

PLEXUS CORP
Form 10-K
November 18, 2008

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K**

(mark one)

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

For the fiscal year ended September 27, 2008

OR

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

Commission file number 000-14824

PLEXUS CORP.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Wisconsin

(State or other jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

39-1344447

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**55 Jewelers Park Drive
Neenah, Wisconsin 54957-0156
(920) 722-3451**

(Address, including zip code, of principal executive offices and Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

Common Stock, \$.01 par value
Preferred Share Purchase Rights

The NASDAQ Global Select Market
The NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasonal issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. []

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

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Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a 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 March 29, 2008, 43,630,219 shares of common stock were outstanding, and the aggregate market value of the shares of common stock (based upon the \$27.06 closing sale price on that date, as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market) held by non-affiliates (excludes 328,756 shares reported as beneficially owned by directors and executive officers does not constitute an admission as to affiliate status) was approximately \$1,171.7 million.

As of November 10, 2008, there were 39,326,467 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Document	Part of Form 10-K Into Which Portions of Document are Incorporated
Proxy Statement for 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders	Part III

SAFE HARBOR CAUTIONARY STATEMENT UNDER THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995:

The statements contained in the Form 10-K that are not historical facts (such as statements in the future tense and statements including believe, expect, intend, plan, anticipate, goal, target and similar terms and concepts) including all discussions of periods which are not yet completed) are forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to:

the economic performance of the electronics, technology and defense industries

the risk of customer delays, changes or cancellations in both ongoing and new programs

the poor visibility of future orders, especially in view of current economic conditions

the effects of the volume of revenue from certain sectors or programs on our margins in particular periods

our ability to secure new customers, maintain our current customer base and deliver product on a timely basis

the risks relative to a new confidential customer in the Industrial/Commercial sector, including customer delays, start-up costs, our potential inability to execute and lack of a track record of order volume and timing

the risks of concentration of work for certain customers

the weakness of the economy and the instability of the global banking and financial markets and the potential inability of Plexus or our customers or suppliers to access cash investments and credit facilities

material cost fluctuations and the adequate availability of components and related parts for production

the effect of changes in average selling prices

the effect of start-up costs of new programs and facilities, including our recent and planned expansions

the adequacy of restructuring and similar charges as compared to actual expenses, including the announced closure of our Ayer, Massachusetts facility

the degree of success and the costs of efforts to improve the financial performance of our Mexican operations

possible unexpected costs and operating disruption in transitioning programs

the costs and inherent uncertainties of pending litigation

the effect of general economic conditions and world events (such as changes in oil prices, terrorism and war in the Middle East)

the impact of increased competition and

other risks detailed below, especially under the heading **Risk Factors**, otherwise herein, and in our Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

In addition, see Risk Factors in Item 1A and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 for a further discussion of some of the factors that could affect future results.

* * *

PART 1

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Plexus Corp. and its subsidiaries (together Plexus, the Company, or we) participate in the Electronic Manufacturing Services (EMS) industry. We provide product realization services to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and other technology companies in the wireline/networking, wireless infrastructure, medical, industrial/commercial and defense/security/aerospace market sectors. We provide advanced electronics design, manufacturing and testing services to our customers with a focus on the mid-to-lower-volume, higher-mix segment of the EMS market. Our customers' products typically require exceptional production and supply-chain flexibility, necessitating an optimized demand-pull-based manufacturing and supply chain solution across an integrated global platform. Many of our customers' products require complex configuration management and direct order fulfillment to their customers across the globe. In such cases we provide global logistics management and after-market service and repair. Our customers' products may have stringent requirements for quality, reliability and regulatory compliance. We offer our customers the ability to outsource all phases of product realization, including product specifications; development, design and design validation; regulatory compliance support; prototyping and new product introduction;

manufacturing test equipment development; materials sourcing, procurement and supply-chain management; product assembly/manufacturing, configuration and test; order fulfillment, logistics and service/repair.

Plexus is passionate about its goal to be the best EMS company in the world at providing services for customers that have mid-to-lower-volume requirements and a higher mix of products. We have tailored our engineering services, manufacturing operations, supply-chain management, workforce, business intelligence systems, financial goals and metrics specifically to support these types of programs. Our flexible manufacturing facilities and processes are designed to accommodate customers with multiple product-lines and configurations as well as unique quality and regulatory requirements. Each of these customers is supported by a multi-disciplinary customer team and one or more uniquely configured focus factories supported by a supply-chain and logistics solution specifically designed to meet the flexibility and responsiveness required to support that customer's fulfillment requirements.

Our go-to-market strategy is also tailored to our target market sectors and business strategy. We have business development and customer management teams that are dedicated to each of the five sectors we serve. These teams are accountable for understanding the sector participants, technology, unique quality and regulatory requirements and longer-term trends. Further, these teams help set our strategy for growth in their sectors with a particular focus on expanding the services and value-add that we provide to our current customers while strategically targeting select new customers to add to our portfolio.

Our financial model is aligned with our business strategy, with our primary focus to earn a return on invested capital (ROIC) in excess of our weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The smaller volumes, flexibility requirements and fulfillment needs of our customers typically result in greater investments in inventory than many of our competitors, particularly those that provide EMS services for high-volume, less complex products with less stringent requirements (such as consumer electronics). In addition, our cost structure relative to these peers includes higher investments in selling and administrative costs as a percentage of sales to support our sector-based go-to-market strategy, smaller program sizes, flexibility, and complex quality and regulatory compliance requirements. By exercising discipline to generate a ROIC in excess of our WACC, our goal is to ensure that Plexus creates a value proposition for our shareholders as well as our customers.

Our customers include both industry-leading OEMs and other technology companies that have never manufactured products internally. As a result of our focus on serving market sectors that rely on advanced electronics technology, our business is influenced by technological trends such as the level and rate of development of telecommunications infrastructure, the expansion of networks and use of the Internet. In addition, the federal Food and Drug Administration's approval of new medical devices, defense procurement practices and other governmental approval and regulatory processes can affect our business. Our business has also benefited from the trend to increased outsourcing by OEMs.

We provide most of our contract manufacturing services on a turnkey basis, which means that we procure some or all of the materials required for product assembly. We provide some services on a consignment basis, which means that the customer supplies the necessary materials, and we provide the labor and other services required for product assembly. Turnkey services require material procurement and warehousing, in addition to manufacturing, and involve greater resource investments than consignment services. Other than certain test equipment and software used for internal operations, we do not design or manufacture our own proprietary products.

Established in 1979 as a Wisconsin corporation, we have approximately 7,900 full-time employees, including approximately 1,300 engineers and technologists dedicated to product development and design, test equipment development and design, and manufacturing process development and control, all of whom operate from 19 active facilities in 14 locations, totaling approximately 2.6 million square feet.

We maintain a website at www.plexus.com. We make available through that website, free of charge, copies of our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practical after we electronically file those materials with, or furnish them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Our Code of Conduct and Business Ethics is also posted on our website. You may access these SEC reports and the Code of Conduct and Business Ethics by following the links under Investor Relations at our website.

Services

Plexus offers a broad range of integrated services as more fully described below; our customers may utilize any, or all, of the following services and tend to use more of these services as their outsourcing strategies mature:

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Product development and design. We provide comprehensive conceptual design and value-engineering services. These product design services include project management, feasibility studies, product conceptualization, specification development for product features and functions, circuit design (including digital, microprocessor, power, analog, radio frequency (RF), optical and micro-electronics), field programmable gate array design (FPGA), printed circuit board layout, embedded software design, mechanical design (including thermal analysis, plastic components, sheet metal enclosures, and castings), development of test specifications and product validation testing. We invest in the latest design automation tools and technology. We also provide comprehensive value-engineering services for our customers that extend the life cycles of their products. These value-added services include engineering change-order management, cost reduction redesign, component obsolescence management, product feature expansion, test enhancement and component re-sourcing.

Prototyping and new product introduction services. We provide assembly of prototype products within our operating sites. We supplement our prototype assembly services with other value-added services, including materials management, analysis of the manufacturability and testability of a design, test implementation and pilot production runs leading to volume production. These services link our engineering and our customers' engineering to our volume manufacturing facilities. These links facilitate an efficient transition from engineering to manufacturing. We believe that these services provide significant value to our customers by accelerating their products' time-to-market schedule, reducing change activity and providing a robust product set.

Test equipment development. Enhanced product functionality has led to increasingly complex components and assembly techniques; consequently, there is a need to design and assemble increasingly complex in-circuit and functional test equipment for electronic products and assemblies. Our internal development of this test equipment allows us to rapidly specify, implement, maintain and enhance test solutions that efficiently test printed circuit assemblies, subassemblies, system assemblies and finished products. We also develop specialized equipment that allows us to environmentally stress-test products during functional testing to assure reliability. We believe that the internal design and production of test equipment is an important factor in our ability to provide technology-driven products of consistently high quality.

Material sourcing and procurement. We provide contract manufacturing services on either a turnkey basis, which means we source and procure the materials required for product assembly, or on a consignment basis, which means the customer supplies the materials necessary for product assembly. Turnkey services include materials procurement and warehousing in addition to manufacturing and involve greater resource investment and potential inventory risk than consignment services. Substantially all of our manufacturing services are currently on a turnkey basis.

Agile manufacturing services. We have the manufacturing services expertise required to assemble very complex electronic products that utilize multiple printed circuit boards and subassemblies. These manufacturing services, which we endeavor to provide on an agile and rapid basis, include developing and implementing materials and manufacturing strategies that meet our customers' requirements for demand flexibility, for assembling printed circuit boards utilizing a wide range of assembly technologies, and for building and configuring final product and system boxes and testing assemblies to meet customers' requirements. These complex products are typically configured to fulfill unique end-customer requirements and many are shipped directly to our customers' end users.

Higher-level assembly (HLA). We are increasingly providing more advanced assembly solutions for larger equipment to our customers. These products can be very large and contain a number of printed circuit board assemblies, complex subassemblies and other components. These services include assembly of kiosk products, finished medical products and complex electro-mechanical assemblies known as mechatronics. These products often combine many of the other integrated services we provide and may require more unique facility configurations than we typically employ.

Fulfillment and logistic services. We provide fulfillment and logistic services to many of our customers. Direct Order Fulfillment (DOF) entails receiving orders from our customers that provide the final specifications required by the end-customer. We then Build to Order (BTO) and Configure to Order (CTO) and deliver the product directly to the end-customer. The DOF process relies on Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems integrated with those of our customers to manage the overall supply chain from parts procurement through manufacturing and logistics.

After-market support. We provide service support for manufactured products requiring repair and/or upgrades, which may or may not be under a customer's warranty. In support of certain customers, we provide these services for

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some products which we did not originally manufacture. We provide in and out bound logistics required to support fulfillment and service.

Regulatory requirements. In addition, we have developed certain processes and tools to meet industry-specific requirements. Among these are the tools and processes to assemble finished medical devices that meet U.S. Food and Drug Administration Quality Systems Regulation requirements and similar regulatory requirements in other countries.

Our manufacturing and engineering facilities are ISO certified to 9001:2000 standards. We have additional certifications and/or registrations held by certain of our facilities in various geographic locations:

Medical Standard ISO 13485:2003 United States, Asia, Mexico, Europe

Environmental Standard ISO 14001 Asia, Europe

21 CFR Part 820 (FDA) (Medical) United States, Asia, Mexico

Telecommunications Standard TL 9000 United States, Asia

Aerospace Standard AS9100 United States, Asia

ITAR (International Traffic and Arms Regulation) self-declaration United States

ANSI/ESD (Electrostatic Discharge Control Program) S20.20 United States

Customers and Market Sectors Served

We provide services to a wide variety of customers, ranging from large multinational companies to smaller emerging technology companies. During fiscal 2008, we provided services to over 145 customers. For many customers, we provide design and production capabilities, thereby allowing these customers to concentrate on research and development, concept development, distribution, marketing and sales. This helps accelerate their time to market, reduce their investment in engineering and manufacturing capacity and optimize total product cost.

Juniper Networks, Inc. (Juniper) accounted for 20 percent of our net sales in fiscal 2008. Juniper and General Electric Company (GE) accounted for 21 percent and 10 percent, respectively, of our net sales in fiscal 2007 and 19 percent and 12 percent, respectively, of our net sales in fiscal 2006. No other customer accounted for 10 percent or more of our net sales in fiscal 2008, 2007 or 2006. The loss of any of our major customers could have a significant negative impact on our financial results.

Many of our large customers contract with us through independent multiple divisions, subsidiaries, production facilities or locations. We believe that in most cases our sales to any one such division, subsidiary, facility or location are not dependent on sales to others.

The distribution of our net sales by market sectors is shown in the following table:

Industry	Fiscal years ended		
	September 27, 2008	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006
Wireline/Networking	44%	44%	38%
Wireless Infrastructure	9%	8%	9%
Medical	21%	24%	26%
Industrial/Commercial	16%	15%	18%
Defense/Security/Aerospace	10%	9%	9%
	100%	100%	100%

Although our current business development focus is based on the end-market sectors noted above, we evaluate our financial performance and allocate our resources on a geographic basis (see Note 13 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements regarding our reportable segments).

Materials and Suppliers

We typically purchase raw materials, including printed circuit boards and electronic components, from manufacturers as well as from electronic distributors. In addition, we occasionally purchase components from customers. The key electronic components we purchase include specialized components such as application-specific integrated circuits, semiconductors, interconnect products, electronic subassemblies (including memory modules, power supply modules and cable and wire harnesses), inductors, resistors and capacitors. Along with these electronic

components, we also purchase components used in higher-level assembly and manufacturing. These components include injection-molded plastics, pressure-formed plastics, vacuum-formed plastics, sheet metal fabrications, aluminum extrusions, die castings and various other hardware and fastener components. All of these components range from standard to highly customized and vary widely in terms of market availability and price.

Occasional component shortages and subsequent allocations by suppliers are an inherent part of the electronics industry. We actively manage our business to try to minimize our exposure to material and component shortages. We have a corporate sourcing and procurement organization whose primary purpose is to develop supply-chain sources and create strong supplier alliances to ensure, as much as possible, a steady flow of components at competitive prices. Because we design products and therefore can influence the selection of components used in some new products, component manufacturers often provide us with priority access to materials and components, even during times of shortages. We have undertaken a series of initiatives, including the utilization of in-plant stores, point-of-use programs, assured supply programs and other efforts, to improve our overall supply chain flexibility.

New Business Development

Our new business development is directed primarily through an internal effort organized around end-markets, or market sectors. Each market sector has a team of dedicated, empowered resources including sector vice presidents, customer management vice presidents, sales account executives, customer managers, customer development directors, market sector analysts, and service specialists. Our sales and marketing efforts focus on generating both new customers and expanding business with existing customers. Our ability to provide a full range of product realization services is a marketing advantage; our service specialists participate in marketing through direct customer contact and participation in industry events and seminars.

Competition

The market for the services we provide is highly competitive. We compete primarily on the basis of meeting the unique needs of our customers, and providing flexible solutions, timely order fulfillment and strong engineering, testing and production capabilities. We have many competitors in the electronics design and assembly industry. Larger and more geographically diverse competitors have substantially more resources than we do. Other, smaller competitors primarily compete only in specific sectors, typically within limited geographical areas. We also compete against companies that design or manufacture items in-house. In addition, we compete against foreign, low-labor cost manufacturers. This foreign, low-labor cost competition tends to focus on commodity and consumer-related products, which is not our focus.

Intellectual Property

We own various service marks, including Plexus, and Plexus, The Product Realization Company. Although we own certain patents, they are not currently material to our business. We do not have any material copyrights.

Information Technology

In 2008, we completed the implementation of an integrated ERP platform that serves all manufacturing sites. This ERP platform augments our other management information systems and includes software from J.D. Edwards (now part of the Oracle Corporation) and several other vendors. The ERP platform includes various software systems to enhance and standardize our ability to translate information from multiple production facilities into operational and financial information and create a consistent set of core business applications at our facilities worldwide. We believe the related software licenses are of a general commercial character on terms customary for these types of agreements.

Environmental Compliance

We are subject to a variety of environmental regulations relating to air emission standards and the use, storage, discharge and disposal of hazardous chemicals used during our manufacturing process. We believe that we are in compliance with all federal, state and foreign environmental laws and do not anticipate any significant expenditures in maintaining our compliance; however, there can be no assurance that violations will not occur which could have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

Two European Union (EU) directives particularly affect our business from an environmental perspective. The first of these is the Restriction of the use of Certain Hazardous Substances (RoHS). RoHS restricts within the

EU the distribution of products containing certain substances, with lead being the restricted substance most relevant to us. The second EU directive is the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment directive, which requires a manufacturer or importer, at its own cost, to take back and recycle all of the products it either manufactured in or imported into the EU. Since both of these EU directives affect the worldwide electronics supply-chain, we expect that there will be further collaborative efforts with our suppliers and customers to develop compliant processes and products, although to date the cost of such efforts to us and our liability for non-compliance has been nominal.

Employees

Our employees are one of our primary strengths, and we make a considerable effort to maintain a well-qualified and motivated work force. We have been able to offer enhanced career opportunities to many of our employees. Our human resources department identifies career objectives and monitors specific skill developments for employees with potential for advancement. We invest at all levels of the organization to ensure that employees are well trained. We have a policy of involvement and consultation with employees at every facility and strive for continuous improvement at all levels.

We employ approximately 7,900 full-time employees. Given the quick response times required by our customers, we seek to maintain flexibility to scale our operations as necessary to maximize efficiency. To do so, we use skilled temporary labor in addition to our full-time employees. In Europe, approximately 150 of our employees are covered by union agreements. These union agreements are typically renewed at the beginning of each year, although in a few cases these agreements may last two or more years. Our employees in the United States, Malaysia, China and Mexico are not covered by union agreements. We have no history of labor disputes at any of our facilities. We believe that our employee relationships are good.

ITEM 1A RISK FACTORS

Our net sales and operating results may vary significantly from period to period.

Our quarterly and annual results may vary significantly depending on various factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include:

- the volume and timing of customer orders relative to our capacity

- the typical short life-cycle of our customers' products

- customers' operating results and business conditions

- changes in our customers' sales mix

- failures of our customers to pay amounts due to us

- volatility of customer orders for certain programs and sectors

- possible non-compliance with the statutes and regulations covering the design, development, testing, manufacturing and labeling of medical devices

- the timing of our expenditures in anticipation of future orders

- our effectiveness in planning production and managing inventory, fixed assets and manufacturing processes

- changes in cost and availability of labor and components and

- changes in U.S. and global economic and political conditions and world events.

The majority of our net sales come from a relatively small number of customers and a limited number of market sectors; if we lose any of these customers or there are problems in those market sectors, our net sales and operating results could decline significantly.

Net sales to our ten largest customers have represented a majority of our net sales in recent periods. Our ten largest customers accounted for approximately 60 percent, 61 percent and 59 percent of our net sales for fiscal 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. For fiscal 2008 there was one customer that represented 10 percent or more of our net sales. For 2007 and 2006, there were two customers that represented 10 percent or more of our net sales. Our principal customers may vary from period to period, and our principal customers may not continue to purchase services from us at current levels, or at all. Significant reductions in net sales to any of these customers, or the loss of other major customers, could seriously harm our business.

In addition, we focus our net sales to customers in only a few market sectors. For example, net sales to customers in the wireline/networking sector recently have increased significantly in absolute dollars, making us more dependent upon the performance of that sector and the economic and business conditions that affect it. In addition, net sales in the defense/security/aerospace sector have become increasingly important in some periods; however, net sales in this sector are particularly susceptible to significant period-to-period variations. Any weakness in the market sectors in which our customers are concentrated could affect our business and results of operations.

The global credit market crisis and economic weakness may adversely affect our earnings, liquidity and financial condition.

Global financial and credit markets recently have been, and continue to be, extremely unstable and unpredictable. Worldwide economic conditions have been weak and may be further deteriorating. The instability of the markets and weakness of the economy could affect the demand for our customers' products, the amount, timing and stability of their orders to us, the financial strength of our customers and suppliers, their ability or willingness to do business with us, our willingness to do business with them, and/or our suppliers' and customers' ability to fulfill their obligations to us. These factors could adversely affect our operations, earnings and financial condition.

In addition, continued, and potentially increased, volatility, instability and weakness in the financial and credit markets could affect our ability to sell our investment securities and other financial assets, which in turn could adversely affect our liquidity and financial position. We encountered a situation in which we were unable to make such sales as described below in Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk - Auction Rate Securities." This instability also could affect the prices at which we could make any such sales, which also could adversely affect our earnings and financial condition. These conditions could also negatively affect our ability to secure funds or raise capital, if needed.

Our customers do not make long-term commitments and may cancel or change their production requirements.

EMS companies must respond quickly to the requirements of their customers. We generally do not obtain firm, long-term purchase commitments from our customers. Customers also cancel requirements, change production quantities or delay production for a number of reasons that are beyond our control. The success of our customers' products in the market and the strength of the markets themselves affect our business. Cancellations, reductions or delays by a significant customer, or by a group of customers, could seriously harm our operating results. Such cancellations, reductions or delays have occurred and may continue to occur.

In addition, we make significant decisions based on our estimates of customers' requirements, including determining the levels of business that we will seek and accept, production schedules, component procurement commitments, facility requirements, personnel needs and other resource requirements. The short-term nature of our customers' commitments and the possibility of rapid changes in demand for their products reduce our ability to accurately estimate the future requirements of those customers. Since many of our operating expenses are fixed, a reduction in customer demand can harm our operating results. Moreover, since our margins vary across customers and specific programs, a reduction in demand with higher margin customers or programs will have a more significant adverse effect on our operating results.

Rapid increases in customer requirements may stress personnel and other capacity resources. We may not have sufficient resources at any given time to meet all of our customers' demands or to meet the requirements of a specific program.

Defense contracting can be subject to extensive procurement processes and other factors that can affect the timing and duration of contracts and orders. For example, defense orders are subject to continued Congressional appropriations for these programs, as well as continued determinations by the Department of Defense regarding whether to continue them. Products for the military are also subject to continued testing of their operations in the field and changing military operational needs, which could affect the possibility and timing of future orders. While those arrangements may result in a significant amount of net sales in a short period of time as happened in the first half of fiscal 2008, they may or may not result in continuing long-term projects or relationships. Even in the case of continuing long-term projects or relationships, orders in the defense sector can be episodic and vary significantly from period to period.

Our manufacturing services involve inventory risk.

Most of our contract manufacturing services are provided on a turnkey basis, under which we purchase some, or all, of the required raw materials and component parts. Excess or obsolete inventory could adversely affect our operating results.

In our turnkey operations, we order materials and components based on customer forecasts and/or orders. Suppliers may require us to purchase materials and components in minimum order quantities that may exceed customer requirements. A customer's cancellation, delay or reduction of forecasts or orders can also result in excess inventory or additional expense to us. Engineering changes by a customer may result in obsolete raw materials or component parts. While we attempt to cancel, return or otherwise mitigate excess and obsolete materials and components and require customers to reimburse us for excess and obsolete inventory, we may not actually be reimbursed timely or be able to collect on these obligations.

In addition, we provide managed inventory programs for some of our key customers under which we hold and manage finished goods or work-in-process inventories. These managed inventory programs result in higher inventory levels, further reduce our inventory turns and increase our financial exposure with such customers. Even though our customers generally have contractual obligations to purchase such inventories from us, we remain subject to the risk of enforcing those obligations.

We may experience raw material and component parts shortages and price fluctuations.

We do not have any long-term supply agreements. At various times, we have experienced raw material and component parts shortages due to supplier capacity constraints or their failure to deliver. At times, raw material and component parts shortages have been prevalent due to industry-wide conditions, and such shortages can be expected to recur from time to time. World events, such as foreign government policies, terrorism, armed conflict, economic recession and epidemics, could also affect supply chains. We rely on a limited number of suppliers for many of the raw materials and component parts used in the assembly process and, in some cases, may be required to use suppliers that are the sole provider of a particular raw material or component part. Such suppliers may encounter quality problems or financial difficulties which could preclude them from delivering raw materials or component parts timely or at all. Supply shortages and delays in deliveries of raw materials or component parts have resulted in delayed production of assemblies, which have increased our inventory levels and adversely affected our operating results in certain periods. An inability to obtain sufficient inventory on a timely basis could also harm relationships with our customers.

Raw material and component part supply shortages and delays in deliveries have also resulted in increased pricing. While many of our customers permit quarterly or other periodic adjustments to pricing based on changes in raw material or component part prices and other factors, we typically bear the risk of price increases that occur between any such repricings or, if such repricing is not permitted, during the balance of the term of the particular customer contract. Conversely, raw material and component part price reductions have contributed positively to our operating results in the past. Our inability to continue to benefit from such reductions in the future could adversely affect our operating results.

Failure to manage periods of growth or contraction, if any, may seriously harm our business.

Our industry frequently sees periods of expansion and contraction to adjust to customers' needs and market demands. Plexus regularly contends with these issues and must carefully manage its business to meet customer and market requirements. If we fail to manage these growth and contraction decisions effectively, we can find ourselves with either excess or insufficient resources and our business, as well as our profitability, may suffer.

Expansion can inherently include additional costs and start-up inefficiencies. We are currently contemplating possible expansion of our operations to other countries. In fiscal 2007, we expanded our operations in Asia, including the addition of a third facility in Penang, Malaysia, as well as the doubling of capacity in our existing facility in Xiamen, China. We recently announced a planned expansion in Hangzhou, China. If we are unable to effectively manage our currently anticipated growth, or related anticipated net sales are not realized, our operating results could be adversely affected. In addition, we may expand our operations in new geographical areas where currently we do not operate. Other risks of current or future expansion include:

the inability to successfully integrate additional facilities or incremental capacity and to realize anticipated synergies, economies of scale or other value

additional fixed costs which may not be fully absorbed by new business

difficulties in the timing of expansions, including delays in the implementation of construction and manufacturing plans

diversion of management's attention from other business areas during the planning and implementation of expansions

strain placed on our operational, financial and other systems and resources and

inability to locate sufficient customers, employees or management talent to support the expansion.

Periods of contraction or reduced net sales create other challenges. We must determine whether facilities remain viable, whether staffing levels need to be reduced, and how to respond to changing levels of customer demand. While maintaining multiple facilities or higher levels of employment entail short-term costs, reductions in facilities and/or employment could impair our ability to respond to market improvements or to maintain customer relationships. Our decisions to reduce costs and capacity can affect our short-term and long-term results. When we make decisions to reduce capacity or to close facilities, we frequently incur restructuring charges.

In addition, to meet our customers' needs, or to achieve increased efficiencies, we sometimes require additional capacity in one location while reducing capacity in another. For example, we recently announced that we would close our Ayer, Massachusetts facility in fiscal 2009, even though we are expanding in other areas. Since customers' needs and market conditions can vary and change rapidly, we may find ourselves in a situation where we simultaneously experience the effects of contraction in one location and expansion in another location, such as those noted above.

Operating in foreign countries exposes us to increased risks, including foreign currency risks.

We have operations in China, Malaysia, Mexico and the United Kingdom, which in the aggregate represented approximately 39 percent of our revenues for fiscal 2008, compared to 37 percent of revenue in fiscal 2007. We have announced expansion plans in China and are considering expanding to additional countries. We also purchase a significant number of components manufactured in foreign countries. These international aspects of our operations subject us to the following risks that could materially impact our operating results:

economic, political or civil instability

transportation delays or interruptions

foreign exchange rate fluctuations

difficulties in staffing and managing foreign personnel in diverse cultures

the effects of international political developments and

foreign regulatory requirements.

We do not generally hedge foreign currencies. As our foreign operations expand, our failure to adequately hedge foreign currency transactions and/or the currency exposures associated with assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies could adversely affect our consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, changes in policies by the U.S. or foreign governments could negatively affect our operating results due to changes in duties, tariffs, taxes or limitations on currency or fund transfers. For example, our facility in Mexico operates under the Mexican Maquiladora program, which provides for reduced tariffs and eased import regulations; we could be adversely affected by changes in that program or our failure to comply with its requirements. Also, our Malaysian and Chinese subsidiaries currently receive favorable tax treatments from these governments which extend for approximately 11 years and 5 years, respectively, which may not be extended. Finally, China and Mexico have passed new tax laws that took effect on January 1, 2008. These new laws did not materially impact our tax rates in fiscal 2008, but may result in higher tax rates on our operations in those countries in future periods.

We and our customers are subject to extensive government regulations.

We are subject to extensive regulation relating to the products we design and manufacture and as to how we conduct our business. These regulations affect the sectors we serve and every aspect of our business, including our labor, employment, workplace safety, environmental and import/export practices, and many other facets of our operations. Our failure to comply with these regulations could seriously affect our operations and profitability.

Our medical sector business, which represented approximately 21 percent of our net sales for fiscal 2008, is subject to substantial government regulation, primarily from the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and

similar regulatory bodies in other countries. We must comply with statutes and regulations covering the design, development, testing, manufacturing and labeling of medical devices and the reporting of certain information regarding their safety. Failure to comply with these regulations can result in, among other things, fines, injunctions, civil penalties, criminal prosecution, recall or seizure of devices, or total or partial suspension of production. The FDA also has the authority to require repair or replacement of equipment, or the refund of the cost of a device manufactured or distributed by our customers. Violations may lead to penalties or shutdowns of a program or a facility. Failure or noncompliance could have an adverse effect on our reputation as well as our results of operations.

We also design and manufacture products for customers in the defense and aerospace industries. Companies that design and manufacture products for these industries face significant regulation by the Department of Defense, Federal Aviation Authority, and other governmental agencies. Failure to comply with those requirements could result in fines, penalties, injunctions, criminal prosecution, and an inability to participate in contracts with the government or their contractors, any of which could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The end-markets for most of our customers in the wireline/networking and wireless infrastructure sectors are subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission, as well as by various state and foreign government agencies. The policies of these agencies can directly affect both the near-term and long-term demand and profitability of the sector and therefore directly impact the demand for products that we manufacture.

At the corporate level, as a publicly-held company, we are subject to increasingly stringent laws, regulation and other requirements affecting among other things our accounting, corporate governance practices, and securities disclosures. Our failure to comply with these requirements could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The growth and changing requirements of our business are imposing on us heightened import and export compliance requirements. We have been notified that we are a potential candidate for audit by U.S. Customs. The timing and scope of this audit is uncertain. In preparation for a potential audit, we have reassessed internal policies, procedures and controls respecting import law compliance. We have uncovered some deficiencies during this assessment but do not yet know whether such deficiencies affected duties owed by us and, if so, whether they will have a material adverse effect on Plexus or our results of operations.

Our operations are subject to federal, state, and local environmental regulations pertaining to air, water, and hazardous waste and the health and safety of our workplace. If we fail to comply with present and future regulations, we could be subject to liabilities or the suspension of business. These regulations could restrict our ability to expand our facilities or require us to acquire costly equipment or incur significant expense associated with the ongoing operation of our business or remediation efforts.

Our customers are also required to comply with various government regulations and legal requirements, including many of the industry-specific regulations which we discuss above. Our customers' failure to comply could affect their businesses, which in turn would affect our sales to them. The processes we engage in for these customers must comply with the relevant regulations. In addition, if our customers are required by regulation or other legal requirements to make changes in their product lines, these changes could significantly disrupt particular projects for these customers and create inefficiencies in our business.

If we are unable to maintain our engineering, technological and manufacturing process expertise, our results may be adversely affected.

The markets for our manufacturing and engineering services are characterized by rapidly changing technology and evolving process developments. Our manufacturing and design processes are also subject to these factors. The continued success of our business will depend upon our continued ability to:

retain our qualified engineering and technical personnel

maintain and enhance our technological capabilities

successfully manage the implementation and execution of information systems

develop and market manufacturing services which meet changing customer needs and

successfully anticipate, or respond to, technological changes on a cost-effective and timely basis.

Although we believe that our operations utilize the assembly and testing technologies, equipment and processes that are currently required by our customers, we cannot be certain that we will develop the capabilities required by our customers in the future. The emergence of new technology, industry standards or customer

requirements may render our equipment, inventory or processes obsolete or noncompetitive. In addition, we may have to acquire new design, assembly and testing technologies and equipment to remain competitive. The acquisition and implementation of new technologies and equipment may require significant expense or capital investment that could reduce our liquidity and negatively affect our operating results. Our failure to anticipate and adapt to our customers changing technological needs and requirements could have an adverse effect on our business.

Start-up costs and inefficiencies related to new or transferred programs can adversely affect our operating results.

The management of labor and production capacity in connection with the establishment of new programs and new customer relationships, and the need to estimate required resources in advance of production can adversely affect our gross and operating margins. These factors are particularly evident in the early stages of the life-cycle of new products and new programs as well as in program transfers between facilities. We are managing a number of new programs at any given time. Consequently, we are exposed to these factors. In addition, if any of these new programs or new customer relationships were terminated, our operating results could worsen, particularly in the short term.

The effects of these start-up costs and inefficiencies can also occur when we transfer programs between locations. We conduct those transfers on a regular basis to address factors such as meeting customer needs, seeking long-term efficiencies or responding to market conditions. As a result of our decision to close our Ayer, Massachusetts facility, we will also be transitioning customer programs from that site to other Plexus facilities. Although we try to minimize the potential losses arising from transitioning customer programs between Plexus facilities, there are inherent risks that such transitions can result in operational inefficiencies and the disruption of programs and customer relationships.

There may be problems with the products we design or manufacture that could result in claims against us and reduced demand for our services.

The products that we design and/or manufacture may be subject to liability or claims in the event that defects are discovered or alleged. We design and manufacture products to our customers' specifications, many of which are highly complex. Despite our quality control and quality assurance efforts, problems may occur, or may be alleged, in the design and/or manufacturing of these products. Problems in the products we manufacture, whether real or alleged, whether caused by faulty customer specifications or in the design or manufacturing processes or by a component defect, and whether or not we are responsible, may result in delayed shipments to customers and/or reduced or cancelled customer orders. If these problems were to occur in large quantities or too frequently, our business reputation may also be tarnished. In addition, problems may result in liability claims against us, whether or not we are responsible. These potential claims may include damages for the recall of a product and/or injury to person or property. Even if customers or third parties, such as component suppliers, are responsible for defects, they may not, or may not be able to, assume responsibility for any such costs or required payments to us. We occasionally incur costs defending claims and any such disputes could affect our business relationships.

Intellectual property infringement claims against our customers or us could harm our business.

Our design and manufacturing services and the products offered by our customers involve the creation and use of intellectual property rights, which subject us and our customers to the risk of claims of intellectual property infringement from third parties. In addition, our customers may require that we indemnify them against the risk of intellectual property infringement. If any claims are brought against us or our customers for infringement, whether or not these have merit, we could be required to expend significant resources in defense of those claims. In the event of an infringement claim, we may be required to spend a significant amount of money to develop non-infringing alternatives or obtain licenses. We may not be successful in developing alternatives or obtaining licenses on reasonable terms or at all. Infringement by our customers could cause them to discontinue production of some of their products, potentially with little or no notice, which may reduce our net sales to them and disrupt our production.

Additionally, if third parties on whom we rely for products or services, such as component suppliers, are responsible for an infringement (including through the supply of counterfeit parts), we may or may not be able to hold them responsible and we may incur costs in defending claims or providing remedies. Such infringements may also cause our customers to abruptly discontinue selling the impacted products, which would adversely affect our net sales of those products, and could affect our customer relationships more broadly.

We are defendants in a securities class action lawsuit.

Two securities class action lawsuits were filed against us and several of our current or former officers and/or directors during June 2007. The two actions were consolidated, and a consolidated class action complaint was filed on February 1, 2008. Although the Company and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss the consolidated class action complaint, the plaintiff has asked the court to deny our motion and the court has not yet held a hearing or ruled on it. The consolidated complaint alleges securities law violations and seeks unspecified damages relating generally to the Company's statements regarding its defense sector business in early calendar 2006. We could be subject to additional or related lawsuits or other inquiries in connection with this matter. The defense of this lawsuit, and any future lawsuits, could result in the diversion of management's time and attention away from business operations and negative developments with respect to the lawsuits and the costs incurred defending ourselves could have an adverse impact on our business and our stock price. Adverse outcomes or settlements could also require us to pay damages or incur liability for other remedies that could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Our products are for the electronics industry, which produces technologically advanced products with relatively short life-cycles.

Factors affecting the electronics industry, in particular short product life-cycles, could seriously affect our customers and, as a result, Plexus. These factors include:

- the inability of our customers to adapt to rapidly changing technology and evolving industry standards that result in short product life-cycles

- the inability of our customers to develop and market their products, some of which are new and untested and

- the potential that our customers' products may become obsolete or the failure of our customers' products to gain widespread commercial acceptance.

Even if our customers successfully respond to these market challenges, their responses, including any consequential changes we must make in our business relationships with them and our production for them, can affect our production cycles, inventory management and results of operations.

Increased competition may result in reduced demand or reduced prices for our services.

The EMS industry is highly competitive and has become more so as a result of excess capacity in the industry. We compete against numerous U.S. and foreign EMS providers with global operations, as well as those which operate on only a local or regional basis. In addition, current and prospective customers continually evaluate the merits of manufacturing products internally and may choose to manufacture products themselves rather than outsource that process. Consolidations and other changes in the EMS industry result in a changing competitive landscape. The consolidation trend in the industry also results in larger and more geographically diverse competitors that may have significantly greater resources with which to compete against us.

Some of our competitors have substantially greater managerial, manufacturing, engineering, technical, financial, systems, sales and marketing resources than ourselves. These competitors may:

- respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies

- have greater name recognition, critical mass and geographic and market presence

- be better able to take advantage of acquisition opportunities

- adapt more quickly to changes in customer requirements

- devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their services and

- be better positioned to compete on price for their services.

We may operate at a cost disadvantage compared to other EMS providers which have lower internal cost structures or have greater direct buying power with component suppliers, distributors and raw material suppliers. Our manufacturing processes are generally not subject to significant proprietary protection, and companies with greater resources or a greater market presence may enter our market or become increasingly competitive. Increased competition could result in price reductions, reduced sales and margins or loss of market share.

We depend on certain key personnel, and the loss of key personnel may harm our business.

Our success depends in large part on the continued services of our key technical and management personnel, and on our ability to attract and retain qualified employees, particularly highly skilled design, process and test engineers involved in the development of new products and processes and the manufacture of existing products. The competition for these individuals is significant, and the loss of key employees could harm our business.

From time to time, there are changes and developments, such as retirements, disability, death and other terminations of service that affect our executive officers and other key employees. Transitions of responsibilities among officers and key employees, particularly those that are unplanned, inherently can cause disruptions to our business and operations, which could have an effect on our results.

Energy price increases may reduce our profits.

We use some components made with petroleum-based materials. In addition, we use various energy sources transporting, producing and distributing products. Energy prices have recently been subject to increases and volatility caused by market fluctuations, supply and demand, currency fluctuation, production and transportation disruption, world events, and changes in governmental programs.

Energy price increases raise both our material and operating costs. We may not be able to increase our prices enough to offset these increased costs. Increasing our prices also may reduce our level of future customer orders and profitability.

We may fail to successfully complete future acquisitions and may not successfully integrate acquired businesses, which could adversely affect our operating results.

We have previously grown, in part, through acquisitions. If we were to pursue future growth through acquisitions, this would involve significant risks that could have a material adverse effect on us. These risks include:

Operating risks, such as:

the inability to integrate successfully our acquired operations businesses and personnel

the inability to realize anticipated synergies, economies of scale or other value

the difficulties in scaling up production and coordinating management of operations at new sites

the strain placed on our personnel, systems and resources

the possible modification or termination of an acquired business customer programs, including the loss of customers and the cancellation of current or anticipated programs and

the loss of key employees of acquired businesses.

Financial risks, such as:

the use of cash resources, or incurrence of additional debt and related interest expense

the dilutive effect of the issuance of additional equity securities

the inability to achieve expected operating margins to offset the increased fixed costs associated with acquisitions, and/or inability to increase margins of acquired businesses to our desired levels

the incurrence of large write-offs or write-downs

the impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets and

the unforeseen liabilities of the acquired businesses.

We may fail to secure or maintain necessary financing.

Under our Amended Credit Facility, we have borrowed \$150 million in term loans and can borrow up to \$200 million in revolving loans of which \$100 million is currently available, depending upon compliance with its defined covenants and conditions. However, we cannot be certain that the credit facility will provide all of the financing capacity that we will need in the future or that we will be able to change the credit facility or revise covenants, if necessary or appropriate in the future, to accommodate changes or developments in our business and operations.

Our future success may depend on our ability to obtain additional financing and capital to support possible future growth and future initiatives. We may seek to raise capital by issuing additional common stock, other equity securities or debt securities, modifying our existing credit facilities or obtaining new credit facilities or a combination of these methods.

We may not be able to obtain capital when we want or need it, and capital may not be available on satisfactory terms. If we issue additional equity securities or convertible securities to raise capital, it may be dilutive to shareholders' ownership interests. Furthermore, any additional financing may have terms and conditions that adversely affect our business, such as restrictive financial or operating covenants, and our ability to meet any financing covenants will largely depend on our financial performance, which in turn will be subject to general economic conditions and financial, business and other factors.

If we are unable to maintain effective internal control over our financial reporting, investors could lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which could result in a reduction in the value of our common stock.

As required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the SEC adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management on the company's internal control over financial reporting in their annual reports on Form 10-K; that report must contain an assessment by management of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, the independent registered public accounting firm auditing a company's financial statements must attest to and report on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting.

We are continuing our comprehensive efforts to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. If we are unable to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, this could lead to a failure to meet our reporting obligations to the SEC, which in turn could result in an adverse reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of confidence in the reliability of our financial statements.

The price of our common stock has been and may continue to be volatile.

Our stock price has fluctuated significantly in recent periods. The price of our common stock may fluctuate in response to a number of events and factors relating to us, our competitors and the market for our services, many of which are beyond our control.

In addition, the stock market in general, and share prices for technology companies in particular, have from time to time experienced extreme volatility, including weakness, that sometimes has been unrelated to the operating performance of these companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations, and concerns affecting the economy generally, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating results.

Among other things, volatility and weakness in our stock price could mean that investors may not be able to sell their shares at or above the prices that they paid. Volatility and weakness could also impair our ability in the future to offer common stock or convertible securities as a source of additional capital and/or as consideration in the acquisition of other businesses.

ITEM 1B UNRESOLVED SEC STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our facilities comprise an integrated network of engineering and manufacturing centers with corporate headquarters located in our engineering facility in Neenah, Wisconsin. We own or lease facilities with approximately 2.8 million square feet of capacity. This includes approximately 1.6 million square feet in the United States, approximately 0.2 million square feet in Mexico, approximately 0.9 million square feet in Asia and approximately 0.1 million square feet in Europe. Approximately 0.2 million square feet of this capacity is subleased. Our facilities are described in the following table:

Location	Type	Size (sq. ft.)	Owned/Leased
Penang, Malaysia (1)	Manufacturing/Engineering	671,000	Owned
Neenah, Wisconsin (1)	Manufacturing	277,000	Leased
Appleton, Wisconsin (1) (2)	Manufacturing	272,000	Owned
Nampa, Idaho	Manufacturing	216,000	Owned
Juarez, Mexico	Manufacturing	210,000	Leased
Buffalo Grove, Illinois (1) (3)	Manufacturing/Warehouse	189,000	Leased
Xiamen, China	Manufacturing	120,000	Leased
Hangzhou, China (4)	Manufacturing	106,000	Leased
Ayer, Massachusetts (5)	Manufacturing	65,000	Leased
Kelso, Scotland	Manufacturing	57,000	Leased
Fremont, California (6)	Manufacturing	46,000	Leased
Galashiels, Scotland (7)	Manufacturing/Warehouse	10,000	Leased
Neenah, Wisconsin	Engineering/Office	105,000	Owned
Louisville, Colorado	Engineering	24,000	Leased
Raleigh, North Carolina (1)	Engineering	19,000	Leased
Livingston, Scotland	Engineering	4,000	Leased
Neenah, Wisconsin (1)	Office/Warehouse	84,000	Owned
Neenah, Wisconsin	Office/Warehouse	48,000	Leased
Neenah, Wisconsin (1)	Office	39,000	Leased
Neenah, Wisconsin (8)	Warehouse	39,000	Leased
Jedburgh, Scotland (9)	Warehouse	4,000	Leased
San Diego, California (10)	Inactive/Other	198,000	Leased

(1) Includes more than one building.

(2) Purchased a 205,000 square foot building early in fiscal 2009.

(3) We entered into a new lease agreement in September 2008

for an additional 48,000 square feet of manufacturing and warehouse space.

- (4) We entered into a new lease agreement in August 2008 for manufacturing.
- (5) As previously announced, we anticipate closing this facility in the second quarter of fiscal 2009.
- (6) Our lease expired on the previous 36,000 square foot facility and we entered into a new lease agreement for a new facility in August 2008.
- (7) We entered into a new lease agreement in August 2008 for manufacturing and warehouse space.
- (8) We entered into a new lease agreement in April 2008 for warehousing.

(9) This lease expired September 2008 and we are currently renting the space month-to-month as we vacate the property.

(10) This building is subleased and no longer used in our operations.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Two securities class action lawsuits were filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin on June 25 and June 29, 2007, against the Company and certain Company officers and/or directors. On November 7, 2007, the two actions were consolidated, and a consolidated class action complaint was filed on February 1, 2008. The consolidated complaint names the Company and the following individuals as defendants: Dean A. Foate, President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of the Company; F. Gordon Bitter, the Company's former Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; and Paul Ehlers, the Company's former Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. The consolidated complaint alleges securities law violations and seeks unspecified damages relating generally to the Company's statements regarding its defense sector business in early calendar 2006. On April 15, 2008, the Company and the individual defendants filed a motion to dismiss the consolidated class action complaint. The plaintiff is opposing the dismissal. The briefing on the defendants' motion has been completed; however, the Court has not yet held a hearing or ruled on the motion.

The Company believes the allegations in the consolidated complaint are wholly without merit and it intends to vigorously defend against them. Since these matters are in the preliminary stages, the Company is unable to predict the scope or outcome or quantify their eventual impact, if any, on the Company. At this time, the Company is also unable to estimate associated expenses or possible losses. The Company maintains insurance that may reduce its financial exposure for defense costs and liability for an unfavorable outcome, should it not prevail.

The Company is party to certain other lawsuits in the ordinary course of business. Management does not believe that these proceedings or the securities class actions referenced above, individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The following table sets forth our executive officers, their ages and the positions currently held by each person:

Name	Age	Position
Dean A. Foate	50	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Ginger M. Jones	44	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Michael D. Buseman	47	Senior Vice President - Global Manufacturing Operations
Thomas J. Czajkowski	44	Vice President and Chief Information Officer
Steven J. Frisch	42	Senior Vice President - Global Engineering Services
Todd P. Kelsey	43	Senior Vice President - Global Customer Services
Yong Jin Lim	48	Regional President - Plexus Asia Pacific
Joseph E. Mauthe	46	Vice President - Global Human Resources
Angelo M. Ninivaggi	41	Vice President, General Counsel, Secretary and Corporate Compliance Officer

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George W.F. Setton 62 Corporate Treasurer and Chief Treasury Officer
Michael T. Verstegen 50 Senior Vice President - Global Market Development

Dean A. Foate joined Plexus in 1984 and has served as President and Chief Executive Officer since 2002, and as a director since 2000.

Ginger M. Jones joined Plexus in 2007 as Vice President - Finance and since August 2007 has served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining Plexus, Ms. Jones served as the Vice President and Corporate Controller for Banta Corporation from 2002 to 2007.

Michael D. Buseman joined Plexus in 2006 and began serving as Senior Vice President Global Manufacturing Operations in August 2007. Previously, he held various management roles in the Company including Vice President for Plexus Electronic Assembly North American Operations and Vice President Manufacturing Technology and Quality. Prior to joining Plexus, Mr. Buseman served as Vice President and General Manager of Operations in Arden Hills, Minnesota for Celestica, Inc. from 2003 to 2006.

Thomas J. Czajkowski joined Plexus in 2001 and has served as Vice President and Chief Information Officer since 2002.

Steven J. Frisch joined Plexus in 1990 and began serving as Senior Vice President Global Engineering Services in August 2007. Previously, Mr. Frisch served as Vice President of Plexus Technology Group's Raleigh and Livingston Design Centers from 2002 to 2007.

Todd P. Kelsey joined Plexus in 1994 and began serving as Senior Vice President Global Customer Services in August 2007. Previously, Mr. Kelsey served as Vice President and then Senior Vice President of Plexus Technology Group from 2001 to 2007.

Yong Jin Lim joined Plexus in 2002 and began serving as Regional President Plexus Asia Pacific in August 2007. From 2003 to 2007 he served as Vice President of Operations Asia.

Joseph E. Mauthe joined Plexus in 2007 and began serving as Vice President Global Human Resources in February 2008. Prior to joining Plexus, Mr. Mauthe served as Senior Director, Human Resources and various other positions for Kimberly-Clark Corporation from 1985 to 2007.

Angelo M. Ninivaggi joined Plexus in 2002 as Director of Legal Services. Since 2006, Mr. Ninivaggi has served as Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary. Since November 2007, Mr. Ninivaggi has also served as Corporate Compliance Officer.

George W.F. Setton joined Plexus in 2001 as Corporate Treasurer and Chief Treasury Officer.

Michael T. Verstegen joined Plexus in 1983 serving in various engineering positions and has served as Senior Vice President, Global Market Development since 2006. Prior thereto, he served as Vice President from 2002 to 2006.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Price per Share

For the fiscal years ended September 27, 2008 and September 29, 2007, the Company's common stock has traded on the Nasdaq Stock Market, in the Nasdaq Global Select Market tier. The price information below represents high and low sale prices of our common stock for each quarterly period.

	Fiscal Year Ended September 27, 2008		Fiscal Year Ended September 29, 2007		
	High	Low	High	Low	
First Quarter	\$32.47	\$24.38	First Quarter	\$26.85	\$18.96
Second Quarter	\$29.51	\$17.78	Second Quarter	\$24.47	\$15.78
Third Quarter	\$30.49	\$22.13	Third Quarter	\$23.75	\$17.01
Fourth Quarter	\$32.17	\$20.64	Fourth Quarter	\$28.58	\$20.14

Performance graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total return on Plexus common stock with the Nasdaq Stock Market Index for U.S. Companies and the Nasdaq Stock Market Index for Electronics Components Companies, both of which include Plexus. The values on the graph show the relative performance of an investment of \$100 made on September 30, 2003 in Plexus common stock and in each of the indices.

Comparison of Cumulative Total Return

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Plexus	100	71	110	124	176	140
Nasdaq-US	100	106	121	128	151	125
Nasdaq-Electronics	100	84	94	96	125	90

Shareholders of Record; Dividends

As of November 10, 2008, there were approximately 720 shareholders of record. We have not paid any cash dividends. We anticipate that the majority of earnings in the foreseeable future will be retained to finance the development of our business. See also Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources, for a discussion of the Company's intentions regarding dividends, and loan covenants which could restrict dividend payments.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table provides the specified information about the repurchases of shares by the Company during the three months ended September 27, 2008.

Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs*
June 29 to July 26, 2008	679,154	\$28.10	679,154	\$
July 27 to August 23, 2008				\$
August 24 to September 27, 2008				\$
Total	679,154	\$28.10	679,154	

* On February 25, 2008, Plexus adopted a common stock buyback program that permitted it to acquire shares of its common stock for an amount up to \$200 million. The authorized stock repurchase program consisted of a \$100 million accelerated repurchase program and an additional \$100 million of open market purchases. See Note 7 in Notes

to Consolidated
Financial
Statements for
further
information
about our stock
repurchase
program.

The share purchases made during the fourth quarter of 2008 completed the repurchase program; all repurchases during the quarter were made in the open market. During fiscal 2008, the Company completed the \$200 million share repurchase program with a total purchase of 7.4 million shares at a volume-weighted average per share price of \$26.87.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**Financial Highlights** (dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Fiscal Years Ended				
	September 27, 2008	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006	October 1, 2005	September 30, 2004
Operating Statement Data					
Net sales	\$ 1,841,622	\$ 1,546,264	\$ 1,460,557	\$ 1,228,882	\$ 1,040,858
Gross profit	205,761	163,539	158,700	105,736	86,778
Gross margin percentage	11.2%	10.6%	10.9%	8.6%	8.3%
Operating income (loss)	102,827(1)	79,438(2)	80,262	(9,745)(4)	9,216(5)
Operating margin percentage	5.6%	5.1%	5.5%	(0.8%)	0.9%
Net income (loss)	84,144(1)	65,718(2)	100,025(3)	(12,417)(4)	(31,580)(5)
Earnings (loss) per share (diluted)	\$ 1.92(1)	\$ 1.41(2)	\$ 2.15(3)	\$ (0.29)(4)	\$ (0.74)(5)
Cash Flow Statement Data					
Cash flows provided by (used in) operations	\$ 64,181	\$ 38,513	\$ 83,084	\$ 81,967	\$ (21,352)
Capital equipment additions	54,329	47,837	34,865	21,707	18,086
Balance Sheet Data					
Working capital	\$ 439,077	\$ 427,116	\$ 359,068	\$ 239,392	\$ 215,360
Total assets	992,230	916,516	801,462	602,040	545,708
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	154,532	25,082	25,653	22,310	23,160
Shareholders' equity	473,945	573,265	481,567	340,015	351,413
Return on average assets	8.8%	7.7%	14.3%	(2.2%)	(5.7%)
Return on average equity	16.1%	12.5%	24.3%	(3.6%)	(8.7%)

Inventory turnover ratio	5.3x	5.5x	6.4x	6.4x	6.2x
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- 1) In fiscal 2008, we recorded pre-tax restructuring costs totaling \$2.1 million which related primarily to the closure of our Ayer, Massachusetts (Ayer) facility and the reduction of our workforce in Juarez, Mexico (Juarez).
- 2) In fiscal 2007, we recorded pre-tax restructuring and impairment costs totaling \$1.8 million which related primarily to the closure of our Maldon, England (Maldon) facility and the reduction of our workforces in Juarez and Kelso, Scotland (Kelso).
- 3) In fiscal 2006, we recorded a favorable adjustment of \$17.7 million in the Consolidated Statements of Operations related to the

reduction of a previously recorded valuation allowance on our deferred income tax assets in the United States. In addition, we recorded \$0.5 million loss, net of tax, related to a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle related to the adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 47, Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations.

- 4) In fiscal 2005, we recorded pre-tax restructuring and impairment costs totaling \$39.2 million. The restructuring and impairment costs were associated with the impairments of goodwill related to our operations in the United Kingdom and Mexico, the closure of our

Bothell,
Washington
(Bothell) facility
(announced in
fiscal 2004), the
write-off of the
remaining
elements of a
shop floor
data-collection
system, and
other
restructuring
costs. We also
recorded certain
adjustments to
previously
recognized
restructuring
and impairment
costs.

- 5) In fiscal 2004, we recorded restructuring and impairment costs of approximately \$9.3 million, which were primarily associated with the remaining lease obligations for two previously abandoned facilities near Seattle, Washington (the Seattle facilities), severance costs associated with the closure of our Bothell facility, the impairment of certain abandoned software, and the remaining lease obligation and severance costs related to the consolidation of a satellite PCB-design office in Hillsboro, Oregon into another Plexus design office. In addition, we recorded a \$36.8 million valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets.

We have not paid cash dividends in the past and do not anticipate paying them in the foreseeable future.

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

OVERVIEW

Plexus Corp. and its subsidiaries (together Plexus, the Company, or we) participate in the Electronic Manufacturing Services (EMS) industry. We provide product realization services to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and other technology companies in the wireline/networking, wireless infrastructure, medical, industrial/commercial and defense/security/aerospace market sectors. We provide advanced electronics design, manufacturing and testing services to our customers with a focus on the mid-to-lower-volume, higher-mix segment of the EMS market. Our customers' products typically require exceptional production and supply-chain flexibility, necessitating an optimized demand-pull-based manufacturing and supply chain solution across an integrated global platform. Many of our customers' products require complex configuration management and direct order fulfillment to their customers across the globe. In such cases we provide global logistics management and after-market service and repair. Our customers' products may have stringent requirements for quality, reliability and regulatory compliance. We offer our customers the ability to outsource all phases of product realization, including product specifications; development, design and design validation; regulatory compliance support; prototyping and new product introduction; manufacturing test equipment development; materials sourcing, procurement and supply-chain management; product assembly/manufacturing, configuration and test; order fulfillment, logistics and service/repair.

Plexus is passionate about its goal to be the best EMS company in the world at providing services for customers that have mid-to-lower-volume requirements and a higher mix of products. We have tailored our engineering services, manufacturing operations, supply-chain management, workforce, business intelligence systems, financial goals and metrics specifically to support these types of programs. Our flexible manufacturing facilities and processes are designed to accommodate customers with multiple product-lines and configurations as well as unique quality and regulatory requirements. Each of these customers is supported by a multi-disciplinary customer team and one or more uniquely configured focus factories supported by a supply-chain and logistics solution specifically designed to meet the flexibility and responsiveness required to support that customer's fulfillment requirements.

Our go-to-market strategy is also tailored to our target market sectors and business strategy. We have business development and customer management teams that are dedicated to each of the five sectors we serve. These teams are accountable for understanding the sector participants, technology, unique quality and regulatory requirements and longer-term trends. Further, these teams help set our strategy for growth in their sectors with a particular focus on expanding the services and value-add that we provide to our current customers while strategically targeting select new customers to add to our portfolio.

Our financial model is aligned with our business strategy, with our primary focus to earn a return on invested capital (ROIC) in excess of our weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The smaller volumes, flexibility requirements and fulfillment needs of our customers typically result in greater investments in inventory than many of our competitors, particularly those that provide EMS services for high-volume, less complex products with less stringent requirements (such as consumer electronics). In addition, our cost structure relative to these peers includes higher investments in selling and administrative costs as a percentage of sales to support our sector-based go-to-market strategy, smaller program sizes, flexibility, and complex quality and regulatory compliance requirements. By exercising discipline to generate a ROIC in excess of our WACC, our goal is to ensure that Plexus creates a value proposition for our shareholders as well as our customers.

Our customers include both industry-leading original equipment manufacturers and technology companies that have never manufactured product internally. As a result of our focus on serving market sectors that rely on advanced electronics technology, our business is influenced by technological trends such as the level and rate of development of telecommunications infrastructure and the expansion of networks and use of the Internet. In addition, the federal Food

and Drug Administration's approval of new medical devices, defense procurement practices and other government approval and regulatory processes can affect our business. Our business has also benefited from the trend to increased outsourcing by OEMs.

We provide most of our contract manufacturing services on a turnkey basis, which means that we procure some or all of the materials required for product assembly. We provide some services on a consignment basis, which means that the customer supplies the necessary materials, and we provide the labor and other services required for product assembly. Turnkey services require material procurement and warehousing, in addition to manufacturing, and involve greater resource investments than consignment services. Other than certain test equipment and software used for internal manufacturing, we do not design or manufacture our own proprietary products.

The following information should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements included herein and Risk Factors included in Item 1A herein.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fiscal 2008. Net sales for fiscal 2008 increased by \$295.3 million, or 19 percent, over fiscal year 2007 to \$1,841.6 million. Our sector-focused business development strategy delivered growth in all five of our end-market sectors. Net sales in the defense/security/aerospace sector exhibited the highest percentage growth due to new program wins and strong end-market demand from the top three customers in this sector and strong demand from our largest defense customer in the first half of fiscal 2008. However, net sales to this customer decreased significantly in the second half of fiscal 2008, from \$82.6 million in the first half of the year to \$3.1 million in the second half. Net sales in our wireline/networking sector also increased due to increased demand from several customers, including Juniper Networks, Inc. (Juniper), our largest customer.

Gross margin was 11.2 percent for fiscal 2008, which compared favorably to 10.6 percent for fiscal 2007. Gross margin in fiscal 2008 benefited from the operating leverage gained on increased revenues while moderating the increase in fixed manufacturing costs, favorable changes in the customer and sector mix and further operational efficiencies.

Selling and administrative expenses were \$100.8 million for fiscal 2008, an increase of \$18.6 million, or 22.6 percent, from the \$82.3 million for fiscal 2007. The current-year period had increased variable incentive compensation of \$5.5 million over the prior-year period, as well as increased stock-based compensation expense of \$1.9 million. In addition, salaries and benefits increased, reflecting wage increases and additional headcount.

Net income for fiscal 2008 was \$84.1 million and diluted earnings per share were \$1.92, which compared favorably to net income of \$65.7 million, or \$1.41 per diluted share, for fiscal 2007. Fiscal 2008 was favorably impacted by an 18 percent effective tax rate, a decrease from the 22 percent effective tax rate in fiscal 2007.

Fiscal 2007. Net sales for fiscal 2007 increased by \$85.7 million, or 6 percent, over fiscal 2006 to \$1,546.3 million. Net sales in our wireline/networking sector in fiscal 2007 were positively impacted by increased demand from several customers, including Juniper. Our wireless infrastructure sector experienced flat revenues, while our remaining sectors were impacted unfavorably by reduced demand from several customers. Net sales in the defense/security/aerospace sector experienced episodic demand from our largest defense sector customer during fiscal 2007.

Gross margin was 10.6 percent for fiscal 2007, which compared unfavorably to 10.9 percent for fiscal 2006. Gross margin in fiscal 2007 was negatively impacted by increased fixed manufacturing costs to support growth in Asia, lower pricing, changes in customer mix and the write-down of inventory.

Selling and administrative expenses were \$82.3 million for fiscal 2007, an increase of \$3.8 million or 4.9 percent over fiscal 2006. The increase was attributable to additional headcount and associated salaries and expenses to augment business development as well as increased stock-based compensation expense, partially offset by less variable incentive compensation.

Net income for fiscal 2007 was \$65.7 million, and diluted earnings per share were \$1.41, which compared unfavorably to net income of \$100.0 million, or \$2.15 per diluted share for fiscal 2006. Fiscal 2006 included a favorable adjustment of \$17.7 million to the tax provision for a reduction in the valuation allowance on deferred income tax assets in the United States, whereas fiscal 2007 was unfavorably impacted by a 22 percent effective tax rate.

Other. The effective income tax rates for fiscal 2008, 2007 and 2006 were 18 percent, 22 percent and (20.6) percent, respectively. The decrease in our effective tax rate from fiscal 2007 to fiscal 2008 is primarily due to a higher proportion of income in Malaysia and China, where we currently have reduced tax rates due to tax holidays which extend through 2019 and 2013, respectively. Our effective tax rate increased in fiscal 2007 from fiscal 2006 because we recorded a tax provision associated with U.S. pre-tax income in fiscal 2007 whereas no such tax provision was required for the prior fiscal year. During fiscal 2006, we recorded minimal income tax expense as a result of the establishment in fiscal 2004 of a full valuation allowance on U.S. deferred income tax assets and increased income in Malaysia and China, which benefit from tax holidays, and reduced pre-tax income in the United Kingdom. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, we reversed \$17.7 million of the previously recorded valuation allowance as a credit to income tax.

We currently expect the annual effective tax rate for fiscal 2009 to be approximately 15 percent due to the mix of pre-tax income expected to occur in each tax jurisdiction. Due to significant tax rate differences in the jurisdictions in which we operate, our effective tax rate can change significantly as the relative amount of income earned in these jurisdictions changes. China and Mexico passed new tax laws that were effective on January 1, 2008. Those new laws may result in higher tax rates on our operations in those countries in fiscal 2009 and beyond.

ROIC. One of our metrics for measuring financial performance is after-tax ROIC, which in fiscal 2008 exceeded our estimated 15 percent WACC. We define after-tax ROIC as tax-effected operating income, excluding unusual charges, divided by average capital employed over a rolling five quarter period. Capital employed is defined as equity plus debt, less cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. ROIC was 20.1 percent, 17.6 percent and 28.8 percent for fiscal 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. See the table below for our calculation of ROIC (dollars in millions):

	Fiscal years ended		
	September 27, 2008	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006
Operating income (tax effected), excluding unusual charges	\$ 86.1	\$ 63.4	\$ 79.8
Average capital employed	428.7	360.3	277.0
After-tax ROIC	20.1%	17.6%	28.8%

For a reconciliation of ROIC to our financial statements that were prepared using generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), see Exhibit 99.1 to this annual report on Form 10-K, which exhibit is incorporated herein by reference.

Fiscal 2009 outlook. Our financial goals for fiscal 2009 are to build on the prior year's achievements and to focus on attaining organic net sales growth and further improvements in operating income while maintaining our ROIC above our estimated WACC. Over the past several years, we have consistently set our target annual revenue growth range at 15 percent to 18 percent. However, given the current macroeconomic environment and our uncertainty in longer range customer forecasts, we are refraining from providing full year fiscal 2009 revenue targets until forecasts begin to stabilize and visibility improves.

We currently expect net sales in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 to be in the range of \$455 million to \$480 million; however, our results will ultimately depend upon the actual level of customer orders, which could vary. Assuming that net sales are in the range noted above, we would currently expect to earn, before any restructuring and impairment costs, between \$0.38 to \$0.43 per diluted share in the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

See Risk Factors, in Item 1A hereof, which sets forth some of the other factors which could effect our net sales, operations and earnings going forward.

REPORTABLE SEGMENTS

A further discussion of our fiscal 2008 and 2007 financial performance by reportable segment is presented below (dollars in millions):

	Fiscal years ended		
	September 27, 2008	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006
Net sales:			
United States	\$ 1,267.9	\$ 1,080.7	\$ 1,052.5
Asia	574.1	427.2	315.5
Mexico	78.3	76.3	87.3
Europe	68.8	68.3	94.3
Elimination of inter-segment sales	(147.5)	(106.2)	(89.0)
	\$ 1,841.6	\$ 1,546.3	\$ 1,460.6
Operating income (loss):			
United States	\$ 116.1	\$ 97.0	\$ 103.1
Asia	59.5	40.7	27.8
Mexico	(2.7)	(11.6)	(4.2)
Europe	7.3	3.7	3.6
Corporate and other costs	(77.4)	(50.4)	(50.0)
	\$ 102.8	\$ 79.4	\$ 80.3

United States:

Net sales for fiscal 2008 increased \$187.2 million, or 17.3 percent, over fiscal 2007 to \$1,267.9 million. This growth reflected higher demand from an unnamed defense/security/aerospace customer, a wireless infrastructure customer and several wireline /networking customers, including Juniper. Operating income for fiscal 2008 improved \$19.1 million from fiscal 2007 primarily as a result of increased sales and favorable changes in customer mix, offset by bad debt expense of approximately \$1.3 million related to a customer that filed Chapter 11 bankruptcy during the year. In addition, operating income in the prior-year period was negatively impacted by a \$5.9 million write-down of inventories.

Net sales for fiscal 2007 increased \$28.2 million, or 2.7 percent, over fiscal 2006 to \$1,080.7 million. This growth reflected increased sales to several customers within the wireline/networking sector, including Juniper. Operating income for fiscal 2007 declined \$6.1 million from fiscal 2006, due to an unfavorable customer mix, lower pricing, a \$1.3 million warranty-related charge and a \$5.9 million write-down of inventories in the second quarter of fiscal 2007 due to financial concerns about a customer. In the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2007, we partially offset the inventory write-down discussed above due to recognition of \$4.7 million of revenue associated with the cash collection and subsequent shipments of this customer's inventory, which resulted in a pre-tax net impact recovery of \$4.0 million.

Asia:

Net sales for fiscal 2008 increased \$146.9 million, or 34.4 percent, over fiscal 2007 to \$574.1 million. This growth reflected increased net sales to several customers, with the most significant customer growth coming from a customer in the medical sector, two customers in the wireline/networking sector and a customer in the industrial/commercial sector. Operating income improved \$18.8 million to \$59.5 million for fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007. Operating income improved primarily as a result of higher net sales and operating efficiencies resulting from higher production levels. Increased operating income was partially offset by higher fixed manufacturing costs associated with the expansion of facilities and related production equipment, as well as additional selling and administrative costs incurred to support growth.

Net sales for fiscal 2007 increased \$111.8 million, or 35.4 percent, over fiscal 2006 to \$427.2 million. This growth reflected increased demand from wireline/networking, wireless infrastructure and medical customers as well as the transfer of a medical program from the United States. Operating income improved \$12.9 million to \$40.7 million for fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006. Earnings benefited from the incremental net sales and the operating efficiencies from the higher production levels. The increase in operating income was

moderated by the increased fixed manufacturing costs associated with the expansion of facilities as well as additional selling and administrative costs incurred to support the revenue growth.

Mexico:

Net sales for fiscal 2008 increased \$2.0 million, or 2.6 percent, over fiscal 2007 to \$78.3 million. The net sales increase was primarily driven by increased demand from an industrial/commercial customer as well as a new wireline/networking customer, offset by decreased demand from two medical customers. Operating loss improved \$8.9 million from the prior-year period to a loss of \$2.7 million. The significant improvement from fiscal 2007 resulted from a concentrated effort to improve operating results and profitability. This included the replacement of certain key members of the leadership team, headcount reductions to better align the cost structure to revenue and assistance from other Plexus resources as needed. In addition, fiscal 2008 results benefited from approximately \$2.6 million of revenue from shipping previously written-down inventories and the ramping up of production for several new customers of the site.

Net sales in fiscal 2007 declined by \$11.1 million, or 12.7 percent, from fiscal 2006, to \$76.3 million. The decline in net sales was related to a wireless infrastructure customer going end-of-life as well as reduced demand from an industrial customer that disengaged. Operating losses widened to \$(7.4) million as a result of the reduction in net sales and the write-down of \$2.6 million of inventory for customers going end-of-life.

Europe:

Net sales for fiscal 2008 increased \$0.5 million, or 0.7 percent, over fiscal 2007 to \$78.3 million. The change in net sales can be attributed to increased demand from two customers offsetting the loss of three customer programs that went end-of-life. Operating income improved \$3.6 million to \$7.3 million for fiscal 2008 as compared to fiscal 2007, primarily as a result of favorable changes in customer mix and the recognition of \$1.2 million of revenue related to the shipment of previously written-down inventories.

Net sales in fiscal 2007 declined by \$26.1 million, or 27.6 percent, from fiscal 2006, to \$68.3 million. The revenue decline was attributable to three programs going end of life. Operating income increased \$0.2 million or 5.0 percent, to \$3.7 million for fiscal 2007 due to the reduced fixed manufacturing and administrative costs associated with the closure of the Maldon facility in the second quarter of fiscal 2007 as well as the recognition of \$0.6 million of revenue related to the cash collection and subsequent shipment of previously written down inventory for a financially distressed customer in fiscal 2006.

For our significant customers, we generally manufacture products in more than one location. Net sales to Juniper, our largest customer, occur in the United States and Asia. Net sales to GE, another significant customer, occur in the United States, Asia, Mexico and Europe. See Note 13 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for certain financial information regarding our reportable segments, including a detail of net sales by reportable segment.

FACILITY CLOSURES/EXPANSIONS

In early fiscal 2009, we purchased a second manufacturing facility in Appleton, Wisconsin. The new facility provides an additional 205,000 square feet of manufacturing space. We expect to begin manufacturing in this facility in the first half of fiscal 2009. See Note 15 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of this subsequent event.

In fiscal 2008, we announced our intention to close our Ayer manufacturing facility and transition the customer programs to other facilities in our organization. The decision was the result of our proactive strategic planning process. After this analysis we determined that the Ayer facility was not strategically aligned with our future growth prospects and we could provide greater value to its customers by providing services at other Plexus locations. The closure of the facility is expected by March 2009.

In fiscal 2008, we announced the addition of a new facility in Hangzhou, China. The leased facility is expected to require an investment of approximately \$1.5 million for the leasehold and building improvements. The new facility will provide approximately 106,000 square feet of manufacturing space. We expect to begin manufacturing in the new facility during the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

In fiscal 2006, we announced our intention to close the Maldon manufacturing facility and transition the customer programs to our Kelso manufacturing facility. The decision was the result of reduced customer demand in the United Kingdom. The Maldon facility was closed in the second quarter of fiscal 2007.

In fiscal 2006, we announced the purchase of a third manufacturing and engineering facility in Penang, Malaysia (Penang). The new facility provides an additional 364,000 square feet of manufacturing space. The initial investment for the facility of approximately \$11.0 million was completed in the first quarter of fiscal 2007; we began manufacturing in the second quarter of fiscal 2007.

In fiscal 2006, we also announced the expansion of our manufacturing facility in Xiamen, China by approximately 60,000 square feet. This increased our manufacturing capacity at this facility to 120,000 square feet. We began manufacturing in the additional space during the second quarter of fiscal 2008.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net sales. Net sales for the indicated periods were as follows (dollars in millions):

	Fiscal years ended		Variance	Fiscal years ended		Variance		
	September 27, 2008	September 29, 2007		September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006			
Net sales	\$1,841.6	\$1,546.3	\$295.3	19.1%	\$1,546.3	\$1,460.6	\$85.7	5.9%

Net sales for fiscal 2008 increased 19 percent from fiscal 2007. The net sales growth was due to increased demand from customers in each of our five end-market sectors. Significant increases were noted in our wireline/networking, defense/security/aerospace and industrial/commercial sectors. Increases in the wireline/networking sector included increases with our largest customer, Juniper.

Net sales for fiscal 2007 increased 6 percent from fiscal 2006. The net sales growth reflected increased demand from several customers within the wireline/networking sector, including Juniper, our largest customer. Reduced demand from customers within the medical, the industrial/commercial and the defense/security/aerospace sectors moderated the overall increase in fiscal 2007 net sales.

Our net sales percentages by market sector for the indicated periods were as follows:

	Fiscal years ended		
	September 27, 2008	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006
Wireline/Networking	44%	44%	38%
Wireless Infrastructure	9%	8%	9%
Medical	21%	24%	26%
Industrial/Commercial	16%	15%	18%
Defense/Security/Aerospace	10%	9%	9%
	100%	100%	100%

The percentages of net sales to customers representing 10 percent or more of net sales and net sales to our ten largest customers for the indicated periods were as follows:

	Fiscal years ended		
	September 27, 2008	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006

Juniper	20%	21%	19%
GE	*	10%	12%
Top 10 customers	60%	61%	59%

* Represents less than 10 percent of net sales

Net sales to our customers may vary from time to time depending on the size and timing of customer program commencements, terminations, delays, modifications and transitions. We remain dependent on continued net sales to our significant customers, and our customer concentration has remained at or above 60 percent during the year. We generally do not obtain firm, long-term purchase commitments from our customers. Customers' forecasts can and do change as a result of changes in their end-market demand and other factors. Any material change in forecasts or orders from these major accounts, or other customers, could materially affect our results of operations. In addition, as our percentage of net sales to customers in a specific sector becomes larger relative to other sectors, we become increasingly dependent upon economic and business conditions affecting that sector.

Gross profit. Gross profit and gross margin for the indicated periods were as follows (dollars in millions):

	Fiscal years ended		Variance		Fiscal years ended		Variance	
	September 27, 2008	September 29, 2007	Increase/ (Decrease)		September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006	Increase/ (Decrease)	
Gross Profit	\$205.8	\$163.5	\$42.3	25.9%	\$163.5	\$158.7	\$4.8	3.0%
Gross Margin	11.2%	10.6%			10.6%	10.9%		

For fiscal 2008, gross profit and gross margin were impacted by the following factors:
increased net sales in all four (U.S., Asian, Mexican and European) reportable segments

favorable changes in customer mix, including an increase in sales during the first half of fiscal 2008 to the large unnamed defense customer, which helped to improve operating efficiencies

a moderate increase in fixed manufacturing costs in the U.S. and Asian reportable segments primarily due to higher salaries and benefits, as a result of additional employees to support net sales growth, and increased variable incentive compensation

an increase in depreciation expense and other fixed manufacturing expenses as a result of our expanded facilities in Penang being operational for an entire fiscal year and

recognition of \$3.8 million of net sales in the European and Mexican reportable segments associated with shipments of previously written-down inventories.

For fiscal 2007, gross profit and gross margin were impacted by the following factors:

the inventory write-downs of \$8.5 million in the U.S. and Mexican reportable segments

recognition of \$5.3 million of revenue associated with the cash collection and subsequent shipments of previously written down inventory for two financially distressed customers in the U.S. and European reportable segments

\$1.3 million of warranty-related expense in the U.S. reportable segment

an increase in fixed manufacturing costs as a result of our expansion in Penang and

reduced net sales in the European and Mexican reportable segments, changes in customer mix, price reductions and increased depreciation expense, all of which unfavorably impacted gross margin.

Gross margin reflects a number of factors that can vary from period to period, including product and service mix, the level of new facility start-up costs, inefficiencies resulting from the transition of new programs, product life cycles, sales volumes, price reductions, overall capacity utilization, labor costs and efficiencies, the management of

inventories, component pricing and shortages, the mix of turnkey and consignment business, fluctuations and timing of customer orders, changing demand for our customers' products and competition within the electronics industry. Additionally, turnkey manufacturing involves the risk of inventory management, and a change in component costs can directly impact average selling prices, gross margin and net sales. Although we focus on maintaining gross margin, there can be no assurance that gross margin will not decrease in future periods.

Design work performed by us is not our proprietary property and all costs incurred with this work are generally considered reimbursable by our customers. We do not track research and development costs that are not reimbursed by our customers and we consider these amounts immaterial.

Operating expenses. Selling and administrative (S&A) expenses for the indicated periods were as follows (dollars in millions):

	Fiscal years ended		Variance	Fiscal years ended		Variance		
	September 27, 2008	September 29, 2007		September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006			
S&A	\$100.8	\$ 82.3	\$18.5	22.5%	\$82.3	\$ 78.4	\$3.9	5.0%
Percent of net sales	5.5%	5.3%			5.3%	5.4%		

The dollar increase in S&A for fiscal 2008 was due to increased salaries and benefits, reflecting wage increases, additional headcount to augment business development activities and additional expense for variable incentive compensation and stock-based compensation expense. Variable incentive compensation increased \$5.5 million over the prior-year period as a result of strong financial performance compared to incentive plan targets.

The dollar increase in S&A for fiscal 2007 was related to several factors that impacted compensation expense. We added additional headcount to augment business development activities. In addition, we were impacted by wage increases as well as incremental stock-based compensation of \$2.2 million in fiscal 2007. Offsetting these increases was variable incentive compensation, which decreased by \$4.8 million in fiscal 2007 from fiscal 2006. The decrease in S&A as a percent of net sales was due to a 6 percent increase in net sales in fiscal 2007 over fiscal 2006.

Restructuring and impairment costs. Our restructuring and impairment costs for fiscal 2008, 2007 and 2006 were as follows (dollars in millions):

	Fiscal years ended		
	September 27, 2008	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006
Asset impairments	\$	\$	\$ 0.1
Severance costs	2.1	1.8	0.9
Adjustments to lease exit costs/other			(1.0)
Total restructuring and impairment costs	\$ 2.1	\$ 1.8	\$

The restructuring and impairment costs were associated with various reportable segments. Such costs were not allocated to our reportable segments, as management excludes such costs when assessing the performance of the reportable segments. See Note 13 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for certain financial information regarding our reportable segments, including a summary of restructuring and impairment costs by reportable segment.

Fiscal 2008 restructuring and asset impairment costs: For fiscal 2008, we recorded pre-tax restructuring and asset impairment costs of \$2.1 million, related to the announcement of the closure of our Ayer facility and the reduction of our workforce in Juarez. The details of these fiscal 2008 restructuring actions are listed below.

Ayer Facility Closure: During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, we announced our intention to close our Ayer facility. In fiscal 2008, we recorded pre-tax restructuring charges of \$1.9 million, related to severance for 170 impacted employees and costs to retain certain employees. In addition to the costs in fiscal 2008, approximately \$0.4 million of costs related to the disposal of certain assets and costs to exit the leased facility are expected to be incurred through the second fiscal quarter of 2009.

Other Restructuring Costs. In fiscal 2008, we recorded pre-tax restructuring costs of \$0.2 million related to severance at our Juarez facility. The Juarez workforce reductions affected approximately 20 employees.

Fiscal 2007 restructuring and asset impairment costs: For fiscal 2007, we recorded pre-tax restructuring and asset impairment costs of \$1.8 million, related to the closure of our Maldon facility and the reduction of our

workforces in Juarez and Kelso. The details of these fiscal 2007 restructuring actions are listed below:

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Maldon Facility Closure: The Maldon facility ceased production on December 12, 2006, and the closure resulted in a workforce reduction of 75 employees at a cost of \$0.5 million. During the second fiscal quarter of 2007, the Company sold the Maldon facility for \$4.4 million and recorded a \$0.4 million gain on this transaction.

Other Restructuring Costs. In fiscal 2007, we recorded pre-tax restructuring costs of \$1.0 million related to severance at our Juarez facility. The Juarez workforce reductions affected approximately 125 employees. During fiscal 2007, we also recorded pre-tax restructuring costs of \$0.3 million related to severance at our Kelso facility. The Kelso workforce reductions affected approximately 10 employees.

Fiscal 2006 restructuring and asset impairment costs: For fiscal 2006, we recorded pre-tax restructuring and asset impairment costs of \$1.0 million, related to the decisions to initially convert and then ultimately close our Maldon facility and to reduce the workforce in Juarez. For fiscal 2006, these restructuring costs were offset by favorable adjustments in lease obligations of \$0.8 million, as a result of entering into lease termination or sublease agreements for three of our previously closed facilities in the Bothell and Seattle, Washington area, as well as favorable adjustments of \$0.2 million, related to other restructuring accruals. The details of these fiscal 2006 restructuring actions are listed below:

Maldon Facility Closure: We announced the decision to close our Maldon facility in July 2006. For fiscal 2006, we recorded \$0.5 million for severance and asset impairments related to the closure of the Maldon facility. This restructuring affected 75 employees.

Maldon Facility Conversion: In the third quarter of fiscal 2005, we announced a planned workforce reduction at the Maldon facility to convert this manufacturing facility to a fulfillment, service and repair facility. As a result of this planned conversion, we recorded expenses of \$0.2 million for retention costs (severance cost) for fiscal 2006 related to the workforce reduction as part of the Maldon facility conversion. This restructuring affected 43 employees.

Other Restructuring Costs. In fiscal 2006, we recorded pre-tax restructuring costs of \$0.3 million related to severance at our Juarez facility. The Juarez workforce reductions affected approximately 46 employees.

Other income (expense). Other income (expense) for the indicated periods were as follows (dollars in millions):

	Fiscal years ended		Variance	Fiscal years ended		Variance		
	September 27, 2008	September 29, 2007		September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006			
Other income (expense)	\$ (0.2)	\$ 4.8	\$(5.0)	(104.2)%	\$ 4.8	\$ 3.1	\$ 1.7	54.8%
Percent of net sales	0.0%	0.3%			0.3%	0.2%		

Other income (expense) for fiscal 2008 decreased \$5.0 million, to \$0.2 million of expense from \$4.8 million of income in fiscal 2007. This was due to increased interest expense of \$3.4 million, primarily related to servicing the \$150 million term loan drawn in April 2008, and reduced interest income of \$1.4 million, which was due to reduced effective interest rates and lower average cash balances during fiscal 2008. Miscellaneous income (expense) fluctuated unfavorably due primarily to foreign currency translation adjustments.

Other income (expense) for fiscal 2007 increased \$1.7 million, to \$4.8 million of income, over fiscal 2006 due to increased interest income related to higher average cash balances as well as a higher effective interest rate during fiscal 2007. Interest expense remained comparable between fiscal years. Miscellaneous income (expense) fluctuated unfavorably due primarily to foreign currency translation adjustments.

Income taxes. Income taxes for the indicated periods were as follows (dollars in millions):

	Fiscal years ended		
	September 27, 2008	September 29, 2007	September 30, 2006
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$18.5	\$ 18.5	\$ (17.2)
Effective annual tax rate	18.0%	22.0%	(20.6)%

The decrease in our effective tax rate from fiscal 2007 to fiscal 2008 is primarily due to a higher proportion of income in Malaysia and China where we currently have reduced tax rates due to tax holidays that extend through 2019 and 2013, respectively.

Our effective tax rate increased in fiscal 2007 from fiscal 2006 because we recorded a tax provision associated with U.S. pre-tax income in fiscal 2007 whereas no such tax provision was required for the prior fiscal years. During fiscal 2006, we recorded minimal income tax expense as a result of the establishment in fiscal 2004 of a full valuation allowance on U.S. deferred income tax assets (see further discussion below) and increased income in Malaysia and China, which benefit from tax holidays, and reduced pre-tax income in the United Kingdom. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, we reversed \$17.7 million of the previously recorded valuation allowance as a credit to income tax.

Under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes (SFAS No. 109), historical and projected financial results (along with any other positive or negative evidence) should be considered when assessing our ability to generate future taxable income and realize any net deferred income tax assets. Our U.S. operations generated significant pre-tax income in fiscal 2006. Based on our fiscal 2006 pre-tax income and an assessment of expected future profitability in the U.S., we concluded that it was more likely than not that the tax benefits of our cumulative net deferred income tax assets in the U.S. would be utilized in the future. Therefore, we reversed \$17.7 million of the valuation allowance as noted above.

As a result of using the with-and-without method under SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment (SFAS No. 123(R)), we recorded a valuation allowance against the amount of net operating loss and credit carryforwards related to tax deductions in excess of compensation expense for stock options until such time as the related deductions actually reduce income taxes payable. We had recorded a valuation allowance of \$16.7 million in fiscal 2006 against our net operating loss carryforwards as of September 30, 2006. During fiscal 2007, we realized a reduction of our income taxes payable for all of our federal net operating loss carryforwards and a portion of our state net operating loss carryforwards. Consequently, we reversed approximately \$15.0 million of this valuation allowance with a corresponding credit to additional paid in capital. During fiscal 2008, we released an additional \$0.6 million to additional paid in capital due to the usage of our state net operating loss carryforwards. As a result, we had a remaining valuation allowance of \$1.1 million related to tax deductions associated with stock-based compensation as of September 27, 2008.

In addition, there was a remaining valuation allowance of \$1.5 million as of September 27, 2008, related to various state deferred income tax assets for which utilization was uncertain due to a lack of sustained profitability and limited carryforward periods in those states.

We currently expect the annual effective tax rate for fiscal 2009 to be approximately 15 percent. China and Mexico have passed new tax laws that were effective on January 1, 2008. Those new laws may result in higher tax rates on our operations in those countries during fiscal 2009 or in the future.

Net Income. As a result of the above factors, our net income increased by \$18.4 million, or 28.0 percent, in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. Diluted earnings per share increased 36.2 percent. The per share earnings increased at a higher rate than net income due to the effects of our stock repurchase program, which was conducted during fiscal 2008. Net income decreased by \$34.3 million, or 34.3 percent, in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006; diluted earnings per share decreased 34.4 percent.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash flows provided by operating activities were \$64.2 million for fiscal 2008, compared to cash flows provided by operating activities of \$38.5 million and \$83.1 million for fiscal 2007 and 2006, respectively. During fiscal 2008, cash provided by operating activities was primarily provided by earnings (after adjusting for the non-cash effects

of depreciation and amortization expense, deferred income taxes and stock-based compensation expense). These positive cash flow effects were offset, in part, by higher accounts receivable and inventory to support increased customer demand in the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

Our annualized days sales outstanding in accounts receivable for fiscal 2008 decreased from 54 days in fiscal 2007 to 50 days in fiscal 2008, primarily as a result of stronger cash collections.

Our inventory turns decreased from 5.5 turns for fiscal 2007 to 5.3 turns for fiscal 2008. Inventories increased by \$64.4 million from September 29, 2007, primarily as a result of increased finished goods to enhance flexibility and support inventory models such as DOF for various customers.

Cash flows used in investing activities totaled \$1.1 million for fiscal 2008. The primary investments included \$54.3 million for purchases of property, plant and equipment, offset by \$53.0 million of net sales of short-term securities. Fiscal 2008 purchases of property, plant and equipment included \$27.6 million, \$22.3 million, \$2.9 million and \$1.5 million related to our Asian, U.S., Mexican and European reportable segments, respectively.

We utilized available cash and operating cash flows as the principal sources for funding our operating requirements during fiscal 2008. Our actual level of capital expenditures for fiscal 2009 will depend on anticipated demand, but we currently expect to spend in the range of \$70 million to \$75 million.

Cash flows utilized by financing activities, totaling \$49.6 million for fiscal 2008, primarily represent the purchases of common stock related to our share repurchase program, offset by proceeds from the issuance of a \$150 million term loan in April 2008.

On February 25, 2008, Plexus adopted a common stock buyback program that permitted it to acquire shares of its common stock for an amount up to \$200 million. The authorized stock repurchase program consisted of a \$100 million accelerated stock repurchase (ASR) program and an additional \$100 million of open market purchases.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2008, under our ASR plan, we purchased a total of 3.8 million shares classified as treasury stock at a volume-weighted average price of \$26.51 per share. In addition to the ASR plan purchases, the Company repurchased 3.6 million shares at a volume-weighted average price of \$27.25 per share in the open market during the third and fourth fiscal quarters of 2008. Therefore, the Company completed the \$200 million share repurchase program with a total purchase of 7.4 million shares at a volume-weighted average price of \$26.87 per share. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further information regarding our share repurchase program.

On April 4, 2008, we entered into a second amended and restated credit agreement (the Amended Credit Facility) with a group of banks which allows us to borrow \$150 million in term loans and \$100 million in revolving loans. The \$150 million in term loans was immediately funded and the \$100 million revolving credit facility is currently available. The Amended Credit Facility is unsecured and may be increased by an additional \$100 million (the accordion feature) if we have not previously terminated all or any portion of the Amended Credit Facility, there is no event of default existing under the credit agreement and both we and the administrative agent consent to the increase. The Amended Credit Facility expires on April 4, 2013. Borrowings under the Amended Credit Facility may be either through term loans or revolving or swing loans or letter of credit obligations. As of November 10, 2008, we have term loan borrowings of \$142.5 million outstanding and no revolving borrowings under the Amended Credit Facility.

The Amended Credit Facility amended and restated our prior revolving credit facility (Revolving Credit Facility) with a group of banks that allowed us to borrow up to \$200 million of which \$100 million was committed. The Revolving Credit Facility was due to expire on January 12, 2012 and was also unsecured. It also contained other terms and financial conditions, which were substantially similar to those under the Amended Credit Facility.

The Amended Credit Facility contains certain financial covenants, which include a maximum total leverage ratio, maximum value of fixed rentals and operating lease obligations, a minimum interest coverage ratio and a minimum net worth test, all as defined in the agreement. As of September 27, 2008, we were in compliance with all debt covenants. If we incur an event of default, as defined in the Amended Credit Facility (including any failure to comply with a financial covenant), the group of banks has the right to terminate the remaining Revolving Credit Facility and all other obligations, and demand immediate repayment of all outstanding sums (principal and accrued interest). Interest on borrowing varies depending upon our then-current total leverage ratio; as of September 27, 2008,

the Company could elect to pay interest at a defined base rate or the LIBOR rate plus 1.25%. Rates would increase upon negative changes in specified Company financial metrics and would decrease upon reduction in the current total

leverage ratio to no less than LIBOR plus 1.00%. We are also required to pay an annual commitment fee on the unused credit commitment based on our leverage ratio; the current fee is 0.30 percent. Unless the accordion feature is exercised, this fee applies only to the initial \$100 million of availability (excluding the \$150 million of term borrowings). Origination fees and expenses associated with the Amended Credit Facility totaled approximately \$1.3 million and have been deferred. These origination fees and expenses will be amortized over the five-year term of the Amended Credit Facility. Quarterly principal repayments on the term loan of \$3.75 million each began June 30, 2008, and end on April 4, 2013, with a final balloon repayment of \$75.0 million.

The Amended Credit Facility allows for the future payment of cash dividends or the future repurchases of shares provided that no event of default (including any failure to comply with a financial covenant) is existing at the time of, or would be caused by, the dividend payment or the share repurchases.

As of September 27, 2008, we held \$2.0 million of auction rate securities, which were classified as long-term investments and whose underlying assets were in guaranteed student loans backed by a U. S. government agency. Auction rate securities are adjustable rate debt instruments whose interest rates are reset every 7 to 35 days through an auction process, with underlying securities that have original contractual maturities greater than 10 years. Auctions for these investments failed during the second, third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2008 and there is no assurance that future auctions on these securities will succeed.

An auction failure means that the parties wishing to sell their securities could not do so. As a result, our ability to liquidate and fully recover the carrying value of our adjustable rate securities in the near term may be limited or not exist. These developments have resulted in the classification of these securities as long-term investments in our consolidated financial statements. If the issuers of these adjustable rate securities are unable to successfully close future auctions or their credit quality deteriorates, we may in the future be required to record an impairment charge on these investments. We may be required to wait until market stability is restored for these instruments or until the final maturity of the underlying notes to realize our investments recorded value.

Based on current expectations, we believe that our projected cash flows from operations, available cash and short-term investments, the Amended Credit Facility, and our leasing capabilities should be sufficient to meet our working capital and fixed capital requirements through fiscal 2009. Although net sales growth anticipated for fiscal 2009 is expected to increase our working capital needs, we currently do not anticipate having to use our Amended Credit Facility to finance this growth. If our future financing needs increase, we may need to arrange additional debt or equity financing. Accordingly, we evaluate and consider from time to time various financing alternatives to supplement our financial resources. However, particularly due to the current instability of the credit and financial markets, we cannot be certain that we will be able to make any such arrangements on acceptable terms.

We anticipate using our earnings to support the future growth of our business. We have not paid cash dividends in the past and do not anticipate paying them in the foreseeable future. We may in the future consider repurchasing some of our outstanding shares, although at this time no board authorization is in place for additional purchases. The future payment of cash dividends or the future repurchase of shares would be dependent upon being compliant with the financial covenants existing under the Amended Credit Facility. These covenants require that there be no event of default existing at the time of, or be caused by, a dividend payment or share repurchase.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMITMENTS AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET OBLIGATIONS

Our disclosures regarding contractual obligations and commercial commitments are located in various parts of our regulatory filings. Information in the following table provides a summary of our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of September 27, 2008 (dollars in millions):

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Fiscal Year			2014 and thereafter
		2009	2010-2011	2012-2013	
Long-Term Debt Obligations (1)	\$ 146.3	\$ 15.0	\$ 30.0	\$ 101.3	\$
Capital Lease Obligations	37.3	4.3	8.1	8.7	16.2
Operating Lease Obligations	42.6	10.1	12.5	10.6	9.4
Purchase Obligations (2)	266.9	265.3	1.6		
Other Long-Term Liabilities on the Balance Sheet (3)	7.1	0.7	1.6	0.8	4.0
Other Long-Term Liabilities not on the Balance Sheet (4)	2.7	0.9	1.8		
Total Contractual Cash Obligations	\$ 502.9	\$ 296.3	\$ 55.6	\$ 121.4	\$ 29.6

1) As of April 4, 2008, we entered into an amended and restated credit agreement and immediately funded a term loan for \$150 million. As of September 27, 2008, the outstanding balance was \$146.3 million. See Note 4 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

2) As of September 27, 2008, purchase obligations consisted of

purchases of inventory and equipment in the ordinary course of business.

- 3) As of September 27, 2008, other long-term obligations on the balance sheet included deferred compensation obligations to certain of our former and current executive officers and other key employees, and an asset retirement obligation related to FASB Interpretation No. 47, Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations. We have excluded from the above table the impact of approximately \$5.0 million related to unrecognized income tax benefits as of September 27, 2008, due to the adoption of FASB interpretation No. 48,

Accounting for
Uncertainty in
Income Taxes
an interpretation
of FASB
Statement
No. 109. The
Company
cannot make
reliable
estimates of the
future cash
flows by period
related to this
obligation.

- 4) As of
September 27,
2008, other
long-term
obligations not
on the balance
sheet consisted
of a
commitment for
salary
continuation in
the event
employment of
one executive
officer of the
Company is
terminated
without cause.
We did not
have, and were
not subject to,
any lines of
credit, standby
letters of credit,
guarantees,
standby
repurchase
obligations,
other
off-balance
sheet
arrangements or
other
commercial
commitments

that were
material.

DISCLOSURE ABOUT CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our accounting policies are disclosed in Note 1 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. During fiscal 2008, there were no material changes to these policies. Our more critical accounting policies are noted below:

Stock-Based Compensation Effective October 2, 2005, we adopted SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, which revised SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. SFAS No. 123(R) requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be measured at fair value and expensed in the consolidated statement of operations over the service period (generally the vesting period) of the grant. Upon adoption, we transitioned to SFAS No. 123(R) using the modified prospective application, under which compensation expense is only recognized in the consolidated statements of operations beginning with the first period that SFAS No. 123(R) is effective and continuing to be expensed thereafter. Prior periods' stock-based compensation expense is still presented on a pro forma basis. We continue to use the Black-Scholes valuation model to value stock options. See Note 1 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets We review property, plant and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of property, plant and equipment is measured by comparing its carrying value to the projected cash flows the property, plant and equipment are expected to generate. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured as the amount by which the carrying value of the property exceeds its fair market value. The impairment analysis is based on significant assumptions of future results made by management, including revenue and cash flow projections. Circumstances that may lead to impairment of property, plant and equipment include reduced expectations for future performance or industry demand and possible further restructurings.

Intangible Assets Under SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, which was effective October 1, 2002, we no longer amortize goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, but instead we test those assets for impairment, at least annually, and recognize any related losses when incurred. We perform goodwill impairment tests annually during the third quarter of each fiscal year or more frequently if an event or circumstance indicates that an impairment has occurred.

We measure the recoverability of goodwill under the annual impairment test by comparing a reporting unit's carrying amount, including goodwill, to the reporting unit's estimated fair market value, which is primarily estimated using the present value of expected future cash flows, although market valuations may also be employed. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, goodwill is considered impaired and a second test is performed to measure the amount of impairment. Circumstances that may lead to impairment of goodwill include, but are not limited to, the loss of a significant customer or customers and unforeseen reductions in customer demand, future operating performance or industry demand.

Revenue Net sales from manufacturing services are recognized when the product has been shipped, the risk of ownership has transferred to the customer, the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, and recoverability is reasonably assured. This point depends on contractual terms and generally occurs upon shipment of the goods from Plexus. Generally, there are no formal customer acceptance requirements or further obligations related to manufacturing services; if such requirements or obligations exist, then a sale is recognized at the time when such requirements are completed and such obligations fulfilled.

Net sales from engineering design and development services, which are generally performed under contracts of twelve months or less duration, are recognized as costs are incurred utilizing a percentage-of-completion method; any losses are recognized when anticipated.

Sales are recorded net of estimated returns of manufactured product based on management's analysis of historical rates of returns, current economic trends and changes in customer demand. Net sales also include amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling, if applicable. The corresponding shipping and handling costs are included in cost of sales.

Derivatives and Hedging Activities All derivatives are recognized on the balance sheet at their estimated fair value. On the date a derivative contract is entered into, the Company designates the derivative as a hedge of a recognized asset or liability (a fair value hedge), a hedge of a forecasted transaction or of the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability (a cash flow hedge), or a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation. The Company does not enter into derivatives for speculative purposes. Changes in the fair value of a derivative that qualify as a fair value hedge are recorded in earnings along with the gain or loss on the hedged asset or liability. Changes in the fair value of a derivative that qualifies as a cash flow hedge are recorded in

Accumulated other comprehensive income, until earnings are affected by the variability of cash flows. Changes in the fair value of a derivative used to hedge the net investment in a foreign operation are recorded in the Accumulated other comprehensive income accounts within shareholders' equity.

In June 2008, the Company entered into three interest rate swap contracts related to the \$150 million in term loans under the Amended Credit Facility that have a total notional value of \$150 million and mature on April 4, 2013. These interest rate swap contracts will pay the Company variable interest at the three month LIBOR rate, and the Company will pay the counterparties a fixed interest rate. The fixed interest rates for each of these contracts are 4.415%, 4.490% and 4.435%, respectively. These interest rate swap contracts were entered into to convert \$150 million of the variable rate term loan under the Amended Credit Facility into fixed rate debt. Based on the terms

of the interest rate swap contracts and the underlying debt, these interest rate contracts were determined to be effective, and thus qualify as a cash flow hedge. As such, any changes in the fair value of these interest rate swaps are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets until earnings are affected by the variability of cash flows. Any gain or loss on the derivatives will be recorded in the income statement in

Interest expense . The total fair value of these interest rate swap contracts is \$3.0 million at September 27, 2008, and the Company has recorded this amount in Other current liabilities and Other liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Income Taxes Deferred income taxes are provided for differences between the bases of assets and liabilities for financial and income tax reporting purposes. We record a valuation allowance against deferred income tax assets when management believes it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. Realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent on our ability to generate sufficient future taxable income. Although our net deferred income tax assets as of September 27, 2008 still reflect a \$1.5 million valuation allowance against certain deferred income tax assets, we may be able to utilize these deferred income tax assets to offset future taxable income in certain states. We also have a remaining valuation allowance of \$1.1 million related to tax deductions associated with stock-based compensation as of September 27, 2008.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133 (SFAS No. 161). This statement changes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities. SFAS No. 161 requires enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS No. 133), and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing the impact of SFAS No. 161 on its consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an amendment to ARB No. 51 (SFAS No. 160). SFAS No. 160 will change the accounting and reporting for minority interests, which will now be termed non-controlling interests. SFAS No. 160 requires non-controlling interests to be presented as a separate component of equity and requires the amount of net income attributable to the parent and to the non-controlling interest to be separately identified on the consolidated statement of operations. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing the impact of SFAS No. 160 on its consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141R, Business Combinations (SFAS No. 141R). SFAS No. 141R states that all business combinations (whether full, partial or step acquisitions) will result in all assets and liabilities of an acquired business being recorded at their fair values. Certain forms of contingent consideration and certain acquired contingencies will be recorded at fair value at the acquisition date. SFAS No. 141R also states acquisition costs will generally be expensed as incurred and restructuring costs will be expensed in periods after the acquisition date. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and will impact the Company's accounting for future acquisitions.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 (SFAS No. 159). This standard permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The fair value option permits a company to choose to measure eligible items at specified election dates. A company will report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings after adoption. The effective date for SFAS No. 159 is as of the beginning of fiscal years that start subsequent to November 15, 2007. The Company is currently assessing the impact of SFAS No. 159 on its consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157). This standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and establishes a hierarchy that categorizes and prioritizes the sources to be used to estimate fair value. SFAS No. 157 also expands financial statement disclosures about fair value measurements. On February 12, 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) 157-2 (FSP 157-2) which delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for one year, for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the

financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). FAS No. 157 and FSP 157-2 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently assessing the impact of SFAS No. 157 and FSP 157-2 on its consolidated results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk from changes in foreign exchange and interest rates. We selectively use financial instruments to reduce such risks.

Foreign Currency Risk

We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Our policy is to selectively hedge our foreign currency denominated transactions in a manner that substantially offsets the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Historically, we have used foreign currency contracts to hedge only those currency exposures associated with certain assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies. Corresponding gains and losses on the underlying transaction generally offset the gains and losses on these foreign currency hedges. Our international operations create potential foreign exchange risk. As of September 27, 2008, we had no foreign currency contracts outstanding.

Our percentages of transactions denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar for the indicated periods were as follows:

	2008	Fiscal year 2007	2006
Net Sales	4%	5%	7%
Total Costs	11%	11%	12%

Interest Rate Risk

We have financial instruments, including cash equivalents and short-term investments, which are sensitive to changes in interest rates. We consider the use of interest-rate swaps based on existing market conditions and have entered into interest rate swaps for \$150 million in term loans as described in Note 5 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal, while maximizing yields without significantly increasing market risk. To achieve this, we maintain our portfolio of cash equivalents and short-term investments in a variety of highly rated securities, money market funds and certificates of deposit and limit the amount of principal exposure to any one issuer.

Our only material interest rate risk is associated with our Amended Credit Facility under which we borrowed \$150 million on April 4, 2008. Through the use of interest rate swaps, as described above, we have fixed the basis on which we pay interest, thus eliminating much of our interest rate risk. A 10 percent change in the weighted average interest rate on our average long-term borrowings would have had only a nominal impact on net interest expense.

Auction Rate Securities

As of September 27, 2008, we held \$2.0 million of auction rate securities, which were classified as long-term other assets. On February 21, 2008, we were unable to liquidate these investments, whose underlying assets were in guaranteed student loans backed by a U.S. government agency. We have the ability and intent to hold these securities until a successful auction occurs and these securities are liquidated at par value. At this time, we believe that the securities will eventually be recovered. However, we may be required to hold these securities until market stability is restored for these instruments or final maturity of the underlying notes to realize our investments recorded value. Accordingly, we have classified these securities as long-term other assets.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

See Item 15 on page 39.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures: The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that the information the Company must disclose in its filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis. The Company s principal executive officer and principal financial officer have reviewed and evaluated, with the participation of the Company s management, the Company s disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report (the Evaluation Date). Based on such evaluation, the chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, the Company s disclosure controls and procedures are effective (a) in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting, on a timely basis, information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act, and (b) are accumulated and communicated to the Company s management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting: Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Management of the Company, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, has assessed the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of September 27, 2008, based on the criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on its assessment and those criteria, management of the Company has concluded that, as of September 27, 2008, the Company s internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The independent registered public accounting firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP has audited the Company s internal control over financial reporting as of September 27, 2008, as stated in their report included herein on page 41.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting: There have been no changes in the Company s internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the Company s most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company s internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls: Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple errors or mistakes. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, a control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations on the effectiveness of controls, we have nonetheless reached the conclusions set forth above on our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None

PART III**ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT**

Information in response to this item is incorporated herein by reference to Election of Directors and Corporate Governance in the Company's Proxy Statement for its 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (2009 Proxy Statement) and Executive Officers of the Registrant in Part I hereof.

Our Code of Conduct and Business Ethics is posted on our website at www.plexus.com. You may access the Code of Conduct and Business Ethics by following the links under Investor Relations, Corporate Governance at our website. Plexus Code of Conduct and Business Ethics applies to all members of the board of directors, officers and employees.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Incorporated herein by reference to Corporate Governance Board Committees Compensation and Leadership Development Committee, Corporate Governance Directors Compensation, Compensation Discussion and Analysis, Executive Compensation and Compensation Committee Report in the 2009 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

Incorporated herein by reference to Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management in the 2009 Proxy Statement.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table chart gives aggregate information regarding grants under all Plexus equity compensation plans through September 27, 2008:

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (1)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in 1 st column) (2)
Equity compensation plans approved by securityholders	3,491,510	\$ 25.88	5,787,590
Equity compensation plans not approved by securityholders	-0-	\$ n/a	-0-
Total	3,491,510	\$ 25.88	5,787,590

(1) Represents options or stock-settled stock appreciation rights (SARs) granted under

the Plexus Corp.
2008
Long-Term
Incentive Plan
(the 2008 Plan),
or its
predecessors,
the 2005 Equity
Incentive Plan,
the 1998 Stock
Option Plan and
the 1995
Directors Stock
Option Plan, all
of which were
approved by
shareholders.
No further
awards may be
made under the
predecessor
plans.

- (2) In addition to options and SARs reported above that may be granted under the 2008 Plan, there are 1,094,191 authorized shares which have not yet been purchased by employees under the Plexus 2005 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. These shares may be purchased at a 5% discount to market price at the end of a six-month contribution period; the number of shares which may be

purchased by any employee is limited by the Internal Revenue Code. However, the Company terminated further purchases under the 2005 Purchase Plan in January 2008, and no more sales will be made even though the plan does not expire until 2010.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Incorporated herein by reference to Corporate Governance Director Independence and Certain Transactions in the 2009 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Incorporated herein by reference to the subheading Auditors Fees and Services in the 2009 Proxy Statement.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Documents filed

Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules. See following list of Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules on page 40.

(b) Exhibits. See Exhibit Index included as the last page of this report, which index is incorporated herein by reference

PLEXUS CORP.
List of Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules
September 27, 2008

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders
and Board of Directors
of Plexus Corp:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Plexus Corp. and its subsidiaries at September 27, 2008 and September 29, 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 27, 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 27, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedules, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 1, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* - an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48), effective at the beginning of fiscal year 2008. A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
November 14, 2008

PLEXUS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
for the years ended September 27, 2008, September 29, 2007 and September 30, 2006
(in thousands, except per share data)

	2008	2007	2006
Net sales	\$ 1,841,622	\$ 1,546,264	\$ 1,460,557
Cost of sales	1,635,861	1,382,725	1,301,857
 Gross profit	 205,761	 163,539	 158,700
Operating expenses:			
Selling and administrative expenses	100,815	82,263	78,438
Restructuring costs	2,119	1,838	
	102,934	84,101	78,438
 Operating income	 102,827	 79,438	 80,262
Other income (expense):			
Interest expense	(6,543)	(3,168)	(3,507)
Interest income	7,661	9,099	6,163
Miscellaneous	(1,330)	(1,115)	434
 Income before income taxes and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	 102,615	 84,254	 83,352
Income tax expense (benefit)	18,471	18,536	(17,178)
 Income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	 84,144	 65,718	 100,530
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of income taxes of \$3			(505)
 Net income	 \$ 84,144	 \$ 65,718	 \$ 100,025
 Earnings per share:			
Basic:			
Income before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ 1.94	\$ 1.42	\$ 2.23

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Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle, net of income taxes					(0.01)
Net income	\$	1.94	\$	1.42	\$ 2.22