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

FORM SD
Specialized Disclosure Report

Cavco Industries, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

000-08822
(Commission
File Number)

56-2405642
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

**1001 North Central Avenue, Suite 800,
Phoenix, Arizona 85004**
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

Daniel L. Urness
(602) 256-6263
(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the person to contact in connection with this report.)

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed, and provide the period to which the information in this form applies:

- Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2015.
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Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01. Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report

The Conflict Minerals Report for the calendar year ended December 31, 2015 filed herewith as Exhibit 1.01, is publicly available at: <http://investor.cavco.com>.

Item 1.02. Exhibit

The Conflict Minerals Report required by Item 1.01 is filed as Exhibit 1.01 to this Form SD.

Section 2 – Exhibits

Item 2.01. Exhibits

The following exhibit is filed as part of this report:

Exhibit 1.01 — Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.

SIGNATURES

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

CAVCO INDUSTRIES, INC.

By: /s/ Daniel L. Urness

Daniel L. Urness

Executive Vice President, Treasurer
and Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 31, 2016

Cavco Industries, Inc.
Conflict Minerals Report

For the Calendar Year Ending December 31, 2015

We have prepared and furnished this Conflict Minerals Report, for the calendar year ending December 31, 2015, pursuant to Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Rule 13p-1"). Please refer to Rule 13p-1, Form SD and the 1934 Act Release No. 34-67716 for definitions of the terms used in this Report, unless otherwise defined herein.

Company Overview

Cavco Industries, Inc. ("Cavco," "us," "we," or the "Company") designs and produces factory-built homes, park model RVs, vacation cabins and systems-built commercial structures. A majority of our products are built under the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") standards for factory-built homes.

Cavco does not purchase raw ore or unrefined Conflict Minerals, and makes no purchases from the Democratic Republic of the Congo or its adjoining countries (the "Covered Countries"). Cavco is several levels removed from the mining and processing of Conflict Minerals, but we nevertheless expect that our suppliers will purchase products and materials that are conflict free. As such, the Company is committed to ensuring compliance with the Dodd-Frank Act and related SEC regulations relating to Conflict Minerals.

Conflict Minerals Compliance Process

In furtherance of our Conflict Minerals initiatives, we designed and performed the following due diligence measures for 2015, in accordance with the guidance issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's ("OECD") Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas ("OECD Guidance"), an internationally recognized framework.

- OECD Guidance Step 1: Establish Strong Company Management Systems
Cavco has a Conflict Minerals Policy aimed at reducing the risk that our products contain Conflict Minerals that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries. This policy includes the processes by which the Company facilitates compliance with the Dodd-Frank Act and related SEC regulations relating to Conflict Minerals.

The Company has a Conflict Minerals Task Force ("Task Force") to assist in ensuring compliance with the Conflict Minerals Policy. This Task Force includes our Chief Financial Officer, General Counsel, Director of Purchasing, Director of Internal Audit, Financial Reporting Manager and members of the Financial Reporting team. Subject matter experts are consulted on an as needed basis.

- OECD Guidance Step 2: Identify and Assess Risks in the Supply Chain

As noted above, Cavco does not purchase raw ore or unrefined Conflict Minerals and makes no purchases from the Covered Countries. Therefore, we must rely upon our independent suppliers to provide information with respect to the origin of Conflict Minerals contained in the products they supply. Our reasonable country of origin inquiry ("RCOI"), and other due diligence measures, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance regarding the source and chain of custody of the necessary Conflict Minerals. Our due diligence processes are based on the necessity of seeking data from our independent suppliers of in scope products and on those suppliers, in turn, seeking similar information within their supply chains to identify the original sources of the necessary Conflict Minerals.

Members of the Task Force, assisted by individuals in our engineering department, evaluated the products used in our manufacturing process and identified those components considered necessary to the functionality or production of our products. The Company determined that components considered necessary to the functionality or production of our products are those that are required under the HUD standards. Any such components we identified as potentially containing Conflict Minerals were designated as "in scope products" for the purposes of our RCOI and due diligence. The RCOI was designed to determine whether the Conflict Minerals contained in our in scope products originated in a Covered Country or came from recycled or scrap materials.

The Company requested and obtained information from its suppliers of in scope products regarding the use and origin of Conflict Minerals in applicable products supplied to the Company. We asked our suppliers to utilize the Conflict Minerals Reporting Template developed by the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition and Global e-Sustainability Initiative to report their sourcing procedures.

We reviewed the responses received from the identified suppliers for completeness, errors and inconsistencies. Incomplete, inconsistent or missing responses elicited further follow-up from the Company.

As of the date of this report, we had received responses from all of our independent suppliers of in scope products.

- OECD Guidance Step 3: Design and Implement a Strategy to Respond to Identified Risks

Upon evaluation of the responses received, a minority of our suppliers indicated that the products they supply to us are free of Conflict Minerals and thus an RCOI was not required. The remaining respondents indicated that they are not the direct purchasers of raw ore or unrefined Conflict Minerals and thus must also survey their suppliers and perform their own RCOI, a process which is currently under way. However, some of those respondents were able to provide a partial listing of smelters and refiners that supply their manufactured products. Of the smelters so far identified, we noted some are located in the Covered Countries but are participating in a conflict-free sourcing initiative.

Although we have received partial listings of smelters and refiners that supply Conflict Minerals to our suppliers, we noted that the data provided was at the supplier level and could not be directly tied to a component part that we purchased from the supplier. Consequently, we were unable to determine which of the Conflict Minerals reported by the respondent are contained in components or parts supplied to us, or to validate that any of these smelters or refiners are directly in our supply chain. As a result, we have elected not to present smelter and refiner names in this report.

- OECD Guidance Step 4: Carry out Independent Third-Party Audit of Supply Chain Due Diligence at Identified Points in the Supply Chain

Because the Company is not the direct purchaser of Conflict Minerals, the Company does not conduct or commission independent third-party audits of the smelters and refiners from which its vendors and service providers source Conflict Minerals. In creating and implementing our Conflict Minerals compliance program, the Company relies upon the results obtained from our independent suppliers.

- OECD Guidance Step 5: Report on Supply Chain Due Diligence

With the preparation and submission of this Conflict Minerals Report, the Company has provided a public report of its due diligence measures with regard to the sourcing of Conflict Minerals. A copy of this report is also made available on the Company's investor relations website at <http://investor.cavco.com>. Pursuant to Rule 13p-1, the Company will prepare and submit a Conflict Minerals Report each year, as required.

Due Diligence Results

Based on our suppliers' RCOI responses, and our limited access to supply chain information, we do not have sufficient information to conclusively determine the countries of origin of the Conflict Minerals in our in scope products.

Risk Mitigation/Future Due Diligence Measures

The Company intends to take the following steps to improve its due diligence measures and to further mitigate any possible risk that the necessary Conflict Minerals in our in scope products could directly or indirectly benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries: 1) continue to engage with identified independent suppliers to obtain accurate and complete information about the supply chain, and communicate to them our expectations and timelines for the RCOI process; 2) continue to improve due diligence efforts to identify smelters and refiners processing Conflict Minerals contained in our in scope products; and 3) continue to educate identified independent suppliers on our Conflict Minerals Policy and the importance of achieving a conflict free supply chain.