

Intermec, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 03, 2008
UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007
- OR
TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Commission file number 001-13279

Intermec, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

95-4647021
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

6001 36th Avenue West
Everett, Washington
www.intermec.com
(Address of principal executive offices)

98203-1264
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (425) 265-2400

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange

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

b
Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 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

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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

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company Filer

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of July 1, 2007, which was the last business day of the registrant's most recent second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$1.5 billion, based on the closing sale price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

On February 21, 2008, there were 60,934,808 shares of Common Stock outstanding, exclusive of treasury shares.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Certain information required to be reported in Part III of this Annual report on Form 10-K is herein incorporated by reference from the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission with respect to the registrant's Annual Meeting of Shareholders scheduled to be held on May 23, 2008.

INTERMEC, INC.
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PART I

SAFE HARBOR

Forward-looking statements contained in this filing are subject to the safe harbor created by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (alternatively: Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) and are dependent upon a variety of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in such forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to, our ability to maintain or to improve the revenues and profits of our continuing operations, maintain or reduce expenses, maintain or improve operational efficiency, use our investment in research and development to generate future revenue, maintain or improve year-over-year growth in the revenues and profits of our continuing operations and the other factors described in Part I, "Item 1A, Risk Factors," and in Part II, "Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation," of this filing. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, changed circumstances or any other reason after the date of this report on Form 10-K.

Such forward-looking statements involve and are dependent upon certain risks and uncertainties. When used in this document and in documents it refers to, the words "anticipate," "believe," "will," "intend," "project" and "expect" and similar expressions as they relate to us or our management are intended to identify such forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. A number of factors can impact our business and determine whether we can or will achieve any forward-looking statement made in this report. Any one of these factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those discussed in a forward-looking statement. We outline these risk factors in reports that we file with the SEC, in press releases and on our website, www.intermec.com.

ITEM 1.

BUSINESS

General

Intermec, Inc., formerly UNOVA, Inc. ("Intermec", "us", "we", "our"), became an independent public company when our common stock was distributed to the shareholders of Western Atlas Inc., our former parent company, on October 31, 1997. Intermec is a Delaware corporation and our headquarters are in Everett, Washington. Our major offices and manufacturing facilities are in the states of Washington, Iowa, North Carolina and Ohio and internationally in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, Canada, Mexico, Brazil and Singapore.

Information on our company may be found at the Internet website www.intermec.com. Our annual reports on Form 10-K and certain of our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") are available in PDF format through our Investor Relations website at www.intermec.com/IntermecInc/investorinfo.asp. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports are also available on the SEC website at www.sec.gov. The contents of these websites are not incorporated by reference into this report or in any other report or document we file. Our references to the addresses of these websites are intended to be inactive textual references only. Shareholders may request a free copy of the annual reports on Form 10-K and quarterly reports on Form 10-Q from:

Intermec, Inc.
Attention: Investor Relations
6001 36th Avenue West

ITEM 1.

BUSINESS (Continued)

Continuing Operations

We design, develop, manufacture, integrate, sell, resell and service wired and wireless automated identification and data collection ("AIDC") products. These products include radio frequency identification ("RFID") products, mobile computing products, bar code scanners, wired and wireless bar code printers and label media products. Our products are sold to customers within and outside of the United States in industries that include industrial goods, transportation and logistics, consumer goods and retail and in applications such as warehouse operations, enterprise asset management, in-transit visibility and direct store delivery. Our products are used by customers to improve the productivity, quality and responsiveness of their business operations including supply chain management, enterprise resource planning, asset tracking and field sales and service.

We have the following primary revenue sources:

revenue from the design, development, manufacture, sale and resale of wired and wireless AIDC products, mobile computing products, bar code scanners, wired and wireless bar code printers, label media and RFID products and license fees and royalty revenue from licenses of our intellectual property (IP) portfolio and

revenue from customer support, product maintenance and other services related to our products and systems described above.

Discontinued Operations

In 2005, we divested our Industrial Automation Systems ("IAS") businesses, which comprised the Cincinnati Lamb and Landis Grinding Systems divisions. The IAS businesses are classified as discontinued operations for accounting purposes in our consolidated financial statements and related notes. The IAS businesses are producers of manufacturing products and services, including integrated manufacturing systems, machining systems, stand-alone machine tools and precision grinding and abrasives operations primarily serving the global aerospace, automotive, off-road vehicle and diesel engine industries as well as the industrial components, heavy equipment and general job shop markets.

Products and Services

We sell wired and wireless AIDC products, including RFID products, mobile computing products, bar code scanners, wired and wireless barcode printers, label media and related services. These products and services allow customers to identify, track and manage their assets and other resources and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their business operations.

ITEM 1.

BUSINESS (Continued)

Products

Mobile Computing Products

Our mobile computing products include handheld and vehicle-mounted mobile computers and accessories and related services that facilitate local-area and wide-area wireless and wired data communications. These products typically contain multiple wireless technologies (such as wide-area GPRS and CDMA, with 802.11 and Bluetooth) that can operate simultaneously in a mobile computer. This allows customers to communicate remotely with their field employees. We also develop and sell handheld computer software tools that can integrate the information into customers' enterprise management systems.

We have developed a client framework that resides on our products allowing enhanced control by third-party device management software that can interoperate with a customer's existing system management software. This allows centralized management and control of remote devices such as mobile computers. Our mobile computing portfolio also includes AIDC devices, specialized peripherals and printer products.

To assist our customers with the automation of business processes, we provide professional services such as installation, maintenance, site security and systems integration. Our line of handheld and vehicle-mounted computers use Microsoft Windows®, Windows® CE and Windows Mobile®, and embedded Windows XP operating systems, as well as scanning and Internet Protocol-based data communication capabilities. Our mobile computing product families range from relatively low-cost, handheld batch and wireless data collection devices to higher-cost pen-based computers with wired and wireless network capabilities and flexible vehicle-mount communications.

Our mobile computing products allow a customer's remote workers to access centralized computer applications and databases, automatically collect data and send and receive data on a real-time basis. We and our partners offer mobile computing application software for workforce automation, customer-level sales ordering, pricing and forecasting, account settlement and other software products that manage workforce automation and order dispatching, "total field asset" visibility, real-time proof of delivery, and other customer information.

Bar Code Scanners

Our bar code scanning products include fixed, mobile and vehicle-mounted laser scanners and linear and area imagers. These products are able to collect and decode bar codes and to transmit the resulting data to standard enterprise resource planning ("ERP") systems, warehouse management systems ("WMS"), order fulfillment, transportation, logistics systems and other business intelligence applications.

ITEM 1.

BUSINESS (Continued)

Printer and Label Media Products

We sell wired and wireless barcode and RFID printers ranging from relatively low-cost, light-duty models to higher-cost, heavy-duty, industrial models. Our specialty printers provide custom capabilities, including color printing, a global language enabler and high resolution (400 DPI) printing that ensures sharp fonts and precise graphics even on small labels such as those used by the electronics industry. Our media products include pressure-sensitive bar code labels and thermal transfer ribbons, which are sold to customers worldwide. We also design and manufacture specialized labels to meet customer requirements for extreme environments such as clean rooms, chemical baths and high humidity.

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Products

RFID facilitates wireless communication of product information that exceeds the information available from a barcode. This communication occurs between a RFID reader and RFID tags comprising a computer chip and antenna encased in a protective covering. RFID tags are programmed by users to contain identification, serial numbers, history and other product data. Certain RFID tags contain read/write memory to allow updates and tag reuse. Unlike laser-scanned bar codes, RFID tags do not require “line of sight” to be read. Customers are increasingly using RFID technology to track pallets, cartons, containers and individual items through their supply chains and for enterprise asset management.

Our RFID product line is focused on passive UHF technology and consists of RFID tags, readers, software and related equipment sold under the Intermec trade name. Our RFID products comply with the EPCglobal Generation 2 UHF standard (the “Gen 2 Standard”) and with other EPCglobal and International Standards Organization (“ISO”) standards being adopted by customers worldwide.

We have approximately 149 RFID patents and more than 20 companies have taken royalty-bearing licenses under those patents, including but not limited to Cisco, Motorola, Inc., Texas Instruments, Avery Dennison, Honeywell Corporation and Zebra Technologies, Inc.

ITEM 1.

BUSINESS (Continued)

Services

With our large variety of customer support services, professional services and installation services, we help customers design, implement and deploy AIDC systems in their businesses. Our project management teams create strategic plans that identify the customer's operational goals and AIDC solutions that will accomplish our customers' business objectives. Our project management teams further define the functional requirements for implementing AIDC products and systems in the customer's business environment.

Our project management teams prepare an implementation plan, evaluate AIDC products and integrate new AIDC products into the customer's existing system. Because we have relationships with many vendors that provide complementary AIDC products, systems and services, we offer customers a "one-stop shopping" service experience and comprehensive AIDC solutions.

We provide technical support and repair services through a global network of service and technical support. Through our global education services unit, we also provide AIDC training services, including the design and delivery of training programs for our customers' employees.

ITEM 1.

BUSINESS (Continued)

Business Strategy

The key elements of our strategy are to target high growth opportunities in selected industry and application markets; focus on developing and selling differentiated new products; emphasize channel fulfillment; concentrate on global market expansion opportunities; and, continue our supply chain transformation.

We are focused on private and public sector customers in the following vertical markets:

Industrial Goods. This vertical market includes firms primarily involved in business-to-business commerce. They supply raw materials, components and assemblies to consumer goods manufacturers and service providers (e.g., aerospace, chemical, oil and gas, and electronics). This vertical also includes firms that produce large, durable goods for businesses and consumers (e.g., automobiles, computers and household appliances).

Transportation and Logistics. This vertical market consists of firms providing shipping and transportation services with their own equipment, as well as non-asset-based logistics providers. The most common non-asset firms are third-party logistics and fourth-party logistics providers. Segments within this vertical include motor freight, air transport, railways, waterborne transportation and logistics service providers.

Consumer Goods. This vertical market includes firms that make products for retailers and those that sell directly to the general public. Segments within the vertical include food, beverage, consumer packaged goods, footwear/apparel, health/beauty, health/pharmacy, housewares/appliances, electronics, recreation, and media/publishing companies.

Retail. This is a large, competitive and mature vertical market. Customers in this vertical include global Tier 1 companies with \$3 billion or more in sales. Segments within the vertical range from grocery, pharmaceutical and specialty outlets to department stores and warehouse-style mega-stores.

ITEM 1.

BUSINESS (Continued)

We are focused on the following applications:

Warehouse operations. In many warehouses, wireless networks and handheld and mobile devices are used to transmit data regarding the movement, location, quantity and attributes of inventory in the warehouse to central host computers. This gives customers greater visibility to their business operations, helps them to avoid inventory shortages and allows them to provide more accurate shipping and delivery information to their customers. As competition places more pressure on companies for faster operational performance, they typically upgrade their supply chain technologies to improve working capital efficiency, delivery speed, in-stock availability and order accuracy.

Enterprise Asset Management. Most firms have a certain percentage of staff responsible for the on-going maintenance of property, plant/store and equipment. In addition, other personnel are involved in intermittent "break-fix" field service repair operations. Both of these employee groups are increasingly being equipped with automation technology to aid and monitor their functions and to track the assets they use to do the work (such as repair parts, maintenance supplies, repair tools and test equipment). Intermec and our Value Added Resellers supply the equipment and software solutions to schedule, assist and monitor these processes, including mobile computers, bar code scanners, RFID tags and readers, and label printing solutions.

In-transit visibility. Transportation customers want to know where their shipment is, who picked up a package or shipment, when it was delivered, what condition it was in on delivery, and who signed for it. Whether the transporter is a private fleet or third party logistics provider using for-hire air, truck, railway or ocean container operations, the increasing cost of assets, wages, fuel and insurance and operating ratios that run around 90% requires maximum use of assets. This means turning them faster, eliminating empty return runs, reducing equipment downtime and optimizing effective, efficient maintenance. All forms of transportation use some form of carrier-specified numbering to identify the parcels, pallets or containers that make up a shipment for a particular customer. Mobile computing devices linked with bar code labels and/or RFID tags can provide signature capture and critical item tracking capabilities.

Direct store delivery ("DSD"). DSD is the delivery of consumer good products from a supplier/distributor directly to a retailstore, bypassing a retailer's warehouse. DSD activities typically include in-store inventory management, store-level authorized item management, store-level ordering/forecasting, product pricing, promotion, invoicing, the physical delivery and return of merchandise, the electronic exchange of delivery data with a retail store (DEX/UCS) and shelf merchandising.

ITEM 1.

BUSINESS (Continued)

Markets and Customers

Because AIDC solutions can be used by a company of any size, the AIDC market is large. Market growth is driven by the need for technologies and solutions that improve quality, productivity and cost. We cover the market through a combination of a globally coordinated dedicated sales and service organization, two-tier distributors, resellers and independent hardware, software and service vendors.

Our direct sales organization serves customers from offices throughout the Americas, Europe, the Middle East and Africa and in selected Asia Pacific countries, including China and Australia. Our indirect sales channel is also global and includes preferred and non-exclusive relationships with value-added distributors and resellers. We have a field-based business development function, which identifies new market opportunities and supports the sales effort in those new areas.

International sales opportunities exist in countries where communications infrastructure, mobile computing practices and other systems and applications are similar to those in the U.S or that are in the process of creating such infrastructure. The extent of wireless systems opportunities in any particular country is based on the level of industrialization, the condition of communication infrastructure, the level of computerization, the status of bar code implementation, and the regulatory environment for wireless communication technologies.

ITEM 1.

BUSINESS (Continued)

Our customer base consists of private and public entities of many sizes. In 2007 and 2006, one customer accounted for more than 10% of our revenues. Total sales to this customer were \$108.7 million and \$99.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of our revenues in 2005.

Competition

The market for AIDC products is fragmented, highly competitive and rapidly changing. Independent market surveys suggest that we are one of the larger participants measured by revenues. Motorola, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Symbol Technologies, Inc., are major competitors, supplying a range of barcode, RFID and mobile computing products and services. We also face strong competition in individual AIDC product lines from suppliers such as Zebra Technologies Corporation, which supplies barcode and RFID printers, and Hand Held Products, recently acquired by Honeywell Corporation, which supplies barcode imagers. In the label media area, we face competition from a large number of large and small media producers, including, among many others, Avery Denison and Brady.

We compete primarily on the basis of our technology and expertise in our target vertical markets, but our support services, product functionality, performance, ruggedness and overall product quality, are also important elements of our competitive offerings.

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures related to our continuing operations amounted to \$65.6 million, \$72.4 million and \$66.5 million, all of which we sponsored in the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Intellectual Property

We strive to protect our investment in technology and to secure competitive advantage by obtaining IP protection within and outside of the United States. We have obtained approximately 595 patents and a number of trademarks, copyrights and trade secrets. When appropriate, we have obtained licenses to use IP controlled by other organizations. The combination of our IP and our licenses to use third-party IP has been of value in the growth of our business and is expected to be of value in the future. However, we do not believe that our business depends on any single patent, trademark, copyright, trade secret or on any single IP license agreement. We do not believe that our business would be materially affected by the expiration or termination of any particular intellectual property rights.

ITEM 1.

BUSINESS (Continued)

We believe that the duration of our patents is adequate relative to the expected lives of our products. Because of the fast pace of innovation and product development in the AIDC industry, our products may become obsolete before the patents related to them expire, and sometimes become obsolete before the patents related to them are even granted. As we expand our product offerings, we try to obtain patents related to such offerings and, when appropriate, seek licenses to use inventions patented by third parties.

To distinguish our products and services from those of our competitors, we have obtained certain trademarks and trade names, and as we expand our product and service offerings, we try to obtain trademarks and trade names to cover those new offerings. We protect certain details of our processes, products and strategies as trade secrets by restricting access to that information. We have ongoing programs designed to maintain the confidentiality of such information.

From time to time, we license our IP to generate revenue or to facilitate our effort to market and sell our products and services. While such licenses have been of value in the growth of our business in the past and are expected to be of value in the future, we do not believe that our business is dependent upon any single IP license and would not be materially affected by the expiration or termination thereof.

We try to protect our investment in technology, generate revenue and secure competitive advantage by enforcing our IP rights. The nature, timing and geographic location of these efforts depends, in part, on the types of legal protection given to different types of IP rights in various countries.

Seasonality and Backlog

Our quarterly results reflect seasonality in the sale of our products and services, since our revenues are typically highest in the fourth fiscal quarter and the lowest in the first fiscal quarter. See “Quarterly Financial Information” on page 88 of this Form 10-K for quarterly revenues and expenses.

Sales backlog from our continuing operations was \$71.1 million, \$42.9 million and \$64.3 million at December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Our business typically operates without a significant backlog of firm orders, and we do not consider backlog to be a significant measure for indicating future sales.

Employees

At December 31, 2007, we had 2,308 full-time employees, of which 2,299 were engaged in our wholly-owned subsidiary, Intermec Technologies Corporation, and 9 were engaged in our holding company, Intermec, Inc. Approximately 70% of our full-time employees are in the United States, approximately 18% are in Europe, the Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”), and the remaining are employed throughout the rest of the world, including the Asia Pacific region, South America, Canada and Mexico.

ITEM 1.

BUSINESS (Continued)

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT.

Our executive officers are elected each year by the Board of Directors at its first meeting following the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to serve during the ensuing year and until their respective successors are elected and qualified or until their earlier resignation or removal. Newly-hired executive officers are elected at the time of their employment to serve until the next Board of Directors meeting first following an Annual Meeting of Stockholders and until their successors are elected and qualified or until their earlier resignation or removal. There are no family relationships between any of our executive officers and any director or other executive officer. The following information indicates the positions and ages of our executive officers on February 22, 2008, and their business experience during the prior five years.

Name	Age	Position with Company and Principal Business Affiliations During Past Five Years
Patrick J. Byrne	47	Chief Executive Officer and President, and member of the Board of Directors since July 2007. Prior to joining Intermec, Mr. Byrne served as a Senior Vice President of Agilent Technologies Inc., a bio-analytical and electronic measurement company, and President of its Electronic Measurement Group from February 2005 to March 2007. Prior to assuming that position, Mr. Byrne served as Vice President and General Manager for Agilent's Electronic Products and Solutions Group's Wireless Business Unit from September 2001 to February 2005. He served as Vice President for Agilent's Electronic Products and Solutions Group's Product Generation Units from 1999 to 2001.
Lanny H. Michael	56	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since joining Intermec in September 2006. Prior to joining Intermec, Mr. Michael was a business consultant and advisor serving private companies from 2004 to 2006, including short-term roles as interim chief operating officer of a retail chain store and chief financial officer of a logistics company and a startup airline. Prior thereto, Mr. Michael was employed by Airborne, Inc. from 1981 to 2004, including as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from 2000-2004 .
Janis L. Harwell	53	Senior Vice President and General Counsel since September 2004 and Corporate Secretary since January 2006. Prior to joining Intermec, Ms. Harwell was Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Renessen LLC, an agricultural biotechnology joint venture formed by Cargill, Inc. and Monsanto Company, from January 1999 to August 2004.
Fredric B. Anderson	40	Vice President, Corporate Controller, since September 2005. Acting Chief Financial Officer September 2005 to September 2006. Prior thereto, Mr. Anderson was Director of Accounting and Financial Reporting, and Chief Accounting Officer, from July 2002 to September 2005. Prior to joining Intermec in 2002, Mr. Anderson was employed by Ernst & Young LLP from

1990 to 2002, including as Senior Manager from 1998 to 2002.

Kenneth L. Cohen 64 Vice President and Treasurer since January 2004. Mr. Cohen was also Vice President, Taxes, from July 2000 to July 2007. Prior thereto, Mr. Cohen was Staff Vice President, Taxes, from October 1997. Mr. Cohen has been employed by the Company or its predecessors since 1989.

Dennis Faerber 55 Senior Vice President, Global Supply Chain Operations of Intermec Technologies Corporation since February 2008. Prior to joining Intermec, Mr. Faerber was employed by Applied Materials, Inc. from January 2007 through January 2008 as Corporate Vice President (Global Supply Chains) and by KLA-Tencor Corporation from March 2004 through January 2007 as Group Vice President and Chief Quality Officer. Prior thereto, Mr. Faerber was employed by Advanced Energy Industries, Inc. from February 2003 through January 2004 as Chief Operating Officer.

Michael A. Wills 44 Senior Vice President, Global Sales and Services of Intermec Technologies Corporation, since January 2007 for Global Sales (including RFID), and since December 2007 for Global Services. Mr. Wills previously served as our Vice President & General Manager, Global Services & RFID from September 2004 to December 2006. Prior thereto, Mr. Wills was Vice President & General Manager, Printers and Media, from April 2003 to September 2004.

ITEM 1.

BUSINESS (Continued)

Environmental and Regulatory Matters

In January 2003, the European Parliament and Council adopted Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (the "RoHS Directive"). The RoHS Directive went into effect on July 1, 2006, and prohibits firms from putting on the European Union ("EU") market new electrical and electronic equipment that contains more than permitted levels of lead, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyl ("PBB") and polybrominated diphenyl ether ("PBDE"). The RoHS Directive does not apply to units of equipment already placed on the EU market prior to July 1, 2006. In addition, the RoHS Directive contains exemptions for (a) certain types of equipment; (b) reuse of equipment placed on the EU market prior to July 1, 2006; and (c) spare parts for the repair of equipment placed on the EU market prior to July 1, 2006.

The State of California also has adopted restrictions on the use of certain materials in electronic products that are intended to harmonize with the RoHS Directive. Those restrictions went into effect in 2007. Other U.S. states are considering similar legislation or in the process of implementing enacted legislation. Similarly, China has promulgated environmental regulations covering the same substances as the RoHS Directive. China's regulations became effective on March 1, 2007 and imposed various marking and substance content disclosures (above defined thresholds) of electronic products imported into China. We have implemented a program to comply with these requirements. China has not yet defined the list of specific products for which the substance content will be restricted or the effective date of any imposed restrictions. It is unclear whether China's use restrictions will be consistent with the use restrictions set forth in the RoHS Directive. Other countries outside of the EU and China are in various stages of establishing RoHS requirements and may adopt RoHS-type regulations in the future.

In addition, the State of California adopted restrictions on the energy efficiency of external alternating current power supplies used with many of the products we manufacture and sell. In 2007, we spent \$0.2 million for our product and system re-certification to US requirements due to migration to newer, more efficient power supplies. Additional certification costs may be incurred in 2008 and beyond as similar requirements are adopted in other countries in which we sell or intend to sell.

We have redesigned some of our current products to bring them into compliance with the RoHS Directive and similar regulations in other jurisdictions. In other cases, we are replacing non-compliant products with new products that comply with these regulations. During 2007, we spent \$1.2 million, primarily related to redesigning products, to comply with these regulations. We expect to incur additional costs in the future for compliance with the RoHS Directive and similar regulations in other jurisdictions. The amount and timing of such expenditures are uncertain due to uncertainties about the effective date and final content of RoHS-type regulations in various jurisdictions and the possibility that RoHS-type regulations in one jurisdiction will not be consistent with RoHS-type regulations in other jurisdictions.

Radio emissions are the subject of governmental regulation in all countries in which we currently conduct or expect to conduct business. In North America, both the Canadian and U.S. governments publish radio emission regulations and changes thereto after public hearings. In other countries, regulatory changes can be introduced with little or no grace period for implementation. Furthermore, there is little consistency among the regulations of various countries. Future regulatory changes in North America, China and other jurisdictions are possible. These conditions introduce uncertainty into our product-planning process and could have an adverse effect on our ability to sell our wireless products in a given country or adversely affect our cost of supplying wireless products in a given country.

Raw Materials

We use a variety of raw materials in the manufacture of our products and we obtain such raw materials from a variety of suppliers. In general, the raw materials we use are available from numerous alternative sources. As is customary for our industry, we at various times enter into certain single-source component part supply agreements. We believe these agreements will be renewed in the ordinary course of business.

ITEM 1A.

RISK FACTORS

You are encouraged to review the discussion of Forward Looking Statements and Risk Factors appearing in this report at Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.”

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 or operating results. The risks described in this report are not the only risks facing us. 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 or operating results.

Macroeconomic conditions beyond our control could lead to decreases in demand for our products or deterioration in the quality of our accounts receivable. Domestic and international political and economic conditions are uncertain due to a variety of factors, including

global conflict;
the risk of terrorism and war in a given country or region;
public health issues;
economic downturns;
volatility in stock and credit markets; and
rising energy costs.

A deterioration of political or economic conditions in a given country or region could affect potential customers in a way that reduces demand for our products and disrupts our manufacturing and sales plans. In addition, our sales are typically made on unsecured credit terms that are generally consistent with the prevailing business practices in the country in which the customer is located. A deterioration of political or economic conditions in a given country or region could reduce or eliminate our ability to collect on accounts receivable in that country or region. In any of these events, our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Business combinations, private equity transactions and similar events are altering the structure of the AIDC industry and could intensify competition. Large, well-financed companies and private equity groups have been acquiring companies in the automatic identification and data capture (“AIDC”) industry. As examples, Motorola acquired Symbol Technologies, Inc.; a private equity group led by Francisco Partners acquired Metrologic Instruments; Honeywell acquired Hand Held Products, Inc.; and Zebra Technologies acquired WhereNet, Navis Holdings LLC and Proveo AG. These acquisitions and other similar events have altered the structure of the AIDC industry and may spawn more transactions and additional structural changes. These events could intensify competition within the AIDC industry by expanding the presence of companies that have greater business and financial resources than the competitors that they acquired and by increasing the market share of some companies in our industry. Such increased competition could have material adverse impacts to our revenues, revenue growth and results of operations. There is no assurance that any of the strategies we employ to react to the structural changes and related increased competition in our industry will be successful.

Some of our competitors are substantially larger or more profitable than we are, which may give them a competitive advantage. We operate in a highly competitive industry. Due to acquisitions and the consolidation of the AIDC industry, competition is likely to intensify. Some of our competitors have substantially more revenue or profit than we do. The scale advantage of these companies may allow them to invest more in research and development (“R&D”), sales and marketing, and customer support than we can. The scale advantage may also allow them to acquire or make complementary products that alone or in combination with other AIDC products could afford them a competitive advantage. These advantages may enable our larger competitors to weather market downturns longer or adapt more quickly to emerging technology developments, market trends or price declines than we can. Those

competitors may also be able to precipitate such market changes by introducing new technologies, reducing their prices or otherwise changing their activities. There is no assurance that our strategies to counteract our competitors' advantages will successfully offset all or a portion of this scale imbalance. If we are unable to offset all or a significant portion of this imbalance, our earnings may be materially and adversely affected.

ITEM 1A.

RISK FACTORS (Continued)

We face risks as a global company that could adversely affect our revenues, gross profit margins and results of operations. Due to the global nature of our business, we face risks that companies operating in a single country or region do not have. U.S. and foreign government restrictions on the export or import of technology could prevent us from selling some or all of our products in one or more countries. Our sales could also be materially and adversely affected by burdensome laws, regulations, security requirements, tariffs, quotas, taxes, trade barriers or capital flow restrictions imposed by the U.S. or foreign governments. In addition, political and economic instability in a particular country or region could reduce demand for our products or impair or eliminate our ability to sell or deliver those products to customers in those countries or put our assets at risk. Any of the foregoing factors could adversely affect our ability continue or expand sales of our products in any market, and disruptions of our sales could materially and adversely impact our revenues, revenue growth, gross profit margins and results of operations.

A significant percentage of our products and components for those products are designed, manufactured, produced, delivered, serviced or supported in countries outside of the U.S. From time to time, we contract with companies outside of the U.S. to perform one or more of these activities, or portions of these activities. For operational, legal or other reasons, we may have to change the mix of domestic and international operations or move outsourced activities from one overseas vendor to another. In addition, U.S. or foreign government actions or economic or political instability and potentially weaker foreign intellectual property protections may disrupt or require changes in our international operations or international outsourcing arrangements. The process of implementing such changes and dealing with such disruptions is complex and can be expensive. There is no assurance that we will be able to accomplish these tasks in an efficient or cost-effective manner, if at all. If we encounter difficulties in making such transitions, our revenues, gross profit margins and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our business may be adversely affected if we do not continue to improve our business processes and systems and attract and retain skilled managers and employees. In order to increase sales and profits, we must continue to expand our operations into new product and geographic markets and deepen our penetration of the markets we currently serve, and do so in efficient and cost effective ways. To achieve our objectives, we need to continue to improve our business processes and our financial, information technology and enterprise resource planning systems. From time-to-time we may have to restructure our business to react to changing technology, products and markets. Successful completion of these projects will require skillful managers and a skilled workforce. Competition for skilled employees is high in our industry, and we must remain competitive in terms of compensation and other employee benefits to retain key employees. If we are unsuccessful in hiring and retaining skilled managers and employees we will be unable to maintain and expand our business.

Our use of third-party suppliers and distributors could have a material adverse effect on our business. We use third party suppliers to produce some of our products or to provide components of our products. We may be impacted by the quality control of these third party suppliers or by their ability to meet our delivery deadlines. Products or components may be available only from a single source or limited sources, and we may be unable to find alternative sources of supply on a timely basis. In addition to offering our products directly, we also offer our products through third party distributors and may be impacted by changes affecting these distributors, including their ability to bring our products to market at the right times and in the right locations. A disruption in third party suppliers or third party distribution channels could have a material adverse effect on our operations and results.

Our industry is characterized by rapid technological change, and our success depends upon the timely introduction of new products and our ability to mitigate the risk of product obsolescence. Customer requirements for AIDC products are rapidly evolving and technological changes in our industry occur rapidly. To keep up with new customer requirements and distinguish Intermec from our competitors, we must frequently introduce new products and enhancements of existing products through potentially significant investments in R&D. We may not have

adequate resources to invest in R&D that will keep pace with technological changes in our industry, and any such investments may not result in competitive products. Furthermore, we may be unable to timely launch new products before our competition launches comparable products. Any of these factors could cause our business to suffer.

Rapid technological change, whether through our or our competitors' introduction of new products or technologies, could also render our products obsolete and result in substantial excess inventories. In such event, we might have to sell all or a portion of the excess or obsolete inventory at a substantial discount to the planned resale price or the cost of making or acquiring that inventory and write off the difference. If our response to technological changes and our ability to introduce new products and product enhancements is not effective, and we do not mitigate the risk of product obsolescence, our financial results could be materially and adversely affected.

ITEM 1A.

RISK FACTORS (Continued)

Growth of and changes in our revenues and profits depend on our customer mix and sales mix. Fluctuations in our customer mix or our sales mix could result in volatility in our revenues, gross margins and profits. Sales to large enterprises tend to have lower product prices and gross margins than sales to medium and small businesses. The gross margins of the products and services we sell vary. Therefore, growth in our revenues and profits will depend on a favorable mix of customers for our products and services and on a favorable mix of the products and services we sell. If we fail to execute a sales strategy that will result in a favorable customer mix or a favorable sales mix of product and services, our gross margins and profitability may decline, even though our revenues may increase. Furthermore, changes in our customer mix or our sales mix of product and services from quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year may cause our revenues, gross margins and profit margins to be volatile and difficult to predict.

Growth in our revenues and profits depends, in part, on development of the RFID market. There is uncertainty about the volume and the timing of demand for RFID products in the vertical markets and applications that we target. Potential RFID customers typically use pilot programs, qualification processes and certification processes to determine whether to acquire an RFID system and which vendor's products and systems to buy. We cannot predict how fast the RFID market will grow or how large it will become. If it grows into a significant market, we may be unable to penetrate that market successfully. Failure of the RFID market to grow significantly or our failure to penetrate that market successfully could adversely affect our revenue growth and profitability.

Our failure to enhance and further develop our patent portfolio or to successfully protect our intellectual property rights and defend against infringement claims could adversely affect the growth of our business and our results of operations. One element of our strategy to compete in our industry is to expand our AIDC patent portfolio to differentiate our products from those of our competitors and to generate royalty income. The development and maintenance of a patent portfolio are complex and costly activities with uncertain outcomes. Our ability to obtain patent protection domestically or internationally for our inventions can be adversely affected by changes in patent laws, treaties, and regulations and by judicial and administrative interpretations of those laws treaties and regulations. There is no assurance that we will be able to obtain valuable AIDC patents in the jurisdictions where we and our competitors operate or that we will be able to use or license those patents to differentiate our products in the marketplace or to generate meaningful royalty revenue.

To protect our patent portfolio, we may be required to initiate patent infringement lawsuits. Patent lawsuits are complex proceedings and the results are very difficult to predict. There is no assurance that we will prevail in all or any of these cases. Adverse results in such patent lawsuits could give competitors the legal right to compete with us and with our licensees using technology that is similar to or the same as ours. Adverse outcomes in patent lawsuits could also reduce our royalty revenues. In some periods, patent litigation recoveries and expenses could result in large fluctuations from prior periods, increasing the volatility of our financial results and possibly impacting our earnings per share.

Since our business strategy includes global expansion, we are operating in developing countries (e.g., China) where the institutional structures for creating and enforcing intellectual property rights are very new and where government agencies, courts and market participants have little experience with intellectual property rights. There is no assurance that we will be able to protect our technology in such countries because we may not be able to obtain or enforce patents or other intellectual property rights in those jurisdictions and alternative methods of protecting our technology may not be effective. Our inability to prevent competitors in these developing markets from misappropriating our technology could materially and adversely affect our sales, revenues and results of operations.

Our competitors, potential competitors and companies that purchase and enforce patents may have patents covering AIDC products and services similar to those we market and sell. These firms may try to use their patents to prevent us from selling some of our AIDC products, to collect royalties from us with respect to sales of products they claim are covered by their patents, or to deter us from enforcing our patents against them. As part of this effort, the patent-holders may initiate patent infringement lawsuits against us or our customers. These lawsuits are complex proceedings with uncertain outcomes. There is no assurance that we or our customers will prevail in any patent lawsuits initiated by third party patent-holders. If the results of such litigation are adverse to us or our customers, we could be enjoined from practicing an invention covered by the patent in question. We could also be required to pay damages for past infringement, which might have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. If an injunction is issued, we may not be able to sell a particular product or product line, which could materially and adversely impact our sales, revenues and results of operations. If third party patent-holders are willing to license or sell their patents to us, or if we must redesign the affected products, the associated costs could have a material and adverse effect on our sales, revenues or results of operations.

ITEM 1A.

RISK FACTORS (Continued)

Fluctuations in currency exchange rates may adversely impact our cash flows and earnings. Due to our global operations, our cash flow and earnings are exposed to currency exchange rate fluctuations. Exchange rate fluctuations may also affect the cost of goods and services that we purchase. When appropriate, we may attempt to limit our exposure to exchange rate changes by entering into short-term currency exchange contracts. There is no assurance that we will hedge or will be able to hedge such foreign currency exchange risk or that our hedges will be successful.

Our currency exchange gains or losses (net of hedges) may materially and adversely impact our cash flows and earnings. Additionally, adverse movements in currency exchange rates could result in increases in our cost of goods sold or reduction in growth in international orders, materially impacting our cash flows and earnings.

Global regulation and regulatory compliance, including environmental, technological and standards setting regulations, may limit our sales or increase our costs, which could adversely impact our revenues and results of operations. We are subject to domestic and international technical and environmental standards and regulations that govern or influence the design, components or operation of our products. Such standards and regulations may also require us to pay for specified collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of past and future covered products. Our ability to sell AIDC products in a given country and the gross margins on products sold in a given country could be affected by such regulations. We are also subject to self-imposed standards setting activities sponsored by organizations such as ISO, AIM, IEEE and EPCglobal that provide our customers with the ability to seamlessly use our products with products from other AIDC vendors, which our customers demand. Changes in standards and regulations may be introduced at any time and with little or no time to bring products into compliance with the revised technical standard or regulation. Standards and regulations may:

- prevent us from selling one or more of our products in a particular country;
- increase our cost of supplying our products by requiring us to redesign existing products or to use more expensive designs or components;
- require us to obtain services or create infrastructure in a particular country to address collection, recycling and similar obligations; or
- require us to license our patents on a royalty free basis and prevent us from seeking damages and injunctive relief for patent infringements.

In these cases, we may experience unexpected disruptions in our ability to supply customers with our products or may have to incur unexpected costs to bring our products into compliance. Due to these uncertainties and compliance burdens, our customers may postpone or cancel purchases of our products. As a result, global regulation and compliance could have an adverse effect on our revenues, gross profit margins and results of operations and increase the volatility of our financial results.

Seasonal variations in demand could increase the volatility of our financial results. Our revenues are affected by the seasonality of technology purchases and the timing of the introduction of new products and enhancements to existing products. Our quarterly results reflect seasonality in the sale of our products and services, as our revenues are historically highest in the fourth fiscal quarter and the lowest in the first fiscal quarter. Revenues may also decline in quarters when our customers are anticipating new product introductions or significant product enhancements, but may increase significantly in quarters when we announce those product introductions or enhancements. These fluctuations in demand may also impact our ability to manufacture and distribute products in an efficient manner. Any of these factors could increase the volatility of our revenues, gross margins and results of operations from one period to another.

ITEM 1A.

RISK FACTORS (Continued)

Our effective tax rate is impacted by a number of factors that could have a material impact on our financial results and could increase the volatility of those results. Due to the global nature of our business, we are subject to national and local taxation in many different countries and we file a significant number of tax returns that are subject to audit by the tax authorities in those countries. Tax audits are often complex and may require several years to resolve. There is no assurance that all or any of these tax audits will be resolved in our favor. Our financial results may include favorable or unfavorable adjustments to our estimated tax liabilities in the periods when the tax assessments are made or resolved or when statutes of limitations on the tax assessments expire. The outcome of these tax assessments could have a material positive or negative impact on our earnings and increase the volatility of our earnings relative to prior periods.

ITEM 1B.

UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 2.

PROPERTIES

Our executive offices are located at 6001 36th Avenue West, Everett, Washington. Our continuing operations have an aggregate floor area of approximately 762,724 square feet, of which 578,410 square feet, or 76%, are located in the United States, and 184,314 square feet, or 24%, are located outside the United States, primarily in the Netherlands, France, Spain, Germany and Canada.

Approximately 43,260 square feet, or 6%, of our principal plant, office and commercial floor area, is owned by us, and the balance is held under lease.

The U.S. plants and offices associated with our continuing operations are located in the following states (in square feet):

Washington	346,728
Ohio	97,483
Iowa	92,927
North Carolina	41,272
Total	578,410

The above-mentioned facilities are in satisfactory condition and suitable for the particular purposes for which they were acquired, constructed or leased and are adequate for present operations.

The foregoing information excludes the following properties:

Plants or offices that, when added to all other of our plants and offices in the same city, have a total floor area of less than 10,000 square feet.

Facilities held under lease that we are subleasing to third parties, comprising 25,532 square feet in New Mexico and 43,474 square feet in California.

Properties previously used in divested IAS businesses:

Various properties we own, totaling approximately 1.3 million square feet, located in Ohio that are idle as of December 31, 2007. These properties are classified as other assets on our consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2007.

Approximately 312,000 square feet, located in Michigan, held under lease.

Properties we own that are not used in operations are classified as other assets, having an aggregate floor area of approximately 746,473 square feet, of which 495,662 square feet, or 66% are located in Pennsylvania and 250,811 square feet, or 34% are located in Illinois.

ITEM 3.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We currently, and from time to time, are involved in claims, lawsuits and other proceedings, including, but not limited to, intellectual property, commercial, and employment matters, which arise in the ordinary course of business. We do not expect the ultimate resolution of currently pending matters to be material in relation to our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders, through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise, during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

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PART II

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

The high and low sales prices of our common stock, by quarter, in the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2007		2006	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 25.81	\$ 20.50	\$ 38.81	\$ 29.71
Second Quarter	26.40	20.90	30.40	21.45
Third Quarter	30.16	23.32	30.74	20.50
Fourth Quarter	27.48	20.12	26.43	21.00

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol IN. As of February 21, 2008, there were approximately 11,400 holders of record and 28,300 beneficial owners of our common stock. No cash dividends were paid during 2007 or 2006.

Common stock repurchases in the fourth quarter of 2007 were as follows:

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares (or Approximate Dollar Value) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 to October 28, 2007	-	\$ -	-	\$ -
October 29 to November 25, 2007	-	-	-	-
November 26 to December 31, 2007	5,786	21.78	-	-
Total	5,786	\$ 21.78	-	\$ -

The purchased shares indicated in the above table were surrendered to us to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting of restricted stock by employees in our foreign operations.

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

STOCK PERFORMANCE GRAPH

Set forth below is a line graph comparing the percentage change in the cumulative total shareholder return on our common stock for the five-year period ended December 31, 2007, with the cumulative total return for the same period of the Standard & Poor's Midcap 400 Index and the Standard & Poor's 1500 Electronic Equipment and Instruments index. The graph assumes an investment of \$100 at the beginning of the period in our common stock, in the S&P Midcap 400 Index and in the companies included in the Standard & Poor's 1500 Electronic Equipment and Instruments index. Total shareholder return was calculated on the basis that in each case all dividends were reinvested. The stock price performance shown in the graph is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

Company / Index	Total Return To Shareholders (Includes reinvestment of dividends)				
	ANNUAL RETURN PERCENTAGE				
	Years Ended December 31,				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
INTERMEC INC	282.50	10.20	33.65	(28.20)	(16.32)
S&P MIDCAP 400 INDEX	35.62	16.48	12.55	10.32	7.98
S&P 1500 ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT & INSTRUMENTS	61.83	(2.85)	13.57	7.43	8.08

Company / Index	INDEXED RETURNS					
	Years Ending December 31,					
	Base Period 2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
INTERMEC INC	100	382.50	421.50	563.33	404.50	338.50
S&P MIDCAP 400 INDEX	100	135.62	157.97	177.81	196.16	211.81
S&P 1500 ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT & INSTRUMENTS	100	161.83	157.22	178.56	191.83	207.33

ITEM 6.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Intermec, Inc.
(Millions of dollars, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Operating results: (a)					
Revenues	\$ 849.2	\$ 850.0	\$ 875.5	\$ 791.7	\$ 687.9
Earnings from continuing operations					
(b)	\$ 24.4	\$ 35.0	\$ 40.7	\$ 52.2	\$ 15.1
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations)))))
	(1.3)	(3.0)	21.1	(101.3)	(34.4)
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 23.1	\$ 32.0	\$ 61.8	\$ (49.1)	\$ (19.3)
Basis earnings (loss) per share					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.26
Discontinued operations	(0.02)	(0.05)	0.34	(1.67)	(0.59)
Net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.51	\$ 1.00	\$ (0.81)	\$ (0.33)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.25
Discontinued operations	(0.02)	(0.05)	0.34	(1.63)	(0.57)
Net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.98	\$ (0.79)	\$ (0.32)
Shares used for basis earnings (loss) per share					
	60,359	62,535	61,785	60,502	58,828
Shares used for diluted earnings (loss) per share					
	61,163	63,830	63,350	62,154	60,234
Financial position (at end of year):					
Total assets	\$ 900.6	\$ 810.3	\$ 902.7	\$ 1,072.7	\$ 1,090.8
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 100.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 108.5	\$ -
Long-term debt	\$ -	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 208.5
Working capital	\$ 323.5	\$ 350.2	\$ 440.4	\$ 399.2	\$ 440.4
Current ratio	2.0	2.98	3.0	1.9	2.4
Total debt as a percentage of total capitalization	17%	19%	17%	34%	33%

(a) All periods reflect the classification of IAS as discontinued operations.

(b) Includes pre-tax gains on intellectual property settlements of \$16.5 million, \$15.6 million, and \$12.5 million, in 2006, 2004, and 2003, respectively.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto that appear in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Overview

Intermec, Inc. (“Intermec”, “us”, “we”, “our”), formerly UNOVA, Inc., designs, develops, manufactures, integrates, sells, resells and services wired and wireless automated identification and data collection (“AIDC”) products and systems including radio frequency identification (“RFID”) products and systems, mobile computing products and systems, wired and wireless bar code printers and label media. Our products and services are used by customers within and outside of the United States to improve the productivity, quality and responsiveness of their business operations, including supply chain management, enterprise resource planning and field sales and service. Customers for our products and services operate in market segments that include manufacturing, warehousing, direct store delivery, retail, consumer packaged goods, field service, government, and transportation and logistics.

Our strategy consists of: market focus, differentiated new products, channel fulfillment, global expansion and supply chain transformation.

Our strategy is focused on customers in certain vertical markets, including: industrial goods, transportation and logistics, consumer goods and retail.

Our strategy is also focused on certain application markets, including: warehouse operations, enterprise asset management, in-transit visibility and direct store delivery.

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

Results of Operations

The following discussion compares our historical results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005. The results of operations and percentage of revenues were as follows (millions of dollars):

	2007		Year Ended December 31, 2006		2005	
	Amounts	Percent of Revenues	Amounts	Percent of Revenues	Amounts	Percent of Revenues
Revenues	\$ 849.2		\$ 850.0		\$ 875.5	
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of revenues	522.4	61.5%	517.9	60.9%	512.6	58.5%
Research and development	65.6	7.7%	72.4	8.5%	66.5	7.6%
Selling, general and administrative	223.8	26.4%	227.8	26.8%	237.8	27.2%
Gains on intellectual property settlements	-	-%	(16.5)	(1.9)%	-	-
Restructuring charge	-	-%	11.6	1.4%	-	-
Total costs and expenses	811.8	95.6%	813.2	95.7%	816.9	93.3%
Operating profit from continuing operations	37.4	4.4%	36.8	4.3%	58.6	6.7%
Interest, net	1.8	0.2%	6.5	0.8%	(4.0)	(0.5)%
Gain on sale of investments	-	-%	2.3	0.3%	-	-
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	39.2	4.6%	45.6	5.4%	54.6	6.2%
Provision for income taxes	14.8	1.8%	10.6	1.2%	13.9	1.6%
Earnings from continuing operations, net of tax	24.4	2.9%	35.0	4.1%	40.7	4.6%
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(1.3)	(0.2)%	(3.0)	(0.4)%	21.1	2.4%
Net earnings	\$ 23.1	2.7%	\$ 32.0	3.8%	\$ 61.8	7.1%

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

Revenues

Revenues by category and as a percentage of total revenues from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, as well as the year-over-year product and service revenue growth were as follows (millions of dollars):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007		2006		2005	
	Amount	Percent of Revenues	Amount	Percent of Revenues	Amount	Percent of Revenues
Revenues by category:						
Systems and solutions	\$ 485.6	57.2%	\$ 477.2	56.1%	\$ 497.8	56.9%
Printer and media	206.4	24.3%	215.2	25.3%	223.2	25.5%
Total product	692.0	81.5%	692.4	81.5%	721.0	82.4%
Service	157.2	18.5%	157.6	18.5%	154.5	17.6%
Total revenues	\$ 849.2	100.0%	\$ 850.0	100.0%	\$ 875.5	100.0%

Product and service revenue growth:	2007 v. 2006		2006 v. 2005	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Systems and solutions	\$ 8.4	1.8%	\$ (20.6)	(4.1)%
Printer and media	(8.8)	(4.1)%	(8.0)	(3.6)%
Total product	(0.4)	(0.1)%	(28.6)	(4.0)%
Service	(0.4)	(0.3)%	3.1	2.0%
Total revenues	\$ (0.8)	(0.1)%	\$ (25.5)	(2.9)%

Revenues by geographic region and as a percentage of related revenues from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, as well as the year-over-year geographic region revenue growth were as follows (millions of dollars):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007		2006		2005	
	Amount	Percent of Revenues	Amount	Percent of Revenues	Amount	Percent of Revenues
Revenues by geographic region:						
North America	\$ 423.1	49.8%	\$ 494.4	58.2%	\$ 513.6	58.7%
Europe, Middle East and Africa	290.4	34.2%	241.1	28.4%	260.4	29.7%
All others	135.7	16.0%	114.5	13.4%	101.5	11.6%
Total revenues	\$ 849.2	100.0%	\$ 850.0	100.0%	\$ 875.5	100.0%

Geographic region revenue growth:	2007 v. 2006		2006 v. 2005	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
North America	\$ (71.3)	(14.4)%	\$ (19.2)	(3.7)%
Europe, Middle East and Africa	49.3	20.4%	(19.3)	(7.4)%
All others	21.2	18.5%	13.0	12.8%

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Total revenues	\$	(0.8)	(0.1)%	\$	(25.5)	(2.9)%
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ITEM MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF
7. OPERATIONS (Continued)

Product revenues in 2007 were flat compared to 2006. The growth in our system and solutions revenues of \$8.4 million, or 1.8%, compared to 2006, was offset by an \$8.8 million, or 4.1%, decline in our printer and media revenue for the comparable periods. The growth in systems and solutions resulted from 2007 growth rates of 31.2% and 14.7% in Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA) and the Rest of the World ("ROW"), respectively, partially offset by a 16.2% decrease in North America. The higher systems and solutions revenue in EMEA during 2007 was primarily attributable to strong market acceptance of new product introductions and a refreshed product line to be in compliance with the European Union's Reduction of Hazardous Substances ("RoHS") directive. The growth in EMEA revenue also includes approximately \$12.0 million, or 9.0%, from favorable changes in currency exchange rates in 2007 compared to 2006. The lower systems and solutions revenue in North America during 2007 compared to 2006 reflects declining revenues in the first half of 2007, as a result of lower enterprise sales and delays in customer purchases during our transition to newly introduced products, partially offset by 20% growth in the fourth quarter of 2007 compared to the corresponding 2006 period.

Product revenues in 2006 decreased \$28.6 million, or 4.0%, compared to 2005. The decline in product revenue was primarily attributable to a 5.4% decrease in systems and solutions products. Our analysis of the causal factors for the decline in product revenue suggests that the most significant factor was the announcement and availability of several new products in the third quarter of 2006. In the second half of the year, we introduced three new major products. In light of this announcement, it is our belief that certain customers delayed orders awaiting the availability of the new products. The second factor negatively impacting product revenue was the RoHS ("Restriction of Hazardous Substances") Directive, which became effective July 1, 2006, within the European Union ("EU"). The third factor that contributed to the product revenue decline is the increase in competitive programs and pricing.

Service revenues of \$157.2 million for 2007 are essentially flat with 2006. We experienced higher service revenue in EMEA and Latin America during 2007, primarily from the regional growth in product revenues, which was offset by a decrease in US Government professional services and declines in time-and-material repairs.

Service revenues in 2006 increased \$3.1 million, or 2%, compared to 2005. The increase in service revenue was primarily due to an increase in revenue from the U.S. government contracts of \$1.0 million. Also, service revenues in Canada and Mexico increased approximately \$1.0 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

Geographically, for the year ended December 31, 2007, product and service revenue decreased in North America by 14.4%, while EMEA and ROW increased 20.4 % and 18.5%, respectively. The growth in EMEA revenue is primarily attributable to strong market acceptance of new products and \$21.5 million, or 9.0%, from favorable changes in currency exchange rates in 2007 compared to 2006. The revenue growth in ROW is primarily attributable to several large enterprise sales in Latin American and approximately \$3.6 million, or 3.1%, due to favorable changes in currency exchange rates.

Geographically, for the year ended December 31, 2006, product and service revenue decreased in North America by 3.7% and in EMEA by 7.4%, offset partially by a 12.8% increase in the ROW. The decrease in EMEA revenues compared to 2005 is primarily attributable to the RoHS Directive.

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

Gross Profit

Gross profit and gross margin by revenue category for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, were as follows (millions of dollars):

	2007		Year Ended December 31, 2006		2005	
	Gross Profit	Gross Margin	Gross Profit	Gross Margin	Gross Profit	Gross Margin
Product	\$ 259.9	37.6%	\$ 262.7	37.9%	\$ 300.3	41.7%
Service	67.0	42.6%	69.3	44.0%	62.6	40.5%
Total gross profit and gross margin	\$ 326.9	38.5%	\$ 332.0	39.1%	\$ 362.9	41.4%

Total gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2007, decreased \$5.1 million, or 1.6%, compared to the prior year. Product gross profit decreased by \$2.8 million in 2007 compared to 2006, as a result of the 30 basis point reduction in related gross margin. Service gross profit decreased by \$2.3 million, or 3.3%, in 2007 compared to 2006 due to the 140 basis point reduction in gross margin. The decrease in gross margin percentage is due to the regional mix change, as lower service revenues in North America were offset by increases in lower margin service revenues in Latin America.

Total gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2006, decreased \$30.9 million, or 8.5%, compared to the prior year end. Product gross profit decreased by \$37.6 million, or 12.5%, in 2006 compared to 2005, due primarily to the 2.3% decrease in gross margin percentage. The decrease in gross margins is primarily due to lower average selling prices, with lower absorption on lower volumes.

The increase in service gross margin percentage for 2006 of 3.5% compared to 2005 is primarily due to lower operating expenses and improved margins in Latin America due to a higher mix of professional service sales.

Research and Development Expense (In millions)

	2007 Amount		Year Ended December 31, 2006 Amount		2005 Amount	
		Change from Prior Year		Change from Prior Year		
Research and development expense	\$ 65.6	\$ (6.8)	\$ 72.4	\$ 5.9	\$ 66.5	

Research and development expense decreased \$6.8 million in 2007 compared to 2006. The decrease primarily reflects the elimination of \$7.7 million of incremental expense incurred during 2006 to redesign our current products and bring them into compliance with the European Parliament and Council Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restrictions of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (the "RoHS Directive").

Research and development expense increased \$5.9 million in 2006 compared to 2005, primarily as a result of the \$7.7 million of expense related to the RoHS Directive.

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

Selling, General and Administrative Expense (In millions)

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007 Amount	Change from Prior Year	2006 Amount	Change from Prior Year	2005 Amount	
Selling, general and administrative expense	\$ 223.8	\$ (4.1)	\$ 227.9	\$ (9.9)	\$ 237.8	

The decrease in SG&A of \$4.1 million in 2007 compared to 2006 primarily reflects a \$4.5 million reduction in our US pension and post-retirement expense as a result of the changes to our US plans in 2006.

The decrease in SG&A of \$9.9 million in 2006 compared to 2005 primarily reflects the decrease in legal expense of \$7.2 million and a \$2.1 million curtailment gain from the changes to our US pension and post-retirement plans.

Gains on Intellectual Property Settlements

In March 2006, we settled an intellectual property ("IP") lawsuit relating to our battery power-management patents. IP settlements relating to the battery power-management patents have been reached to date with companies that, in the aggregate, represent over ninety percent of U.S. laptop sales. We are involved in various other patent infringement lawsuits that may result in future revenue or gains and operating profit. Management cannot predict the outcome, timing or amount of future settlements or judgments in IP lawsuits. There were no IP settlements for the years ended December 31, 2007 or 2005. Net pretax gains from IP settlements included in operating profits were \$16.5 million in 2006.

Restructuring Costs

In March 2006, we announced our plan to close our design centers in Goteborg and Lund, Sweden. The activities previously assigned to the design centers in Sweden have been reassigned to other parts of our business or moved to third-party vendors to improve efficiencies and benefit from reduced costs. In addition to the anticipated cost savings, this realignment of resources is expected to increase new product development capacity. This restructuring, which was substantially completed by the end of 2006, resulted in charges for severance of \$3.1 million for the elimination of 65 positions in Sweden. The restructuring costs also included facility closure costs of \$1.3 million, and other related costs of \$0.3 million.

On November 15, 2006, we committed to a business restructuring plan intended to reduce costs, streamline operations and improve productivity. The restructuring included headcount reductions and consolidation of certain facilities on a regional and/or global basis. The restructuring was substantially completed by the end of 2006. During the fourth quarter of 2006, we recorded charges for severance of \$6.8 million for the termination of 205 employees and \$0.1 of other exit costs in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." As of December 31, 2006, 86 employees had been terminated and \$1.6 million in severance costs had been paid. The total restructuring costs of \$8.0 million include employee termination expense of \$7.3 million, facility closure costs of \$0.6 million and other exit costs of \$0.1 million.

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

Interest, Net (In millions)

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007 Amount	Change from Prior Year	2006 Amount	Change from Prior Year	2005 Amount	
Interest, net	\$ 1.8	\$ (4.7)	\$ 6.5	\$ 10.5	\$ (4.0)	

Net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2007, was \$1.8 million, compared to net interest income of \$6.5 million in the prior year. The decrease in net interest income reflects decreased interest rates and average invested cash in 2007 when compared to 2006.

Net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2006, was \$6.5 million, compared to net interest expense of \$4.0 million in the prior year. The improvement in net interest income reflects the reduction in outstanding debt balance, as well as higher investment returns. During 2005, we retired bonds totaling \$108.5 million.

Provision for Income Taxes (In millions)

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007 Amount	Change from Prior Year	2006 Amount	Change from Prior Year	2005 Amount	
Provision for income taxes	\$ 14.8	\$ 4.2	\$ 10.6	\$ (3.3)	\$ 13.9	

The provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2007, reflects an effective tax rate for continuing operations of 37.9%, compared to a U.S. statutory provision rate of 35.0%. The effective tax rate exceeded the statutory tax rate primarily due to state taxes and non deductible incentive stock based compensation, which was partially offset by research tax credit benefits.

The provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2006, reflects an effective tax rate for continuing operations of 23.2%, compared to a U.S. statutory provision rate of 35.0%. The reduction in the effective tax rate is primarily due to settlement of foreign tax audits.

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

The provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2005, reflects an effective tax rate for continuing operations of 25.5%, compared to a U.S. statutory provision rate of 35.0%. The reduction in the effective tax rate is primarily due to reductions in U.S. and foreign tax contingency accruals. The reduction in the U.S. tax contingency accrual relates to Credit for Increasing Research Activities, resulting from the resolution of a U.S. tax audit of a former parent for the same issue. The reduction from the resolution of foreign tax contingency accrual relates to the favorable resolution of a German tax audit.

Gain (Loss) from Discontinued Operations

During 2005, we divested of our IAS businesses, comprised of Cincinnati Lamb and Landis Grinding Systems. The following table sets forth the components of earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax, for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 (thousands of dollars):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Product and service revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 223,460
Loss from discontinued operations before tax	(1,995)	(3,747)	(7,095)
Benefit for income taxes	712	748	28,242
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations net of tax	\$ (1,283)	\$ (2,999)	\$ 21,147

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

Currency Transactions

We are subject to the effects of currency fluctuations due to the global nature of our operations. Currency exposures are hedged as part of our global risk management program, which is designed to minimize short-term exposure to currency fluctuations. Movements in exchange rates, net of hedging activities, resulted in net currency transaction gains (losses) of \$(1.5) million, \$(1.3) million, \$0.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

For fiscal year 2007, our continuing operations derived approximately 51.6% of revenues from non-U.S. customers. At December 31, 2007, long-lived assets attributable to countries outside of the U.S. comprised 15.9% of total long-lived assets. The largest components of these assets are attributable to European nations, primarily the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2007, cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments totaled \$265.5 million, an increase of \$81.0 million compared to the December 31, 2006 balance of \$184.5 million. Due to the nature of these instruments, we consider it reasonable to expect that their fair market values will not be significantly impacted by a change in interest rates, and that they can be liquidated for cash upon demand.

In 2007, cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations was primarily due to customer receipts of \$864.5 million, which was offset by payments to vendors and employees of \$804.1 million. In 2006, cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations was primarily due to net earnings from continuing operations of \$35.0 million and a \$28.3 million decrease in accounts receivable, offset partially by an increase in inventory of \$35.5 million. Included in earnings from continuing operations is \$16.5 million of net proceeds before tax from an IP settlement. In 2005, cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations of \$62.4 million was primarily due to operating profit of \$40.6 million and cash proceeds recorded as deferred revenue from our 2005 Rapid Start intellectual licensing program of approximately \$21.4 million.

In 2007, investing activities of continuing operations used \$17.4 million of cash primarily due to capital expenditures of \$15.8 million. In 2006, investing activities of continuing operations primarily included capital expenditures of \$22.4 million and net investment purchases of \$26.6 million, reflecting a net use of \$49.0 million in cash. Investing activities of continuing operations in 2005 provided \$51.6 million of net cash primarily due to the release of \$50.0 million of unrestricted cash and \$11.0 million in proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, which was principally offset by capital expenditures of \$10.1 million.

Capital expenditures were \$15.8 million, \$22.4 million and \$10.1 million for 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment were \$0.7 million and \$11.0 million in 2007 and 2005, respectively. There were no proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment for 2006.

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

Financing activities of continuing operations in 2007 provided \$12.8 million primarily due to \$8.4 million in proceeds from stock option exercises and \$2.1 million in excess tax benefits from stock based payment arrangements. Financing activities of continuing operations in 2006, included \$100.0 million of common stock repurchased, offset by \$8.1 million in proceeds from stock option exercises and \$4.7 million in excess tax benefits from stock based payment arrangements, with a net use of \$84.4 million in cash. Financing activities of continuing operations in 2005 included \$18.0 million in proceeds from stock option exercises and the repayment of long-term debt of \$108.5 million, reflecting a net use of \$88.3 million in cash.

Net cash used by operating activities of discontinued operations was \$52.6 million in 2005. The net cash used by operating activities in 2005 was primarily due to a \$13.5 million settlement of a lawsuit, a contribution of \$11.1 million made to our non-U.S. pension plan covering retirees of the divested IAS businesses, as well as an increase in net working assets prior to the divestures.

Net cash provided by investing activities of discontinued operations was \$20.2 million in 2007, related primarily to note receivable maturities.

Net cash provided by investing activities of discontinued operations was \$5.7 million in 2006, related primarily to cash received as part of the sale of the IAS businesses. Net cash provided by investing activities of discontinued operations of \$70.4 million in 2005 was due primarily to sale of the IAS businesses.

On September 27, 2007 we closed on a new unsecured Revolving Credit Facility (the "Revolving Facility") with a maximum amount available under the Revolving Facility of \$50.0 million. Net of outstanding letters of credit and limitations on availability, we had borrowing capacity at December 31, 2007, of \$47.6 million under the Revolving Facility. We made no borrowings under the Revolving Facility as of December 31, 2007. As of December 31, 2007, we were in compliance with the financial covenants of the Revolving Facility. The Revolving Facility matures in October 2012.

The key terms of the Revolving Facility are as follows:

- Loans will bear interest at a variable rate equal to (at our option) (i) LIBOR plus the applicable margin, which ranges from 0.60% to 1.00%, or (ii) the Bank's prime rate, less the applicable margin, which ranges from 0.25% to 1.00%. If an event of default occurs and is continuing, then the interest rate on all obligations under the Revolving Facility may be increased by 2.0% above the otherwise applicable rate, and the Bank may declare any outstanding obligations under the Revolving Facility to be immediately due and payable.
- A fee ranging from 0.60% to 1.00% on the maximum amount available to be drawn under each letter of credit that is issued and outstanding under the Revolving Facility will be required. The fee on the unused portion of the Revolving Facility ranges from 0.125% to 0.20%.
 - Certain of our domestic subsidiaries have guaranteed the Revolving Facility.
- The Revolving Facility contains various restrictions and covenants, including restrictions on our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to consolidate or merge, make acquisitions, create liens, incur additional indebtedness or dispose of assets.

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Financial covenants include a Maximum Leverage test and a Minimum Tangible Net Worth test, each as defined in the Revolving Facility.

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

We also have maintained a secured Credit Agreement (the "Secured Revolving Facility"), dated as of September 30, 2004. We terminated the Secured Revolving Facility on September 27, 2007 in connection with entering into the Revolving Facility. The Secured Revolving Facility was scheduled to expire on September 30, 2007. We have no material continuing obligations under the terminated Secured Revolving Facility, and we incurred no material early termination fees in connection with the termination. We believe that the termination of the Secured Revolving Facility will not have any adverse effect on our financial condition or liquidity.

We also have maintained a secured long-term revolving facility and related overdraft facility (collectively, the "UK Facility"). In accordance with its terms, the UK Facility terminated on February 9, 2006, and we did not extend the term of the facility. We believe that the termination of the UK Facility will not have any adverse effect on our financial condition or liquidity.

In March 1998, we sold \$200.0 million principal amount of senior unsecured debt in an underwritten offering. The debt comprised \$100.0 million of 6.875% seven-year notes and \$100.0 million of 7.00% ten-year notes. On March 15, 2005, we retired the \$100.0 million of seven-year notes. Interest payments on the ten-year notes are due semi-annually in March and September. Including underwriting fees, discounts and other issuance costs, the effective interest rates on the ten-year notes is 7.175%. The ten-year notes mature in March 2008.

We believe that cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, combined with projected cash flow from operations, will provide adequate funding to meet our expected working capital, capital expenditure and restructuring cost requirements for the foreseeable future, in addition to working capital, capital expenditure and debt repayment obligations. Projected cash flows from operations are largely based on our revenue estimates, cost estimates, and the related timing of cash receipts and cash disbursements. If actual performance differs from estimated performance, cash flow from operations could be positively or negatively impacted. Additional sources of liquidity include our Revolving Facility.

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

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our significant contractual commitments for continuing operations as of December 31, 2007 (millions of dollars). The table does not include amounts recorded on our consolidated balance sheet as current liabilities. Operating leases are discussed in the indicated Note to our consolidated financial statements.

	Total	Payments Due by Period				After 5 Years
		Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years		
Operating leases (Note D)	\$ 56.6	\$ 11.5	\$ 18.0	\$ 13.0	\$ 14.1	
Purchase commitments	23.7	14.4	9.4	-	-	
Total contractual obligations	\$ 80.3	\$ 25.9	\$ 27.4	\$ 13.0	\$ 14.1	

Purchase orders or contracts for the purchase of raw materials and other goods and services are not included in the table above. We are not able to determine the aggregate amount of such purchase orders that represent contractual obligations, as purchase orders may represent authorizations to purchase rather than binding agreements. For the purposes of this table, contractual obligations for the purchase of goods or services are defined as agreements that are enforceable and legally binding on us and that specify all significant terms, including: fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. Our purchase orders are based on current manufacturing needs and are fulfilled by vendors within short time horizons.

Our liability for unrecognized tax benefits of \$20.0 million at December 31, 2007 has been omitted from the table above, because we cannot determine with certainty when this liability will be settled.

Expected future benefit payments by our pension and other postretirement benefit plans are \$8.6 million in 2008, \$19.4 million for 2009 and 2010 combined, \$22.6 million for 2011 and 2012 combined, and \$71.9 million for the subsequent five-year period 2013 through 2017.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At December 31, 2007, we had aggregate off-balance-sheet letter-of-credit reimbursement agreements totaling \$3.9 million, compared to \$7.4 million at December 31, 2006. We do not believe that these letter-of-credit reimbursement agreements have a material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Inflation

In our opinion, inflation has not been a significant factor in the markets in which we operate in 2007, 2006 or 2005 and has not had a significant impact upon the results of our operations during these fiscal years.

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

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP"). The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Significant estimates and assumptions were used to determine the provisions for uncollectible accounts receivable, excess and obsolete inventory, tax valuation allowances, uncertain tax positions, recoverability of other intangible assets, warranty costs, pension and post retirement obligations, fair value of pension assets, and stock-based compensation. Despite these inherent limitations, we believe that Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") and our financial statements and related footnotes provide a meaningful and fair perspective.

A summary of our significant accounting policies is included in Note A to the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the application of these policies on a consistent basis enables us to provide the users of the financial statements with useful and reliable information about our operating results and financial position. We believe that the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition. Revenues are generally recognized when products are shipped or services are rendered, the title and risk of loss has passed to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. Royalty revenue is recorded when the revenue is earned, the amount due is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. Service and maintenance revenue is recognized as services are rendered, generally over the contract term, and collectibility is reasonably assured. When a sale involves multiple elements, such as sales of products that include services, the entire revenue from the arrangement is allocated to each respective element based on its relative fair value and is recognized when the revenue recognition criteria for each element are met. Fair value for each element is established based on the sales price charged when the same element is sold separately. We reduce revenue for estimated customer returns, price protection, rebates and other offerings that occur under sales programs established by us directly or with our distributors and resellers. We accrue the estimated cost of post-sale obligations, including basic product warranties, based on historical experience at the time we recognize revenue.

We typically do not sell our software products without the related hardware. Our typical products require no significant production, modification or customization of the software or hardware after they are shipped. For software sales, and hardware sales where the software is more than incidental, revenue is recognized upon shipment, delivery, installation or customer acceptance of the product, as defined in the customer contract.

Under our Rapid Start RFID intellectual property ("RFID IP") licensing program, we license rights to use portions of our IP portfolio, including certain patents essential to and/or useful in the manufacture and sale of certain RFID products and systems. As a result of our RFID IP licensing program, which ended on August 31, 2005, we have expanded our revenue recognition policy to include the license fees from this program. Licensees participating in the Rapid Start program typically paid a nonrefundable up-front fee and agreed to pay ongoing royalties based on their sales of products incorporating or using our licensed RFID IP. Under the terms of such Rapid Start RFID license agreements, the licensees receive the right to certain future divisions, continuations and continuations-in-part of the licensed RFID patents. Non-refundable up-front fees and license transfer fees related to our Rapid Start RFID IP licensing program are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized over five years, representing the estimated future

period we expect to receive patents on certain divisions, continuations and/or continuations-in-part for the licensed RFID patents and our estimate of the average technology lifecycle for the AIDC industry. We earn royalties on licensed RFID products sold by our licensees at the time that the licensees' sales occur. Our licensees report and pay royalties owed for sales made in any given quarter after the conclusion of that quarter. We recognize such royalty revenue in the period earned and reported from licensees.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. Changes in the financial condition of our customers could result in upward or downward adjustments to the allowance for doubtful accounts.

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

Inventory Obsolescence. We write down our inventory for estimated obsolete or unsalable inventory based on assumptions about future demand for our products and market conditions. If future demand and market conditions are less favorable than our assumptions, additional inventory write-downs could be required. Likewise, favorable future demand and market conditions could positively impact future operating results if previously written-off inventory is sold.

Income Taxes. We consider future market growth, forecasted earnings, future taxable income, the mix of earnings in the jurisdictions in which we operate and prudent, feasible and permissible tax planning strategies in determining the realizability of deferred tax assets. If we were to determine that we would not be able to realize a portion of our net deferred tax asset in the future for which there is currently no valuation allowance, an adjustment to the valuation allowance would be charged to earnings in the period such determination was made. Conversely, if we were to make a determination that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets for which there is currently a valuation allowance would be realized, the related valuation allowance would be reduced and a benefit to earnings would be recorded.

We conduct business in various countries throughout the world and are subject to tax in numerous jurisdictions. As a result of our business activities, we file a significant number of tax returns that are subject to audit by various tax authorities. Tax audits are often complex and may require several years to resolve. We also record benefits from uncertain tax positions in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes." Accordingly, we recognize the largest amount of benefit greater than 50% determined by cumulative probability of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the tax authority. Such amounts are based on management's judgment and best estimate as to the ultimate outcome of tax audits. However, our future results may include favorable or unfavorable adjustments to our estimated tax liabilities in the period the assessments are made or resolved or when statutes of limitation on potential assessments expire. As a result, our effective tax rate may fluctuate significantly on a quarterly basis.

Intangible Assets. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized generally on a straight-line basis over the periods benefited. A majority of our finite-lived intangible assets pertain to our patent portfolio and have estimated useful lives of 18 years. See Note E to the consolidated financial statements for additional information.

The carrying values of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually or when events or circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's intangible asset exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized. Fair value is estimated based on discounted expected future cash flows.

Warranty Costs. Provisions for estimated expenses related to product warranties are made at the time products are sold. These estimates are established using historical information on the nature, frequency, and average cost of warranty claims. Management actively studies trends of warranty claims and takes action to improve product quality and minimize warranty claims.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets. We assess the recoverability of long-lived assets when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be fully recoverable. If undiscounted expected cash flows to be generated by a long-lived asset or asset group are less than its carrying amount, we record an impairment to write down the long-lived asset or asset group to its estimated fair value. Fair value is estimated based on discounted expected future cash flows.

Discontinued Operations. Divested businesses are classified in the consolidated financial statements as discontinued operations. For businesses classified as discontinued operations, the balance sheet amounts and income statement results and cash flows are reclassified from their historical presentation to assets and liabilities of discontinued operations on the consolidated balance sheets, to profit or loss from discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations, and to cash flows from discontinued operations on the consolidated statements of cash flows for all periods presented. Additionally, segment information does not include the results of businesses classified as discontinued operations.

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

Patent Costs. We capitalize external legal costs incurred in the defense of our patents where we believe that the future economic benefit of the patent will be increased in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Concepts 6, "Elements of Financial Statements." We monitor the legal costs incurred and the anticipated outcome of the legal action and, if changes in the anticipated outcome occur, capitalized costs are charged to in the period the change is determined. Patent costs are amortized over the remaining life of the patents. During 2007 and 2006, we capitalized \$2.5 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, in external legal costs incurred in the defense of our patents.

Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits. We have retirement plans that cover most of our employees. Some of these plans were frozen June 2006. Annual employer contributions are made to the extent such contributions are actuarially determined to adequately fund the plans, and to match a portion of the employees' contribution. Retiree benefits are based on the amount of participant contributions over the term of the participant's employment.

Assumptions used in determining projected benefit obligations and the fair values of plan assets for our pension plans and other postretirement benefits are evaluated periodically by management. Changes in assumptions are based on relevant internal data, such as the rate of increase in compensation levels and the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. Critical assumptions such as the discount rate used to measure the benefit obligations, the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets and health care cost projections are evaluated and updated annually. Note K to the consolidated financial statements includes disclosure of these rates for our domestic and foreign plans. We believe the assumptions are appropriate. However, these assumptions could vary materially from actual results due to economic events or different rates of retirement, mortality or withdrawal, positively or negatively impacting future results of operations.

The discount rate, used to discount future cash flows of benefit obligations back to the measurement date, reflects the market rate for high-quality fixed-income debt instruments. The discount rates for domestic and foreign plans as of December 31, 2007 were 6.35% and 5.90%, respectively, compared to 5.95% and 5.00% as of December 31, 2006. The increase in the discount rate used for domestic plans reflects higher interest rates in the current market. A one-half percentage point decrease in our discount rate on pension cost would result in an increase in benefit obligation of \$14.0 million. To determine the expected long-term rate of return, we use historic market trends combined with current market conditions. The weighted average expected long-term rate of return on our domestic and foreign plans was 8.75% and 6.40%, respectively. The effect on our pension cost of a one-half percentage point decrease in the expected long-term rate of return would be an increase of \$0.5 million. We determine the expected rate of compensation increase based on historic trends and comparisons to external rates. For domestic plans, we concluded that no adjustment to the expected rate of compensation increase was necessary and continued to use 4.00%. For foreign plans, we concluded that no adjustment to the expected rate of compensation was necessary as there are no active employees covered under the plans.

Actuarial assumptions used to measure the accumulated benefit obligation for other postretirement benefits include a discount rate of 6.10%, and 5.70% at December 31, 2007, and 2006, respectively. The effect on our postretirement benefit cost of one-half percentage point decrease in the discount rate would be immaterial. The assumed health care cost trend rate for fiscal year 2007 was 8.50% and is projected to decrease over seven years to 5.00%, where it is expected to remain thereafter. The effect of a one-percentage-point increase or decrease in the assumed health care cost trend rate on the service cost and interest cost components of the net periodic postretirement benefit cost is not material. A one-percentage-point increase in the assumed health care cost trend rate on the postretirement benefit obligation would result in an increase of approximately \$0.2 million, while a one-percentage point decrease would result in a decrease of \$0.2 million.

Effective December 31, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R) (SFAS No. 158), which requires that the consolidated statements of financial position reflect the funded status of the pension and postretirement plans (See Note K, Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans). In future reporting periods, the difference between actual amounts and estimates based on actuarial assumptions will be recognized in other comprehensive loss in the period in which they occur.

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

Contingencies. We assess our exposure to loss contingencies, including environmental, legal and income tax matters, and provide for an exposure if it is judged to be probable and estimable. If the actual loss from a contingency differs from our estimates, results of operations are adjusted upward or downward.

Stock-Based Compensation. As of December 31, 2007, we had four stock-based compensation plans available for future grants. Prior to January 1, 2006, these plans are accounted for under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related Interpretations. During the first quarter of 2006, we began expensing stock options as required under SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payments.

Stock-based compensation represents the cost related to stock-based awards granted to employees. We measure stock-based compensation cost at grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and recognize the cost as expense on a straight-line basis (net of estimated forfeitures) over the employee's requisite service period. We estimate the fair value of stock options using a Black-Scholes valuation model. The expense is recorded in cost of revenues and SG&A in the consolidated statement of operations based on the employees' respective functions. We record deferred tax assets for awards that result in deductions on our income tax returns, based on the amount of compensation cost recognized and our statutory tax rate in the jurisdiction in which we will receive a deduction. Differences between the deferred tax assets recognized for financial reporting purposes and the actual tax deduction reported on our income tax return are recorded in Additional Paid-In Capital (if the tax deduction exceeds the deferred tax asset) or in the consolidated statement of earnings (if the deferred tax asset exceeds the tax deduction and no additional paid-in capital exists from previous awards).

New Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115," which will become effective in 2008. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to measure eligible financial assets, financial liabilities and firm commitments at fair value, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, that are otherwise not permitted to be accounted for at fair value under other generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value measurement election is irrevocable and subsequent changes in fair value must be recorded in earnings. We will adopt this Statement in fiscal year 2008 and will determine whether we will elect the fair value option for any of our eligible financial instruments and other items. We do not expect this statement will have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements." This statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. While the statement is effective in the first fiscal quarter of 2008, the FASB provided a one year deferral for the implementation with respect to other nonfinancial assets and liabilities. We believe that the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will not have a material effect on our results of operations, cash flows or financial position.

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

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employer's Accounting for Defined Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)". The statement has new provisions regarding the measurement date as well as certain disclosure requirements. Effective December 31, 2008, SFAS No. 158 will require us to measure plan assets and benefit obligations at fiscal year end. We currently perform this measurement at September 30 of each year. In addition, beginning in fourth quarter of 2007, this Standard required that we eliminate the use of a three-month lag period when recognizing the impact of curtailments or settlements and instead, recognize these amounts in the period in which they occur. The provisions of SFAS No. 158 do not permit retrospective application. We expect to incur between \$0.5 million and \$1.0 million as an adjustment to retained earnings upon adoption of the remainder of this statement.

In September 2006, the EITF issued EITF 06-4, "Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Endorsement Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements" ("EITF 06-04"), which will become effective in 2008. The Task Force concluded that an employer should recognize a liability for future benefits in accordance with SFAS No. 106, "Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions" or Opinion 12, "Classification and Disclosure of Allowances Disclosure of Depreciable Assets and Depreciation Deferred Compensation Contracts Capital Changes Convertible Debt and Debt Issued with Stock Warrants Amortization of Debt Discount and Expense or Premium" based on the substantive agreement with the employee. We do not expect the adoption of EITF 06-4 to result in a change to our accounting policy or have an effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R, "Business Combinations," which was effective for all business acquisitions with an acquisition date on or after January 1, 2009. This statement generally requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, contingent purchase consideration, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, at fair value on the date of acquisition. SFAS No. 141R also requires an acquirer to expense most transaction and restructuring costs as incurred, and not include such items in the cost of the acquired entity. We are currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 141R on our consolidated financial statements.

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

Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors

Forward-looking statements contained in this filing are subject to the safe harbor created by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (alternatively: Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) and are dependent upon a variety of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in such forward-looking statements. These factors include but are not limited to our ability to maintain or to improve the revenues and profits of our continuing operations, maintain or reduce expenses, maintain or improve operational efficiency, use our investment in research and development to generate future revenue, maintain or improve year-over-year growth in the revenues and profits of our continuing operations and the other factors described in Part I, "Item 1A, Risk Factors," and in Part II, "Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation," of this filing. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, changed circumstances or any other reason after the date of this report on Form 10-K.

Such forward-looking statements involve and are dependent upon certain risks and uncertainties. When used in this document and in documents it refers to, the words "anticipate," "believe," "will," "intend," "project" and "expect" and similar expressions as they relate to us or our management are intended to identify such forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. A number of factors can impact our business and determine whether we can or will achieve any forward-looking statement made in this report. Any one of these factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from those discussed in a forward-looking statement. We outline these risk factors in reports that we file with the SEC, in press releases and on our website, www.intermec.com.

You are encouraged to review the Risk Factors portion of Item 1A of Part I of this filing which discusses the risk factors associated with our business.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to interest rate risk primarily from our short-term and long-term borrowings and to foreign exchange rate risk with respect to our foreign operations and from foreign currency transactions.

Interest Rates: As of December 31, 2007, our outstanding borrowings consisted of \$100.0 million in fixed rate debentures that mature in March 2008 and have an interest rate of 7.00%. The fair value of the fixed rate debentures on December 31, 2007, as determined based on recent market trades, was \$100.0 million. See discussions of our credit facilities under the heading "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Item 7 of this annual report and in Note B to the consolidated financial statements.

Currency Exchange Rates: Due to our global operations, our cash flow and earnings are exposed to currency exchange rate fluctuations. When appropriate, we may attempt to limit our exposure to changing currency exchange rates by entering into short-term currency exchange contracts. We do not enter into any currency contracts for speculative or trading purposes. Contracts that effectively meet risk reduction and correlation criteria are accounted for as hedges, and accordingly, gains and losses from mark-to-market adjustments are deferred in the cost basis of the underlying transaction. In those circumstances when it is not appropriate to account for contracts as hedges, gains and losses from mark-to-market adjustments are recorded currently in earnings. We performed a sensitivity analysis assuming a hypothetical 10 percent movement in currency exchange rates applied to the exposure described above. As of December 31, 2007, the analysis indicated that if our hedges of exchange exposure were not in place, such market movements would have an impact of approximately \$29.1 million on our results of operations. Actual gains or losses in the future may differ significantly from that analysis, however, based on changes in the timing and amount of interest rate and currency exchange rate movements and our actual exposures and hedging activities.

During 2007, our sales comprised \$460.5 million, or 54%, denominated in U.S. dollars, \$195.1 million, or 23%, denominated in euros, \$62.9 million, or 8%, denominated in British pounds, and \$130.8 million, or 15% denominated in other foreign currencies. Fluctuations in foreign currency translation rates positively impacted our sales by approximately \$25.0 million, \$6.9 million and \$2.1 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report and they have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective as of December 31, 2007.

Internal control over financial reporting

(a) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting is on page 48 of this annual report on Form 10-K and is incorporated by reference.

(b) Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

The operating effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is on page 50 of this annual report on Form 10-K and is incorporated by reference.

(c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the fourth quarter 2007, we made changes to our controls and procedures as part of our ongoing monitoring of controls. However, none of these changes has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B.

OTHER INFORMATION

None

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics for all directors, officers and employees, known as the Standards of Conduct. The Standards of Conduct are available on our website under Investor Information at <http://www.intermec.com>. We intend to disclose on our website any amendment to, or waiver of, the Standards of Conduct related to our senior officers. Shareholders may request a free copy of the Standards of Conduct from:

Intermec, Inc.
Attention: Investor Relations
6001 36th Avenue West
Everett, WA 98203-1264

We are permitted to incorporate by reference into this report certain information that will be contained in our definitive Proxy Statement relating to the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 23, 2008 (the "2008 Proxy Statement"). Information to be included in Part III, Item 10, will be included in our 2008 Proxy Statement, and is incorporated herein by this reference. Certain information regarding our executive officers is set forth under the caption "Executive Officers of the Registrant" in Part I of this report.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

Information to be included in Part III, Item 11, will be included in our 2008 Proxy Statement, and is incorporated herein this by this reference.

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

Information to be included in Part III, Item 12, will be included in our 2008 Proxy Statement, and is incorporated herein by this reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

Information to be included in Part III, Item 13, will be included in our 2008 Proxy Statement, and is incorporated herein by this reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

Information to be included in Part III, Item 14, will be included in our 2008 Proxy Statement, and is incorporated herein by this reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

(a)(1) Financial Statements

See listing of financial statements as set forth in Part I, Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

(2) Financial Statement Schedule

Schedule II. Valuation and Qualifying Accounts at page 88 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

All other schedules specified under Regulation S-X are omitted because they are either not applicable, not required or the information called for therein appears in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) Executive Compensation Plans and Arrangements

Executive compensation plans and arrangements are listed as exhibits 10.4 through 10.45 as set forth in the Index to Exhibits at page 89 of this annual report.

(b) Index to Exhibits at page 89 of this annual report.

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.

Intermec, Inc.
 /s/ Lanny H. Michael
 Lanny H. Michael
 Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
 March 2, 2008

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:

/s/ Patrick J. Byrne Patrick J. Byrne	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	March 2, 2008
/s/ Allen J. Lauer Allen J. Lauer	Director and Chairman of the Board	March 2, 2008
/s/ Gregory K. Hinckley Gregory K. Hinckley	Director	March 2, 2008
/s/ Lydia H. Kennard Lydia H. Kennard	Director	March 2, 2008
/s/ Stephen P. Reynolds Stephen P. Reynolds	Director	March 2, 2008
/s/ Steven B. Sample Steven B. Sample	Director	March 2, 2008
/s/ Oren G. Shaffer Oren G. Shaffer	Director	March 2, 2008
/s/ Larry D. Yost Larry D. Yost	Director	March 2, 2008
/s/ Lanny H. Michael Lanny H. Michael	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	March 2, 2008
/s/ Fredric B. Anderson Fredric B. Anderson	Vice President, Corporate Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	March 2, 2008

Intermec, Inc.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management assessed our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, the end of our fiscal year. Management based its assessment on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management's assessment included evaluation of elements such as the design and operating effectiveness of key financial reporting controls, process documentation, accounting policies, and our overall control environment.

Based on our assessment, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of the end of the fiscal year to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

Management's Certifications

The certifications of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act have been included as Exhibits 31 and 32 in the Form 10-K. In addition, in 2007, the Chief Executive Officer provided to the New York Stock Exchange the annual CEO certification regarding our compliance with the New York Stock Exchange's corporate governance listing standards.

/s/ Patrick J. Byrne
Patrick J. Byrne
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Lanny H. Michael
Lanny H. Michael
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Intermec, Inc.
Everett, WA

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Intermec, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' investment, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, 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 these financial statements and financial statement schedule, 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 financial statements and financial statement schedule and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting 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 and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Intermec, Inc and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein. Also, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2007, based on the criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

As discussed in Note A to the financial statements, effective January 1, 2007 the Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes." Also, effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provision of FASB Statement No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment." Effective December 31, 2006, the Company adopted certain provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans – an Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)."

As discussed in Note A to the financial statements, the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 have been restated.

Seattle, WA

/s/ Deloitte & Touche, LLP.

March 2, 2007

INTERMEC, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Revenues:			
Product	\$ 692,050	\$ 692,417	\$ 720,959
Service	157,170	157,552	154,523
Total revenues	849,220	849,969	875,482
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of product revenues	432,166	429,691	420,707
Cost of service revenues	90,188	88,238	91,899
Research and development	65,610	72,356	66,506
Selling, general and administrative	223,838	227,908	237,819
Gains on intellectual property settlements	-	(16,538)	-
Restructuring charge	-	11,583	-
Total costs and expenses	811,802	813,238	816,931
Operating profit from continuing operations	37,418	36,731	58,551
Gain on sale of investments	-	2,305	-
Interest income	10,706	15,898	7,016
Interest expense	(8,946)	(9,360)	(11,042)
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	39,178	45,574	54,525
Provision for income taxes	14,843	10,575	13,880
Earnings from continuing operations	24,335	34,999	40,645
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(1,283)	(2,999)	21,147
Net earnings	\$ 23,052	\$ 32,000	\$ 61,792
Basic earnings (loss) per share			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.66
Discontinued operations	(0.02)	(0.05)	0.34
Net earnings per share	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.51	\$ 1.00
Diluted earnings (loss) per share			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.64
Discontinued operations	(0.02)	(0.05)	0.34
Net earnings per share	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.98
Shares used in computing basic earnings (loss) per share			
	60,359	62,535	61,785
Shares used in computing diluted earnings (loss) per share			
	61,163	63,830	63,350

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INTERMEC, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(thousands of dollars)

	December 31,	
ASSETS	2007	2006
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 237,247	\$ 155,027
Short-term investments	28,230	29,510
Accounts receivable, net	191,487	158,369
Inventories	113,145	119,027
Net current deferred tax assets	61,532	49,623
Other current assets	14,690	28,913
Total current assets	646,331	540,469
Property, plant and equipment, net	47,732	43,453
Intangibles, net	4,138	3,978
Net deferred tax assets	150,154	190,683
Other assets	52,280	31,757
Total assets	\$ 900,635	\$ 810,340
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' INVESTMENT		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 141,667	\$ 113,207
Payroll and related expenses	32,170	32,008
Deferred revenue	49,020	45,021
Current debt	100,000	-
Total current liabilities	322,857	190,236
Long-term deferred revenue	20,109	17,318
Long-term debt	-	100,000
Other long-term liabilities	73,558	85,184
Shareholders' investment:		
Common stock (250,000 shares authorized, 61,192 and 60,318 shares issued and outstanding)	612	598
Additional paid-in capital	679,241	657,468
Accumulated deficit	(196,795)	(212,903)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	1,053	(27,561)
Total shareholders' investment	484,111	417,602
Total liabilities and shareholders' investment	\$ 900,635	\$ 810,340

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

INTERMECC, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(thousands of dollars)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006 (Restated, see Note A)	2005 (Restated, see Note A)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	\$ 155,027	\$ 256,782	\$ 217,899
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net earnings	23,052	32,000	61,792
Net (earnings) loss from discontinued operations	1,283	2,999	(21,147)
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	13,314	10,939	9,865
Gain on sale of investments	-	(2,305)	-
Change in prepaid pension costs, net	(5,290)	17,178	11,525
Deferred taxes	7,643	12,412	11,155
Stock-based compensation and other	9,037	5,892	1,975
Excess tax benefits from stock-based payment arrangements	(2,050)	(4,733)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(25,204)	28,269	(33,560)
Inventories	8,060	(35,477)	(2,344)
Other current assets	(1,662)	5,577	(1,906)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	35,805	(49,965)	9,482
Payroll and related expenses	(815)	179	(636)
Other long-term liabilities	(1,467)	1,548	15,257
Other operating activities	(5,081)	(4,296)	914
Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations	56,625	20,217	62,372
Cash flows from investing activities of continuing operations:			
Capital expenditures	(15,779)	(22,365)	(10,136)
Purchases of investments	-	(31,450)	-
Sale of investments	2,002	4,873	-
Restricted cash	-	-	50,000
Patent legal fees	(2,398)	(705)	-
Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	10,987
Other investing activities	(1,253)	653	729
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of continuing operations	(17,428)	(48,994)	51,580
Cash flows from financing activities of continuing operations:			
Repayment of long-term obligations	-	-	(108,500)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based payment arrangements	2,050	4,733	-
Stock options exercised	8,434	8,073	18,014
Stock repurchase	-	(99,948)	-

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Other financing activities	2,269	2,780	2,148
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities of continuing operations	12,753	(84,362)	(88,338)
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing operations	51,950	(113,139)	25,614
Net cash used in operating activities of discontinued operations	-	-	(52,558)
Net cash provided by investing activities of discontinued operations	20,178	5,710	70,416
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	10,092	5,674	(4,589)
Resulting increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	82,220	(101,755)	38,883
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 237,247	\$ 155,027	\$ 256,782

Supplemental information