,975)
Number of awards forfeited or expired	**9,600**	52,100
Ending balance	**927,125**	927,125
Number of option awards exercised	**600**	167,042
Number of restricted stock awards vested	**-**	-

Nonqualified Nonemployee Director Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan

We have a nonemployee director stock option and restricted stock plan that authorizes United Fire to grant restricted stock and nonqualified stock options to purchase 150,000 shares of United Fire's common stock, with 70,003 options available for future issuance at June 30, 2009. The Board of Directors has the authority to determine which nonemployee directors receive awards under the plan, when options and restricted stock shall be granted, the option price, the option expiration date, the date of grant, the vesting schedule of options or whether the options shall be immediately vested, the terms and conditions of options and restricted stock (other than those terms and conditions set forth in the plan) and the number of shares of common stock to be issued pursuant to an option agreement or restricted stock agreement. The Board of Directors may also take any action it deems necessary and appropriate for the administration of the plan.

The activity in our nonemployee director stock option and restricted stock plan is displayed in the following table.

Authorized Shares Available for Future Award Grants	**Six Months Ended June 30, 2009**	Inception to Date
Beginning balance	**70,003**	150,000
Number of awards granted	**-**	(86,000)
Number of awards forfeited or expired	**-**	6,003
Ending balance	**70,003**	70,003
Number of awards exercised	**-**	-

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

For each of the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we recognized stock-based compensation expense of $.4 million. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we recognized stock-based compensation expense of $1.3 million and $.8 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2009, we have $4.6 million in stock-based compensation expense that has yet to be recognized through our results of operations. This compensation is expected to be recognized over a term of five years, except with respect to awards that are accelerated by the Board of Directors, in which case any remaining compensation expense will be recognized in the period in which the awards are accelerated.

NOTE 6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

We have two reportable business segments in our operations: property and casualty insurance and life insurance. All of our property and casualty offices are aggregated, as they target a similar customer base, market the same products, and use the same marketing strategies. All of our insurance is sold domestically; we have no revenues allocable to foreign operations.

Our management evaluates the two segments on the basis of both statutory accounting practices prescribed by our states of domicile and GAAP. We analyze results based on profitability (i.e., loss ratios), expenses, and return on equity. The basis we use to determine and analyze segments and to measure segment profit or loss have not changed from that reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

The following analyses for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 have been reconciled to the amounts reported in our unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements to adjust for inter-segment eliminations.

(In Thousands)	Property and Casualty Insurance	Life Insurance	Total
Three Months Ended June 30, 2009			
Net premiums earned	**$ 109,458**	**$ 10,290**	**$ 119,748**
Investment income, net of investment expenses	**9,125**	**18,277**	**27,402**
Realized investment gains (losses)	**(7,631)**	**(5,522)**	**(13,153)**
Other income	**17**	**152**	**169**
Revenues	**$ 110,969**	**$ 23,197**	**$ 134,166**
Inter-segment Eliminations	**(43)**	**(77)**	**(120)**
Total Revenues	**$ 110,926**	**$ 23,120**	**$ 134,046**
Net Income (Loss)	**$ (3,783)**	**$ (1,551)**	**$ (5,334)**
Assets	**$ 1,319,141**	**$ 1,487,048**	**$ 2,806,189**
Three Months Ended June 30, 2008			
Net premiums earned	$ 115,014	$ 8,333	$ 123,347
Investment income, net of investment expenses	9,311	18,565	27,876
Realized investment gains (losses)	1,205	(261)	944
Other income (loss)	(18)	202	184
Revenues	$ 125,512	$ 26,839	$ 152,351
Inter-segment Eliminations	(43)	(62)	(105)
Total Revenues	$ 125,469	$ 26,777	$ 152,246
Net Income (Loss)	$ (4,158)	$ 2,635	$ (1,523)
Assets	$ 1,331,166	$ 1,437,992	$ 2,769,158

The following analyses for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 have been reconciled to the amounts reported in our unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements to adjust for inter-segment eliminations.

(In Thousands)		Property and Casualty Insurance		Life Insurance		Total
Six Months Ended June 30, 2009						
Net premiums earned	**$**	**218,672**	**$**	**19,475**	**$**	**238,147**
Investment income, net of investment expenses		**15,216**		**35,500**		**50,716**
Realized investment gains (losses)		**(8,348)**		**(8,293)**		**(16,641)**
Other income		**45**		**283**		**328**
Revenues	**$**	**225,585**	**$**	**46,965**	**$**	**272,550**
Inter-segment Eliminations		**(86)**		**(155)**		**(241)**
Total Revenues	**$**	**225,499**	**$**	**46,810**	**$**	**272,309**
Net Income (Loss)	**$**	**(1,919)**	**$**	**(145)**	**$**	**(2,064)**
Assets	**$**	**1,319,141**	**$**	**1,487,048**	**$**	**2,806,189**
Six Months Ended June 30, 2008						
Net premiums earned	$	228,366	$	17,985	$	246,351
Investment income, net of investment expenses		18,144		37,808		55,952
Realized investment gains (losses)		1,332		(1,542)		(210)
Other income (loss)		(29)		412		383
Revenues	$	247,813	$	54,663	$	302,476
Inter-segment Eliminations		(84)		(103)		(187)
Total Revenues	$	247,729	$	54,560	$	302,289
Net Income	$	14,368	$	4,236	$	18,604
Assets	$	1,331,166	$	1,437,992	$	2,769,158

NOTE 7. EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

Basic earnings or loss per share is computed by dividing net income or loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share calculates the effect of all dilutive common shares outstanding during the reporting period. The dilutive shares we consider in our diluted earnings per share calculation relate to our outstanding stock options and restricted stock awards.

We determine the dilutive effect of our stock options outstanding using the “treasury stock” method. Under this method, we assume the exercise of all of the outstanding awards whose exercise price is less than the weighted-average fair market value of our common stock during the period. This method also assumes that the proceeds from the hypothetical award exercises are used to repurchase shares of our common stock at the weighted-average fair market value of the stock during the period. The net of the assumed awards exercised and assumed common shares repurchased represent the number of dilutive common shares, which we add to the denominator of the earnings per share calculation.

The components of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share are displayed in the following tables for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008:

	Three Months Ended June 30			
(In Thousands Except Per Share Data)	**2009**		2008	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Net income (loss)	**$ (5,334)**	**$ (5,334)**	$ (1,523)	$ (1,523)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	**26,592**	**26,592**	27,153	27,153
Add dilutive effect of restricted stock awards	**-**	**-**	-	-
Add dilutive effect of stock options	**-**	**-**	-	-
Weighted-average common shares for EPS calculation	**26,592**	**26,592**	27,153	27,153
Earnings (loss) per common share	**$ (0.20)**	**$ (0.20)**	$ (0.06)	$ (0.06)
Awards excluded from diluted EPS calculation(1)	-	**924**	-	834

(1) Outstanding awards were excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation because the effect of including them would have been anti-dilutive.

The components of basic and diluted earnings per share are displayed in the following tables for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008:

	Six Months Ended June 30			
(In Thousands Except Per Share Data)	**2009**		2008	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Net income (loss)	**$ (2,064)**	**$ (2,064)**	$ 18,604	$ 18,604
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	**26,603**	**26,603**	27,172	27,172
Add dilutive effect of restricted stock awards	**-**	**-**	-	19
Add dilutive effect of stock options	**-**	**-**	-	-
Weighted-average common shares for EPS calculation	**26,603**	**26,603**	27,172	27,172
Earnings (loss) per common share	**$ (0.08)**	**$ (0.08)**	$ 0.68	$ 0.68
Awards excluded from diluted EPS calculation(1)	**-**	**924**	-	815

(1) Outstanding awards were excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation because the effect of including them would have been anti-dilutive.

NOTE 8. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Comprehensive income includes all changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by shareholders and dividends to shareholders. The primary components of our comprehensive income (loss) are net income and the change in net unrealized appreciation on available-for-sale securities, as adjusted for amounts that have been reclassified as realized investment gains and losses.

The table below displays our comprehensive income (loss) and the related tax effects for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
(In Thousands)	**2009**	2008
Net income (loss)	**$ (5,334)**	$ (1,523)
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Change in net unrealized appreciation on investments	**27,259**	(34,509)
Adjustment for net realized (gains) losses included in income	**13,153**	(944)
Adjustment for costs included in employee benefit expense	**899**	360
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	**41,311**	(35,093)
Income tax effect	**(14,458)**	12,285
Other comprehensive income (loss), after tax	**26,853**	(22,808)
Comprehensive income (loss)	**$ 21,519**	$ (24,331)

The table below displays our comprehensive income (loss) and the related tax effects for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
(In Thousands)	**2009**	2008
Net income	**$ (2,064)**	$ 18,604
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Change in net unrealized appreciation on investments	**14,087**	(48,999)
Adjustment for net realized losses included in income	**16,641**	210
Adjustment for costs included in employee benefit expense	**1,215**	655
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	**31,943**	(48,134)
Income tax effect	**(11,180)**	16,855
Other comprehensive income (loss), after tax	**20,763**	(31,279)
Comprehensive income (loss)	**$ 18,699**	$ (12,675)

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders of
United Fire & Casualty Company

We have reviewed the consolidated balance sheet of United Fire & Casualty Company as of June 30, 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity and cash flows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures and making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the interim consolidated financial statements referred to above for them to be in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have previously audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of United Fire & Casualty Company as of December 31, 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, not presented herein, and in our report dated March 2, 2009, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2008, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Ernst & Young LLP

Chicago, Illinois
July 31, 2009

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report may contain forward-looking statements about our operations, anticipated performance and other similar matters. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") for forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are not historical facts and involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expected and/or projected. Such forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about our company, the industry in which we operate, and beliefs and assumptions made by management. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "continues," "seeks," "estimates," "predicts," "should," "could," "may," "will continue," "might," "hope," "can" and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed in such forward-looking statements. Information concerning factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements is contained in Part II Item 1A "Risk Factors" of this document. Among other factors that could cause our actual outcomes and results to differ are:

- The impact of the current unprecedented volatility in the financial markets, including the duration of the credit crisis and the effectiveness of governmental solutions.
- The adequacy of our loss reserves established for Hurricane Katrina, which are based on management estimates.
- Additional government and Nasdaq Stock Market LLC policies relating to corporate governance, and the cost to comply.
- Changing rates of inflation.
- The valuation of invested assets.
- The valuation of pension and other postretirement benefit obligations.
- The calculation and recovery of deferred policy acquisition costs.
- The ability to maintain and safeguard the security of our data.
- The resolution of regulatory issues and litigation pertaining to and arising out of Hurricane Katrina.
- Our relationship with our reinsurers.
- Our relationship with our agents.
- The pricing of our products.
- The adequacy of the reinsurance coverage that we purchase.

These are representative of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual outcomes and results to differ materially from what is expressed in forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report or as of the date they are made. Except as required under the federal securities laws and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), we do not have any intention or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Critical accounting estimates are defined as those that are reflective of significant judgments and uncertainties and that potentially may result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. Our discussion and analysis of our results of operations and financial condition is based upon our Consolidated Financial Statements, which we have prepared in accordance with GAAP. As we prepare these financial statements, we must make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on historical experience and on other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Our critical accounting estimates are: the valuation of investments; the valuation of reserves for losses, claims, and loss settlement expenses; the valuation of reserves for future policy benefits; and the calculation of the deferred policy acquisition costs asset. These critical accounting estimates are more fully described in our Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition presented in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Our Business

We operate property and casualty and life insurance businesses, marketing our products through independent agents. Although we maintain a broad geographic presence that includes most of the United States, more than half of our property and casualty premiums were written in Iowa, Texas, Missouri, Louisiana and Colorado for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009. More than three-fourths of our life insurance premiums were written in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009.

We conduct our operations through two distinct segments: property and casualty insurance and life insurance. We manage these segments separately because they generally do not share the same customer base, and they each have different pricing and expense structures. We evaluate segment profit or loss based upon operating and investment results. Segment profit or loss described in the following sections of the Management’s Discussion and Analysis is reported on a pre-tax basis.

Financial Overview

The insurance market remained challenging in the second quarter of 2009; however our total stockholders’ equity increased by $11.4 million or 1.8 percent from December 31, 2008. The increase was the result of a modest improvement in the fixed income markets, which led to an increase in our unrealized investment gains. Book value per share increased from $24.10 at December 31, 2008 to $24.56 at June 30, 2009.

In the first half of 2009, our property and casualty results deteriorated due primarily to a decrease in earned premiums and an increase in loss settlement expenses. The decline in our earned premiums was not unexpected in the current market cycle and economic downturn. The increase in our loss settlement expenses was due to an increase in products liability and construction defect claims. This is somewhat reflective of the type of business we write (e.g., construction and manufacturing), as products liability and construction defect claims tend to result in costly insurance settlements. To manage litigation and other settlement expenses, our underwriting department is taking steps to ensure proper pricing and adequate loss control on accounts, while our claims department is closely monitoring costs related to outside attorneys.

In addition to the year over year increase in loss settlement expenses, we experienced a trend of increasing costs due to Hurricane Katrina claims. We continue to settle lawsuits related to Hurricane Katrina, but the legal environment in New Orleans has become increasingly challenging. To address the increasing uncertainty associated with claims being litigated in the Louisiana courts, we increased our reserves for losses that occurred in prior years by $12.4 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009.

Despite the state of the insurance and investment markets, our core book of business performed reasonably well in the second quarter of 2009; our claims frequency decreased from the first quarter of 2009, while claims severity slowly increased from the prior quarter. The frequency of our non-catastrophe losses in the second quarter of 2009 was comparable to the same period of 2008. We also experienced a reduction in catastrophe losses, without the effect of Hurricane Katrina litigation, during the three-month period ended June 30, 2009, which totaled $7.1 million as compared to $13.4 million for the same period of 2008.

In the six-month period ended June 30, 2009, the investment market continued to be challenging, with other-than-temporary investment write-downs totaling $18.1 million. A portion of the write-downs related to fixed maturity securities resulted from information that became public subsequent to the end of the second quarter. In the future, there remains a potential for additional investment write-downs on certain holdings if the economic downturn persists.

Net investment income decreased $.5 million or 1.7 percent and $5.3 million or 9.4 percent for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2008. This decrease was due to lower market interest rates earned on our investment portfolio and agency bonds called during 2009, the proceeds of which we reinvested at a lower interest rate than was previously available. Also contributing to the decrease were changes in the fair value of certain investments in limited liability partnerships, which we account for under the equity method of accounting, with our portion of the partnership's earnings recorded in investment income. Our largest investment is in a partnership fund that invests in U.S. subregional banks.

In the life segment, quarter and year-to-date results were negatively impacted by the other-than-temporary investment write-downs. However, annuity and life insurance business generated pre-tax income of $3.2 million for the quarter compared to $4.3 million in the second quarter of 2008. Year-to-date, the annuity and life insurance business generated pre-tax income of $8.1 million; the same amount as recorded year-to-date through June 2008.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Consolidated Financial Highlights

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
(In Thousands)	**2009**	2008	%	**2009**	2008	%
Revenues						
Net premiums earned	**$ 119,671**	$ 123,274	-2.9 %	**$ 237,992**	$ 246,217	-3.3 %
Investment income, net of investment expenses	**27,359**	27,844	-1.7	**50,630**	55,899	-9.4
Realized investment gains (losses)	**(13,153)**	944	N/A	**(16,641)**	(210)	N/A
Other income	**169**	184	-8.2	**328**	383	-14.4
	$ 134,046	$ 152,246	-12.0 %	**$ 272,309**	$ 302,289	-9.9 %
Benefits, Losses and Expenses						
Losses and loss settlement expenses	**$ 90,558**	$ 100,707	-10.1 %	**$ 176,636**	$ 168,189	5.0 %
Future policy benefits	**5,874**	5,360	9.6	**9,262**	11,206	-17.3
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	**28,795**	32,029	-10.1	**58,201**	64,555	-9.8
Other underwriting expenses	**9,970**	5,568	79.1	**18,456**	12,488	47.8
Disaster charges and other related expenses, net of recoveries	**(188)**	3,753	-105.0	**(546)**	3,753	-114.5
Interest on policyholders' accounts	**10,397**	10,217	1.8	**20,169**	20,663	-2.4
	$ 145,406	$ 157,634	-7.8 %	**$ 282,178**	$ 280,854	0.5 %
Income (loss) before income taxes	**$ (11,360)**	$ (5,388)	-110.8	**$ (9,869)**	$ 21,435	-146.0
Federal income tax expense (benefit)	**(6,026)**	(3,865)	-55.9	**(7,805)**	2,831	-375.7
Net Income (Loss)	**$ (5,334)**	$ (1,523)	-250.2 %	**$ (2,064)**	$ 18,604	-111.1 %

Property and Casualty Insurance Segment Results

(In Thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2009	2008	Six Months Ended June 30, 2009	2008
Net premiums written (1)	**$ 120,413**	$ 121,069	**$ 235,062**	$ 244,512
Net premiums earned	**$ 109,458**	$ 115,014	**$ 218,672**	$ 228,366
Losses and loss settlement expenses	**(86,394)**	(98,126)	**(168,673)**	(161,739)
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	**(26,244)**	(29,071)	**(53,142)**	(58,722)
Other underwriting expenses	**(7,475)**	(3,987)	**(13,926)**	(8,632)
Underwriting loss	**$ (10,655)**	$ (16,170)	**$ (17,069)**	$ (727)
Investment income, net of underwriting expenses	**9,082**	9,268	**15,130**	18,060
Realized investment gains (losses)	**(7,631)**	1,205	**(8,348)**	1,332
Other income (loss)	**17**	(18)	**45**	(29)
Disaster charges and other related expenses, net of recoveries	**188**	(3,753)	**546**	(3,753)
Income (loss) before income taxes	**$ (8,999)**	$ (9,468)	**$ (9,696)**	$ 14,883
GAAP Ratios:				
Loss ratio	**78.9 %**	85.3 %	**77.1 %**	70.8 %
Expense ratio (2)	**30.8**	28.8	**30.7**	29.5
Combined ratio (1)	**109.7 %**	114.1 %	**107.8 %**	100.3 %
Combined ratio (without catastrophes) (1)	**103.2**	102.4	**103.2**	93.1

(1) Please refer to the Statutory and Other Non-GAAP Financial Measures section of this report for further explanation of this measure.
(2) The GAAP expense ratio does not include disaster charges and other related expenses, net of recoveries.

Net premiums earned decreased by $5.6 million or 4.8 percent and $9.7 million or 4.2 percent for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009, due primarily to continuing competition in the insurance market, as well as the nonrenewal of business that did not meet our underwriting guidelines. Our premium writings have also been affected by the downturn in the economy, specifically related to our surety business and the residential contracting business in our western states.

In the second quarter of 2009, we experienced flat premium levels in our commercial lines business and an average of low single-digit percentage increases in rate levels in our personal lines business. Our policy retention rate remained strong in both the personal and commercial lines of business; however, all regions continued to experience downward pressure on renewal premiums for medium and large accounts, as well as smaller accounts in some instances. In the second quarter, we were successful in writing new business and we observed a stabilization of overall pricing levels for new business during the quarter. Though the decreases in our premium levels were relatively modest in the second quarter, premium levels have been decreasing gradually in some lines of business since the third quarter of 2004. Approximately half of the rate filings approved for our company in the three-month period ended June 30, 2009 were for low single-digit percentage rate increases, rather than decreases, which may be an indication that the “soft” market cycle will bottom out in 2009.

Losses and loss settlement expenses improved by 12.0 percent in the second quarter of 2009, as catastrophe losses decreased by nearly half as compared to the second quarter of 2008. However, year-to-date, losses and loss settlement expenses increased by 4.3 percent as compared to the same period of 2008, driven by settlement expenses related to products liability and construction defect claims. Overall, claims frequency decreased during the second quarter of 2009 from the first quarter of 2009, while claims severity rose slightly during this same period.

Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs decreased 9.7 percent in the three-month period ended June 30, 2009 and 9.5 percent for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 as compared to the same periods in 2008. The decrease in premiums written and corresponding unearned premium resulted in a reduction of the deferred acquisition costs asset and related amortization.

The deterioration in our property and casualty underwriting results led to an increase in other underwriting expenses in the second quarter and year-to-date as we expensed more acquisition costs in 2009 as compared to the same periods in 2008. The extent to which underwriting expenses are deferred to future periods is dependent upon our loss ratio.

The following table displays our premiums earned, losses and loss settlement expenses and loss ratio by line of business for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

Six Months Ended June 30,												
	2009						2008					
(In Thousands)			**Losses & Loss**						Losses & Loss			
		Premiums		**Settlement**	**Loss**			Premiums		Settlement	Loss	
Unaudited		**Earned**		**Expenses Incurred**	**Ratio**			Earned		Expenses Incurred	Ratio	
Commercial lines												
Other liability [1]	**$**	**61,637**	**$**	**49,221**	**79.9**	**%**	$	67,348	$	33,187	49.3	%
Fire and allied lines [2]		**51,021**		**48,535**	**95.1**			54,624		61,417	112.4	
Automobile		**48,773**		**32,636**	**66.9**			49,981		35,186	70.4	
Workers' compensation		**26,154**		**21,166**	**80.9**			25,998		14,533	55.9	
Fidelity and surety		**10,142**		**1,171**	**11.5**			10,152		1,479	14.6	
Miscellaneous		**425**		**118**	**27.8**			421		(36)	(8.6)	
Total commercial lines	**$**	**198,152**	**$**	**152,847**	**77.1**	**%**	$	208,524	$	145,766	69.9	%
Personal lines												
Fire and allied lines [3]	**$**	**10,787**	**$**	**8,479**	**78.6**	**%**	$	10,629	$	7,678	72.2	%
Automobile		**6,269**		**4,922**	**78.5**			6,303		5,322	84.4	
Miscellaneous		**173**		**266**	**153.8**			157		904	N/A	
Total personal lines	**$**	**17,229**	**$**	**13,667**	**79.3**	**%**	$	17,089	$	13,904	81.4	%
Reinsurance assumed	**$**	**3,291**	**$**	**2,159**	**65.6**	**%**	$	2,753	$	2,069	75.2	%
Total	**$**	**218,672**	**$**	**168,673**	**77.1**	**%**	$	228,366	$	161,739	70.8	%

(1) "Other liability" is business insurance covering bodily injury and property damage arising from general business operations, accidents on the insured's premises and products manufactured or sold.
(2) "Fire and allied lines" includes fire, allied lines, commercial multiple peril and inland marine.
(3) "Fire and allied lines" includes fire, allied lines, homeowners and inland marine.

Life Insurance Segment Results

	Three Months Ended June 30,				**Six Months Ended June 30,**			
(In Thousands)		**2009**		2008		**2009**		2008
Revenues								
Net premiums written [1]	**$**	**7,266**	$	8,143	**$**	**13,463**	$	17,567
Net premiums earned	**$**	**10,213**	$	8,260	**$**	**19,320**	$	17,851
Investment income, net		**18,277**		18,576		**35,500**		37,839
Realized investment losses		**(5,522)**		(261)		**(8,293)**		(1,542)
Other income		**152**		202		**283**		412
Total Revenues	**$**	**23,120**	$	26,777	**$**	**46,810**	$	54,560
Benefits, Losses and Expenses								
Losses and loss settlement expenses	**$**	**4,164**	$	2,581	**$**	**7,963**	$	6,450
Future policy benefits		**5,874**		5,360		**9,262**		11,206
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs		**2,551**		2,958		**5,059**		5,833
Other underwriting expenses		**2,495**		1,581		**4,530**		3,856
Interest on policyholders' accounts		**10,397**		10,217		**20,169**		20,663
Total Benefits, Losses and Expenses	**$**	**25,481**	$	22,697	**$**	**46,983**	$	48,008
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	**$**	**(2,361)**	$	4,080	**$**	**(173)**	$	6,552

(1) Please refer to the Statutory and Other Non-GAAP Financial Measures section of this report for further explanation of this measure.

Net premiums earned increased 23.6 percent in the second-quarter and 8.2 percent year-to-date 2009 due to an increase in sales of our single premium immediate annuity and single premium whole life products.

Deferred annuity deposits were $67.1 million in the second quarter of 2009, compared with $34.1 million in the same period of 2008. Year to date, deferred annuity deposits were $130.5 million in 2009, compared with $62.5 million in 2008. The significant increase in our annuity deposits in 2009 is due to increased sales, as more consumers choose to invest their money in products with guaranteed rates of return. We expect our annuity sales to continue to increase throughout the year. Deferred annuity deposits are not recorded as a component of net premiums written or net premiums earned; however, the money is invested to generate investment income.

The increase in annuity sales and a reduction in withdrawals contributed to a net cash inflow related to our annuity business of $37.2 million in the second quarter of 2009, compared with a net cash outflow of $14.1 million in the second quarter of 2008. Year to date, net cash inflow was $56.6 million in 2009, versus net cash outflow of $25.4 million in 2008. The reduction in annuity withdrawals resulted from fewer annuities coming due for renewal in the first six months of 2009, as compared with the same period in 2008. We expect this trend to continue throughout 2009.

Loss and loss settlement expenses rose 61.3 percent in the second quarter of 2009 and 23.5 percent year-to-date 2009, compared to the same periods in 2008, due to an increase in policy benefits incurred for our traditional life insurance products. The amount of policy benefits incurred may fluctuate due to the unexpected nature of death benefits; however, these benefits have historically tended to level out throughout the year. However, we do anticipate an increase in loss and loss settlement expense in 2009 compared to 2008 due to increased sales of single premium whole life insurance in recent years and a maturing block of older traditional products.

Though liability for future policy benefits increased slightly in the second quarter of 2009, it decreased by 17.4 percent for the first six months of 2009 due to the reduction in claims from our continuing run-off of credit life and credit accident and health business, which we ceased writing in 2004.

On May 1, 2009, we introduced a new annuity product, the four-year Single Premium Deferred Annuity, which offers all the benefits of our other annuities – including a competitive and guaranteed rate of return – but with a shorter time commitment. This new product has already proven to be popular among consumers in the economic downturn, and the potential for continued growth with this product exists. In September, we plan to introduce two new whole life products that members of our agency force requested to better meet the needs of their customers.

Investment Portfolio

Our invested assets at June 30, 2009 totaled $2,202.9 million, compared to $2,095.8 million at December 31, 2008. At June 30, 2009, fixed maturity securities comprised 93.2 percent of our investment portfolio, while equity securities accounted for 4.9 percent of the value of our portfolio. Because the primary purpose of the investment portfolio is to fund future claims payments, we utilize a conservative investment philosophy, investing in a diversified portfolio of high quality, intermediate-term taxable corporate bonds, taxable U.S. government bonds and tax-exempt U.S. municipal bonds.

Concentration

We develop our investment strategies based on a number of factors, including estimated duration of reserve liabilities, short- and long-term liquidity needs, projected tax status, general economic conditions, expected rates of inflation and regulatory requirements. We manage our portfolio based on investment guidelines approved by management, which comply with applicable statutory regulations.

The concentration of our investment portfolio at June 30, 2009 is presented in the following table:

	Property & Casualty Insurance Segment		Life Insurance Segment		Total	
(Dollars in Thousands)		Percent of Total		Percent of Total		Percent of Total
Fixed maturities[(1)]	$ 751,352	85.9 %	$ 1,289,962	97.0 %	$ 2,041,314	92.8 %
Equity securities	96,108	11.0	11,566	0.9	107,674	4.9
Trading securities	11,247	1.3	-	0.0	11,247	0.5
Mortgage loans	-	-	7,579	0.6	7,579	0.3
Policy loans	-	-	7,705	0.6	7,705	0.3
Other long-term investments	11,172	1.3	2,514	0.2	13,686	0.6
Short-term investments	4,199	0.5	9,516	0.7	13,715	0.6
Total	$ 874,078	100.0 %	$ 1,328,842	100.0 %	$ 2,202,920	100.0 %

(1) Available-for-sale fixed maturities are carried at fair value. Held-to-maturity fixed maturities are carried at amortized cost.

At June 30, 2009, $2,028.8 million, or 99.4 percent of our fixed maturities portfolio, was classified as available-for-sale, compared to $1,898.6 million, or 99.2 percent, at December 31, 2008. We classify our remaining fixed maturity securities as held-to-maturity securities (which are reported at amortized cost) or trading securities. We record trading securities, primarily convertible redeemable preferred debt securities, at fair value, with any changes in fair value recognized in earnings. As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we did not have exposure to investments in sub-prime mortgages, derivative securities or other credit enhancement vehicles.

Quality

The following table displays a breakdown for all of our fixed maturity securities by credit rating, at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. Information contained in the table is based upon issue credit ratings provided by Moody's. If credit ratings are unavailable from Moody's, we obtain them from Standard & Poor's:

(In Thousands)	**June 30, 2009**		December 31, 2008	
Rating	**Carrying Value**	**% of Total**	Carrying Value	% of Total
AAA	**$ 176,108**	**8.6 %**	$ 254,753	13.3 %
AA	**375,869**	**18.3**	390,726	20.3
A	**570,120**	**27.8**	534,074	27.8
Baa/BBB	**793,987**	**38.7**	623,527	32.4
Other/Not Rated	**136,477**	**6.6**	118,721	6.2
	$ 2,052,561	**100.0 %**	$ 1,921,801	100.0 %

Our total carrying value of "AAA" rated fixed maturity securities decreased in the first six months of 2009 as compared to year-end 2008 due to agency bonds that were called during 2009. "AA" fixed maturity securities decreased while "A" and "Baa/BBB" fixed maturity securities increased, as our investment portfolio shifted due to recent downgrades in corporate bonds and other securities. In 2009 and 2010, a significant portion of our fixed maturity securities, which are rated as "other/not rated" will mature.

Overall, the change in credit rating of our fixed maturity securities portfolio at June 30, 2009 as compared to December 31, 2008, continued to be affected by downgrades of our municipal bond holdings that occurred during 2008 and 2009. Municipal bonds can either be insured or uninsured. Municipal bonds that are insured have a credit rating that is equal to either the credit rating of the insuring company or the underlying security, whichever is greater. Municipal bonds that are uninsured are rated using the credit rating of the underlying security. During both 2008 and 2009, the credit ratings of many of the insurance companies that insure municipal bonds were downgraded because of the recent economic turmoil and financial market crisis.

Duration

Our investment portfolio is comprised primarily of fixed maturity securities whose fair value is susceptible to market risk, specifically interest rate changes. Duration is a measurement used to quantify our inherent interest rate risk and analyze our ability to match our invested assets to our claims liabilities. If our invested assets and claims liabilities have similar durations, then any change in interest rates will have an equal and opposite effect on our investments and claims liabilities. Mismatches in the duration of assets and liabilities can cause significant fluctuations in our results of operations. The primary purpose for matching invested assets and claims liabilities is liquidity. With appropriate matching, our investments will mature when cash is needed, preventing the need to liquidate other assets prematurely.

Group

The weighted average duration of our fixed maturity available-for-sale, held-to-maturity and trading security portfolios, including convertible bonds, at both June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, is 6.3 years.

Property and Casualty Insurance Segment

For our property and casualty insurance segment, the weighted average duration of our fixed maturity available-for-sale, held-to-maturity and trading security portfolios, including convertible bonds, at June 30, 2009 is 7.6 years compared to 7.7 years at December 31, 2008.

Life Insurance Segment

For our life insurance segment, the weighted average duration of our fixed maturity available-for-sale, held-to-maturity and trading security portfolios, at June 30, 2009 is 4.1 years compared to 4.3 years at December 31, 2008.

Results

We recorded net investment income (before tax) of $27.4 million and $50.6 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009, compared to $27.8 million and $55.9 million for the same periods in 2008. The decline in each period was due to lower market interest rates earned on our investment portfolio and agency bonds that were called during 2009, the proceeds of which we reinvested at a lower interest rate than was previously available. Also contributing to the decrease were changes in the fair value of certain investments in limited liability partnerships, which we account for under the equity method of accounting, with our portion of the partnership's earnings recorded in investment income. Our largest such investment is in a partnership fund that invests in U.S. subregional banks.

Realized investment losses were $13.2 million in the three-month period ended June 30, 2009, compared to realized investment gains of $.9 million in the same period of 2008. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, we had realized investment losses of $16.6 million and $.2 million, respectively. The realized investment losses were primarily due to other-than-temporary investment write-downs of fixed maturity securities and equity securities in the quarter and year-to-date period of $13.6 million and $18.1 million, respectively. We recorded no write-downs for the six-months ended June 30, 2008.

We continually monitor the difference between our cost basis and the estimated fair value of our investments. Our accounting policy for impairment recognition requires other-than-temporary impairment charges to be recorded when we determine that it is more likely than not that we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the fixed maturity security or that the anticipated recovery in market value of the equity security will not occur in a reasonable amount of time. Impairment charges on investments are recorded based on the fair value of the investments at the measurement date and are included in net realized investment gains (losses). Factors considered in evaluating whether a decline in value is other-than-temporary include: the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost; the financial conditions and near-term prospects of the issuer;

company specific news; credit ratings; the economic environment; and our intent and ability to retain the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery.

Changes in unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities do not affect net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per common share but do impact comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity and book value per common share. We believe that our unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities at June 30, 2009 are temporary based upon our current analysis of the issuers of the securities that we hold and current market events. It is possible that we could recognize future impairment losses on some securities that we own at June 30, 2009 if future events and information, cause us to determine that a decline in value is other-than-temporary. However, we invest in high quality assets to provide protection from future credit quality issues and corresponding impairment write-downs.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity measures our ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet our short- and long-term cash obligations. Our sources of cash inflows are primarily a result of premiums, annuity deposits, sales or maturities of investments, and investment income. Historically, we have generated substantial cash inflows from operations because cash from premium payments is usually received in advance of cash payments made to settle losses. When investing the cash generated from operations, we invest in securities with maturities that correlate to the anticipated timing of payments for losses and loss settlement expenses of the underlying insurance policies. The majority of our assets are invested in available-for-sale fixed maturity securities.

Our cash outflows are a result of losses and loss settlement expenses, commissions, premium taxes, income taxes, operating expenses, dividends, annuity withdrawals, and investment purchases. Cash outflows may be variable because of the uncertainty regarding settlement dates for losses. In addition, the timing and amount of individual catastrophe losses are inherently unpredictable and could increase our liquidity requirements.

The following table displays a summary of cash sources and uses in 2009 and 2008.

Cash Flow Summary	**Six Months Ended June 30,**	
(In Thousands)	**2009**	2008
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities	**36,751**	15,921
Investing activities	**(57,083)**	(103,890)
Financing activities	**63,723**	(27,279)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**43,391**	(115,248)

The increase of $20.8 million in cash provided by operating activities during the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 is largely due to income tax refunds received during the first six months of 2009 totaling $10.3 million and reinsurance recoveries during 2009.

Net cash flows used in investing activities decreased by $46.8 million through June 30, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008. We had significant cash inflows from sales of investments and from scheduled and unscheduled investment maturities, redemptions and prepayments, which totaled $206.6 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 and $298.9 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008.

Year-to-date, cash provided by financing activities increased $91.0 million as compared to the six-month period ended June 30, 2008 due to positive annuity and universal life cash flows of $72.2 million. Through June 30, 2008, we experienced negative annuity and universal life cash flows of $14.0 million. We attribute the change in cash inflows between periods to increased annuity sales as more consumers chose to invest their money in products with guaranteed rates of return as well as a reduction in annuity withdrawals from fewer annuities coming due for renewal in the first six months of 2009. We expect this trend to continue throughout 2009.

If our operating, investment and financing cash flows are not sufficient to support our operations, we have additional short-term investments that we could use to generate cash. At June 30, 2009, our consolidated invested assets included $13.7 million of short-term investments, which consist primarily of fixed maturity securities that mature within one year. We may also borrow up to $50.0 million on our existing bank line of credit, which expires on July 9, 2010. We did not use our line of credit in the first six months of 2009, other than to secure letters of credit used in our reinsurance operations. As of June 30, 2009, $.2 million of the line of credit was allocated for that purpose. We do not anticipate the need to draw on the line of credit in the foreseeable future.

Stockholders' Equity

Stockholders' equity increased 1.8 percent from $641.7 million at December 31, 2008 to $653.2 million at June 30, 2009. The primary increase to stockholder' equity was net unrealized appreciation after-tax of $20.0 million. This was partially offset by a net loss of $2.1 million and stockholder dividends of $8.0 million. At June 30, 2009, book value per common share was $24.56 compared to $24.10 at December 31, 2008.

STATUTORY AND OTHER NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

We believe that disclosure of certain statutory and other non-GAAP financial measures enhances investor understanding of our financial performance. The following such measures are utilized in this report:

Premiums written is a measure of our overall business volume. Net premiums written comprise direct and assumed premiums written, net of what we are charged for reinsurance policies. Direct premiums written is the amount of premiums charged for policies issued during the period. Assumed premiums written is consideration or payment we receive in exchange for insurance we provide to other insurance companies. We report these premiums as revenue as they are earned over the underlying policy period. We report premiums written applicable to the unexpired term of a policy as unearned premium subject to reinsurance. We evaluate premiums written as a measure of business production for the period under review.

(In Thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	**2009**	2008
Net premiums written	**$ 127,679**	$ 129,212	**$ 248,525**	$ 262,079
Net change in unearned premium	**(8,079)**	(5,380)	**(10,369)**	(15,235)
Net change in prepaid reinsurance premium	**71**	(558)	**(164)**	(627)
Net premiums earned	**$ 119,671**	$ 123,274	**$ 237,992**	$ 246,217

Catastrophe losses utilize the designations of the Insurance Services Office ("ISO") and are reported with loss and loss settlement expense amounts net of reinsurance recoverables, unless specified otherwise. According to the ISO, a catastrophe loss is a single unpredictable incident or series of closely related incidents causing severe insured losses that cause $25.0 million or more in industry-wide direct insured losses to property and that affect a significant number of insureds and insurers ("ISO catastrophes"). We also include as catastrophes those events we believe are, or will be, material to our operations, either in amount or in number of claims made. Management at times may determine for comparison purposes that it is more meaningful to exclude unusual catastrophe losses or litigation resulting from a catastrophe. The frequency and severity of catastrophic losses we experience in any year affect our results of operations and financial position. In analyzing the underwriting performance of our property and casualty insurance segment, we evaluate performance both including and excluding catastrophe losses. Portions of our catastrophe losses may be recoverable under our catastrophe reinsurance agreements. We include a discussion of the impact of catastrophes because we believe it is meaningful for investors to understand the variability in periodic earnings.

(In Thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
		2009		2008		**2009**		2008
ISO catastrophes [1]	**$**	**6,637**	$	12,605	**$**	**8,706**	$	15,621
Non-ISO catastrophes		**494**		754		**1,402**		758
Total catastrophes	**$**	**7,131**	$	13,359	**$**	**10,108**	$	16,379

(1) This number does not include development of $.5 million in the three-month period ended June 30, 2009, $12.4 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 and $10.8 million incurred in both the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 and in additional Hurricane Katrina reserves resulting from claims litigation.

Combined ratio is a commonly used financial measure of underwriting performance. A combined ratio below 100 percent generally indicates a profitable book of business. The combined ratio is the sum of two separately calculated ratios, the loss and loss settlement expense ratio (referred to as the "loss ratio") and the underwriting expense ratio (the "expense ratio"). When prepared in accordance with GAAP, the loss ratio is calculated by dividing the sum of losses and loss settlement expenses by net premium earned. The expense ratio is calculated by dividing nondeferred underwriting expenses and amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs by net premiums earned. When prepared in accordance with statutory accounting principles, the loss ratio is calculated by dividing the sum of losses and loss settlement expenses by net premium earned; the expense ratio is calculated by dividing underwriting expenses by net premiums written.

Underwriting income (loss) is the gain or loss by an insurance company from the business of insurance. Underwriting income is equal to net premiums earned less incurred losses, loss settlement expenses, amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs, and other underwriting expenses. We use this financial measure in evaluating the results of our operations and to analyze the profitability of our property and casualty segment separately from our investment results.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We have exposure to market risk arising from potential losses due to adverse changes in interest rates and market prices. However, we have the ability to hold fixed maturity investments to maturity. Our investment guidelines define the overall framework for managing our market and other investment risks, including accountability and controls. In addition, each of our subsidiaries has specific investment policies that delineate the investment limits and strategies that are appropriate given each entity's liquidity, surplus, product, and regulatory requirements. We respond to market risk by rebalancing our existing asset portfolio and by managing the character of future investment purchases.

We do not utilize financial instrument hedges or derivative financial instruments to manage risks, nor do we enter into any swap, forward or option contracts, but attempt to mitigate our exposure through active portfolio management. In addition, we place the majority of our investments in high-quality, liquid securities and limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. At June 30, 2009, we did not have sub-prime mortgages, derivative securities, credit default swaps or other credit-enhancement exposures.

While our primary market risk exposure is changes in interest rates, we do have exposure to changes in equity prices and limited exposure to foreign currency exchange rates.

There have been no material changes in our market risk or market risk factors from that reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Exchange Act Rule 15d-15(e), as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report were designed and functioning effectively to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. We believe that a controls system, no matter how well designed and operated, cannot provide absolute assurance that the objectives of the controls system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated our internal control over financial reporting to determine whether any changes occurred during the fiscal quarter to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based on this evaluation, no such change in our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the fiscal quarter to which this report relates.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

For a detailed discussion of legal proceedings of the Company, refer to Note 1—*Contingent Liabilities* in the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements of this Form 10-Q.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our business is subject to a number of risks, including those identified in Part I, Item 1A of our 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 2, 2009, that could have a material effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and/or liquidity and that could cause our operating results to vary significantly from period to period. The risks described in the above mentioned document are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial could also have a material effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and/or liquidity.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Under our share repurchase program, announced in August 2007, we may purchase common stock from time to time on the open market or through privately negotiated transactions. The amount and timing of any purchases will be at our discretion and will depend upon a number of factors, including the price, economic and general market conditions, and corporate and regulatory requirements. The share repurchase program will be in effect for two years, but may be modified or discontinued at any time. As of June 30, 2009, we had authorization from the Board of Directors to repurchase 575,575 shares of our common stock. Our share repurchase program will expire in August 2009 unless the Board of Directors decides to extend the program. For the three-months ended June 30, 2009 we did not repurchase any shares of our common stock. For the six months-ended June 30, 2009, we repurchased a total of 33,300 shares of our common stock.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

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

At United Fire's Annual Stockholders' Meeting on May 20, 2009, the following proposals were adopted by the margins indicated.

Proposal 1: Election of four Class C directors for a term of three years or until such time as their respective successors has been elected.

Proposal 1:		Number of Shares	
		Voted For	Withheld Vote
Christopher R. Drahozal	Class C Director	22,549,481	2,318,682
Jack B. Evans	Class C Director	23,520,396	1,347,768
Thomas W. Hanley	Class C Director	24,709,547	158,616
George D. Milligan	Class C Director	24,715,785	152,379

Proposal 2: Ratification of the appointment of our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP.

Proposal 2:	Number of Shares		
	Voted For	Voted Against	Abstaining
Appointment of Ernst & Young LLP	24,814,781	30,613	22,769

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit number	Exhibit description	Filed herewith
11	Statement Re Computation of Per Share Earnings. All information required by Exhibit 11 is presented within Note 7 of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements, in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 128	X
31.1	Certification of Randy A. Ramlo pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes—Oxley Act of 2002	X
31.2	Certification of Dianne M. Lyons pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes—Oxley Act of 2002	X
32.1	Certification of Randy A. Ramlo pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes—Oxley Act of 2002	X
32.2	Certification of Dianne M. Lyons pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes—Oxley Act of 2002	X

SIGNATURES

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

UNITED FIRE & CASUALTY COMPANY
(Registrant)

/s/ Randy A. Ramlo	/s/ Dianne M. Lyons
Randy A. Ramlo President, Chief Executive Officer	Dianne M. Lyons Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer
July 31, 2009	July 31, 2009
(Date)	(Date)

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Randy A. Ramlo, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarter report on Form 10-Q of United Fire & Casualty Company;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarter report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarter report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the Consolidated Financial Statements, and other financial information included in this quarter report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarter report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and we have:

a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP;

c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

a. all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b. any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: July 31, 2009

/s/ Randy A. Ramlo
Randy A. Ramlo
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Dianne M. Lyons, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarter report on Form 10-Q of United Fire & Casualty Company;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarter report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarter report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the Consolidated Financial Statements, and other financial information included in this quarter report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarter report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and we have:

a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP;

c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

a. all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b. any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: July 31, 2009

/s/ Dianne M. Lyons
Dianne M. Lyons
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO

18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,

AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO

SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the quarter report of United Fire & Casualty Company (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the period ending June 30, 2009 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Randy A. Ramlo, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Randy A. Ramlo
Randy A. Ramlo
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: July 31, 2009

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to United Fire & Casualty Company and will be retained by United Fire & Casualty Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO

18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,

AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO

SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the quarter report of United Fire & Casualty Company (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the period ending June 30, 2009 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Dianne M. Lyons, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Dianne M. Lyons

Dianne M. Lyons
Chief Financial Officer

Dated: July 31, 2009

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to United Fire & Casualty Company and will be retained by United Fire & Casualty Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.