

LSI INDUSTRIES INC
Form 10-K
September 15, 2008

Table of Contents

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008.

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____ .

**Commission File No. 0-13375
LSI INDUSTRIES INC.**

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

10000 Alliance Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45242
(Address of principal executive offices)
(513) 793-3200

IRS Employer I.D.
No. 31-0888951

(Telephone number of principal executive offices)

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class Name of each exchange on which registered

Common shares, no par value The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
(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 seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange 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 is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, 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):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Edgar Filing: LSI INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-K

reporting company)

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

Yes No

As of December 31, 2007, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$353,261,000 based upon a closing sale price of \$18.20 per share as reported on The Nasdaq Global Select Market.

At August 28, 2008 there were 21,585,323 no par value Common Shares issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement filed with the Commission for its 2008 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference in Part III, as specified.

**LSI INDUSTRIES INC.
2008 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

		Begins on Page
<u>PART I</u>		
<u>ITEM 1.</u>	<u>BUSINESS</u>	1
<u>ITEM 1A.</u>	<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	7
<u>ITEM 1B.</u>	<u>UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u>	10
<u>ITEM 2.</u>	<u>PROPERTIES</u>	10
<u>ITEM 3.</u>	<u>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	11
<u>ITEM 4.</u>	<u>SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS</u>	12
<u>PART II</u>		
<u>ITEM 5.</u>	<u>MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES</u>	12
<u>ITEM 6.</u>	<u>SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA</u>	14
<u>ITEM 7.</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	14
<u>ITEM 7A.</u>	<u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	14
<u>ITEM 8.</u>	<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA</u>	15
<u>ITEM 9.</u>	<u>CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE</u>	16
<u>ITEM 9A.</u>	<u>CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	16
<u>ITEM 9B.</u>	<u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>	17
<u>PART III</u>		
<u>ITEM 10.</u>	<u>DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u>	17
<u>ITEM 11.</u>	<u>EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION</u>	17
<u>ITEM 12.</u>	<u>SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS</u>	17
<u>ITEM 13.</u>	<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE</u>	17
<u>ITEM 14.</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES</u>	17
<u>PART IV</u>		
<u>ITEM 15.</u>	<u>EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES</u>	17
<u>EX-21</u>		
<u>EX-23.1</u>		
<u>EX-31.1</u>		
<u>EX-31.2</u>		
<u>EX-32.1</u>		
<u>EX-32.2</u>		

Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

This Form 10-K contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that are subject to numerous assumptions, risks or uncertainties. The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as guidance, forecasts, estimates, anticipates, projects, plans, expects, intends, believes, seeks, may, will, should or the negative versions of those words and similar expressions, and by the context in which they are used. Such statements are based upon current expectations of the Company and speak only as of the date made. Actual results could differ materially from those contained in or implied by such forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the impact of competitive products and services, product demand and market acceptance risks, reliance on key customers, financial difficulties experienced by customers, the adequacy of reserves and allowances for doubtful accounts, fluctuations in operating results or costs, unexpected difficulties in integrating acquired businesses, and the ability to retain key employees of acquired businesses. These risks and uncertainties also include, but are not limited to, those described in Part I, Item IA. Risk Factors and elsewhere in this report and those described from time to time in our future reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly revise or update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or circumstances.

Table of Contents

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Our Company

We are a leading provider of comprehensive corporate visual image solutions through the combination of extensive screen and digital graphics capabilities, a wide variety of high quality indoor and outdoor lighting products, and related professional services. We also provide graphics and lighting products and professional services on a stand-alone basis. Our company is the leading provider of corporate visual image solutions to the petroleum/convenience store industry. We use this leadership position to penetrate national retailers and multi-site retailers, including quick service and casual restaurants, video rental and eyewear chains, retail chain stores and automobile dealerships located primarily in the United States. In addition, we are a leading provider of digital solid-state LED video screens and LED specialty lighting to such markets or industries as sports stadiums and arenas, digital billboards, and entertainment. We design and develop all aspects of the solid-state LED video screens and lighting, from the electronic circuit board, to the software to drive and control the LEDs, to the structure of the LED product.

Our focus on product development and innovation creates products that are essential components of our customers corporate visual image strategy. We develop and manufacture lighting, graphics and LED video screen and lighting products and distribute them through an extensive multi-channel distribution network that allows us to effectively service our target markets. Representative customers include British Petroleum/Amoco/Arco, Chevron Texaco, 7-Eleven, ExxonMobil, Shell, Burger King, Dairy Queen, Taco Bell, Wendy's, Best Buy, CVS Pharmacies, Inc., Target Stores, Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., Chrysler, Ford, General Motors, Nissan, Saturn, and Toyota. We service our customers at the corporate, franchise and local levels.

We believe that national retailers and niche market companies are increasingly seeking single-source suppliers with the project management skills and service expertise necessary to execute a comprehensive visual image program. The integration of our graphics, lighting, technology and professional services capabilities allows our customers to outsource to us the development of an entire visual image program from the planning and design stage through installation. Our approach is to combine standard, high-production lighting products, custom graphics applications and professional services to create complete customer-focused visual image solutions. We also offer products and services on a stand-alone basis to service our existing image solutions customers, to establish a presence in a new market or to create a relationship with a new customer. We believe that our ability to combine graphics and lighting products and professional services into a comprehensive visual image solution differentiates us from our competitors who offer only stand-alone products for lighting or graphics and who lack professional services offerings. During the past several years, we have continued to enhance our ability to provide comprehensive corporate visual image solutions by adding additional graphics capabilities, lighting products, LED video screens, LED lighting products and professional services through acquisitions and internal development.

Our business is organized in two segments: the Lighting Segment, which represented 62% of our fiscal 2008 net sales; and the Graphics Segment, which represented 38% of our fiscal 2008 net sales. Our most significant market, which includes sales of both the Lighting Segment and the Graphics Segment, is the petroleum / convenience store market with approximately 28%, 26%, and 25% of total net sales concentrated in this market in the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page F-27 of this Form 10-K for additional information on business segments. Net sales by segment are as follows (in thousands):

- 1 -

Table of Contents

	2008	2007	2006
Lighting Segment	\$ 190,590	\$ 199,427	\$ 195,810
Graphics Segment	114,696	138,026	84,660
Total Net Sales	\$ 305,286	\$ 337,453	\$ 280,470

Lighting Segment

Our lighting segment manufactures and markets outdoor, indoor, and landscape lighting for the commercial, industrial and multi-site retail markets, including the petroleum / convenience store market. Our products are designed and manufactured to provide maximum value and meet the high-quality, competitively-priced product requirements of our niche markets. We generally avoid specialty or custom-designed, low-volume products for single order opportunities. We do, however, design proprietary products used by our national account customers in large volume, and occasionally also provide custom products for large, specified projects. Our concentration is on our high-volume, standard product lines that meet our customers' needs. By focusing our product offerings, we achieve significant manufacturing and cost efficiencies.

Our lighting fixtures, poles and brackets are produced in a variety of designs, styles and finishes. Important functional variations include types of mounting, such as pole, bracket and surface, and the nature of the light requirement, such as down-lighting, wall-wash lighting, canopy lighting, flood-lighting, area lighting and security lighting. Our engineering staff performs photometric analyses, wind load safety studies for all light fixtures and also designs our fixtures and lighting systems. Our lighting products utilize a wide variety of different lamps, including high-intensity discharge metal-halide lamps. All of our products are designed for performance, reliability, ease of installation and service, as well as attractive appearance. The Company also has a focus on designing lighting system solutions and implementing strategies related to energy savings in substantially all markets served.

We offer our customers expertise in developing and utilizing high-performance LED (light emitting diodes) color and white lightsource solutions for both lighting and graphics applications, which, when combined with the Company's lighting fixture expertise and technology has the potential to result in a broad spectrum of white light LED fixtures that offer equivalent or improved lighting performance with significant energy and maintenance savings as compared to the present metal halide and fluorescent lighting fixtures. The major products and services offered within our lighting segment include: exterior area lighting, interior lighting, canopy lighting, landscape lighting, LED lighting, light poles, lighting analysis and photometric layouts.

The \$8.8 million or 4.4% decrease in Lighting Segment net sales is primarily the net result of a \$9.8 million or 9.8% increase in commissioned net sales to the commercial and industrial lighting market, offset by a \$17.1 million decrease in lighting sales to our niche markets of petroleum / convenience stores, automotive dealerships, and retail national accounts (one large national retailer represented approximately \$14.9 million of this reduction as their new store construction program slowed and the Company has transitioned from primarily interior lighting to primarily the exterior lighting under a new contract).

The \$3.6 million or 1.8% increase in Lighting Segment net sales in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 is primarily the result of an aggregate increase of an \$8.1 million or 9.1% increase in commissioned net sales to the Commercial / Industrial Lighting Market plus approximately \$2.9 million increased LED lighting sales from LSI Saco Technologies, partially offset by decreased lighting sales to our niche markets of petroleum / convenience stores, automotive dealerships, quick service restaurants, and retail national accounts (totaling a net \$6.7 million decrease). Net sales to Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. were approximately \$30.4 million or 11% of the Company's total net sales in fiscal 2006, and were less than 10% in fiscal 2007.

Table of Contents

Graphics Segment

The Graphics Segment manufactures and sells exterior and interior visual image elements related to graphics, and menu board systems. These products are used in graphics displays and visual image programs in several markets, including the petroleum/convenience store market and multi-site retail operations. Our extensive lighting and graphics expertise, product offering, visual image solution implementation capabilities and other professional services represent significant competitive advantages. We work with corporations and design firms to establish and implement cost effective corporate visual image programs. Increasingly, we become the primary supplier of exterior and interior graphics for our customers. We also offer installation or installation management (utilizing pre-qualified independent subcontractors throughout the United States) services for those customers who desire that we become involved in the installation of either menu board systems, or interior or exterior graphics products.

Our business can be significantly impacted by participation in a customer's image conversion program, especially if it were to involve a roll out of that new image to a significant number of that customer's and its franchisees' retail sites. The impact to our business can be very positive with growth in net sales and profitability when we are engaged in an image conversion program. This can be followed in subsequent periods by lesser amounts of business or negative comparisons following completion of an image conversion program, unless we are successful in replacing that completed business with participation in a new image conversion program of similar size with one or more customers. An image conversion program can potentially involve any or all of the following improvements, changes or refurbishments at a customer's retail site: interior or exterior lighting (see discussion above about our lighting segment), interior or exterior store signage and graphics, interior or exterior menu board systems, exterior pre-sell menu boards, and installation of these products in both the prototype and roll out phases of their program. We believe our retail customers are implementing image conversions on a more frequent basis than in the past, say approximately every five to seven years versus ten to fifteen years in the past, in order to maintain a safe, fresh look or new image on their site in order to continue to attract customers to their site, and maintain or grow their market share.

The major products and services offered within our Graphics Segment include the following: signage and canopy graphics, pump dispenser graphics, building fascia graphics, decals, interior signage and marketing graphics, aisle markers, wall mural graphics, fleet graphics, prototype program graphics, installation services for graphics products, exterior and interior menu board systems, site surveying and permitting, site specific engineering services, and installation management services.

The \$23.3 million or 16.9% decrease in Graphics Segment net sales in fiscal 2008 is primarily the result of completion of programs for certain graphics customers or reduction of net sales to other graphics customers, including an image conversion program for a national drug store retailer (\$16.6 million decrease), two petroleum / convenience store customers (\$8.0 million decrease), an LED billboard customer (\$2.0 million decrease), reduced project sales to a customer involved in sports scoreboards and video screens (\$5.6 million decrease), reduced sales to a telecommunications company (\$2.2 million decrease) and changes in volume or completion of other graphics programs. These decreases were partially offset by increased net sales to certain other customers, including sales related to an image conversion program in the petroleum / convenience store market (\$6.1 million increase), and to a menu board conversion program for a quick serve restaurant retailer which was completed in fiscal 2008 (\$10.1 million increase).

The \$53.4 million or 63.0% increase in Graphics Segment net sales in fiscal 2007 as compared to fiscal 2006 is primarily the result of increased net sales related to two image conversion programs in the petroleum / convenience store market (\$22.6 million increase), to an image conversion program and normal sales to a national drug store retailer (\$15.9 million increase) and to a menu board conversion program for a quick serve restaurant retailer (\$9.9 million increase) plus approximately \$13.0 million

Table of Contents

increased LED video screen sales from LSI Saco Technologies, partially offset by completion of programs or reduction of net sales to other graphics customers.

Goodwill and Intangible Asset Impairment

In fiscal 2008, we recorded a \$28,929,000 non-cash impairment charge in the fourth quarter as follows: goodwill (\$27,149,000) and certain intangible assets (\$1,780,000). Charges totaling \$27,832,000 were recorded in the Graphics Segment, and charges in the amount of \$1,097,000 were recorded in the Lighting Segment. There was no similar impairment expense in fiscal 2007. The annual impairment test indicated there was a material impairment of goodwill and certain intangible assets in two of our reporting units within our Graphics Segment and one reporting unit in our Lighting Segment due to the combination of a decline in the market capitalization of the Company at June 30, 2008 and a decline in the estimated forecasted discounted cash flows which management attributes to a weaker economic cycle impacting certain of our customers, notably national retailers. Additionally and included in the amounts above, we determined that a certain trade name in our Lighting Segment was no longer going to be used in marketing efforts, and therefore a related intangible asset had no value as we more than ever before emphasize and rely upon the LSI brand name recognition in the lighting markets we serve.

Our Competitive Strengths

Single Source Comprehensive Visual Image Solution Provider. We believe that we are the only company serving our target markets that combines significant graphics capabilities, lighting products and installation implementation capabilities to create comprehensive image solutions. We believe that our position as a single-source provider creates a competitive advantage over competitors who can only address either the lighting or the graphics component of a customer's corporate visual image program. Using our broad visual image solutions capabilities, our customers can maintain complete control over the creation of their visual image programs while avoiding the added complexity of coordinating separate lighting and graphics suppliers and service providers among multiple suppliers. We can use high technology software to produce computer-generated virtual prototypes of a customer's new or improved retail site image. We believe that these capabilities are unique to our target markets and they allow our customers to make educated, cost-effective decisions quickly.

Proven Ability to Penetrate Target Markets. We have grown our business by establishing a leadership position in the majority, as defined by our revenues, of our target markets, including petroleum/convenience stores, automobile dealerships and specialty retailers. Although our relationship with our customers may begin with the need for a single product or service, we leverage our broad product and service offering to identify additional products and solutions. We combine existing graphics, lighting and image element offerings, develop products and add services to create comprehensive solutions for our customers.

Product Development Focus. We believe that our ability to successfully identify and develop new products has allowed us to expand our market opportunity and enhance our market position. Our product development initiatives are designed to increase the value of our product offering by addressing the needs of our customers and target markets through innovative retrofit enhancements to existing products or the development of new products. In addition, we believe our product development process creates value for our customers by producing products that offer energy efficiency, low maintenance requirements and long-term operating performance at a competitive price based upon the latest technologies available.

Strong Relationships with our Customers. We have used our innovative products and high-quality services to develop close, long-standing relationships with a large number of our customers. Many of our customers are recognized among the leaders in their respective markets; including customers such as BP, Chrysler, CVS Caremark and Burger King. Their use of our products and

Table of Contents

services raises the visibility of our capabilities and facilitates the acceptance of our products and services in their markets. Within each of these markets, our ability to be a single source provider of image solutions often creates repeat business opportunities through corporate reimaging programs. We have served some of our customers since our inception in 1976.

Well-capitalized Balance Sheet. As part of our long-term operating strategy, we believe the Company maintains a conservative capital structure. With a strong equity base, we are able to preserve operating flexibility in times of industry expansion and contraction. In the current business environment, a strong balance sheet demonstrates financial viability to our existing and targeted customers. In addition, a strong balance sheet enables us to continue important R&D and capital spending.

Aggressive Use of Our Image Center Capabilities. Our image center capabilities provide us with a distinct competitive advantage to demonstrate the effectiveness of integrating graphics and lighting into a complete corporate visual image program. Our technologically advanced image centers, which demonstrate the depth and breadth of our product and service offerings, have become an effective component of our sales process.

Maintain our vertically integrated business model. We consider our company to be a vertically integrated manufacturer rather than a product assembler. We focus on developing unique customer-oriented products and solutions and outsource certain non-core processes and product components as necessary.

Sales, Marketing and Customers

Our lighting products are sold primarily throughout the United States, but also in Canada, Australia and Latin America (about 3% of total net sales are outside the United States) using a combination of regional sales managers, independent sales representatives and distributors. Although in some cases we sell directly to national firms, more frequently we are designated as a preferred vendor for product sales to customer-owned as well as franchised, licensed and dealer operations. Our graphics products and program management services are sold primarily through our own sales force. Our marketing approach and means of distribution vary by product line and by type of market.

Sales are developed by contacts with national retail marketers, branded product companies, franchise and dealer operations. In addition, sales are also achieved through recommendations from local architects, engineers, petroleum and electrical distributors and contractors. Our sales are partially seasonal as installation of outdoor lighting and graphic systems in the northern states decreases during the winter months.

Our image center capabilities are an important part of our sales process. The image center, unique within the lighting and graphics industry, is a facility that can produce a computer-generated virtual prototype of a customer's facility on a large screen through the combination of high technology software and audio/visual presentation. With these capabilities, our customers can instantly explore a wide variety of lighting and graphics alternatives to develop consistent day and nighttime images. Our image centers give our customers more options, greater control, and more effective time utilization in the development of lighting, graphics and visual image solutions, all with much less expense than traditional prototyping. In addition to being cost and time effective for our customers, we believe that our image center capabilities result in the best solution for our customers' needs.

The image centers also contain comprehensive indoor and outdoor product display areas that allow our customers to see many of our products and services in one setting. This aids our customers in making quick and effective lighting and graphic design decisions through hands-on product demonstrations and side-by-side comparisons. More importantly, our image center capabilities allow us to expand our customer's interest from just a single product into other products and solutions. We

Table of Contents

believe that our image center capabilities have further enhanced our position as a highly qualified outsourcing partner capable of guiding a customer through image alternatives utilizing our lighting and graphics products and services. We believe this capability distinguishes us from our competitors and will become increasingly beneficial in attracting additional customers.

Manufacturing and Operations

We design, engineer and manufacture substantially all of our lighting and graphics products through a vertically integrated business model. By emphasizing high-volume production of standard product lines, we achieve significant manufacturing efficiencies. When appropriate, we utilize alliances with vendors to outsource certain products and assemblies. LED products and related software are engineered, designed and final-assembled by the Company, while much of the manufacturing has been performed by select qualified vendors. In fiscal 2007, we made all necessary preparations to begin manufacturing within the Company certain components for certain LED video screens and products. We are not dependent on any one supplier for any of our component parts.

The principal raw materials and purchased components used in the manufacturing of our products are steel, aluminum, wire, sockets, lamps, certain fixture housings, acrylic and glass lenses, lighting ballasts, inks, various graphics substrates such as decal material and vinyls, LEDs and electrical components. We source these materials and components from a variety of suppliers. Although an interruption of these supplies and components could disrupt our operations, we believe generally that alternative sources of supply exist and could be readily arranged. We strive to reduce price volatility in our purchases of raw materials and components through quarterly or annual contracts with certain of our suppliers. Our lighting operations generally carry relatively small amounts of finished goods inventory, except for certain products that are stocked to meet quick delivery requirements. Most often lighting products are made to order and shipped shortly after they are manufactured. Our graphics operations manufacture custom graphics products for customers who frequently require us to stock certain amounts of finished goods in exchange for their commitment to that inventory. Our technology operation always makes products to order and ships shortly after assembly is complete. In some Graphics programs, customers also give us a cash advance for the inventory that we stock for them. Customers purchasing LED video screens routinely give us cash advances for large projects prior to shipment.

We believe we are a low-cost producer for our types of products, and as such, are in a position to promote our product lines with substantial marketing and sales activities.

Our manufacturing operations are subject to various federal, state and local regulatory requirements relating to environmental protection and occupational health and safety. We do not expect to incur material capital expenditures with regard to these matters and believe our facilities are in compliance with such regulations.

Competition

We experience strong competition in all segments of our business, and in all markets served by our product lines. Although we have many competitors, some of which have greater financial and other resources, we do not compete with the same companies across our entire product and service offerings. We believe product quality and performance, price, customer service, prompt delivery, and reputation to be important competitive factors.

We have several product and process patents which have been obtained in the normal course of business. In general, we do not believe that patent protection is critical to our business, however we do believe that patent protection is important for a few select products.

Table of Contents

Additional Information

Our sales are partially seasonal as installation of outdoor lighting and graphic systems in the northern states lessens during the harshest winter months. We had a backlog of orders, which we believe to be firm, of \$29.8 million and \$30.7 million at June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. All orders are believed to be shippable within twelve months.

We have approximately 1,360 full-time and 140 temporary employees as of June 30, 2008. We offer a comprehensive compensation and benefit program to most employees, including competitive wages, a discretionary bonus plan, a profit-sharing plan and retirement plan, and a 401(k) savings plan (for U.S. employees), a non-qualified deferred compensation plan (for certain employees), an equity compensation plan, and medical and dental insurance.

We file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K. You may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at its public reference room at 100 F. Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also obtain that information by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding us. The address of that site is <http://www.sec.gov>. Our internet address is <http://www.lsi-industries.com>. We make available free of charge through our internet web site our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as soon as reasonably practical after we electronically file them with the SEC. LSI is not including the other information contained on its website as part of or incorporating it by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

LSI Industries Inc. is an Ohio corporation, incorporated in 1976.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the following factors which could materially affect our business, financial condition, cash flows or future results. Any one of these factors could cause the Company's actual results to vary materially from recent results or from anticipated future results. The risks described below are not the only risks facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

The markets in which we operate are subject to competitive pressures that could affect selling prices, and therefore could adversely affect our operating results.

Our businesses operate in markets that are highly competitive, and we compete on the basis of price, quality, service and/or brand name across the industries and markets served. Some of our competitors for certain products, primarily in the Lighting Segment, have greater sales, assets and financial resources than we have. Some of our competitors are based in foreign countries and have cost structures and prices in foreign currencies. Accordingly, currency fluctuations could cause our U.S. dollar-priced products to be less competitive than our competitors' products which are priced in other currencies. Competitive pressures could affect prices we charge our customers or demand for our products, which could adversely affect our operating results. Additionally, customers for our products are attempting to reduce the number of vendors from which they purchase in order to reduce the size and diversity of their inventories and their transaction costs. To remain competitive, we will need to invest continuously in manufacturing, marketing, customer service and support, and our distribution networks. We may not have sufficient resources to continue to make such investments and we may be unable to maintain our competitive position.

Table of Contents

Lower levels of economic activity in our end markets could adversely affect our operating results.

Our businesses operate in several market segments including commercial, industrial, retail, petroleum / convenience store and entertainment. Operating results can be negatively impacted by volatility in these markets. Future downturns in any of the markets we serve could adversely affect our overall sales and profitability.

Price increases or significant shortages of raw materials and components could adversely affect our operating margin.

The Company purchases large quantities of raw materials and components mainly steel, aluminum, ballasts, sockets, wire, plastic, lenses, glass, vinyls, inks, LEDs, and corrugated cartons. Materials comprise the largest component of costs, representing nearly 60% and 53% of the cost of sales in 2008 and 2007, respectively. While we have multiple sources of supply for each of our major requirements, significant shortages could disrupt the supply of raw materials. Further increases in the price of these raw materials and components could further increase the Company's operating costs and materially adversely affect margins. Although the Company attempts to pass along increased costs in the form of price increases to customers, the Company may be unsuccessful in doing so for competitive reasons. Even when price increases are successful, the timing of such price increases may lag significantly behind the incurrence of higher costs.

We have a concentration of net sales to the petroleum / convenience store market, and any substantial change could have an adverse affect on our business.

Approximately 28% of our net sales are concentrated in the petroleum / convenience store market. Sales to this market segment are dependent upon the general conditions prevailing in and the profitability of the petroleum and convenience store industries and general market conditions. Our petroleum market business is subject to reactions by the petroleum industry to world political events, particularly those in the Middle East, and to the price and supply of oil. Major disruptions in the petroleum industry generally result in a curtailment of retail marketing efforts, including expansion and refurbishing of retail outlets, by the petroleum industry and adversely affect our business. Any substantial change in purchasing decisions by one or more of our largest customers, whether due to actions by our competitors, customer financial constraints, industry factors or otherwise, could have an adverse effect on our business.

Difficulties with integrating acquisitions could adversely affect operating costs and expected benefits from those acquisitions.

We have pursued and will continue to seek potential acquisitions to complement and expand our existing businesses, increase our revenues and profitability, and expand our markets through acquisitions. We cannot be certain that we will be able to identify, acquire or profitably manage additional companies or successfully integrate such additional companies without substantial costs, delays or other problems. Also, companies acquired recently and in the future may not achieve revenues, profitability or cash flows that justify our investment in them. We expect to spend significant time and effort in expanding our existing businesses and identifying, completing and integrating acquisitions. We expect to face competition for acquisition candidates which may limit the number of acquisition opportunities available to us, possibly leading to a decrease in the rate of growth of our revenues and profitability, and may result in higher acquisition prices. The success of these acquisitions we do make will depend on our ability to integrate these businesses into our operations. We may encounter difficulties in integrating acquisitions into our operations and in managing strategic investments. Therefore, we may not realize the degree or timing of the benefits anticipated when we first enter into a transaction.

Table of Contents

If acquisitions are made in the future and goodwill and intangible assets are recorded on the balance sheet, circumstances could arise in which the goodwill and intangible assets could become impaired and therefore would be written off.

We have pursued and will continue to seek potential acquisitions to complement and expand our existing businesses, increase our revenues and profitability, and expand our markets through acquisitions. Most likely, both goodwill and intangible assets would be recorded on the balance sheet at the time an acquisition is made. If there were to be a decline in our market capitalization and a decline in estimated forecasted discounted cash flows, there could be an impairment of the goodwill and intangible assets. A non-cash impairment charge could be material to the net income of the reporting period in which it is recorded.

If customers do not accept new products, we could experience a loss of competitive position which could adversely affect future revenues.

The Company is committed to product innovation on a timely basis to meet customer demands. Development of new products for targeted markets requires the Company to develop or otherwise leverage leading technologies in a cost-effective and timely manner. Failure to meet these changing demands could result in a loss of competitive position and seriously impact future revenues. Products or technologies developed by others may render the Company's products or technologies obsolete or noncompetitive. A fundamental shift in technologies in key product markets could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operating results and competitive position within the industry. More specifically, the development of new or enhanced products is a complex and uncertain process requiring the anticipation of technological and market trends. We may experience design, manufacturing, marketing or other difficulties, such as an inability to attract a sufficient number of experienced engineers, that could delay or prevent our development, introduction or marketing of new products or enhancements and result in unexpected expenses. Such difficulties could cause us to lose business from our customers and could adversely affect our competitive position. In addition, added expenses could decrease the profitability associated with those products that do not gain market acceptance.

Our business is cyclical and seasonal, and in downward economic cycles our operating profits and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Historically, sales of our products have been subject to cyclical variations caused by changes in general economic conditions. Our revenues in our third quarter ending March 31 are also affected by the impact of weather on construction and installation programs and the annual budget cycles of major customers. The demand for our products reflects the capital investment decisions of our customers, which depend upon the general economic conditions of the markets that our customers serve, including, particularly, the petroleum and convenience store industries. During periods of expansion in construction and industrial activity, we generally have benefited from increased demand for our products. Conversely, downward economic cycles in these industries result in reductions in sales and pricing of our products, which may reduce our profits and cash flow. During economic downturns, customers also tend to delay purchases of new products. The cyclical and seasonal nature of our business could at times adversely affect our liquidity and financial results.

A loss of key personnel or inability to attract qualified personnel could have an adverse affect on our operating results.

The Company's future success depends on the ability to attract and retain highly skilled technical, managerial, marketing and finance personnel, and, to a significant extent, upon the efforts and abilities of senior management. The Company's management philosophy of cost-control results in a very lean workforce. Future success of the Company will depend on, among other factors, the ability to attract and

Table of Contents

retain other qualified personnel, particularly management, research and development engineers and technical sales professionals. The loss of the services of any key employees or the failure to attract or retain other qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

The costs of litigation and compliance with environmental regulations, if significantly increased, could have an adverse affect on our operating profits.

We are, and may in the future be, a party to any number of legal proceedings and claims, including those involving patent litigation, product liability, employment matters, and environmental matters, which could be significant. Given the inherent uncertainty of litigation, we can offer no assurance that existing litigation or a future adverse development will not have a material adverse impact. We are also subject to various laws and regulations relating to environmental protection and the discharge of materials into the environment, and it could potentially be possible we could incur substantial costs as a result of the noncompliance with or liability for clean up or other costs or damages under environmental laws.

Uncertainties inherent in certain tax and accounting matters could adversely affect our operating results.

The discussion of goodwill impairment and tax-related matters in Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements beginning on page F-32 is incorporated by reference.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company has thirteen facilities:

	Description	Size	Location	Status
1)	LSI Industries Corporate Headquarters, and lighting fixture and graphics manufacturing	243,000 sq. ft., (includes 66,000 sq. ft. of office space)	Cincinnati, OH	Owned
2)	LSI Industries pole manufacturing and dry powder-coat painting	122,000 sq. ft.	Cincinnati, OH	Owned
3)	LSI Metal Fabrication and LSI Images manufacturing and dry powder-coat painting	98,000 sq. ft. (includes 5,000 sq. ft. of office space)	Independence, KY	Owned
4)	LSI Integrated Graphics office; screen printing manufacturing; and architectural graphics manufacturing	198,000 sq. ft. (includes 34,000 sq. ft. of office space)	Houston, TX	Leased

- 10 -

Table of Contents

	Description	Size	Location	Status
5)	Greenlee Lighting office and manufacturing	40,000 sq. ft. (includes 4,000 sq. ft. of office space)	Dallas, TX	Leased
6)	Grady McCauley office and manufacturing	210,000 sq. ft. (includes 20,000 sq. ft. of office space)	North Canton, OH	Owned
7)	LSI Marcole office and manufacturing of electrical wire harnesses; contract assembly services	61,000 sq. ft. (includes 5,000 sq. ft. of office space)	Manchester, TN	Owned
8)	LSI MidWest Lighting office and manufacturing	163,000 sq. ft. (includes 6,000 sq. ft. of office space and 27,000 sq. ft. of leased warehouse space)	Kansas City, KS	Owned and Leased
9)	LSI Retail Graphics office and manufacturing	58,000 sq. ft. (includes 5,000 sq. ft. of office space and 38,000 sq. ft. of leased warehouse space)	Woonsocket, RI	Owned and Leased
10)	LSI Lightron office and manufacturing	170,000 sq. ft. (includes 10,000 sq. ft. of office space)	New Windsor, NY	Owned* and Leased
11)	LSI West Coast Distribution Center	24,000 sq. ft.	Fontana, CA	Leased
12)	LSI Adapt offices	2,000 sq. ft.	North Canton, OH Charlotte, NC	Owned Leased
13)	LSI Saco Technologies office and manufacturing	32,000 sq. ft. (includes 9,000 sq. ft. of office space)	Montreal, Canada	Leased

* The land at this facility is leased.

The Company considers these facilities (total of 1,421,000 square feet) adequate for its current level of operations.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Beginning in October 2000, the Company has been involved in a civil action against ImagePoint, Inc. (formerly PlastiLine, Inc.) and Marketing Displays, Inc. (MDI) in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. As disclosed in our previous filings, the Company is seeking a judgment that certain patents owned by MDI and licensed to ImagePoint that are directed to adjustable menu boards are invalid and/or not infringed by menu

boards manufactured and sold by the Company. MDI and ImagePoint claim that LSI infringed upon and violated their patents related to menu board systems. The Company received a favorable summary judgment indicating the menu boards manufactured and sold by the Company did not infringe upon certain

- 11 -

Table of Contents

patents owned by MDI and licensed to ImagePoint that are directed to adjustable menu boards. The plaintiffs appealed and in March 2008 the summary judgment decision was vacated by the Appeals Court and the lawsuit was remanded back to the lower court for additional consideration. Pursuant to settlement discussions initiated by the plaintiffs, the Company made an offer of \$2.8 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 to settle this matter. The plaintiffs have not yet responded to this settlement offer. If settlement is not reached, the lawsuit will continue.

The Company has not had any tax penalties assessed by the Internal Revenue Service related to tax shelters that have been identified by the IRS as abusive or that have a significant tax avoidance purpose.

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

None in the fourth quarter.

PART II

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

(a) Common share information appears in Note 17 SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS (UNAUDITED) under Range of share prices beginning on page F-42 of this Form 10-K. Information related to Earnings (loss) per share and Cash dividends paid per share appears in SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA on page F-44 of this Form 10-K. LSI's shares of common stock are traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol LYTS.

The Company's policy with respect to dividends, as revised by the Board of Directors in August 2007, is to pay a quarterly cash dividend representing a payout ratio of between 50% and 70% of the then current fiscal year net income forecast. Accordingly, the Board of Directors established a new indicated annual cash dividend rate of \$0.20 per share beginning with the first quarter of fiscal 2009 consistent with the above dividend policy. In addition to the four quarterly dividend payments, the Company may declare a special year-end cash and/or stock dividend. The Company has paid annual cash dividends beginning in fiscal 1987 through fiscal 1994, and quarterly cash dividends since fiscal 1995.

At August 18, 2008, there were 419 shareholders of record. The Company believes this represents approximately 3,000 beneficial shareholders.

(b) The Company does not purchase into treasury its own common shares for general purposes. However, the Company does purchase its own common shares, through a Rabbi Trust, as investments of employee/participants of the LSI Industries Inc. Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan. Purchases of Company common shares for this Plan in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008 were as follows:

- 12 -

Table of Contents

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
4/1/08 to 4/30/08	2,222	\$12.75	2,222	(1)
5/1/08 to 5/31/08	531	\$10.78	531	(1)
6/1/08 to 6/30/08				(1)
Total	2,753	\$12.37	2,753	(1)

(1) All acquisitions of shares reflected above have been made in connection with the Company's Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan, which does not contemplate a limit on shares to be acquired.

The following graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return on the Company's Common Shares during the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2008 with a cumulative total return on the NASDAQ Stock Market Index (U.S. companies) and the Dow Jones Electrical Equipment Index. The comparison assumes \$100 was invested June 30, 2003 in the Company's Common Shares and in each of the indexes presented; it also assumes reinvestment of dividends.

Table of Contents

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among LSI Industries Inc., The NASDAQ Composite Index

And The Dow Jones US Electrical Components & Equipment Index

\$100 invested on 6/30/03 in stock or index-including reinvestment of dividends.

Fiscal year ending June 30.

The stock price performance included in this graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Selected Financial Data begins on page F-44 of this Form 10-K.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations appears on pages F-1 through F-11 of this Form 10-K.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

7A.

The Company is exposed to market risk from changes in variable interest rates, changes in prices of raw materials and component parts, and changes in foreign currency translation rates. Each of these risks is discussed below.

- 14 -

Table of Contents**Interest Rate Risk**

The Company earns interest income on its cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments and pays interest expense on its debt. Because of variable interest rates, the Company is exposed to risk of interest rate fluctuations, which impact interest income, interest expense, and cash flows. With the significant increase in the Company's short-term cash investments and fourth quarter fiscal 2007 pay down of all variable rate debt related to the June 2006 acquisition of SACO Technologies, Inc., the adverse exposure to interest rate fluctuations has decreased considerably.

All of the Company's \$57,000,000 available lines of credit are subject to interest rate fluctuations, should the Company borrow on these lines of credit. Additionally, the Company expects to generate cash from its operations that will subsequently be used to pay down as much of the debt (if any is outstanding) as possible or invest cash in short-term investments (if no debt is outstanding), while still funding the growth of the Company.

Raw Material Price Risk

The Company purchases large quantities of raw materials and components—mainly steel, aluminum, ballasts, sockets, wire, plastic, lenses, glass, vinyls, inks, LEDs and corrugated cartons. The Company's operating results could be affected by the availability and price fluctuations of these materials. The Company uses multiple suppliers, has alternate suppliers for most materials, and has no significant dependence on any single supplier. No significant supply problems have been encountered in recent years. Price risk for these materials is related to increases in commodity items that affect all users of the materials, including the Company's competitors. For the year ended June 30, 2008, the raw material component of cost of goods sold subject to price risk was approximately \$135 million. The Company does not actively hedge or use derivative instruments to manage its risk in this area. The Company does, however, seek new vendors, negotiate with existing vendors, and at times commit to minimum volume levels to mitigate price increases. The Company negotiates supply agreements with certain vendors to lock in prices over a negotiated period of time. In response to the rising material prices, the Company's Lighting Segment announced price increases ranging from 3% to 6%, depending on the product, effective with August 2006 orders. Because of continued raw material cost increases, the Company announced additional selected price increases ranging from 5% to 12% effective with August 2008 orders. The Company's Graphics Segments generally establishes new sales prices, reflective of the then current raw material prices, for each custom graphics program as it begins.

Foreign Currency Translation Risk

As a result of the Company's June 26, 2006 acquisition of SACO Technologies, Inc. (headquartered in Montreal, Canada), the Company became exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates in the operation of its Canadian business. However, a substantial amount of SACO's business is conducted in U.S. dollars, therefore, any potential risk is deemed immaterial.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

	Begins on Page
Index to Financial Statements	
Financial Statements:	
<u>Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	F-12
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-13
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-14
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006</u>	F-16
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2008 and 2007</u>	F-17

Table of Contents

	Begins on Page
Index to Financial Statements	
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006</u>	F-19
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006</u>	F-20
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-21

Financial Statement Schedules:

<u>II- Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006</u>	F-45
--	------

Schedules other than those listed above are omitted for the reason(s) that they are either not applicable or not required or because the information required is contained in the financial statements or notes thereto. Selected quarterly financial data is found beginning on page F-42 in NOTE 17 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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 that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Company periodically reviews the design and effectiveness of its disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting. The Company makes modifications to improve the design and effectiveness of its disclosure controls and internal control structure, and may take other corrective action, if its reviews identify a need for such modifications or actions. The Company's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives.

As of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-K, an evaluation was completed under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive and principal financial officers regarding the design and effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on this evaluation, our management, including the principal executive and principal financial officers, have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2008.

Changes in Internal Control

There were no changes in LSI's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2008, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, LSI's internal control over financial reporting. See Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting on page F-12 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEMS 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III are incorporated by reference to the LSI Industries Inc. Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held November 20, 2008, as filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS

The description of equity compensation plans required by Regulation S-K, Item 201(d) is incorporated by reference to the LSI Industries Inc. Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held November 20, 2008, as filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A.

The following table presents information about the Company's equity compensation plans (LSI Industries Inc. 1995 Stock Option Plan, the LSI Industries Inc. 1995 Directors' Stock Option Plan and the 2003 Equity Compensation Plan) as of June 30, 2008.

Plan category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(b) Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	1,197,482	\$ 14.44	1,253,040
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
Total	1,197,482	\$ 14.44	1,253,040

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

- (1) Consolidated Financial Statements
Appear as part of Item 8 of this Form 10-K.
- (2) Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules
Appear as part of Item 8 of this Form 10-K.
- (3) Exhibits Exhibits set forth below are either on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are incorporated by reference as exhibits hereto, or are filed with this Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description
2.1	Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of June 26, 2006 among LSI Industries Inc. (LSI or the Registrant), Jalbout Holdings Inc., 3970957 Canada, Inc., Saco Technologies Inc., 4349466 Canada Inc., Fred Jalbout and Bassam Jalbout filed as Exhibit 2.1 to LSI s Form 8-K filed June 29, 2006.
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of LSI filed as Exhibit 3.1 to LSI s Form S-3 Registration Statement File No. 33-65043.
3.2	Code of Regulations of LSI filed as Exhibit 3.2 to LSI s Form S-3 Registration Statement File No. 33-65043.
3.3	Amendment to Code of Regulations of LSI filed as Exhibit 3 to LSI s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2004.
10.1	Credit Agreement by and among LSI as the Borrower, the banks party thereto as the lenders thereunder, PNC Bank National Association as the Administrative Agent and the Syndication Agent, Dated as of March 30, 2001 filed as Exhibit 4 to LSI s Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001.
10.2	Amendment to Credit Agreement (Dated June 26, 2006) filed as Exhibit 10.5 to LSI s Form 8-K filed June 29, 2006.
10.3	Amendment No. 6 to Credit Agreement dated January 12, 2007 among the Registrant, PNC Bank, National Association, in its capacity as Lender and The Fifth Third Bank filed as Exhibit 10.1 to LSI s Form 8-K filed January 17, 2007.
10.4	Loan Agreement dated January 12, 2007 among The Fifth Third Bank, LSI Saco Technologies Inc. and LSI, as guarantor, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to LSI s Form 8-K filed January 17, 2007.
10.5	Continuing and Unlimited Guaranty Agreement dated January 12, 2007 executed by the Registrant filed as Exhibit 10.3 to LSI s Form 8-K filed January 17, 2007.
10.6	Amendment to Credit Agreement (Dated March 14, 2008) filed as Exhibit 10.1 to LSI s Form 8-K filed March 14, 2008.
10.7	First Amendment to Loan Agreement and Guaranty dated as of June 8, 2007 among the Registrant, LSI Saco Technologies Inc., and Fifth Third Bank filed as Exhibit 10.1 to LSI s Form 8-K filed June 11, 2007.
10.8*	LSI Industries Inc. Retirement Plan (Amended and Restated as of October 1, 1999) filed as Exhibit 10.1 to LSI s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999.
10.9*	LSI Industries Inc. 1995 Directors Stock Option Plan (Amended as of December 6, 2001) filed as Exhibit 10 to LSI s Form S-8 Registration Statement File No. 333-100038.

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description
10.10*	LSI Industries Inc. 1995 Stock Option Plan (Amended as of December 6, 2001) filed as Exhibit 10 to LSI s Form S-8 Registration Statement File No. 333-100039.
10.11*	LSI Industries Inc. 2003 Equity Compensation Plan (Amended and Restated through January 25, 2006) filed as Exhibit 10.2 to LSI s Form 8-K filed January 5, 2006.
10.12*	Trust Agreement Establishing the Rabbi Trust Agreement by and between LSI Industries Inc. and Prudential Bank & Trust, FSB filed as Exhibit 10.1 to LSI s Form 8-K filed January 5, 2006.
10.13*	LSI Industries Inc. Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan (Amended and Restated as of September 9, 2005) filed as Exhibit 10.1 to LSI s Form 8-K filed October 18, 2005.
10.14*	Amended Agreement dated January 25, 2005 with Robert J. Ready filed as Exhibit 10.1 to LSI s Form 8-K filed January 27, 2005.
10.15*	Amended Agreement dated January 25, 2005 with James P. Sferra filed as Exhibit 10.2 to LSI s Form 8-K filed January 27, 2005.
10.16*	LSI Industries Inc. 2006 Corporate Officer Incentive Compensation Plan filed as Exhibit 10.1 to LSI s Form 8-K filed January 26, 2006.
10.17	Escrow Agreement dated as of June 26, 2006 among LSI Industries Inc., Saco Technologies Inc., and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. filed as Exhibit 10.1 to LSI s Form 8-K filed June 29, 2006.
10.18	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of June 26, 2006 by and between LSI Industries Inc. and Saco Technologies Inc. filed as Exhibit 10.2 to LSI s Form 8-K filed June 29, 2006.
10.19*	Employment Agreement dated as of June 26, 2006 by and between 4349466 Canada Inc. and Fred Jalbout filed as Exhibit 10.3 to LSI s Form 8-K filed June 29, 2006.
10.20	Lease Agreement between 3970957 Canada, Inc. and 4349466 Canada Inc. filed as Exhibit 10.4 to LSI s Form 8-K filed June 29, 2006.
14	Code of Ethics filed as Exhibit 14 to LSI s Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004.
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a)
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a)
32.1	18 U.S.C. Section 1350 Certification of Principal Executive Officer

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description
32.2	18 U.S.C. Section 1350 Certification of Principal Financial Officer

* Management
Compensatory
Agreements

LSI will provide shareholders with any exhibit upon the payment of a specified reasonable fee, which fee shall be limited to LSI's reasonable expenses in furnishing such exhibit.

- 20 -

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

LSI INDUSTRIES INC.

September 15, 2008

BY: /s/ Robert J. Ready

Date Robert J. Ready
Chairman of the Board and President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title
/s/ Robert J. Ready	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, and President (Principal Executive Officer)
Robert J. Ready Date: September 15, 2008	
/s/ Ronald S. Stowell	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Treasurer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
Ronald S. Stowell Date: September 15, 2008	
/s/ Gary P. Kreider	Director
Gary P. Kreider Date: September 15, 2008	
/s/ Dennis B. Meyer	Director
Dennis B. Meyer Date: September 15, 2008	
/s/ Wilfred T. O Gara	Director
Wilfred T. O Gara Date: September 15, 2008	
/s/ Mark A. Serrienne	Director
Mark A. Serrienne Date: September 15, 2008	
/s/ James P. Sferra	Secretary; Executive Vice President - Manufacturing; and Director
James P. Sferra Date: September 15, 2008	

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****Net Sales by Business Segment***(In thousands)*

	2008	2007	2006
Lighting Segment	\$ 190,590	\$ 199,427	\$ 195,810
Graphics Segment	114,696	138,026	84,660
	\$ 305,286	\$ 337,453	\$ 280,470

The Company's forward looking statements as presented earlier in this Annual Report in the Safe Harbor Statement should be referred to when reading Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The operating results of LSI Saco Technologies have been included only for five days in fiscal 2006 (\$1.2 million of net sales), the year in which it was acquired.

Results of Operations**2008 Compared to 2007**

Net sales of \$305,286,000 in fiscal 2008 decreased 9.5% from fiscal 2007 net sales of \$337,453,000. Lighting Segment net sales decreased 4.4% to \$190,590,000 and Graphics Segment net sales decreased 16.9% to \$114,696,000 as compared to the prior year. Sales to the petroleum / convenience store market represented 28% and 26% of net sales in fiscal years 2008 and 2007, respectively. Net sales to this, the Company's largest niche market, are reported in both the Lighting and Graphics Segments, depending upon the product or service sold, and were down 2% from last year to \$84,897,000 as Graphics sales to this market increased (3%) and Lighting sales decreased (9%). The petroleum / convenience store market has been, and will continue to be, a very important niche market for the Company; however, if sales to other markets and customers increase more than net sales to this market, then the percentage of net sales to the petroleum / convenience store market would be expected to decline. See Note 3 to these financial statements on Major Customer Concentrations.

The \$8.8 million or 4.4% decrease in Lighting Segment net sales is primarily the net result of a \$9.8 million or 9.8% increase in commissioned net sales to the commercial and industrial lighting market, offset by a \$17.1 million decrease in lighting sales to our niche markets of petroleum / convenience stores, automotive dealerships, and retail national accounts (one large national retailer represented approximately \$14.9 million of this reduction as their new store construction program slowed and the Company has transitioned from primarily interior lighting to primarily the exterior lighting under a new contract).

The \$23.3 million or 16.9% decrease in Graphics Segment net sales is primarily the result of completion of programs for certain graphics customers or reduction of net sales to other graphics customers, including an image conversion program for a national drug store retailer (\$16.6 million decrease), two petroleum / convenience store customers (\$8.0 million decrease), an LED billboard customer (\$2.0 million decrease), reduced project sales to a customer involved in sports scoreboards and video screens (\$5.6 million decrease), reduced sales to a telecommunications company (\$2.2 million decrease) and changes in volume or completion of other graphics programs. These decreases were partially offset by increased net sales to certain other customers, including sales related to an image conversion program in the petroleum / convenience store market (\$6.1 million increase), and to a

F-1

Table of Contents

menu board conversion program for a quick serve restaurant retailer which was completed in fiscal 2008 (\$10.1 million increase).

Image and brand programs, whether full conversions or enhancements, are important to the Company's strategic direction. Image programs include situations where our customers refurbish their retail sites around the country by replacing some or all of the lighting, graphic elements, menu board systems and possibly other items they may source from other suppliers. These image programs often take several quarters to complete and involve both our customers corporate-owned sites as well as their franchisee-owned sites, the latter of which involve separate sales efforts by the Company with each franchisee. The Company may not always be able to replace net sales immediately when a large image conversion program has concluded. Brand programs typically occur as new products are offered or new departments are created within an existing retail store. Relative to net sales to a customer before and after an image or brand program, net sales during the program are typically significantly higher, depending upon how much of the lighting or graphics business is awarded to the Company. Sales related to a customer's image or brand program are reported in either the Lighting Segment and/or the Graphics Segment, depending upon the product and/or service provided.

Gross profit of \$80,427,000 in fiscal 2008 decreased 10% from last year, and decreased from 26.4% to 26.3% as a percentage of net sales. The decrease in amount of gross profit is primarily due to decreased Graphics net sales and margins, both product and installation, partially offset by increased gross profit from reduced lighting net sales. The following items also influenced the Company's gross profit margin on a consolidated basis: competitive pricing pressures, increased cost of materials, decreased direct labor reflective of less sales volume, an unfavorable \$1.0 million net realizable value reserve and refurbishment reserve recorded on some Graphics segment inventory, and other manufacturing expenses in support of production requirements (\$0.7 million of decreased wage, compensation and benefits costs; \$0.5 million of decreased outside services; \$0.3 million decreased lease and rental expense; \$0.3 million decreased repairs and maintenance; \$0.2 million decreased supplies; and \$0.1 million decreased utilities and property taxes).

Selling and administrative expenses of \$60,642,000 in fiscal year 2008 increased \$3.4 million, and increased to 19.9% as a percentage of net sales from 17.0% last year. Employee compensation and benefits expense increased \$0.4 million in fiscal 2008 as compared to last year. Other changes of expense between years include increased sales commission expense (\$2.0 million), increased research & development expense (\$1.5 million, primarily associated with research and development spending related to solid-state LED technology), increased outside services (\$1.0 million), decreased legal expenses (\$0.8 million), reduced customer rebates and accommodations (\$0.4 million), increased warranty expense (\$0.3 million), decreased bad debt expense (\$0.3 million), decreased depreciation expense (\$0.3 million), and increased repairs and maintenance (\$0.1 million).

The Company recorded a \$2.8 million expense in fiscal 2008 related to the Company's offer to settle in a menu board patent litigation. Even though the offer to settle this matter was made in the first quarter of fiscal 2009, as a type one subsequent event, the \$2.8 million charge is required to be recorded in fiscal 2008. While the Company believes its menu board designs did not infringe upon the plaintiffs' patents, management believes it is in the best interests of the Company to achieve certainty in this matter, and therefore has extended a settlement offer. See Note 14 for further discussion. The Company had recorded a favorable reversal of a \$0.6 million loss contingency reserve in fiscal 2007 related to this same menu board patent litigation following a favorable summary judgment decision in the lower court.

In fiscal 2008, the Company recorded a \$28,929,000 estimated non-cash impairment charge in the fourth quarter as follows: goodwill (\$27,149,000) and certain intangible assets (\$1,780,000). Charges totaling \$27,832,000 were recorded in the Graphics Segment, and charges in the amount of \$1,097,000 were recorded in the Lighting Segment. There was no similar impairment expense in fiscal 2007. Step one of the annual impairment test indicated there was a material impairment of goodwill

Table of Contents

and certain intangible assets in two of the Company's reporting units within its Graphics Segment and one reporting unit in its Lighting Segment due to the combination of a decline in the market capitalization of the Company at June 30, 2008 and a decline in the estimated forecasted discounted cash flows expected by the Company which management attributes to a weaker economic cycle impacting certain of the Company's customers, notably national retailers. Because step two of the goodwill impairment testing is not complete, an estimate of the impairment charge was recorded as of June 30, 2008. It is anticipated that the impairment testing will be complete by the first quarter of fiscal 2009 at which time any adjustments to the estimate will be recorded. Additionally and included in the amounts above, the Company determined that a certain trade name in its Lighting Segment was no longer going to be used in marketing efforts, and therefore a related intangible asset had no value as the Company more than ever before emphasizes and relies upon its LSI brand name recognition in the lighting markets it serves.

The Company reported net interest income of \$279,000 in fiscal 2008 as compared to net interest expense of \$823,000 last year. The Company was in a positive cash position and was debt free for substantially all of fiscal 2008 and generated interest income on invested cash. The Company was in a borrowing position the first nine and one-half months of fiscal 2007.

The effective tax rate in fiscal 2007 was 34.5%, resulting in an income tax expense of \$10,938,000. Income tax expense in fiscal 2008 was \$3,116,000, which is reflective of income tax expense on the reduced normal operating results, \$1.8 million of valuation reserves on the Company's Canadian net operating loss tax benefit and on Canadian tax credits, and the tax credit provision recorded on the impairment charges (goodwill and intangible assets), some of which is not deductible for tax purposes. The Company expects an effective income tax rate in fiscal 2009 of approximately 37.5%.

The Company reported a net loss of \$11,981,000 in fiscal 2008 as compared to net income of \$20,789,000 last year. The decrease is primarily the result of decreased gross profit on decreased net sales, a non-cash goodwill and intangible asset impairment charge in fiscal 2008, increased operating expenses, all partially offset by decreased income tax expense and net interest income as compared to net interest expense last year. Diluted loss per share was \$0.55 in fiscal 2008, as compared to diluted earnings per share of \$0.95 last year. The weighted average common shares outstanding for purposes of computing diluted earnings per share in fiscal 2008 were 21,764,000 shares as compared to 21,924,000 shares last year.

2007 Compared to 2006

Net sales of \$337,453,000 in fiscal 2007 increased 20.3% from fiscal 2006 net sales of \$280,470,000. Lighting Segment net sales increased 1.8% to \$199,427,000 and Graphics Segment net sales increased 63.0% to \$138,026,000 as compared to the prior year. Sales to the petroleum / convenience store market represented 26% and 25% of net sales in fiscal 2007 and 2006, respectively. Net sales to this, the Company's largest niche market, are reported in both the Lighting and Graphics Segments, depending upon the product or service sold, and were up 24% from last year to \$87,370,000 as Graphics sales to this market increased significantly and Lighting sales decreased. The petroleum / convenience store market has been, and will continue to be, a very important niche market for the Company; however, if sales to other markets and customers increase (including through acquisitions) more than net sales to this market, then the percentage of net sales to the petroleum / convenience store market would be expected to decline.

The \$3.6 million increase in Lighting Segment net sales is primarily the result of an \$8.1 million or 9.1% increase in commissioned net sales to the commercial and industrial lighting market plus approximately \$2.9 million increased LED lighting sales from LSI Saco Technologies, partially offset by decreased lighting sales to our niche markets of petroleum / convenience stores, automotive dealerships, and retail national accounts (totaling a net \$6.7 million decrease). The Company

Table of Contents

implemented price increases in fiscal year 2006 and August 2006 on many of its lighting products to follow general trends in the industry to recover the cost of increasing material components.

The \$53.4 million or 63.0% increase in Graphics Segment net sales is primarily the result of increased net sales related to two image conversion programs in the petroleum / convenience store market (\$22.6 million increase), to an image conversion program and normal sales to a national drug store retailer (\$15.9 million increase) and to a menu board conversion program for a quick serve restaurant retailer (\$9.9 million increase) plus approximately \$13.0 million increased LED video screen sales from LSI Saco Technologies, partially offset by completion of programs or reduction of net sales from other graphics customers.

Image and brand programs, whether full conversions or enhancements, are important to the Company's strategic direction. Image programs include situations where our customers refurbish their retail sites around the country by replacing some or all of the lighting, graphic elements, menu board systems and possibly other items they may source from other suppliers. These image programs often take several quarters to complete and involve both our customers corporate-owned sites as well as their franchisee-owned sites, the latter of which involve separate sales efforts by the Company with each franchisee. The Company may not always be able to replace net sales immediately when a large image conversion program has concluded. Brand programs typically occur as new products are offered or new departments are created within an existing retail store. Relative to net sales to a customer before and after an image or brand program, net sales during the program are typically significantly higher, depending upon how much of the lighting, graphics or menu board business is awarded to the Company. Sales related to a customer's image or brand program are reported in either the Lighting Segment and/or the Graphics Segment, depending upon the product and/or service provided.

Gross profit of \$89,179,000 in fiscal 2007 increased 25% from last year, and increased as a percentage of net sales to 26.4% as compared to 25.5% last year. The increase in the gross profit percentage is primarily due to the increased weighting of net sales from the more profitable Graphics Segment. The increase in amount of gross profit is due primarily to the net effects of the 20% increase in net sales (made up of a 1.8% increase in the Lighting Segment and a 63.0% increase in the Graphics Segment), and increased margins on installation revenue. While the Company's fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2007 sales price increases on select lighting products improved fiscal 2007 gross profit, the following items also influenced the Company's gross profit margin on a consolidated basis: competitive pricing pressures, and other manufacturing expenses in support of increased production requirements (\$2.5 million of increased wage, compensation and benefits costs; \$0.6 million of increased outside services; \$0.4 million of increased factory supplies; \$0.3 million of increased rent expense; \$0.3 million increased repairs and maintenance; \$0.3 million increased depreciation expense; \$0.4 million decreased utilities and property taxes).

Selling and administrative expenses of \$57,219,000 in fiscal year 2007 increased \$7.3 million, but decreased to 17.0% as a percentage of net sales from 17.8% last year. Employee compensation and benefits expense increased \$1.7 million in fiscal 2007 as compared to last year, partially as a result of the addition of LSI Saco Technologies as well as increases in the rest of the Company. Other changes of expense between years include increased expense related to amortization of intangible assets (\$1.8 million, primarily associated with the intangible assets related to LSI Saco Technologies), increased research & development expense (\$1.3 million, primarily associated with research and development spending related to LSI Saco Technologies), increased customer accommodations (\$0.8 million), increased bad debt expense (\$0.3 million), increased depreciation expense (\$0.1 million), increased product warranty expense (\$0.3 million), increased legal expenses (\$0.2 million) and increased sales commissions (\$0.2 million). These increases were partially offset by reduced use of outside services (\$0.4 million). Additionally, the Company reversed a lost contingency reserve related to a menu board patent litigation (\$0.6 million) in fiscal 2007 with no similar item in the prior year.

Table of Contents

The Company reported net interest expense of \$823,000 in fiscal 2007 as compared to net interest income of \$472,000 last year. The Company was in a positive cash position and was debt free for substantially all of fiscal 2006 and generated interest income on invested cash. The Company was in a borrowing position the first nine and one-half months of fiscal 2007 primarily as a result of the LSI Saco Technologies acquisition in June 2006 as well as 2007 working capital needs. Customer cash advances related to a menu board conversion program brought the Company to a positive cash position in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007. The effective tax rate in fiscal 2007 was 34.5% reflective of Canadian tax rates and favorable tax credits as compared to 34.3% in fiscal 2006. The Company's operations generate favorable tax credits, including a Canadian research and development tax credit in 2007 related to LED lighting and video screen activities in the Company's Montreal facility.

Net income increased 43.9% in fiscal 2007 to \$20,789,000 as compared to \$14,443,000 last year. The increase is primarily the result of increased gross profit on increased net sales, partially offset by increased operating expenses and income taxes, as well as net interest expense as compared to net interest income last year. Diluted earnings per share was \$0.95 in fiscal 2007, as compared to \$0.71 per share last year. The weighted average common shares outstanding for purposes of computing diluted earnings per share in fiscal 2007 were 21,924,000 shares as compared to 20,429,000 shares last year, increased primarily due to the 1.4 million shares issued as partial payment for the LSI Saco Technologies acquisition.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company considers its level of cash on hand, its borrowing capacity, its current ratio and working capital levels to be its most important measures of short-term liquidity. For long-term liquidity indicators, the Company believes its ratio of long-term debt to equity and its historical levels of net cash flows from operating activities to be the most important measures.

At June 30, 2008 the Company had working capital of \$74.6 million, compared to \$68.4 million at June 30, 2007. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 3.60 to 1 as compared to a ratio of 2.24 to 1 at June 30, 2007. The \$6.2 million increase in working capital from June 30, 2007 to June 30, 2008 was primarily related to decreased accrued expenses and customer prepayments (\$5.3 million and \$16.7 million, respectively), increased inventories (\$0.8 million), increased refundable income taxes (\$1.5 million), decreased accounts payable (\$4.4 million), partially offset by decreased accounts receivable (\$16.9 million), decreased cash and short-term investments (\$3.7 million), and decreased other current assets (\$1.7 million).

The Company generated \$12.7 million of cash from operating activities in fiscal 2008 as compared to a generation of \$37.0 million last year. The \$24.3 million decrease in net cash flows from operating activities in fiscal 2008 is primarily the net result of less net income (\$32.8 million unfavorable), a fiscal 2008 non-cash impairment charge (\$28.9 million favorable), a decrease rather than an increase in accounts receivable (favorable change of \$21.5 million), a reduction rather than an increase in customer prepayments (unfavorable change of \$30.7 million), a charge directly to retained earnings for a reserve for uncertain income tax positions (unfavorable \$2.6 million), a larger increase in refundable income taxes (an unfavorable change of \$1.2 million), a reduction rather than increase in the allowance for doubtful accounts (unfavorable change of \$0.4 million), a smaller increase in inventories (favorable change of \$3.7 million), a larger decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses (unfavorable change of \$5.0 million), an increase rather than a decrease in deferred income tax assets (unfavorable change of \$5.7 million), decreased depreciation and amortization (unfavorable \$0.2 million), less expense related to the non-qualified deferred compensation plan (unfavorable \$0.1 million), increased stock option expense (favorable \$0.5 million), less of a loss disposal of fixed assets (unfavorable \$0.2 million). The fiscal 2008 significant reduction in customer prepayments is related to the completion of a menu board replacement program in the Graphics Segment.

Table of Contents

Net accounts receivable were \$38.9 million and \$55.8 million at June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007, respectively. The decrease of \$17.1 million in gross receivables is primarily due to a larger amount of net sales in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007 as compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, offset by increased DSO (Days Sales Outstanding). The DSO increased from 48 days at June 30, 2007 to 54 days at June 30, 2008, with the increased DSO primarily in the Graphics Segment. The Company believes that its receivables are ultimately collectible or recoverable, net of certain reserves, and that aggregate allowances for doubtful accounts are adequate.

Inventories at June 30, 2008 increased \$0.8 million from June 30, 2007 levels. Primarily in response to customer programs and the timing of shipments, inventory increases occurred in the Lighting Segment of approximately \$0.6 million (some of this inventory supports certain graphics programs) and the Graphics Segment of approximately \$0.2 million since June 30, 2007. The \$4.4 million decrease in accounts payable from June 30, 2007 to June 30, 2008 is primarily related to flow of materials in support of anticipated sales and production volume.

Cash generated from operations and borrowing capacity under two line of credit facilities are the Company's primary source of liquidity. The Company has an unsecured \$50 million revolving line of credit with its bank group, with all \$50 million of the credit line available as of August 19, 2008. This line of credit consists of a \$30 million three year committed credit facility expiring in fiscal 2011 and a \$20 million credit facility expiring in the third quarter of fiscal 2009. Additionally, the Company has a separate \$7 million line of credit, renewable annually in the third fiscal quarter, for the working capital needs of its Canadian subsidiary, LSI Saco Technologies. As of August 19, 2008 \$5.6 of this line of credit is available. The Company believes that the total of available lines of credit plus cash flows from operating activities is adequate for the Company's fiscal 2009 operational and capital expenditure needs. The Company is in compliance with all of its loan covenants.

The Company generated \$4.3 million of cash related to investing activities in fiscal 2008 as compared to a use of \$10.3 million last year. The primary change between years relates to the fiscal 2007 purchase of \$8.0 million of short-term investments and subsequent divestiture in fiscal 2008 (\$16.0 million favorable change), decreased purchase of fixed assets (\$2.2 million favorable), and decreased proceeds from the sale of fixed assets (\$3.8 million unfavorable, primarily as two significant rental LED video screens in the Graphics Segment were sold in fiscal 2007). Capital expenditures of \$3.7 million in fiscal 2008 compared to \$6.0 million last year. Spending in both periods is primarily for tooling and equipment. The Company expects fiscal 2009 capital expenditures to approximate \$5 million, exclusive of business acquisitions.

Contractual Obligations as of June 30, 2008

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long-Term Debt Obligations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital Lease Obligations					
Operating Lease Obligations	6,620	1,777	2,702	1,983	158
Purchase Obligations	15,926	15,894	32		
Other Long-Term Liabilities					
Total	\$ 22,546	\$ 17,671	\$ 2,734	\$ 1,983	\$ 158

The Company has financial instruments consisting primarily of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, revolving lines of credit, and long-term debt. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates carrying value because of their short-term maturity and/or variable, market-driven interest rates. The Company has no financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk and has no off balance sheet arrangements.

Table of Contents

On August 20, 2008 the Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per share (approximately \$3,238,000) payable September 9, 2008 to shareholders of record on September 2, 2008. The Company's cash dividend policy is that the indicated annual dividend rate will be set between 50% and 70% of the expected net income for the current fiscal year. Consideration will also be given by the Board to special year-end cash or stock dividends. The declaration and amount of any cash and stock dividends will be determined by the Company's Board of Directors, in its discretion, based upon its evaluation of earnings, cash flow, capital requirements and future business developments and opportunities, including acquisitions. Accordingly, the Board established a new indicated annual cash dividend rate of \$0.20 per share beginning with the first quarter of fiscal 2009 consistent with the above dividend policy.

Carefully selected acquisitions have long been an important part of the Company's strategic growth plans. The Company continues to seek out, screen and evaluate potential acquisitions that could add to the Lighting, Graphics or Technology product lines or enhance the Company's position in selected markets. The Company believes adequate financing for any such investments or acquisitions will be available through future borrowings or through the issuance of common or preferred shares in payment for acquired businesses.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company is required to make estimates and judgments in the preparation of its financial statements that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related footnote disclosures. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities. The Company continually reviews these estimates and their underlying assumptions to ensure they remain appropriate. The Company believes the items discussed below are among its most significant accounting policies because they utilize estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and therefore are based on management's judgment. Significant changes in the estimates or assumptions related to any of the following critical accounting policies could possibly have a material impact on the financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, Revenue Recognition. Revenue is recognized when title to goods and risk of loss have passed to the customer, there is persuasive evidence of a purchase arrangement, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, and collectibility is reasonably assured. Revenue is typically recognized at time of shipment. Sales are recorded net of estimated returns, rebates and discounts. Amounts received from customers prior to the recognition of revenue are accounted for as customer prepayments and are included in accrued expenses. Revenue is recognized in accordance with EITF 00-21 or AICPA Statement of Position 97-2 (SOP 97-2), Software Revenue Recognition, as appropriate.

The Company has four sources of revenue: revenue from product sales; revenue from installation of products; service revenue generated from providing integrated design, project and construction management, site engineering and site permitting; and revenue from shipping and handling. Product revenue is recognized on product-only orders at the time of shipment. Product revenue related to orders where the customer requires the Company to install the product is generally recognized when the product is installed. In some situations, product revenue is recognized when the product is shipped, before it is installed, because by agreement the customer has taken title to and risk of ownership for the product before installation has been completed. Other than normal product warranties or the possibility of installation or post-shipment service and maintenance of certain solid state LED video screens or billboards, the Company has no post-

Table of Contents

shipment responsibilities. Installation revenue is recognized when the products have been fully installed. The Company is not always responsible for installation of products it sells and has no post-installation responsibilities, other than normal warranties. Service revenue from integrated design, project and construction management, and site permitting is recognized at the completion of the contract with the customer. With larger customer contracts involving multiple sites, the customer may require progress billings for completion of identifiable, time-phased elements of the work, in which case revenue is recognized at the time of the progress billing which coincides with the completion of the earnings process. Post-shipment service and maintenance revenue, if applicable, related to solid state LED video screens or billboards is recognized according to terms defined in each individual service agreement and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals. Shipping and handling revenue coincides with the recognition of revenue from sale of the product.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes; accordingly, deferred income taxes are provided on items that are reported as either income or expense in different time periods for financial reporting purposes than they are for income tax purposes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are reported on the Company's balance sheet. Significant management judgment is required in developing the Company's income tax provision, including the determination of deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowances that might be required against deferred tax assets.

The Company operates in multiple taxing jurisdictions and is subject to audit in these jurisdictions. The Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities routinely review the Company's tax returns. These audits can involve complex issues which may require an extended period of time to resolve. In management's opinion, adequate provision has been made for potential adjustments arising from these examinations.

As of June 30, 2008 the Company has recorded two deferred state income tax assets, one in the amount of \$5,000 related to a state net operating loss carryover generated by the Company's New York subsidiary, and the other in the amount of \$935,000, net of federal tax benefits, related to non-refundable state tax credits. The Company has determined that these deferred state income tax assets totaling \$960,000 do not require any valuation reserves because, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 (SFAS No. 109), these assets will, more likely than not, be realized. Additionally, as of June 30, 2008 the Company has recorded deferred tax assets for its Canadian subsidiary related to net operating loss carryover and to research and development tax credits totaling \$1,819,000. In view of the impairment of the goodwill and certain intangible assets on the financial statements of this subsidiary and two consecutive loss years, the Company has determined these assets, more likely than not, will not be realized. Accordingly, full valuation reserves of \$1,819,000 were recorded in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, on July 1, 2007. As a result of adoption, the Company recognized \$2,582,000 in reserves for uncertain tax positions and recorded a charge of \$2,582,000 to the July 1, 2007 retained earnings balance. As of the adoption date, penalties were \$523,000 of the reserve. Additionally, tax and interest, net of federal tax, were \$1,592,000 and \$467,000, respectively, of the reserves as of July 1, 2007. Of the \$2,582,000 reserve for uncertain tax positions, \$2,059,000 would have an unfavorable impact on the effective tax rate if recognized.

During fiscal 2008, the Company recorded net increases related to reserves for uncertain tax positions to bring the June 30, 2008 liability to \$3,225,000 as more fully discussed in Note 12 to these financial statements. The Company is recording estimated interest and penalties related to potential underpayment of income taxes as a component of tax expense in the Consolidated Statement of

Table of Contents

Operations. While it is reasonably possible that the amount of reserves for uncertain tax positions may change in the next twelve months, the Company does not anticipate that total reserves for uncertain tax positions will significantly change due to the settlement of audits or the expiration of statutes of limitations in the next twelve months.

Equity Compensation

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, effective July 1, 2005. SFAS No. 123(R) requires public entities to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments and recognize this cost over the period during which an employee is required to provide the services.

Asset Impairment

Carrying values of goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed at least annually for possible impairment in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 (SFAS No. 142), Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. The Company's impairment review involves the estimation of the fair value of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets using a combination of a market approach and an income (discounted cash flow) approach, at the reporting unit level, that requires significant management judgment with respect to revenue and expense growth rates, changes in working capital and the selection and use of an appropriate discount rate. The estimates of fair value of reporting units are based on the best information available as of the date of the assessment. The use of different assumptions would increase or decrease estimated discounted future operating cash flows and could increase or decrease an impairment charge. Company management uses its judgment in assessing whether assets may have become impaired between annual impairment tests. Indicators such as adverse business conditions, economic factors and technological change or competitive activities may signal that an asset has become impaired. The Company has completed step one of its annual analysis and test for impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, and as a result, it was determined that certain goodwill and other intangible assets were impaired. As a result, a \$28,183,000 estimated impairment charge was recorded as of June 30, 2008. This amount may increase or decrease upon completion of step two of the impairment test. Also see Note 6. There were no impairment charges related to goodwill and other intangible assets recorded by the Company during fiscal 2007 or 2006.

Carrying values for long-lived tangible assets and definite-lived intangible assets, excluding goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, are reviewed for possible impairment as circumstances warrant in connection with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 (SFAS No. 144), Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. Impairment reviews are conducted at the judgment of Company management when it believes that a change in circumstances in the business or external factors warrants a review. Circumstances such as the discontinuation of a product or product line, a sudden or consistent decline in the forecast for a product, changes in technology or in the way an asset is being used, a history of negative operating cash flow, or an adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate, among others, may trigger an impairment review. The Company's initial impairment review to determine if a potential impairment charge is required is based on an undiscounted cash flow analysis at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows exist. The analysis requires judgment with respect to changes in technology, the continued success of product lines and future volume, revenue and expense growth rates, and discount rates. As a result of the fiscal year 2008 review of long lived assets and definite-lived intangible assets in connection with SFAS No. 144, it was determined that a certain trade name within the Lighting Segment was deemed fully impaired because it was no longer used in the Company's marketing efforts. An impairment charge of \$746,000 was recorded as of June 30, 2008. There were no impairment charges related to long-lived tangible assets or definite-lived intangible assets recorded by the Company during fiscal year 2007 or 2006.

Table of Contents***Credit and Collections***

The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts receivable for probable estimated losses resulting from either customer disputes or the inability of its customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in their inability to make the required payments, the Company may be required to record additional allowances or charges against income. The Company determines its allowance for doubtful accounts by first considering all known collectibility problems of customers' accounts, and then applying certain percentages against the various aging categories of the remaining receivables. The resulting allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is an estimate based upon the Company's knowledge of its business and customer base, and historical trends. The Company also establishes allowances, at the time revenue is recognized, for returns and allowances, discounts, pricing and other possible customer deductions. These allowances are based upon historical trends.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. This Statement provides a new definition of fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, or the Company's fiscal year 2009. Two FASB Staff Positions (FSP) were subsequently issued. In February 2007, FSP No. 157-2 delayed the effective date of this SFAS No. 157 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a nonrecurring basis. This FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, or the Company's fiscal year 2010. FSP No. 157-1, also issued in February 2007, excluded FASB No. 13 Accounting for Leases and other accounting pronouncements that address fair value measurements for purposes of lease classification or measurement under FASB No. 13. However, this scope exception does not apply to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that are required to be measured at fair value under FASB Statement No. 141, Business Combinations or FASB No. 141R, Business Combinations. This FSP is effective upon initial adoption of SFAS No. 157. The Company is currently evaluating the disclosure impact of adopting SFAS No. 157.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 158, Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans. This Statement improves financial reporting by requiring an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income. This Statement also improves financial reporting by requiring an employer to measure the funded status of a plan as of the date of its year-end statement of financial position, with limited exceptions. The effective date to initially recognize the funded status and to provide the required disclosures is for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006, or the Company's fiscal year 2007. SFAS No. 158 requires companies to measure plan assets and benefit obligations for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008, or the Company's fiscal year 2009. The Company has adopted the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 158 and as such, did not have a significant impact on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. This Statement permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irrevocable. If the fair value option is elected for an instrument, SFAS No. 159 specifies that all subsequent changes in fair value for that instrument shall be reported in earnings. The objective of

Table of Contents

the pronouncement is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007, or in the Company's case, July 1, 2008. The Company has not made any fair value elections under SFAS No. 159 and does not expect any impact on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations, which replaces SFAS No. 141. The statement retains the purchase method of accounting for acquisitions, but requires a number of changes, including changes in the way assets and liabilities are recognized in the purchase accounting. It also changes the recognition of assets acquired and liabilities assumed arising from contingencies, requires the capitalization of in-process research and development at fair value, and requires the expensing of acquisition related costs as incurred. SFAS No. 141R is effective for us beginning July 1, 2009 and will apply prospectively to business combinations completed on or after that date.

F-11

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Management of LSI Industries Inc. is responsible for the preparation and accuracy of the financial statements and other information included in this report. LSI s Management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of Management, including LSI s principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2008, based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. 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, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the reality that judgments in decision making can be faulty, the possibility of human error, and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures.

In meeting its responsibility for the reliability of the financial statements, the Company depends upon its system of internal accounting controls. The system is designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that transactions are properly authorized and recorded. The system is supported by policies and guidelines, and by careful selection and training of financial management personnel. The Company also has a Disclosure Controls Committee, whose responsibility is to help ensure appropriate disclosures and presentation of the financial statements and notes thereto. Additionally, the Company has an Internal Audit Department to assist in monitoring compliance with financial policies and procedures.

The Board of Directors meets its responsibility for overview of the Company s financial statements through its Audit Committee which is composed entirely of independent Directors who are not employees of the Company. The Audit Committee meets periodically with Management and Internal Audit to review and assess the activities of each in meeting their respective responsibilities. Deloitte & Touche LLP has full access to the Audit Committee to discuss the results of their audit work, the adequacy of internal accounting controls, and the quality of financial reporting.

Based on LSI s evaluation, the Company s principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 30, 2008. We reviewed the results of management s assessment with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors. Additionally, our independent registered public accounting firm audited and independently assessed the effectiveness of the Company s internal control over financial reporting. Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of the Company s internal control over financial reporting, which is presented in the financial statements.

Robert J. Ready

President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Ronald S. Stowell

Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Treasurer
(Principal Financial Officer)

F-12

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
LSI Industries Inc.
Cincinnati, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of LSI Industries Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of June 30, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2008. Our audits also included the consolidated financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of LSI Industries Inc. and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2008, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such consolidated financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* — an Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 109, on July 1, 2007.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2008, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated September 11, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
Cincinnati, Ohio
September 11, 2008

F-13

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
LSI Industries Inc.
Cincinnati, Ohio

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of LSI Industries Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of June 30, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) 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 the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2008, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008 of the Company and our report dated September 11, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule and includes an

F-14

Table of Contents

explanatory paragraph regarding the Company's adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 109*, on July 1, 2007.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Cincinnati, Ohio

September 11, 2008

F-15

Table of Contents**LSI INDUSTRIES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****For the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006***(In thousands, except per share)*

	2008	2007	2006
Net sales	\$ 305,286	\$ 337,453	\$ 280,470
Cost of products and services sold	224,859	248,274	209,057
Gross profit	80,427	89,179	71,413
Selling and administrative expenses	60,642	57,219	49,898
Loss contingency (see Note 14)	2,800	(590)	
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	28,929		
Operating income (loss)	(11,944)	32,550	21,515
Interest (income)	(360)	(139)	(550)
Interest expense	81	962	78
Income (loss) before income taxes	(11,665)	31,727	21,987
Income tax expense	2,057	10,938	7,544
Net income (loss)	\$ (13,722)	\$ 20,789	\$ 14,443
Earnings (loss) per common share (see Note 4)			
Basic	\$ (0.63)	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.72
Diluted	\$ (0.63)	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.71
Weighted average common shares outstanding			
Basic	21,764	21,676	20,194
Diluted	21,764	21,924	20,429

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

F-16

Table of Contents**LSI INDUSTRIES INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****June 30, 2008 and 2007***(In thousands, except shares)*

	2008	2007
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,992	\$ 2,731
Short-term investments		8,000
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$585 and \$822, respectively	38,857	55,750
Inventories	50,509	49,731
Refundable income taxes	1,834	364
Other current assets	6,111	6,782
Total current assets	104,303	123,358
Property, Plant and Equipment, at cost		
Land	6,190	6,180
Buildings	33,344	32,920
Machinery and equipment	62,473	59,515
Construction in progress	125	2,232
	102,132	100,847
Less accumulated depreciation	(57,378)	(53,289)
Net property, plant and equipment	44,754	47,558
Goodwill, net	15,051	42,200
Other Intangible Assets, net	15,060	19,166
Other Assets, net	4,372	1,330
Total assets	\$ 183,540	\$ 233,612

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

F-17

Table of Contents

	2008	2007
LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 15,452	\$ 19,834
Accrued expenses	15,988	35,127
Total current liabilities	31,440	54,961
Deferred Income Taxes		2,175
Other Long-Term Liabilities	3,584	415
Shareholders Equity		
Preferred shares, without par value; Authorized 1,000,000 shares, none issued		
Common shares, without par value; Authorized 30,000,000 shares; Outstanding 21,585,390 and 21,493,327 shares, respectively	81,665	79,326
Retained earnings	66,851	96,735
Total shareholders equity	148,516	176,061
Total liabilities & shareholders equity	\$ 183,540	\$ 233,612

Table of Contents**LSI INDUSTRIES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY****For the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006***(In thousands, except per share)*

	Common Shares		Retained	Total
	Number	Amount	Earnings	
	of			
	Shares			
Balance at June 30, 2005	19,870	\$ 54,405	\$ 83,635	\$ 138,040
Net income			14,443	14,443
Stock compensation awards	2	41		41
Purchase of treasury shares, net	(2)	(111)		(111)
Deferred stock compensation		903		903
Stock option expense		428		428
Stock options exercised, net	173	2,039		2,039
Common shares issued for acquisition	1,419	20,382		20,382
Dividends \$0.56 per share			(11,180)	(11,180)
Balance at June 30, 2006	21,462	78,087	86,898	164,985
Net income			20,789	20,789
Stock compensation awards	3	44		44
Purchase of treasury shares, net	(16)	(292)		(292)
Deferred stock compensation		229		229
Stock option expense		721		721
Stock options exercised, net	44	537		537
Dividends \$0.51 per share			(10,952)	(10,952)
Balance at June 30, 2007	21,493	79,326	96,735	176,061
Net (loss)			(13,722)	(13,722)
Adoption of FIN 48 reserve for uncertain tax positions			(2,582)	(2,582)
Stock compensation awards	2	44		44
Purchase of treasury shares, net	(7)	(177)		(177)
Deferred stock compensation		150		150
Stock option expense		1,246		1,246
Stock options exercised, net	97	1,076		1,076
Dividends \$0.63 per share			(13,580)	(13,580)
Balance at June 30, 2008	21,585	\$ 81,665	\$ 66,851	\$ 148,516

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents

LSI INDUSTRIES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006

(In thousands)

	2008	2007	2006
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Net income (loss)	\$ (13,722)	\$ 20,789	\$ 14,443
Non-cash items included in net income (loss)			
Depreciation and amortization	8,789	9,002	6,773
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment	28,929		
Deferred income taxes	(6,204)	545	569
Deferred compensation plan	150	229	903
Stock option expense	1,246	721	428
Issuance of common shares as compensation	44	44	41
(Gain) loss on disposition of fixed assets	59	245	(47)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(237)	166	(460)
Inventory obsolescence reserve	(32)	22	21
Change (excluding effects of acquisitions) in			
Accounts receivable, gross	17,130	(4,359)	867
Inventories, gross	(746)	(4,408)	(1,976)
Refundable income taxes	(1,470)	(225)	(139)
Accounts payable	(4,382)	(3,140)	4,901
Accrued expenses and other	(2,358)	3,281	(8,865)
Reserve for uncertain tax positions charged against retained earnings	(2,582)		
Customer prepayments	(16,670)	14,052	4,168
Net cash flows from operating activities	12,660	36,964	21,627
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Purchases of property, plant, and equipment	(3,723)	(5,960)	(3,754)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	5	3,846	116
Purchases of short-term investments		(8,000)	(9,000)
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	8,000		9,000
Acquisition of a business, net of cash received		(141)	(22,043)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	4,282	(10,255)	(25,681)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	958	9,881	16,528

Edgar Filing: LSI INDUSTRIES INC - Form 10-K

Payment of long-term debt	(958)	(26,474)	(7,110)
Cash dividends paid	(13,580)	(10,952)	(11,180)
Exercise of stock options	1,076	537	2,039
Issuance of treasury shares	85	15	262
Purchase of treasury shares	(262)	(307)	(373)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(12,681)	(27,300)	166
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,261	(591)	(3,888)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	2,731	3,322	7,210
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 6,992	\$ 2,731	\$ 3,322

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

F-20

Table of Contents

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of LSI Industries Inc. (an Ohio corporation) and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Revenue Recognition:

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with Securities Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, Revenue Recognition. Revenue is recognized when title to goods and risk of loss have passed to the customer, there is persuasive evidence of a purchase arrangement, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, and collectibility is reasonably assured. Revenue is typically recognized at time of shipment. Sales are recorded net of estimated returns, rebates and discounts. Amounts received from customers prior to the recognition of revenue are accounted for as customer pre-payments and are included in accrued expenses. Revenue is recognized in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 00-21, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables, or AICPA Statement of Position 97-2 (SOP 97-2), Software Revenue Recognition, as appropriate.

The Company has four sources of revenue: revenue from product sales; revenue from installation of products; service revenue generated from providing integrated design, project and construction management, site engineering and site permitting; and revenue from shipping and handling.

Product revenue is recognized on product-only orders at the time of shipment. Product revenue related to orders where the customer requires the Company to install the product is generally recognized when the product is installed. In some situations, product revenue is recognized when the product is shipped, before it is installed, because by agreement the customer has taken title to and risk of ownership for the product before installation has been completed. Other than normal product warranties or the possibility of installation or post-shipment service and maintenance of certain solid state LED video screens or billboards, the Company has no post-shipment responsibilities.

Installation revenue is recognized when the products have been fully installed. The Company is not always responsible for installation of products it sells and has no post-installation responsibilities, other than normal warranties.

Service revenue from integrated design, project and construction management, and site permitting is recognized at the completion of the contract with the customer. With larger customer contracts involving multiple sites, the customer may require progress billings for completion of identifiable, time-phased elements of the work, in which case revenue is recognized at the time of the progress billing which coincides with the completion of the earnings process.

Post-shipment service and maintenance revenue, if applicable, related to solid state LED video screens or billboards is recognized according to terms defined in each individual service agreement and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Shipping and handling revenue coincides with the recognition of revenue from sale of the product.

F-21

Table of Contents**Credit and Collections:**

The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts receivable for probable estimated losses resulting from either customer disputes or the inability of its customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in their inability to make the required payments, the Company may be required to record additional allowances or charges against income. The Company determines its allowance for doubtful accounts by first considering all known collectibility problems of customers' accounts, and then applying certain percentages against the various aging categories of the remaining receivables. The resulting allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is an estimate based upon the Company's knowledge of its business and customer base, and historical trends. The Company also establishes allowances, at the time revenue is recognized, for returns and allowances, discounts, pricing and other possible customer deductions. These allowances are based upon historical trends.

The following table presents the Company's net accounts receivable at the dates indicated.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	6/30/08	6/30/07
Accounts receivable	\$ 39,442	\$ 56,572
less Allowance for doubtful accounts	(585)	(822)
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 38,857	\$ 55,750

Facilities Expansion Tax Incentive and Credits:

The Company periodically receives either tax incentives or credits for state income taxes when it expands a facility and/or its level of employment in certain states within which it operates. A tax incentive is amortized to income over the time period that the state could be entitled to return of the tax incentive if the expansion or job growth were not maintained, and is recorded as a reduction of either manufacturing overhead or administrative expenses. A credit is amortized to income over the time period that the state could be entitled to return of the credit if the expansion were not maintained, is recorded as a reduction of state income tax expense, and is subject to a valuation allowance review if the credit cannot immediately be utilized.

Short-Term Investments:

Short-term investments consist of tax free (federal) investments in high grade government agency backed bonds for which the interest rate resets weekly and the Company has a seven day put option. These investments are classified as available-for-sale securities and are stated at fair market value, which represents the most recent reset amount at period end. The Company invested in these types of short-term investments for certain periods of time during fiscal years 2006 to 2008.

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

The cash balance includes cash and cash equivalents which have original maturities of less than three months. At June 30, 2008 and 2007 the bank balances included \$3,376,000 and \$2,421,000, respectively, in excess of FDIC insurance limits.

Inventories:

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, with appropriate reserves recorded for obsolete inventory. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis.

Table of Contents**Property, Plant and Equipment and Related Depreciation:**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Major additions and betterments are capitalized while maintenance and repairs are expensed. For financial reporting purposes, depreciation is computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings	31	40 years
Machinery and equipment	3	10 years
Computer software	3	8 years

Costs related to the purchase, internal development, and implementation of the Company's fully integrated enterprise resource planning/business operating software system are either capitalized or expensed in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Statement of Position 98-1, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use." The current business operating software was first implemented in January 2000. All costs capitalized for the business operating software are being depreciated over an eight year life from the date placed in service. Other purchased computer software is being depreciated over periods ranging from three to five years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of fifteen years or the remaining term of the lease. The Company recorded \$6,463,000, \$6,674,000, and \$6,294,000 of depreciation expense in the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets consisting of customer relationships, trade names and trademarks, patents, technology and software, and non-compete agreements are recorded on the Company's balance sheet and the definite-lived intangible assets are being amortized to expense on a straight line basis over periods ranging between two and forty years. The excess of cost over fair value of assets acquired (goodwill) is not amortized but is subject to review for impairment. See additional information about goodwill and intangibles in Note 6. The Company periodically evaluates intangible assets, goodwill and other long-lived assets for permanent impairment.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments:

The Company customarily has financial instruments consisting primarily of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, revolving lines of credit, and long-term debt. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates carrying value because of their short-term maturity and/or variable, market-driven interest rates. The Company has no financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk.

Product Warranties:

The Company offers a limited warranty that its products are free of defects in workmanship and materials. The specific terms and conditions vary somewhat by product line, but generally cover defects returned within one to five years from date of shipment. The Company records warranty liabilities to cover the estimated future costs for repair or replacement of defective returned products as well as products that need to be repaired or replaced in the field after installation. The Company calculates its liability for warranty claims by applying estimates to cover unknown claims, as well as estimating the total amount to be incurred for known warranty issues. The Company periodically assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts as necessary.

Changes in the Company's warranty liabilities, which are included in accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, during the years ended June 30 were as follows:

F-23

Table of Contents

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2008	2007
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ 314	\$ 378
Additions charged to expense	1,141	1,172
Deductions for repairs and replacements	(1,198)	(1,236)
Balance at end of the year	\$ 257	\$ 314

Contingencies:

The Company is party to various negotiations, customer bankruptcies, and legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. The Company provides reserves for these matters when a loss is probable and reasonably estimable. In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, cash flows or liquidity. See also Note 14.

Employee Benefit Plans:

The Company has a defined contribution retirement plan and a discretionary profit sharing plan covering substantially all of its non-union employees in the United States, and a non-qualified deferred compensation plan covering certain employees. The costs of employee benefit plans are charged to expense and funded annually. Total costs were \$2,197,000 in 2008, \$2,064,000 in 2007, and \$2,127,000 in 2006. Additionally, non-cash expenses of \$573,000 were recorded in fiscal 2006 in accordance with variable accounting procedures related to the deferred compensation plan.

Research and Development Costs:

Research and development expenses are costs directly attributable to new product development and consist of salaries, payroll taxes, employee benefits, materials, supplies, depreciation and other administrative costs. All costs are expensed as incurred and are classified as operating expenses. Research and development costs incurred total \$4,111,000 for fiscal 2008, \$2,592,000 for fiscal 2007 and \$1,304,000 for fiscal 2006.

Advertising Expense:

The Company recorded \$530,000, \$556,000 and \$509,000 of advertising expense in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Advertising costs are expensed the first time the advertising occurs. Expense related to printed product or capabilities literature, brochures, etc. is recorded on a ratable basis over the useful life of that printed media.

Income Taxes:

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 (SFAS No. 109) and Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48); accordingly, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon the difference between the financial statement basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are reported on the Company's balance sheet. See also Note 12.

Earnings Per Common Share:

The computation of basic earnings per common share is based on the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period net of treasury shares held in the Company's non-qualified deferred compensation plan. The computation of diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period and includes common share equivalents. Common share

Table of Contents

equivalents include the dilutive effect of stock options, contingently issuable shares and common shares to be issued under a deferred compensation plan, all of which totaled 210,000 shares in 2008, 448,000 shares in 2007 and 431,000 shares in 2006. See also Note 4.

Stock Options:

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, effective July 1, 2005. SFAS No. 123(R) requires public entities to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments and recognize this cost over the period during which an employee is required to provide the services. The Company has adopted SFAS No. 123(R) using the modified prospective application as defined in the Statement, and therefore financial statements from periods ended prior to July 1, 2005 have not been retroactively adjusted. As a result of adopting SFAS No. 123(R) on July 1, 2005, the Company's income before income taxes and net income for fiscal 2006 are lower by \$428,000 and \$281,000, respectively, than if it had continued to account for share-based compensation under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB No. 25), Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees.

The Company recorded \$228,500 in fiscal 2008 as a reduction of federal income taxes payable, \$221,300 as an increase in common stock, and \$7,200 as a reduction of income tax expense to reflect the tax credits it will receive as a result of disqualifying dispositions of shares from stock option exercises. This had the effect of reducing cash flow from operating activities and increasing cash flow from financing activities by \$221,300. The Company recorded \$115,200 in fiscal 2007 as a reduction of federal income taxes payable, \$104,950 as an increase in common stock, and \$10,250 as a reduction of income tax expense to reflect the tax credits it will receive as a result of disqualifying dispositions of shares from stock option exercises. This had the effect of reducing cash flow from operating activities and increasing cash flow from financing activities by \$104,950. The Company recorded \$433,400 in fiscal 2006 as a reduction of federal income taxes payable, \$425,300 as an increase in common stock, and \$8,100 as a reduction of income tax expense to reflect the tax credits it will receive as a result of disqualifying dispositions of shares from stock option exercises. This had the effect of reducing cash flow from operating activities and increasing cash flow from financing activities by \$425,300. See further discussion in Note 10.

New Accounting Pronouncements:

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109. FIN 48 provides guidance for the recognition, measurement, classification and disclosure of the financial statement effects of a position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return (tax position). The financial statement effects of a tax position must be recognized when there is a likelihood of more than 50 percent that based on the technical merits, the position will be sustained upon examination and resolution of the related appeals or litigation processes, if any. A tax position that meets the recognition threshold must be measured initially and subsequently as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority. In addition, FIN 48 specifies certain annual disclosures that are required to be made once the interpretation has taken effect. The Interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on July 1, 2007. As a result of adoption, the Company recognized a \$2,582,000 increase to reserves for uncertain tax positions and recorded a charge of \$2,582,000 to the July 1, 2007 retained earnings balance. For additional information, see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. This Statement provides a new definition of fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The

Table of Contents

Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, or the Company's fiscal year 2009. Two FASB Staff Positions (FSP) were subsequently issued. In February 2007, FSP No. 157-2 delayed the effective date of this SFAS No. 157 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a nonrecurring basis. This FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, or the Company's fiscal year 2010. FSP No. 157-1, also issued in February 2007, excluded FASB No. 13

Accounting for Leases and other accounting pronouncements that address fair value measurements for purposes of lease classification or measurement under FASB No. 13. However, this scope exception does not apply to assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that are required to be measured at fair value under FASB Statement No. 141, Business Combinations or FASB No. 141R, Business Combinations. This FSP is effective upon initial adoption of SFAS No. 157. The Company is currently evaluating the disclosure impact of adopting SFAS No. 157.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 158, Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans. This Statement improves financial reporting by requiring an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income. This Statement also improves financial reporting by requiring an employer to measure the funded status of a plan as of the date of its year-end statement of financial position, with limited exceptions. The effective date to initially recognize the funded status and to provide the required disclosures is for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006, or the Company's fiscal year 2007. SFAS No. 158 requires companies to measure plan assets and benefit obligations for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008, or the Company's fiscal year 2009. The Company has adopted the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 158 and as such, did not have a significant impact on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. This Statement permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irrevocable. If the fair value option is elected for an instrument, SFAS No. 159 specifies that all subsequent changes in fair value for that instrument shall be reported in earnings. The objective of the pronouncement is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007, or in the Company's case, July 1, 2008. The Company has not made any fair value elections under SFAS No. 159 and does not expect any impact on its consolidated results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations, which replaces SFAS No. 141. The statement retains the purchase method of accounting for acquisitions, but requires a number of changes, including changes in the way assets and liabilities are recognized in the purchase accounting. It also changes the recognition of assets acquired and liabilities assumed arising from contingencies, requires the capitalization of in-process research and development at fair value, and requires the expensing of acquisition related costs as incurred. SFAS No. 141R is effective for us beginning July 1, 2009 and will apply prospectively to business combinations completed on or after that date.

Table of Contents

Comprehensive Income:

The Company does not have any comprehensive income items, other than net income.

Reclassifications:

Certain reclassifications may have been made to prior year amounts in order to be consistent with the presentation for the current year. The Company has revised its business segment reporting in these financial statements to now report two business segments (Lighting and Graphics), rather than three segments as had previously been reported in the prior two fiscal years. See further discussion in Note 2.

Additionally in Note 2, the disclosure for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2007 and 2006 was revised to eliminate intangible assets and goodwill from the disclosure on long-lived assets in order to be consistent with current year disclosure. A new line item titled *loss contingency* was added to the statement of operations to report a settlement on a menu board patent litigation, thereby requiring a break out of a related item in fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2005.

Use of Estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*, establishes standards for reporting information regarding operating segments in annual financial statements and requires selected information of those segments to be presented in interim financial statements.

Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise for which separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision maker (the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer) in making decisions on how to allocate resources and assess performance. While the Company has thirteen operating segments, it has only two reportable operating business segments: Lighting and Graphics. These segments are strategic business units organized around product categories that follow management's internal organization structure with a President of LSI Lighting Solutions *Plus* and a President of LSI Graphics Solutions *Plus* reporting directly to the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer.

The Lighting Segment includes outdoor, indoor, and landscape lighting that has been fabricated and assembled for the commercial, industrial and multi-site retail lighting markets, including the petroleum/convenience store market. The Lighting Segment includes the operations of LSI Ohio Operations, LSI Metal Fabrication, LSI MidWest Lighting, LSI Lightron and LSI Greenlee Lighting. These operations have been integrated and have similar economic characteristics. LSI Marcole, which produces wire harnesses used in the Company's lighting products and also manufactures electric wiring used by appliance manufacturers in commercial and industrial markets, has been aggregated into the Lighting Segment based on management's plans to continue to integrate its Lighting operations by increasing its intercompany volume.

The Graphics Segment designs, manufactures and installs exterior and interior visual image elements related to image programs, menu board systems, solid state LED digital advertising billboards, and solid state LED digital sports and entertainment video screens. These products are used in visual image programs in several markets, including the petroleum/convenience store market and multi-site retail operations. The Graphics Segment includes the operations of Grady McCauley, LSI Retail Graphics and LSI Integrated Graphic Systems, which have been aggregated as such facilities

Table of Contents

manufacture two-dimensional graphics with the use of screen and digital printing, fabricate three-dimensional structural graphics sold in the multi-site retail and petroleum/convenience store markets, and exhibit each of the similar economic characteristics and meet the other requirements outlined in paragraph 17 of SFAS No. 131. The Graphics Segment also includes LSI Images, which manufactures three-dimensional menu board systems, LSI Adapt, which provides customers with surveying, permitting, engineering and installation services related to products of the Graphics Segment, the solid-state LED billboards and sports video boards, and the Smartvision video screens for the entertainment market.

In its evaluation of business segment reporting, the Company determined that the total of external revenues reported by the operating segments in the Lighting Segment (LSI Ohio Operations, LSI Metal Fabrication, LSI MidWest Lighting, LSI Lightron, Greenlee Lighting) and the operating segments in the Graphics Segment (Grady McCauley, LSI Retail Graphics and LSI Integrated Graphic Systems) comprised more than 75% of total consolidated revenue. Effective with the first quarter of fiscal 2008, the Company has realigned its business segment reporting structure to reflect changes in its manufacturing operations and changes in its internal management reporting to the President and CEO, and to appropriately report operating results to shareholders of the Company. This change resulted in the former Technology Segment, which was comprised of the LSI Saco Technologies operations, being collapsed into the Lighting and Graphics Segments. LSI Saco Technologies will serve as the Company's R&D center with its primary mission to continue to develop solid-state LED technology to be employed in both the Lighting and Graphics Segments, and will also be responsible for Smartvision® video screens for the entertainment market. The marketing and sales of solid-state LED billboards and sports video boards has been transferred from LSI Saco Technologies and will be overseen by the President of LSI Graphics Solutions *Plus*. Segment information from earlier periods contained herein has been recast to reflect the change in business segment composition.

The Company recorded an estimated impairment of goodwill and certain intangible assets in fiscal 2008 in the amount of \$28,929,000. These non-cash charges are included in the Graphics Segment in the amount of \$27,832,000 and in the Lighting Segment in the amount of \$1,097,000. See further discussion in Note 6. The Company also recorded an expense of \$2,800,000 in fiscal 2008 for a loss contingency in the Graphics Segment related to a menu board patent litigation. See Note 14.

Summarized financial information for the Company's reportable business segments is provided for the following periods:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Net sales:				
Lighting Segment		\$ 190,590	\$ 199,427	\$ 195,810
Graphics Segment		114,696	138,026	84,660
		\$ 305,286	\$ 337,453	\$ 280,470
Operating income (loss):				
Lighting Segment		\$ 9,593	\$ 13,948	\$ 13,637
Graphics Segment		(21,537)	18,602	7,878
		\$ (11,944)	\$ 32,550	\$ 21,515
Capital expenditures:				
Lighting Segment		\$ 2,360	\$ 4,241	\$ 2,262
Graphics Segment		1,363	1,719	1,492
		\$ 3,723	\$ 5,960	\$ 3,754

Table of Contents

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Depreciation and amortization:			
Lighting Segment	\$ 5,606	\$ 5,501	\$ 5,120
Graphics Segment	3,183	3,501	1,653
	\$ 8,789	\$ 9,002	\$ 6,773
	June 30, 2008	June 30, 2007	June 30, 2006
Identifiable assets:			
Lighting Segment	\$ 107,627	\$ 112,266	\$ 115,372
Graphics Segment	55,529	97,507	104,791
	163,156	209,773	220,163
Corporate	20,384	23,839	4,238
	\$ 183,540	\$ 233,612	\$ 224,401

Segment net sales represent sales to external customers. Intersegment revenues were eliminated in consolidation as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Lighting Segment net sales to the Graphics Segment	\$4,461	\$4,062	\$3,439

Graphics Segment net sales to the Lighting Segment	\$2,123	\$1,926	\$2,021
--	----------------	---------	---------

Segment operating income, which is used in management's evaluation of segment performance, represents net sales less all operating expenses including allocations of corporate expense, but excluding interest expense.

Identifiable assets are those assets used by each segment in its operations, including allocations of shared assets.

Corporate assets consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, refundable income taxes, and certain intangible assets.

The Company considers its geographic areas to be: 1) the United States, and 2) Canada. The majority of the Company's operations are in the United States; one operation is in Canada. The geographic distribution of the Company's net sales and long-lived assets are as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Net sales (a):			
United States	\$ 296,150	\$ 320,321	\$ 279,223
Canada	9,136	17,132	1,247
	\$ 305,286	\$ 337,453	\$ 280,470
	June 30, 2008	June 30, 2007	June 30, 2006
Long-lived assets (b):			
United States	\$ 48,228	\$ 47,907	\$ 49,885
Canada	898	981	3,875

\$ 49,126 \$ 48,888 \$ 53,760

- a. Net sales are attributed to geographic areas based upon the location of the operation making the sale.
- b. Long-lived assets includes property, plant and equipment, and other long term assets.

F-29

Table of Contents**NOTE 3 MAJOR CUSTOMER CONCENTRATIONS**

The Company's net sales to a major customer in the Lighting Segment, Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., represented approximately \$30,443,000 or 11% of consolidated net sales in fiscal year 2006. There were no net sales to major customers in fiscal years 2008 or 2007 that represented a sales concentration. The Company had a concentration of receivables with 7-Eleven, Inc. totaling \$7,668,000 or about 14% of total net accounts receivable as of June 30, 2007. There was no concentration of receivables as of June 30, 2008 or 2006.

NOTE 4 EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

The following table presents the amounts used to compute earnings per common share and the effect of dilutive potential common shares on net income and weighted average shares outstanding:

<i>(In thousands, except per share)</i>	2008	2007	2006
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Net income (loss)	\$ (13,722)	\$ 20,789	\$ 14,443
Weighted average shares outstanding during the period, net of treasury shares (a)	21,554	21,476	19,998
Weighted average shares outstanding in the Deferred Compensation Plan during the period	210	200	196
Weighted average shares outstanding	21,764	21,676	20,194
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.63)	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.72
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Net income (loss)	\$ (13,722)	\$ 20,789	\$ 14,443
Weighted average shares outstanding			
Basic	21,764	21,676	20,194
Effect of dilutive securities (b):			
Impact of common shares to be issued under stock option plans, and contingently issuable shares, if any		248	235
Weighted average shares outstanding (c)	21,764	21,924	20,429
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.63)	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.71

(a) Includes shares accounted for

like treasury
stock in
accordance with
EITF 97-14.

- (b) Calculated using the Treasury Stock method as if dilutive securities were exercised and the funds were used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

F-30

Table of Contents

(c) Options to purchase 563,467 common shares, 206,261 common shares and 3,748 common shares at June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise price was greater than the average fair market value of the common shares.

NOTE 5 BALANCE SHEET DATA

The following information is provided as of June 30:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2008	2007
Inventories:		
Raw materials	\$ 25,150	\$ 23,111
Work-in-process	7,955	8,211
Finished goods	17,404	18,409
	\$ 50,509	\$ 49,731
Accrued Expenses:		
Compensation and benefits	\$ 7,060	\$ 8,837
Customer prepayments	1,820	18,490
Accrued sales commissions	1,552	1,287
Accrued income taxes		1,726
Loss contingency	2,800	
Other accrued expenses	2,756	4,787
	\$ 15,988	\$ 35,127

NOTE 6 GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 142 (SFAS No. 142) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, the Company is required to perform an annual impairment test of its goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets. The Company performs this test as of July 1st of each fiscal year and on an interim basis when an

event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. The Company uses a combination of the market approach and the income (discounted cash flow) approach in determining the fair value of its reporting units. Under SFAS No. 142, the goodwill impairment test is a two-step process. Under the first step, the fair value of the Company's reporting unit is compared to its respective carrying value. An indication that goodwill is impaired occurs when the fair value of a reporting unit is less than the carrying value. When there is an indication that goodwill is impaired, the Company is required to perform a second step. In step two, the actual impairment of goodwill is calculated by comparing the implied fair value of the goodwill with the carrying value of the goodwill.

The Company identified its reporting units in conjunction with its annual goodwill impairment testing. In connection with the realignment of its operating business segments (see Note 2), the Company allocated certain amounts of the goodwill and intangible assets that resulted from the LSI Saco Technologies acquisition to certain of its reporting units based upon the relative fair values of these reporting units. The Company relies upon a number of factors, judgments and estimates when conducting its impairment testing. These include operating results, forecasts, anticipated future cash flows and market place data, to name a few. There are inherent uncertainties related to these factors and judgments in applying them to the analysis of goodwill impairment.

The Company is performing its annual goodwill impairment test as of July, 1 2008. For purposes of this test, the company determined that it had six reporting units of which four have goodwill. Based upon the Company's preliminary analysis, it was determined that the goodwill associated with two reporting units, totaling \$27,149,000, was fully impaired. It was also determined that other intangible assets associated with three reporting units was either fully or partially impaired. The total amount of impairment associated with other intangible assets was \$1,780,000. Total impairment for both goodwill

F-31

Table of Contents

and other intangible assets was \$28,929,000. The majority of impairment charges occurred within the Graphics Segment and totaled \$27,832,000. The remaining impairment charge of \$1,097,000 occurred within the Lighting Segment. The majority of the impairment charge in the Lighting Segment occurred as a result of the fiscal 2008 review of long-lived assets in connection with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 144,

Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets. It was determined that a certain trade name was fully impaired because it was no longer used in the Company's marketing efforts. An impairment charge of \$746,000 was recorded as of June 30, 2008 related to this trade name. The remaining impairment charge of \$28,183,000 was primarily comprised of goodwill and was a direct result of the SFAS No. 142 testing. This impairment charge was due primarily to the combination of a decline in the market capitalization of the Company at June 30, 2008 and the decline in the estimated forecasted discounted cash flows expected by the Company. This impairment charge was recorded in fourth quarter of fiscal 2008 rather than in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 due to the decline in the company's stock price as of June 30, 2008. Because step two of the goodwill impairment testing is not complete, an estimate of the impairment charge was recorded as of June 30, 2008. It is anticipated that the impairment testing will be complete by the first quarter of fiscal 2009 at which time any adjustments to the estimate will be recorded. A similar analysis was performed in fiscal 2008 and 2007 as of July 1, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and there was no impairment of Goodwill.

The following table presents information about the Company's goodwill and other intangible assets on the dates or for the periods indicated.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	As of June 30, 2008			As of June 30, 2007		
	Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Goodwill	\$ 15,427	\$ 376	\$ 15,051	\$ 44,585	\$ 2,385	\$ 42,200
Other Intangible Assets	\$ 22,219	\$ 7,159	\$ 15,060	\$ 24,173	\$ 5,007	\$ 19,166

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2008, by operating segment, are as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Lighting Segment	Graphics Segment	Total
Balance as of June 30, 2006	\$ 11,671	\$ 48,131	\$ 59,802
Acquisition		141	141
Reclassification to intangible assets	(351)	(17,392)	(17,743)
Balance as of June 30, 2007	11,320	30,880	42,200
Impairment		(27,149)	(27,149)
Balance as of June 30, 2008	\$ 11,320	\$ 3,731	\$ 15,051

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization by major other intangible asset class is as follows:

Table of Contents

	June 30, 2008		June 30, 2007	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Amortized Intangible Assets				
Customer relationships	\$ 7,472	\$ 3,620	\$ 7,472	\$ 3,068
Trademarks and tradenames	3,559		5,513	151
Patents	110	52	110	45
LED Technology firmware, software	10,448	2,985	10,448	1,493
Non-compete agreements	630	502	630	250
	\$ 22,219	\$ 7,159	\$ 24,173	\$ 5,007

Aggregate amortization expense for other intangible assets was \$2,326,000 in fiscal 2008, \$2,328,000 in fiscal 2007 and \$479,000 in fiscal 2006.

The Company expects to record amortization expense over each of the next five years as follows: 2009 through 2010 \$2,079,000; 2011 through 2012 \$2,080,000; 2013 \$1,817,000.

NOTE 7 REVOLVING LINES OF CREDIT AND LONG-TERM DEBT

The Company has an unsecured \$50 million revolving line of credit with its bank group. As of June 30, 2008, all \$50 million of this line of credit was available. A portion of this credit facility is a \$20 million line of credit that expires in the third quarter of fiscal 2009. The remainder of the credit facility is a \$30 million three year committed line of credit that expires in fiscal 2011. Annually in the third quarter, the credit facility is renewable with respect to adding an additional year of commitment to replace the year just ended. Interest on the revolving lines of credit is charged based upon an increment over the LIBOR rate as periodically determined, an increment over the Federal Funds Rate as periodically determined, or at the bank's base lending rate, at the Company's option. The increment over the LIBOR borrowing rate, as periodically determined, fluctuates between 50 and 75 basis points depending upon the ratio of indebtedness to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). The increment over the Federal Funds borrowing rate, as periodically determined, fluctuates between 150 and 200 basis points, and the commitment fee on the unused balance of the \$30 million committed portion of the line of credit fluctuates between 15 and 25 basis points based upon the same leverage ratio. Under terms of these agreements, the Company has agreed to a negative pledge of assets, to maintain minimum levels of profitability and net worth, and is subject to certain maximum levels of leverage. The Company is in compliance with all of its loan covenants as of June 30, 2008.

The Company also established a \$7 million line of credit for its Canadian subsidiary. The line of credit expires in the third quarter of fiscal 2009. Interest on the Canadian subsidiary's line of credit is charged based upon an increment over the LIBOR rate or based upon an increment over the United States base rates if funds borrowed are denominated in U.S. dollars or an increment over the Canadian prime rate if funds borrowed are denominated in Canadian dollars. There have been only minimal borrowings against this line of credit during the year ended June 30, 2008.

NOTE 8 RESERVE FOR UNCERTAIN TAX LIABILITIES

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, on July 1, 2007. As a result of adoption, the Company recognized \$2,582,000 in reserves for uncertain tax positions and recorded a charge of \$2,582,000 to the July 1, 2007 retained earnings balance. At June 30, 2008, tax and interest, net of potential federal tax benefits, were \$2,098,000 and \$534,000, respectively, of the total reserves of \$3,225,000. Additionally,

Table of Contents

penalties were \$593,000 of the reserve at June 30, 2008. Of the \$3,225,000 reserve for uncertain tax positions, \$2,632,000 would have an unfavorable impact on the effective tax rate if recognized.

The Company recognized \$385,000 tax expense in fiscal 2008 related to the increase in reserves for uncertain tax positions. The Company is recording estimated interest and penalties related to potential underpayment of income taxes as a component of tax expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. While it is reasonably possible that the amount of reserves for uncertain tax positions may change in the next twelve months, the Company does not anticipate that total reserves for uncertain tax positions will significantly change due to the settlement of audits or the expiration of statutes of limitations in the next twelve months.

The fiscal 2008 activity in the Liability for Uncertain Tax Positions, which is included in Other Long-Term Liabilities, was as follows:

(in thousands)

Unrecognized tax reserve July 1, 2007 Adoption	\$ 2,449
Increases tax positions in prior period	349
Decreases tax positions in prior period	
Increases tax positions in current period	436
Decreases tax positions in current period	
Settlements and payments	(179)
Lapse of statute of limitations	(15)
 Unrecognized tax reserve June 30, 2008	 \$ 3,040

The Company files a consolidated federal income tax return in the United States, and files various combined and separate tax returns in several foreign, state, and local jurisdictions. With limited exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. Federal, state and local tax examinations by tax authorities for fiscal years ending prior to June 30, 2004. The Company is currently under audit by the Internal Revenue Service on its fiscal year 2006 Federal Income Tax Return.

NOTE 9 CASH DIVIDENDS

The Company paid cash dividends of \$13,580,000, \$10,952,000, and \$11,180,000 in fiscal years 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively. In August 2008, the Company's Board of Directors declared a \$0.15 per share regular quarterly cash dividend (approximately \$3,238,000) payable on September 9, 2008 to shareholders of record September 2, 2008.

NOTE 10 EQUITY COMPENSATION

On July 1, 2005, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, which requires the Company to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments and to recognize this cost in the financial statements over the period during which an employee is required to provide services. The Company has adopted SFAS No. 123(R) using the modified prospective application as defined in the Statement, and therefore financial statements for periods ended prior to July 1, 2005 have not been retroactively adjusted. Prior to July 1, 2005, the Company had applied provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, (Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees) and recorded no compensation expense in the financial statements. The Company had adopted the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (SFAS No. 123), Accounting for Stock Based Compensation.

Table of Contents**Stock Options**

The Company has an equity compensation plan that was approved by shareholders which covers all of its full-time employees, outside directors and advisors. The options granted or stock awards made pursuant to this plan are granted at fair market value at date of grant or award. Options granted to non-employee directors become exercisable 25% each ninety days (cumulative) from date of grant and options granted to employees generally become exercisable 25% per year (cumulative) beginning one year after the date of grant. Prior to fiscal 2007, options granted to non-employee directors were immediately exercisable. The number of shares reserved for issuance is 2,250,000, of which 1,253,040 shares were available for future grant or award as of June 30, 2008. This plan allows for the grant of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted and unrestricted stock awards, performance stock awards, and other stock awards. As of June 30, 2008, a total of 1,197,482 options for common shares were outstanding from this plan as well as two previous stock option plans (both of which had also been approved by shareholders), and of these, a total of 615,482 options for common shares were vested and exercisable. The approximate unvested stock option expense as of June 30, 2008 that will be recorded as expense in future periods is \$2,489,000. The weighted average time over which this expense will be recorded is approximately 22 months. The fair value of each option on the date of grant was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The below listed weighted average assumptions were used for grants in the periods indicated.

	2008	2007	2006
Dividend yield	3.61%	2.97%	3.42%
Expected volatility	36%	39%	40%
Risk-free interest rate	4.3%	4.8%	5.1%
Expected life	4.3 yrs.	6.5 yrs.	6.5 yrs.

At June 30, 2008, the 328,200 options granted in fiscal 2008 to both employees and non-employee directors had exercise prices ranging from \$12.58 to \$19.76, fair values ranging from \$3.07 to \$6.61, and remaining contractual lives of between four years eight months and nine years two months.

At June 30, 2007, the 250,700 options granted during fiscal 2007 to employees and non-employee directors had exercise prices ranging from \$13.83 to \$18.19, fair values ranging from \$4.88 to \$6.43 per option, and remaining contractual lives of four years to nearly ten years.

At June 30, 2006, the 51,800 options granted in fiscal 2006 to non-employee directors had exercise prices ranging from \$14.36 to \$17.02, fair values ranging from \$4.89 to \$5.63, and remaining contractual lives of approximately nine and one-half to ten years.

The Company records stock option expense using a straight line Black-Scholes method with an estimated 4.2% forfeiture rate (revised in the second quarter of fiscal 2008 from the 10% forfeiture rate previously used). The expected volatility of the Company's stock was calculated based upon the historic monthly fluctuation in stock price for a period approximating the expected life of option grants. The risk-free interest rate is the rate of a five year Treasury security at constant, fixed maturity on the approximate date of the stock option grant. The expected life of outstanding options is determined to be less than the contractual term for a period equal to the aggregate group of option holders' estimated weighted average time within which options will be exercised. It is the Company's policy that when stock options are exercised, new common shares shall be issued. The Company recorded \$1,246,000, \$721,000 and \$428,000 of expense related to stock options in fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. As of June 30, 2008, the Company expects that approximately 557,600 outstanding stock options having a weighted average exercise price of \$14.44, no aggregate intrinsic value, and weighted average remaining contractual terms of 6.5 years will vest in the future.

Table of Contents

Information related to all stock options for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 is shown in the table below:

	Twelve Months Ended			
	June 30, 2008			
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at 6/30/07	983,788	\$ 12.16		\$ 5,642,400
Granted	328,200	\$ 19.74		
Forfeitures	(9,500)	\$ 16.81		
Exercised	(105,006)	\$ 9.52		
Outstanding at 6/30/08	1,197,482	\$ 14.44	6.5 years	\$
Exercisable at 6/30/08	615,482	\$ 11.43	4.9 years	\$
	Twelve Months Ended			
	June 30, 2007			
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at 6/30/06	783,957	\$ 10.32		\$ 5,232,500
Granted	250,700	\$ 17.54		
Forfeitures	(4,750)	\$ 11.57		
Exercised	(46,119)	\$ 10.00		
Outstanding at 6/30/07	983,788	\$ 12.16	6.3 years	\$ 5,642,400
Exercisable at 6/30/07	540,631	\$ 10.33	4.7 years	\$ 4,090,400

F-36

Table of Contents

	Twelve Months Ended June 30, 2006			
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at 6/30/05	922,725	\$ 9.88		\$ 3,748,400
Granted	51,800	\$ 14.74		
Forfeitures	(17,288)	\$ 10.25		
Exercised	(173,280)	\$ 9.31		
Outstanding at 6/30/06	783,957	\$ 10.32	6.4 years	\$ 5,232,500
Exercisable at 6/30/06	472,394	\$ 10.11	5.0 years	\$ 3,248,600

The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$913,700, \$391,000, and \$1,306,000, respectively.

The Company received \$855,000 of cash and 8,068 common shares of the Company's stock from employees who exercised 105,006 options during the twelve months ended June 30, 2008. Additionally, the Company recorded \$228,500 in fiscal 2008 as a reduction of federal income taxes payable, \$221,300 as an increase in common stock, and \$7,200 as a reduction of income tax expense related to the exercises of stock options in which the employees sold the common shares prior to the passage of twelve months from the date of exercise.

Information related to unvested stock options for the twelve months ended June 30, 2008 is shown in the table below:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding unvested stock options at 6/30/07	443,157	\$ 14.40	8.3 years	\$ 1,552,100
Vested	(179,857)	\$ 13.60		
Forfeitures	(9,500)	\$ 16.81		
Granted	328,200	\$ 19.74		
Outstanding unvested stock options at 6/30/08	582,000	\$ 17.62	8.2 years	\$

Stock Compensation Awards

The Company awarded a total of 2,588 common shares in fiscal 2008, valued at their approximate \$43,875 fair market value on the date of issuance pursuant to the compensation programs for non-employee Directors who receive a portion of their compensation as an award of Company stock and employees who receive a nominal stock award

following their twentieth employment anniversary. Stock compensation awards are made in the form of newly issued common shares of the Company.

F-37

Table of Contents**Deferred Compensation Plan**

The Company has a non-qualified deferred compensation plan providing for both Company contributions and participant deferrals of compensation. The Plan is fully funded in a Rabbi Trust. All Plan investments are in common shares of the Company. As of June 30, 2008 there were 36 participants and all but one had fully vested account balances. A total of 211,151 common shares with a cost of \$2,426,800, and 203,688 common shares with a cost of \$2,249,400 were held in the Plan as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007, respectively, and, accordingly, have been recorded as treasury shares. The change in the number of shares held by this plan is the net result of share purchases and sales on the open stock market for compensation deferred into the Plan and for distributions to terminated employees. The Company does not issue new common shares for purposes of the non-qualified deferred compensation plan. The Company accounts for assets held in the non-qualified deferred compensation plan in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force 97-14, Accounting for Deferred Compensation Arrangements where amounts earned are held in a Rabbi Trust and invested. As a result of the Company changing the distribution method for this deferred compensation plan in April 2004 from one of issuing shares of Company stock to terminated participants to one of issuing cash, it was determined that this plan was subject to variable accounting. Therefore, the shares in this plan were marked-to-market in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 and a \$573,000 non-cash expense and long-term liability were recorded to reflect the \$16.82 per share market price of the Company's common shares at September 9, 2005, the date this Plan was amended to provide for distributions to participants only in the form of common shares of the Company. Accordingly, no future mark-to-market expense will be required with respect to this plan. For fiscal year 2009, the Company estimates the Rabbi Trust for the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan will make net repurchases in the range of 18,000 to 22,000 common shares of the Company. During fiscal years 2008 and 2007, the Company used approximately \$262,100 and \$307,100, respectively, to purchase common shares of the Company in the open stock market for either employee salary deferrals or Company contributions into the non-qualified deferred compensation plan. The Company does not currently repurchase its own common shares for any other purpose.

NOTE 11 LEASES AND PURCHASE COMMITMENTS

The Company leases certain of its facilities and equipment under operating lease arrangements. Rental expense was \$2,554,000 in 2008, \$2,779,000 in 2007, and \$2,241,000 in 2006. Minimum annual rental commitments under non-cancelable operating leases are: \$1,777,000 in 2009, \$1,372,000 in 2010, \$1,330,000 in 2011, \$1,031,000 in 2012 and \$952,000 in 2013. Purchase commitments of the Company totaled \$22,546,000 and \$17,907,000 as of June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2007 respectively.

NOTE 12 INCOME TAXES

The following information is provided for the years ended June 30:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Components of income (loss) before income taxes			
United States	\$ (6,792)	\$ 32,376	\$ 21,992
Foreign	(4,873)	(649)	(5)
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ (11,665)	\$ 31,727	\$ 21,987

Table of Contents

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Provision (benefit) for income taxes:			
Current			
U.S. federal	\$ 7,523	\$ 9,898	\$ 6,831
State and local	928	495	451
Foreign	(190)		(1)
Total current	8,261	10,393	7,281
Deferred	(6,204)	545	263
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 2,057	\$ 10,938	\$ 7,544
Reconciliation to federal statutory rate:			
Federal statutory tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State and local taxes, net of federal benefit	(5.8)	1.2	1.7
Impact of Foreign Operations	(1.3)	(1.0)	
Federal and state tax credits	4.4	(1.5)	(1.3)
Goodwill	(31.8)		
Valuation allowance	(15.6)		(0.7)
Other	(2.5)	0.8	(0.4)
Effective tax rate	(17.6)%	34.5%	34.3%

The components of deferred income tax assets and (liabilities) at June 30, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2008	2007
Reserves against current assets	\$ 377	\$ 387
Accrued expenses	1,191	1,118
Depreciation	(4,065)	(4,842)
Loss contingency	1,059	
Goodwill, acquisition costs and intangible assets	5,132	407
Deferred compensation	900	847
State net operating loss carryover and credits	940	960
Foreign net operating loss carryover and credits	1,819	453
Valuation reserve	(1,819)	
Net deferred income tax asset (liability)	\$ 5,534	\$ (670)

Reconciliation to the balance sheets as of June 30, 2008 and 2007:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2008	2007
Deferred income tax asset (liability) included in:		
Other current assets	\$ 2,627	\$ 1,505
Long-term deferred income tax asset (liability)	2,907	(2,175)

Net deferred income tax asset (liability)	\$ 5,534	\$ (670)
---	-----------------	----------

As of June 30, 2008 the Company has recorded two deferred state income tax assets, one in the amount of \$5,000 related to a state net operating loss carryover generated by the Company's New York subsidiary, and the other in the amount of \$935,000, net of federal tax benefits, related to non-refundable state tax credits. The Company has determined that these deferred state income tax assets totaling \$940,000 do not require any valuation reserves because, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 (SFAS No. 109), these assets will, more likely than not, be realized. As of June 30, 2007, the Company had recorded a total of \$960,000 deferred state income tax assets with no corresponding valuation reserve, related to these same state income tax assets. The activity netted to an

F-39

Table of Contents

additional state income tax expense of \$16,000 and \$249,000, respectively, in fiscal years 2008 and 2007. Additionally, as of June 30, 2008 the Company has recorded deferred tax assets for its Canadian subsidiary related to net operating loss carryover and to research and development tax credits totaling \$1,819,000. In view of the impairment of the goodwill and certain intangible assets on the financial statements of this subsidiary and two consecutive loss years, the Company has determined these assets, more likely than not, will not be realized. Accordingly, full valuation reserves of \$1,819,000 were recorded in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

NOTE 13 SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

<i>(In thousands)</i>	2008	2007	2006
Cash payments:			
Interest	\$ 73	\$1,576	\$ 36
Income taxes	\$10,877	\$9,439	\$ 6,916
Issuance of common shares as compensation	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ 41
Issuance of common shares for an acquisition	\$	\$	\$20,382

NOTE 14 LOSS CONTINGENCY

The Company is party to various negotiations and legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business, most of which are dismissed or resolved with minimal expense to the Company, exclusive of legal fees. Since October of 2000, the Company has been the defendant in a complex lawsuit alleging patent infringement with respect to some of the Company's menu board systems sold over the past approximately eleven years. The Company defended this case vigorously. The Company made a reasonable settlement offer in the third quarter of fiscal 2005 and, accordingly, recorded a loss contingency reserve in the amount of \$590,000. This settlement offer was not accepted by the plaintiffs and the Company received a counter offer of \$4.1 million to settle the majority of the alleged patent infringement. In March 2007, the Company received a favorable summary judgment decision. As a result of the favorable summary judgment decision, the loss contingency reserve of \$590,000 was written off to income in the third quarter of fiscal 2007. The plaintiffs in this lawsuit appealed the summary judgment decision and in March 2008 the summary judgment decision was vacated by the Appeals Court and the lawsuit was remanded back to the lower level court for additional consideration. Pursuant to settlement discussions initiated by the plaintiffs, the Company made a \$2,800,000 offer to settle this matter. The plaintiffs have not yet responded to the Company's offer to settle. Even though the settlement offer was made in the first quarter of fiscal 2009, as a type one subsequent event, the \$2,800,000 charge is required to be recorded in fiscal 2008. While the Company believes its menu board designs did not infringe upon the plaintiffs' patents, management believes it is in the best interest of the Company to make this offer to settle. However, if the Company and the plaintiffs are unable to agree upon the terms of a settlement, the Company intends to continue to contest this matter vigorously.

NOTE 15 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has recorded expense for the following related party transactions in the fiscal years indicated (amounts in thousands):

	2008	2007	2006
Keating Muething & Klekamp PLL	\$177	\$222	\$243
American Engineering and Metal Working	\$192	\$559	\$700
3970957 Canada Inc.	\$189	\$176	\$

F-40

Table of Contents

As of the balance sheet date indicated, the Company had the following liabilities recorded with respect to related party transactions (amounts in thousands):

	June 30, 2008	June 30, 2007
Keating Muething & Klekamp PLL	\$29	\$ 34
American Engineering and Metal Working	\$ 7	\$103

The law firm of Keating Muething & Klekamp PLL, of which one of the Company's independent outside directors is a senior partner, is the Company's primary outside law firm providing legal services in most all areas required other than patents and intellectual property. The manufacturing firm of American Engineering and Metal Working, which is owned and operated by the son of the president of the Company's Graphics Segment, provides metal fabricated components. 3970957 Canada Inc., which is owned by the president and another executive of the Company's LSI Saco Technologies subsidiary, owns the building that the Canadian operation occupies and rents. All related parties provide the Company either products or services at market-based arms-length prices.

NOTE 16 ACQUISITION

The Company acquired substantially all the net assets of SACO Technologies, Inc. on June 26, 2006, which it renamed LSI Saco Technologies. The purchase price was \$45.1 million, consisting of \$23.2 million in cash, 1,419,355 common shares of LSI Industries valued at \$20.4 million (at \$14.36 per share, the closing price on the date of acquisition), and approximately \$1.3 million in transaction costs, which primarily consisted of financial advisory, legal and accounting services, and bank debt prepayment fees. The new subsidiary operates in Montreal, Canada as a worldwide leader and pioneer in the design, production, and support of high-performance light engines and large format video screens using LED (light emitting diode) technology. LSI Saco Technologies will offer its customers expertise in developing and utilizing high-performance LED color and white lightsource solutions for both lighting and graphics applications. The Company acquired SACO Technologies primarily in order to obtain LED technology and also to enter into the large format video screen business for the sports and entertainment markets. This LED technology has significant potential for the Company's Lighting Segment to be combined with the Company's existing lighting fixture expertise and technology to develop a broad spectrum of white light LED fixtures that will offer equivalent or improved lighting performance with significant energy and maintenance savings as compared to the present metal halide and fluorescent lighting fixtures. Additionally, this LED technology is used in the Company's Graphics Segment to light, accent and provide color lighting to graphics display and visual image programs of the Company's customers.

The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase, effective on the date of acquisition. The total purchase price exceeded the estimated fair value of net assets by approximately \$42.8 million. The valuation study related to the intangible assets and goodwill was completed in Fiscal 2007 of which \$17.7 million was identified as various intangible assets. Of the total intangible assets identified, \$3.5 million is included in the assets of the Graphics Segment, \$0.4 million is included in the assets of the Lighting Segment and the remaining \$13.8 million is considered a corporate asset. The remaining goodwill of \$25.1 million is included in the assets of the Graphics Segment (\$13.9 million) and the Lighting Segment (\$11.2 million). Identified definite-lived intangible assets were amortized beginning July 1, 2006 over appropriate lives, whereas goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized to expense on the Company's financial statements. Approximately 75% of the \$3.1 million of goodwill on the books of LSI Saco Technologies is amortizable to expense for Canadian tax purposes. The Company's consolidated financial statements for Fiscal 2006 include the results of LSI Saco Technologies from the June 26, 2006 date of acquisition. See Note 6 for discussion of impairment of some of this goodwill and certain of these intangible assets.

F-41

Table of Contents**NOTE 17 SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS (UNAUDITED)***(In thousands except per share data)*

	Sept. 30	Quarter Ended			Fiscal
		Dec. 31	March 31	June 30	Year
2008					
Net sales	\$90,001	\$84,062	\$64,780	\$ 66,443	\$305,286
Gross profit	25,751	23,459	15,982	15,235	80,427
Loss contingency				2,800	2,800
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment				28,929	28,929
Net income (loss)	6,953	4,823	997	(26,495)	(13,722)
Earnings (loss) per share					
Basic	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.05	\$ (1.22)	\$ (0.63)
Diluted	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.05	\$ (1.22)	\$ (0.63)
Range of share prices					
High	\$ 21.39	\$ 23.05	\$ 18.65	\$ 14.41	\$ 23.05
Low	\$ 15.70	\$ 17.42	\$ 8.12	\$ 8.04	\$ 8.04
2007					
Net sales	\$86,667	\$81,640	\$75,323	\$ 93,823	\$337,453
Gross profit	23,122	22,194	18,474	25,389	89,179
Net income	5,495	5,035	3,298	6,961	20,789
Earnings per share					
Basic	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.96(a)
Diluted	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.95
Range of share prices					
High	\$ 18.95	\$ 20.81	\$ 20.04	\$ 18.45	\$ 20.81
Low	\$ 12.83	\$ 15.22	\$ 15.22	\$ 14.65	\$ 12.83
2006					
Net sales	\$70,900	\$73,322	\$64,504	\$ 71,744	\$280,470
Gross profit	18,712	18,837	15,053	18,811	71,413
Net income	3,669	3,906	2,415	4,453	14,443
Earnings per share					
Basic	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.72
Diluted	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.71
Range of share prices					
High	\$ 19.15	\$ 19.94	\$ 17.09	\$ 18.56	\$ 19.94
Low	\$ 13.82	\$ 15.16	\$ 12.71	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00

Table of Contents

- (a) The total of the earnings per share for each of the four quarters does not equal the total earnings per share for the full year because the calculations are based on the average shares outstanding during each of the individual periods.

At August 18, 2008, there were 419 shareholders of record. The Company believes this represents approximately 3,000 beneficial shareholders.

F-43

Table of Contents**LSI INDUSTRIES INC.
SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

(In thousands except per share)

The following data has been selected from the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the periods and dates indicated:

Statement of Operations Data:

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Net sales	\$ 305,286	\$ 337,453	\$ 280,470	\$ 282,440	\$ 241,405
Cost of products and services sold	224,859	248,274	209,057	210,144	181,883
Operating expenses	60,642	57,219	49,898	48,494	45,488
Loss contingency (a)	2,800	(590)		590	
Goodwill and intangible asset impairment (b)	28,929			186	
Operating income (loss)	(11,944)	32,550	21,515	23,026	14,034
Interest (income)	(360)	(139)	(550)	(64)	(23)
Interest expense	81	962	78	217	260
Income (loss) before income taxes	(11,665)	31,727	21,987	22,873	13,797
Income taxes	2,057	10,938	7,544	8,237	5,107
Net income (loss)	\$ (13,722)	\$ 20,789	\$ 14,443	\$ 14,636	\$ 8,690
Earnings (loss) per common share					
Basic	\$ (0.63)	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.44
Diluted	\$ (0.63)	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.43
Cash dividends paid per share	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.26
Weighted average common shares					
Basic	21,764	21,676	20,194	19,782	19,717
Diluted	21,764	21,924	20,429	20,087	20,038

Balance Sheet Data:

(At June 30)

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Working capital	\$ 72,863	\$ 68,397	\$ 66,787	\$ 67,189	\$ 64,724
Total assets	183,540	233,612	224,401	172,637	174,732
Long-term debt, including current maturities			16,593		11,554
Shareholders' equity	148,516	176,061	164,985	138,040	128,863

(a) The Company recorded loss

contingency reserves in fiscal years 2008 and 2005, and reversed a loss contingency reserve in fiscal 2007 all related to a patent litigation matter. See Note 14.

- (b) The Company recorded a significant impairment of goodwill and intangible assets in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. See Note 6.

F-44

Table of Contents

LSI INDUSTRIES INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE II VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2008, 2007, AND 2006
(In Thousands)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C	COLUMN D	COLUMN E
Description	Balance Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses	(a) Deductions	Balance End of Period
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts:				
Year Ended June 30, 2008	\$ 822	\$ 155	\$ (392)	\$ 585
Year Ended June 30, 2007	\$ 656	\$ 469	\$ (303)	\$ 822
Year Ended June 30, 2006	\$ 1,116	\$ 60	\$ (520)	\$ 656
Inventory Obsolescence Reserve:				
Year Ended June 30, 2008	\$ 1,606	\$ 1,479	\$(1,447)	\$ 1,638
Year Ended June 30, 2007	\$ 1,584	\$ 1,687	\$(1,665)	\$ 1,606
Year Ended June 30, 2006	\$ 1,563	\$ 1,297	\$(1,276)	\$ 1,584

(a) For Allowance for Doubtful Accounts, deductions are uncollectible accounts charged off, less recoveries.

F-45