

DIGI INTERNATIONAL INC

Form 10-K

December 03, 2009

Table of Contents

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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended: September 30, 2009

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number: 1-34033

DIGI INTERNATIONAL INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

41-1532464

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

11001 Bren Road East

Minnetonka, Minnesota 55343

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(952) 912-3444

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share

The NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the 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, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files.) Yes No

Indicate by check mark 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 definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller Reporting Company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$187,203,984 based on a closing price of \$7.67 per common share as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (formerly the NASDAQ National Market).

Shares of common stock outstanding as of November 27, 2009: 24,700,896

INDEX

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The following table shows, except as otherwise noted, the location of information required in this Form 10-K, in our Annual Report to Stockholders for the year ended September 30, 2009 and Proxy Statement for our Annual Meeting of Stockholders scheduled for January 25, 2010. All such information set forth below under the heading

Page/Reference is incorporated herein by reference, or included in this Form 10-K on the pages indicated.

| | ITEM IN FORM 10-K | PAGE/REFERENCE |
|-----------------|---|----------------|
| <u>PART I.</u> | | |
| <u>ITEM 1.</u> | <u>Business</u> | 4 |
| | <u>Executive Officers of the Registrant</u> | 14 |
| <u>ITEM 1A.</u> | <u>Risk Factors</u> | 16 |
| <u>ITEM 1B.</u> | <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u> | 23 |
| <u>ITEM 2.</u> | <u>Properties</u> | 24 |
| <u>ITEM 3.</u> | <u>Legal Proceedings</u> | 25 |
| <u>ITEM 4.</u> | <u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u> | 26 |
| <u>PART II.</u> | | |
| <u>ITEM 5.</u> | <u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u> | 27 |
| <u>ITEM 6.</u> | <u>Selected Financial Data</u> | 29 |
| <u>ITEM 7.</u> | <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u> | 30 |
| <u>ITEM 7A.</u> | <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u> | 45 |
| <u>ITEM 8.</u> | <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u> | 46 |
| <u>ITEM 9.</u> | <u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants On Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u> | 81 |
| <u>ITEM 9A.</u> | <u>Controls and Procedures</u> | 81 |
| <u>ITEM 9B.</u> | <u>Other Information</u> | 81 |
| <u>EX-21</u> | | |

EX-23
EX-24
EX-31.A
EX-31.B
EX-32

Table of Contents

| | ITEM IN FORM 10-K | PAGE/REFERENCE |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| <u>PART III.</u> | | |
| | <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u> | |
| <u>ITEM 10.</u> | Directors of the Registrant | Election of Directors, Proxy Statement |
| | Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act | Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance, Proxy Statement |
| | <u>Code of Ethics</u> | 82 |
| | Audit Committee | Proxy Statement |
| ITEM 11. | Executive Compensation | Proposal No. 1 Election of Directors - Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation; Executive Compensation; Compensation of Directors, Proxy Statement |
| ITEM 12. | Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters | Security Ownership of Principal Stockholders and Management; Equity Compensation Plan Information, Proxy Statement |
| ITEM 13. | Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence | Election of Directors - Director Independence; Related Person Transaction Approval Policy, Proxy Statement |
| ITEM 14. | Principal Accounting Fees and Services | Audit and Non-Audit Fees, Proxy Statement |
| <u>PART IV.</u> | | |
| <u>ITEM 15.</u> | <u>Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u> | 83 |

Table of Contents

PART I

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report contains certain statements that are forward-looking statements as that term is defined under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

The words believe, anticipate, intend, estimate, target, may, will, expect, plan, project, should, negative thereof or other expressions, which are predictions of or indicate future events and trends and which do not relate to historical matters, identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are based on information available to us as of the time of such statements and relate to, among other things, expectations of the business environment in which we operate, projections of future performance, perceived opportunities in the market and statements regarding our mission and vision. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Our future operating results and performance trends may be affected by a number of factors, including, without limitation, those described in Item 1A, Risk Factors, of this Form 10-K. Those risk factors, and other risks, uncertainties and assumptions identified from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including without limitation, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and our registration statements, could cause our actual future results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements as a result of the factors set forth in our various filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and of changes in general economic conditions, changes in interest rates and/or exchange rates and changes in the assumptions used in making such forward-looking statements.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

The terms we, our or us mean Digi International Inc. and all of the subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements unless the context indicates otherwise.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Digi International Inc. was formed in 1985 as a Minnesota corporation and reorganized as a Delaware corporation in 1989 in conjunction with its initial public offering. Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol DGII. With our global headquarters in Minnetonka, Minnesota, and regional sales offices throughout North America, Europe and Asia, our products are available through approximately 262 distributors in more than 70 countries. We also have engineering locations in North America, Europe and India.

Our first products (sold under the DigiBoard® brand) were box and board-level serial port adapters that were used to directly connect multiple peripherals, such as standalone computer terminals, to personal computers or a host computer system. During the 1990 s, Ethernet became the connectivity infrastructure for businesses and over time it has been extended into factories, retail stores, restaurants, hospitals and many other environments. During the same period, the semiconductor industry was also in a phase of rapid advancement. Complete systems were being built on a single integrated circuit (chip). As part of a box or board level product, these chips could be used to build a network interface for virtually any device for which network connectivity was required. Recognizing the developing opportunities for device connectivity, we implemented a strategy in early 2000 to leverage the brand strength that we had established with the DigiBoard product line by organically

Table of Contents

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

COMPANY OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

developing or acquiring next-generation connectivity products and technologies that would extend the value of the Digi brand into an array of device networking applications.

During the course of the past several years, we have augmented our strategy with an increasing emphasis on developing wireless device connectivity solutions. In fiscal 2007, we launched our Drop-in Networking initiative which provides end-to-end wireless access to electronic devices in places where wires will not work or cannot be used. Drop-in Networking enables our customers to differentiate their products, provide better customer service and frequently create new revenue streams. Our Drop-in Networking initiative provides opportunities for us in the next wave of Internet growth. The initial wave was focused on connecting people, first with personal computers and then with cell phones, PDA's and other related consumer devices. This next wave focuses on connecting devices and machines. We believe that the Internet will support billions of new devices in the next several years. We are ideally positioned to take full advantage of the second wave of Internet growth with our Drop-in Networking Solutions that will provide significant market expansion in what is now being referred to in the market as wireless machine to machine (M2M) connectivity.

M2M communication works by connecting communication hardware to a physical asset so that information about its status and performance can be sent to a computer system and used to automate a business process or a human action so that a person does not have to do it manually. Incorporating products from both our embedded and non-embedded categories, our Drop-In Networking Solutions are making it easy for customers to effectively drop-in a wireless M2M solution.

In fiscal 2009, we expanded on Drop-in Networking and introduced our iDigi Solutions brand. The iDigi Solution bundles software and services with our Drop-in Networking product offerings to make M2M deployments even easier, faster, and more economical. At the heart of an iDigi Solution bundle is the iDigi Platform, a Platform as a Service (PaaS) that quickly and easily connects remote assets to a customer's business applications. The iDigi Platform also includes a Control Center application which enables easy provisioning, maintenance and management of the devices themselves as well as the associated connectivity. The iDigi Platform runs on a grid of Digi-managed servers. As an on-demand model, customers pay only for services consumed, conserving capital and requiring minimal infrastructure to operate. iDigi Energy was launched as the first iDigi Solution bundle and targets the Smart Grid efforts of energy services providers. iDigi Tank was subsequently launched as an iDigi solution bundle optimized for remote tank monitoring of storage tanks containing liquids, solids and gases.

We continue to leverage a common core technology base to develop and provide innovative connectivity solutions to our customers. Core technology is used across product lines to provide additional functionality for customers, allowing them to get to market with network-enabled devices faster. We have positioned ourselves in the growing market of integrated hardware and software connectivity solutions to network-enable the coming generation of intelligent devices in business applications. Our Drop-in Networking and iDigi Solutions brand are enabling us to pivot our business from point products to solutions. We have strategic goals for the next three to five years to change our revenue mix to be 60% wireless, 60% international, and at least 10% services. We believe we are making progress towards these goals by increasing our investment in wireless products, expanding internationally, and providing full solutions which include product and services offerings to our customers. Our wireless product net sales grew from \$46.7 million, or 25.2% of total net sales in fiscal 2008, to \$56.2 million, or 33.9% of total net sales in fiscal 2009, or an increase of 20.3%. International net sales were \$75.2 million, or 45.3% of total net sales in fiscal 2009, compared to \$77.7 million, or 42.0% of net sales in fiscal 2008.

Table of Contents**ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)****PRODUCTS**

Our products are divided into two categories: embedded and non-embedded. An embedded product is incorporated by a product developer into an electronic device (e.g., utilities meter, environmental sensors, retail scanner, and medical instruments). It provides processing power and wired or wireless network connectivity to that device. Additional hardware and/or software development is required on the part of the customer when using an embedded product as the product usually is an integrated internal part of the device.

A non-embedded product is connected externally to a device or larger system (e.g., retail checkout, building access control panel, traffic controller) to provide network connectivity or port expansion. Non-embedded products generally do not require additional hardware development and can often be used right out of the box, although they do provide an environment for adding custom software as well. These products provide an economical way to network-enable previously deployed devices, allowing companies to utilize the latest technologies without the cost of replacing existing equipment.

Embedded Networking Products

Modules Developing a device around a chip or microprocessor involves a high level of complexity. A module is a group of components that are set up to work together, eliminating much of that complexity. An embedded module may provide somewhat less flexibility than a chip, but is much easier to implement into a product design. A number of these modules can be directly connected to iDigi, enabling remote management and remote application connectivity. Our modules can be divided into two categories: processor modules and communications modules. Processor modules provide customers with a networked platform for use as the main processor in an embedded system and the flexibility to add in custom features and functionality, as this ensures a very quick time to market development cycle for a network-enabled device. These modules are targeted as the core processors for products such as access control systems, Point-of-Sale (POS) systems, Radio Frequency ID (RFID) readers, medical devices and instrumentation and networked displays. Communication modules are ideal for network-enabling and web-enabling a device. They enable customers who wish to easily accommodate both wired and wireless functionality in one product design. These modules make it very easy to add most any type of connectivity, especially wireless connectivity. Typically with a communication module, there is another processor performing the central processing. Adding wired or wireless network communication to a device allows companies to manage that device over a network or via the Internet.

Chips A chip (or microprocessor) provides the brains and processing power of an intelligent electronic device or communication sub-system. Some of our higher volume customers choose to purchase chips and build their own products. Chips are low cost but require the highest level of development expertise. Building a solution from the chip level offers a low cost of the end design, but the level of complexity in product development can increase risk and prolong time to market.

Our chips are the building blocks for many of our embedded and non-embedded products. By using our own microprocessors we can ensure complete hardware/software compatibility for product designs. In addition this allows us to guarantee long-term availability to our module customers. This is a significant advantage since many of these products are expected to be in use for five to ten years once they are developed.

Software and Development Tools Coupled with the chips and modules are a variety of development tools and associated software to make application development easy. We provide software and tools for a variety of operating environments and developer skill sets. These include Linux® and Microsoft® Windows® Embedded CE as well as our own Net+OS and Python based iDigi Device Integration Application (DIA).

Table of Contents**ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)****PRODUCTS (CONTINUED)**

Single Board Computers Single-board computers (SBCs) are complete systems on a single circuit board. They are essentially a programmable box product without the enclosure everything is on the board and ready to be embedded into a larger system. They offer the same benefits as the processor modules, but eliminate the need for additional interface circuitry because they include all of the key device interface components on one circuit board.

Network Interface Cards Our intelligent Network Interface Cards (NICs) are legacy products that are used to provide Ethernet networking interfaces for printers. This function has been increasingly taken over by the main processor.

Services Through our subsidiary, Spectrum Design Solutions, Inc. (Spectrum), we offer engineering design services to customers that are challenged with their wireless development projects. Our specialized engineers have extensive experience in wireless technologies such as Global System for Mobile communication (GSM), Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Global Positioning System (GPS), Wi-Fi and proprietary radio frequency (RF) as well as Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) design, Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) integration, embedded software and complete turn-key product development which allows them to address virtually any wireless development need.

Satellite Our acquisition of MobiApps added satellite communication products that provide worldwide satellite data transmit/receive capabilities for customers involved in satellite-based tracking and industrial remote communications. Operating over the ORBCOMM low-earth orbit satellite network, these products can significantly improve asset utilization by allowing clients to monitor, track and manage their fixed and mobile assets around the world.

Non-Embedded Networking Products

Cellular Routers Cellular routers provide connectivity for devices over a cellular data network. They can be used as a cost effective alternative to landlines for primary or backup connectivity for hard to reach sites and devices. We introduced the first intelligent high-speed cellular router in 2005 to address the growing need for customers to connect remote sites and devices. These products have been certified by the major wireless providers in North America and abroad, including AT&T®, Verizon Wireless®, Sprint®, Bell Mobility and Rogers. All of our cellular products include a unique remote management platform that provides secure management of devices across remote networks. In addition, application connectivity, management and customization is enabled via the iDigi platform for many of these products.

Gateways A gateway aggregates local wireless data traffic and transports it over a cellular or other Internet Protocol (IP)-based network, usually back to a central application or database. Our gateway products, part of our Drop-in Networking solution, enable devices or groups of devices to be networked in locations where there is no existing network or where access to a network is prohibited. These gateways can work in conjunction with our wireless adapters and wireless embedded modules to enable customers to monitor and manage remote devices in a non-intrusive and economical way. All of our gateway products are strongly linked with iDigi for secure management of devices across remote networks, application connectivity and customization.

Wireless Communication Adapters Our wireless communication adapters are small box products that utilize a variety of wireless protocols for PC-to-device or device-to-device connectivity, often in locations where deploying a wired network is not possible either because of cost, disruption or impracticality. By supporting ZigBee®, Wi-Fi® and proprietary RF technologies, we can meet most customer application requirements, such as serial cable replacement, Ethernet cable replacement, mesh networking, low cost/low power remote monitoring, simple I/O control functions, environmental sensors and long distance connectivity. In conjunction

Table of Contents**ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)
PRODUCTS (CONTINUED)**

with one of our gateways, wireless communication adapters plug into iDigi for remote management, application connectivity and customization.

Serial Servers Serial Servers (also known as device servers and terminal servers) add wired or wireless network connectivity to a serial device. They transfer data between a serial port and an Ethernet network, turning a previously isolated device with a serial port into a fully collaborative network component. We believe that serial servers will remain an important product category as Ethernet based serial connections continue to extend beyond their current applications into many new markets such as building automation, healthcare, process control, and secure console port management on servers, routers, switches and other network equipment. Many of our serial servers can also leverage iDigi for application connectivity, remote management and customization.

Console Servers Console servers, or console management servers, provide access to the serial ports of network equipment such as servers, routers or switches. Our intelligent console servers enable customers to access, monitor or manage their network devices across multiple sites, both remotely over the network or via their console ports even during network outages. These console servers provide advanced auditing and logging capabilities that complement regulatory compliance efforts such as Sarbanes-Oxley and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA).

USB Connected Products The Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a plug-and-play interface between a computer and peripheral devices. In recent years, many serial ports on PCs have been replaced with USB ports, due in large part to the usability and cost effectiveness of USB devices. We have one of the most comprehensive and advanced USB port expansion product lines in the industry. Our USB-to-serial converters enable customers to expand a single USB port into multiple serial ports to connect legacy peripheral devices. The product line also includes USB hubs that add additional USB or powered USB ports, which are often used in retail environments, and a network-enabled hub that connects USB devices over an IP network, which is an industry first.

Remote Display Products Our remote display connectivity solutions are designed for digital advertising, digital menus, airport status displays, stadium scoreboards, or other applications where visual content is to be displayed in public areas. These zero-clients connect display, serial and USB devices over an IP-based network, without a dedicated PC or thin client. Removing the PC or thin client in a digital display solution not only saves space but reduces costs and increases security and reliability.

Cameras and Sensors Cameras and sensors are used in a wide variety of environmental monitoring and building automation/security applications. Our cameras and sensors are supported by application software that provides device status, data logging and alerts. These products also play a role in our Drop-in Network portfolio of products. The cameras can be connected to our cellular routers and gateways to provide video or still-frame images from select locations. The sensors are standalone wireless or can also be connected to our wireless adapters to provide environmental data from end-point nodes.

Serial Cards A serial card plugs into the expansion slot of a computer to provide serial ports for device connectivity. We are a global leader in this category and offer one of the most extensive serial card product families. Our products support a wide range of operating systems, port densities, bus types, expansion options and applications. As Ethernet connections extend beyond current applications, the serial card products are gradually transitioning to network-attached and/or USB- attached devices. We have strengthened our product offering to meet customer needs and fully support this mature product line while working to seamlessly transition customers to newer technologies.

Table of Contents**ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)****PRODUCTS (CONTINUED)**

Network Management Applications- Network management applications provide a means of managing devices on a network from remote locations. We offer network management applications that provide enterprise class management and administration for many of our products, including gateways, cellular routers, adapters and embedded communication modules. It enables customers to securely manage, monitor, configure and control groups of devices remotely across a wired or wireless IP-based network, including cellular networks, local area networks and the broader Internet. One of the key benefits of these applications is the reduction of administrative maintenance costs, which requires fewer trips to remote locations because the software can be used to diagnose and solve problems. In addition, these applications also enable a web services based communication connection to all devices, a key component of a Drop-in Networking solution. The applications are now provided primarily through the iDigi Platform as part of the iDigi Control Center and iDigi Solution offerings.

APPLICATION MARKETS

We believe we are a worldwide leader in commercial device connectivity, through network-enabling devices in stores, factories, office buildings, banks, gas stations, oil rigs, hospitals, and many other vertical environments.

Smart Energy - Our products simplify and accelerate the integration of energy management systems with remote energy assets. These energy management systems are necessary for Smart Grid initiatives encompassing both energy distribution and energy consumption management. Migrating to IP-based network communications can be a challenge for utility companies, due to compatibility issues between field equipment and the applications used with them. Our products enable companies to network-enable existing products in the field without replacing hardware or rewriting existing application software and are used in Automated Meter Reading (AMR), Automated Meter Intelligence (AMI) and other smart energy applications.

Fleet Management Some of our newest products have extended our network connectivity expertise into the areas of Fleet Management. Here we provide equipment and applications for connecting and tracking commercial vehicles, primarily focused on long-haul trucking, but extending to other areas of public and private fleets. Using a combination of cellular, satellite, Wi-Fi and XBee wireless connectivity, these solutions provide improved operating efficiency and asset management.

Remote Device Management We provide hardware and software solutions that utilize remote cellular networks like GSM, General Packet Radio Service (GPRS)/Enhanced Data rate for Global Evolution (EDGE) to manage, monitor and control assets in geographically distributed locations. The most common remote device management application is associated with tank monitoring. In addition, this often connects devices in harsh, volatile locations.

Building Automation/Security Our products help automate and control buildings heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) and security systems, and solve the problem of standalone control systems that are unable to communicate with each other and share important data.

Medical/Healthcare We provide a way to network-enable medical equipment and devices to receive, monitor and access patient information quickly, easily, and accurately, utilizing the hospital's existing Ethernet or wireless network to improve patient care and reduce operating costs.

Traffic Management Our solutions make it easy to Ethernet-enable the field devices along roadsides and at intersections so that a traffic management center has access to real-time information. Some of the functions enabled by these solutions include traffic light coordination, hazardous road condition alerts and variable message sign updates.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

APPLICATION MARKETS (CONTINUED)

Industrial Automation We provide products to network-enable process and quality control equipment, pump controllers, bar-code readers/scanners, scales and weighing stations, printers, machine vision systems, programmable logic controllers (PLCs) and many other types of manufacturing equipment. Connecting these devices over a network can help a manufacturing facility solve problems associated with productivity, inventory management and quality control.

Retail/Point-of-Sale (POS) Our products solve the challenges associated with enabling POS devices to effectively share information across the network. They can be used to easily connect network devices like card swipe readers, bar-code scanners, scales, receipt printers and cash register display poles.

Data Center Management Our out-of-band management solutions enable immediate response when a network fails or in other critical situations, providing connectivity to servers and network equipment when the primary network is down and eliminating costly travel to remote sites.

Digital Signage Our technology makes it easy to update content on scoreboards, billboards and other electronic displays.

Government Most of our products and solutions are also used in government applications. In fact many of the applications described can be found in both commercial and government sectors (e.g. energy monitoring in a government building, a point-of-sale application on a ship, providing device connectivity in a police car). With a dedicated U.S. government team, we also provide needs assessment, technical assistance, and ongoing engineering support for government projects.

ACQUISITIONS

We have made several acquisitions in the past five fiscal years that are consistent with our corporate strategy.

In April 2005, we acquired FS Forth-Systeme GmbH/Sistemas Embebidos S.A. (FS Forth), leading providers of embedded modules based on our processors and NET+OS software, as well as other microprocessors with supporting embedded software. The acquisition enhanced our embedded module portfolio and also added expertise in a wide range of popular operating systems including Linux and Microsoft Windows CE. Effective October 1, 2006, FS Forth merged into Digi International GmbH.

In May 2005, we acquired Rabbit Semiconductor® Inc. (formerly Z-World, Inc.). The acquisition expanded our embedded portfolio to include the Rabbit line of microprocessors and microprocessor-based core modules and Z-World single-board computers (now all sold under the Rabbit brand). With bundled hardware and software, these products facilitate quick time-to-market for device manufacturers who need to add network connectivity to endpoint devices such as sensors, meters, vending machines, card readers, and scales. Effective October 1, 2007, Rabbit Semiconductor® Inc. merged into Digi International Inc.

In July 2006, we acquired MaxStream®, Inc. (MaxStream), a leader in the wireless device networking market. MaxStream supplies device manufacturers and integrators with reliable wireless modules and box products that are easy to use and allow customers to wirelessly monitor and control electronic devices. Typical applications include automated utility meter reading, oil and gas monitoring, remote control and monitoring of commercial heating and air conditioning systems, vehicle information access for fleet management, industrial controls, wireless sensors, and electronic signals. MaxStream was also a pioneer in the field of ZigBee®/802.15.4 wireless communications. The MaxStream acquisition

Table of Contents

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

ACQUISITIONS (CONTINUED)

significantly expanded our wireless offering both with embedded modules and non-embedded wireless communications adapters. The products also play a key role in our Drop-in Networking initiative. Effective October 1, 2007, MaxStream merged into Digi International Inc.

In April 2008, we acquired Sarian Systems, Ltd. (Sarian), a leader in the European wireless router market. Sarian designs, develops and manufactures advanced wireless/cellular IP-based routing equipment for mission critical applications. Sarian developed its own comprehensive IP-based operating system and software and can offer customers technical excellence, flexibility and rapid customization. Sarian has a strong customer base in ATM connectivity, retail and payment systems connectivity, remote monitoring telemetry, lottery terminal connectivity and wireless backup of wired broadband connections. Effective October 1, 2009, Sarian merged into Digi International (UK) Ltd.

In July 2008, we acquired Spectrum Design Solutions, Inc. (Spectrum), a leading design services organization. Spectrum is a wholly owned subsidiary of Digi International Inc. Spectrum focuses on solving a customer's wireless development challenges. Spectrum's engineers have extensive experience in wireless technologies such as GSM, CDMA, GPS, Wi-Fi and proprietary RF as well as ASIC design, FPGA integration, embedded software and complete turn-key product development which allows them to address virtually any wireless development need.

In June 2009, we acquired substantially all the assets of MobiApps Holdings Private Limited (MobiApps), a developer of machine-to-machine (M2M) communications technology focusing on satellite, cellular and hybrid satellite/cellular solutions. MobiApps has locations in India, Singapore and in the U.S. Pursuant to the terms of the asset purchase agreements, Digi International acquired the U.S. assets located in Herndon, Virginia. In addition, we established Digi Wireless Singapore Pte. Ltd. and Digi m2m Solutions India Private Limited, which acquired the assets of MobiApps's affiliate companies, located in Singapore and India, respectively. MobiApps provides a new generation of products based on its own custom designed and patented mixed signal application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), which dramatically reduces the complexity and improves performance of satellite M2M system solutions. Satellite M2M applications include fleet management, marine vessel tracking, container tracking, agricultural monitoring, energy management, and remote field service applications. Satellite is especially suited to applications that cross country and continental boundaries, providing connectivity in very remote locations, and providing mission critical wireless backup solutions when cellular coverage is insufficient. MobiApps also has cellular and hybrid cellular/satellite products packaged with various asset tracking management services, including vehicle tracking, taxi dispatch and employee tracking, focused on markets in India and Southeast Asia.

Our products are sold under the Digi and Rabbit brands. We believe the Digi and Rabbit brands have established strong identities with our targeted customer base and we believe our customers associate the Digi brand with reliability and the Rabbit brand with ease of integration. Many of our customers choose us because they are building a very complex system solution and they want the highest level in product reliability. In the core module and semiconductor application environments, ease of integration is a powerful brand identity.

DISTRIBUTION AND PARTNERSHIPS

We sell our products through a global network of distributors, systems integrators, value added resellers (VARs) and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).

Table of Contents

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

DISTRIBUTION AND PARTNERSHIPS (CONTINUED)

Our larger distributors include Tech Data Corporation, Arrow Electronics, Inc., Ingram Micro, Synnex, Future Electronics, NuHorizons, Miel and Atlantik Elektronik GmbH. We also maintain relationships with many other distributors in the U.S., Canada, Europe, Asia and Latin America. Additionally, we maintain strong relationships with catalog distributors CDW, Insight, Digi-Key and Mouser Electronics.

We maintain strategic alliances with other industry leaders to develop and market technology solutions. These include most major communications hardware and software vendors, operating system suppliers, computer hardware manufacturers, cellular carriers and Smart Grid vendors. Key partners include: Microsoft, VMware, Hewlett Packard, IBM, Dell, Toshiba, Atmel, Ember, Freescale, Qualcomm, Wavecom, iTron, AT&T, Sprint, Verizon, Bell Mobility, Rogers and several other cellular carriers worldwide. Furthermore, we maintain a worldwide network of authorized developers that extends our reach into certain other technology applications and geographical regions. With our MobiApps acquisition, we are now partnering with ORBCOMM. MobiApps satellite communication products utilize the ORBCOMM low-earth orbit (LEO) satellite network to monitor, track and manage customers' fixed and mobile assets around the world.

Our customer base includes many of the world's largest companies. We have strategic sales relationships with leading vendors, allowing them to ship our products and services as component parts of their overall solutions. These vendors include IBM, Commerge, NCR, Sun Microsystems, Fujitsu Services, Fujitsu Transaction Solutions, Nalco, TXU Energy and Hewlett Packard, among others. Many of the world's leading telecommunications companies and Internet service providers also rely on our products, including Alcatel-Lucent, AT&T, Sprint, Verizon and Siemens.

No customer comprised more than 10% of our net sales for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

We compete in the communications technology industry, which is characterized by rapid technological advances and evolving industry standards. The market can be significantly affected by new product introductions and marketing activities of industry participants. We compete for customers on the basis of existing and planned product features, service capabilities, company reputation, brand recognition, technical support, relationships with partners, quality and reliability, product development capabilities, price and availability. While we have no competitors that carry a comparable range of products, we do have various competitors based on specific products.

We are a leader in device networking for business, developing reliable products and technologies to connect and securely manage local or remote electronic devices over the network, via the Internet, or via satellite. Our enterprise solutions include embedded or non-embedded products or combinations of these products.

OPERATIONS

Our operations are conducted through a combination of internal manufacturing and external subcontractors specializing in various parts of the manufacturing process. We rely on third party foundries for our semiconductor devices (ASICs). This approach is beneficial because it allows us to reduce our fixed costs, maintain production flexibility and optimize our profits.

Our products are manufactured to our designs with standard and semi-custom components. Most of these components are available from multiple vendors. We have several single-sourced supplier relationships, either because alternative sources are not available or because the relationship is advantageous to us. If these suppliers are unable to provide a timely and reliable supply of components, we could experience manufacturing delays that could adversely affect our consolidated results of operations.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

SEASONALITY

In general, our business is not considered to be highly seasonal, although our first fiscal quarter revenue is often less than other quarters due to holidays and fewer shipping days.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

During fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, our research and development expenditures were \$26.4 million, \$27.1 million and \$24.2 million, respectively. Due to rapidly changing technology in the communications technology industry, we believe that our success depends primarily upon the product development skills of our personnel, and the ability to integrate acquired technologies with organically developed technologies. We have incurred in-process research and development charges in connection with our past acquisitions, which were expensed upon consummation of the acquisitions. Effective October 1, 2009 in-process research and development costs will be capitalized according to new authoritative guidance issued by FASB related to business combinations. Acquired in-process research and development charges are disclosed separately and are incremental to the research and development expenditures disclosed above. Our proprietary rights and technology are protected by a combination of copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and patents. We have established common law and registered trademark rights on a family of marks for a number of our products.

BACKLOG

As of September 30, 2009, we had backlog orders in the amount of \$13.6 million. Most of these orders are expected to be shipped in fiscal 2010. Backlog as of September 30, 2008 and 2007 was \$29.2 million and \$14.1 million, respectively. Our backlog decrease as of September 30, 2009 as compared to September 30, 2008 is partially due to a non-cancellable purchase order for \$8.0 million received from a Sarian customer that was included in the September 30, 2008 backlog. Backlog as of any particular date is not necessarily indicative of our future sales trends.

EMPLOYEES

We had 634 employees on September 30, 2009 compared to 663 employees on September 30, 2008. We acquired 62 employees as a result of the MobiApps acquisition offset by a workforce reduction of 86 employees as a result of a business restructuring announced on April 23, 2009.

Table of Contents**ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)****EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT**

As of the date of filing this Form 10-K, the following individuals were executive officers of the Registrant:

| Name | Age | Position |
|----------------------|-----|--|
| Joseph T. Dunsmore | 51 | Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer |
| Subramanian Krishnan | 55 | Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer |
| Lawrence A. Kraft | 43 | Senior Vice President of Sales and Marketing |

Joel K. Young 45 Senior Vice President of Research and Development and Chief Technical Officer
 Mr. Dunsmore joined our company in October 1999 as President and Chief Executive Officer and a member of the Board of Directors and was elected Chairman of the Board in May 2000. Prior to joining us, Mr. Dunsmore was Vice President of Access for Lucent Microelectronics, a telecommunications company now known as Agere Systems Inc., since June 1999. From October 1998 to June 1999, he acted as an independent consultant to various high technology companies. From February 1998 to October 1998, Mr. Dunsmore was Chief Executive Officer of NetFax, Inc., a telecommunications company. From October 1995 to February 1998, he held executive management positions at US Robotics and then at 3COM after 3COM acquired US Robotics in June 1997. Prior to that, Mr. Dunsmore held various marketing management positions at AT&T Paradyne Corporation from May 1983 to October 1995. Mr. Dunsmore is also a director of Analysts International Corporation.

Mr. Krishnan was named Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer on February 1, 1999, prior to which he served as our Vice President of Finance since January 11, 1999. Prior to joining us, he served as a principal with LAWCO Financial, an investment banking firm in Minneapolis, Minnesota from January 1997 to January 1999. Prior to LAWCO, he served for 13 years with the Valspar Corporation as the Director of Corporate Financial Planning and Reporting and Taxes and was primarily responsible for mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures.

Mr. Kraft joined our company as Vice President of Americas Sales and Marketing in February 2003 and was named Senior Vice President of Sales and Marketing in November 2005. Prior to joining us, Mr. Kraft was Vice President of Marketing for Advanced Switching Communications (ASC), a provider of broadband access platforms, from June 1999 to February 2002. From July 1998 to October 1998, Mr. Kraft was Vice President of Marketing for NetFax, Inc., a telecommunications company. Mr. Kraft also previously held the positions of Manager of Product Marketing at 3COM/U.S. Robotics, Vice President of Marketing for ISDN Systems Corporation, and Group Products Manager for the Internet access program at Sprint Corporation.

Mr. Young joined our company in July 2000 as Vice President of Engineering and was named Vice President of Research and Development and Chief Technical Officer in November 2005. In October 2006, Mr. Young was named Senior Vice President of Research and Development and Chief Technical Officer. Prior to joining us, Mr. Young served as a Vice President for Transcrypt International, a provider of encryption products, in various engineering, sales and marketing positions from February 1996 to June 2000. Before that, he held various engineering and management positions at AT&T and AT&T Bell Laboratories from 1986 to 1996.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1. BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Our customers are located throughout North America, Europe, Middle East & Africa (EMEA), Asia and Latin America. We are exposed to foreign currency risk associated with certain sales transactions being denominated in Euros, British Pounds and Japanese Yen and foreign currency translation risk as the financial position and operating results of our foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. Dollars for consolidation. We have not implemented a hedging strategy to reduce foreign currency risk.

During 2009, we had approximately \$75.2 million of net sales related to foreign customers including export sales, of which \$33.4 million was denominated in foreign currency, predominately the Euro and British Pound. During 2008 and 2007, we had approximately \$76.1 million and \$61.2 million, respectively, of net sales to foreign customers including export sales, of which \$45.7 million and \$30.1 million, respectively, were denominated in foreign currency, predominately the Euro. In future periods, a significant portion of sales will continue to be made in Euros and British Pounds. Financial information about geographic areas appears in Note 4 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

DIGI INTERNATIONAL WEBSITE

Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Proxy Statements, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are available through our website (www.digi.com) under the About us - Investor Relations caption or by writing to us. This information is available free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These reports can also be accessed via the SEC website, www.sec.gov, or via the SEC's Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Information concerning the operation of the SEC's Public Reference Room can be obtained by calling 1-800-SEC-0330.

We are not including the information on our website as part of, or incorporating it by reference into, our Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Multiple risk factors exist which could have a material effect on our operations, results of operations, profitability, financial position, liquidity, capital resources and common stock.

Risks Relating to Our Business

Our dependence on new product development and the rapid technological change that characterizes our industry makes us susceptible to loss of market share resulting from competitors' product introductions and similar risks.

The communications technology industry is characterized by rapidly changing technologies, evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions, short product life cycles and rapidly changing customer requirements. The introduction of products embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards can render existing products obsolete and unmarketable. Our future success will depend on our ability to enhance our existing products, to introduce new products to meet changing customer requirements and emerging technologies, and to demonstrate the performance advantages and cost-effectiveness of our products over competing products. Failure by us to modify our products to support new alternative technologies or failure to achieve widespread customer acceptance of such modified products could cause us to lose market share and cause our revenues to decline.

We may experience delays in developing and marketing product enhancements or new products that respond to technological change, evolving industry standards and changing customer requirements. There can be no assurance that we will not experience difficulties that could delay or prevent the successful development, introduction, and marketing of these products or product enhancements, or that our new products and product enhancements will adequately meet the requirements of the marketplace and achieve any significant or sustainable degree of market acceptance in existing or additional markets. In addition, the future introductions or announcements of products by us or one of our competitors embodying new technologies or changes in industry standards or customer requirements could render our then-existing products obsolete or unmarketable. There can be no assurance that the introduction or announcement of new product offerings by us or one or more of our competitors will not cause customers to defer their purchase of our existing products, which could cause our revenues to decline.

We intend to continue to devote significant resources to our research and development, which, if not successful, could cause a decline in our revenues and harm our business.

We intend to continue to devote significant resources to research and development in the coming years to enhance and develop additional products. For the fiscal years ended 2009, 2008 and 2007, our research and development expenses comprised 15.9%, 14.6% and 14.0%, respectively, of our net sales. If we are unable to develop new products as a result of our research and development efforts, or if the products we develop are not successful, our business could be harmed. Even if we develop new products that are accepted by our target markets, the net revenues from these products may not be sufficient to justify our investment in research and development.

Many of our products have been developed through a combination of internally developed technologies and acquired technologies. Our ability to continue to develop new products is partially dependent on finding and acquiring new technologies in the marketplace. Even if we identify new technologies that we believe would be complementary to our internally developed technologies, we may not be successful in acquiring those technologies or we may not be able to acquire the technologies at a price that is acceptable to us.

A substantial portion of our recent development efforts have been directed toward the development of new products targeted to manufacturers of intelligent, network-enabled devices and other embedded systems in various markets, including markets in which networking solutions for embedded systems have not historically

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

been sold, such as markets for industrial automation equipment, security equipment and medical equipment. Our financial performance is dependent upon the development of the intelligent device markets that we are targeting, the increasing adoption of wireless technologies by these markets and our ability to successfully compete and sell our products to manufacturers of these intelligent devices.

Certain of our products are sold into mature markets, which could limit our ability to continue to generate revenue from these products.

Certain of our products provide asynchronous and synchronous data transmissions via add-on cards. The market for add-on asynchronous and synchronous data communications cards is mature. Furthermore, certain applications of our embedded network interface cards are also considered mature. As the overall market for these products decreases due to the adoption of new technologies, we expect that our revenues from these products will continue to decline. As a result, our future prospects depend in large part on our ability to acquire or develop and successfully market additional products that address growth markets.

Our failure to effectively manage product transitions could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

From time to time, we or our competitors may announce new products, capabilities, or technologies that may replace or shorten the life cycles of our existing products. Announcements of currently planned or other new products may cause customers to defer or stop purchasing our products until new products become available. Furthermore, the introduction of new or enhanced products requires us to manage the transition from older product inventories and ensure that adequate supplies of new products can be delivered to meet customer demand. Our failure to effectively manage transitions from older products could result in inventory obsolescence and have a material adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

Our failure to compete successfully in our highly competitive market could result in reduced prices and loss of market share.

The market in which we operate is characterized by rapid technological advances and evolving industry standards. The market can be significantly affected by new product introductions and marketing activities of industry participants. We compete for customers on the basis of existing and planned product features, company reputation, brand recognition, technical support, relationships with partners, quality and reliability, product development capabilities, price, and availability. Certain of our competitors and potential competitors may have greater financial, technological, manufacturing, marketing, and personnel resources than us. Present and future competitors may be able to identify new markets and develop products more quickly, which are superior to those developed by us. They may also adapt new technologies faster, devote greater resources to research and development, promote products more aggressively, and price products more competitively than us. There are no assurances that competition will not intensify or that we will be able to compete effectively in the markets in which we compete.

Our inability to obtain the appropriate telecommunications or satellite carrier certifications or approvals from other governmental regulatory bodies could impede our ability to grow revenues in our wireless products.

The sale of our wireless products in certain geographical markets is sometimes dependent on the ability to gain telecommunications or satellite carrier certifications and/or approvals by certain governmental bodies. Failure to obtain these approvals, or delays in receiving the approvals, could impact our ability to enter our targeted markets or to compete effectively or at all in these markets and could have an adverse impact on our revenues.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

We are dependent on wireless communication networks owned and controlled by others.

Our revenues could decline if we are unable to deliver continued access to satellite and digital cellular wireless carriers that we depend on to provide sufficient network capacity, reliability and security to our customers. Our financial condition could be impacted if our wireless carriers were to increase the prices of their services, or to suffer operational or technical failures.

The cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry may result in substantial period-to-period fluctuations in operating results.

Our semiconductor products provide networking capabilities for intelligent, network-enabled devices and other embedded systems. The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical and subject to rapid technological change and has been subject to significant economic downturns at various times, characterized by diminished product demand, accelerated erosion of average selling prices and production overcapacity. The semiconductor industry also periodically experiences increased demand and production capacity constraints. As a result, we may experience substantial period-to-period fluctuations in operating results due to general semiconductor industry conditions.

Loss of one or more of our large customers could have an adverse effect on our revenues.

Our sales are primarily made on the basis of purchase orders rather than under long-term agreements, and therefore, any customer could cease purchasing our products at any time without penalty. The decision of any large customer, including our distributors, to cease using our products or a material decline in the number of units purchased by such a customer could have a material adverse effect on our revenues.

The long and variable sales cycle for certain of our products makes it more difficult for us to predict our operating results and manage our business.

The sale of our products typically involves a significant technical evaluation and commitment of capital and other resources by potential customers and end users, as well as delays frequently associated with end users' internal procedures to deploy new technologies within their products and to test and accept new technologies. For these and other reasons, the sales cycle associated with certain of our products is typically lengthy and is subject to a number of significant risks, including end users' internal purchasing reviews, that are beyond our control. Because of the lengthy sales cycle and the large size of certain customer orders, if orders forecasted for a specific customer are not realized or delayed, our operating results could be materially adversely affected.

We depend on manufacturing relationships and on limited-source suppliers, and any disruptions in these relationships may cause damage to our customer relationships.

We procure all parts and certain services involved in the production of our products and subcontract most of our product manufacturing to outside firms that specialize in such services. Although most of the components of our products are available from multiple vendors, we have several single-source supplier relationships, either because alternative sources are not available or because the relationship is advantageous to us. There can be no assurance that our suppliers will be able to meet our future requirements for products and components in a timely fashion. In addition, the availability of many of these components to us is dependent in part on our ability to provide our suppliers with accurate forecasts of our future requirements. Delays or lost sales could be caused by other factors beyond our control, including late deliveries by vendors of components. If we are required to identify alternative suppliers for any of our required components, qualification and pre-production periods could be lengthy and may cause an increase in component costs and delays in providing products to customers. Any extended interruption in the supply of any of the key components currently obtained from

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

limited sources could disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our customer relationships and profitability.

Our use of suppliers in Southeast Asia involves risks that could negatively impact us.

We purchase printed circuit boards from suppliers in Southeast Asia. Product delivery times may be extended due to the distances involved, requiring more lead time in ordering. In addition, ocean freight delays may occur as a result of labor problems, weather delays or expediting and customs issues. Any extended delay in receipt of the component parts could eliminate anticipated cost savings and have a material adverse effect on our customer relationships and profitability.

Our ability to compete could be jeopardized if we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights.

Our ability to compete depends in part on our proprietary rights and technology. Our proprietary rights and technology are protected by a combination of copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and patents.

We enter into confidentiality agreements with all employees, and sometimes with our customers and potential customers, and limit access to the distribution of our proprietary information. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by us in this regard will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation of our technology. Our pending patent applications may be denied and any patents, once issued, may be circumvented by our competitors. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that others will not develop technologies that are superior to our technologies. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our products or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights as fully as do the laws of the United States. There can be no assurance that our means of protecting our proprietary rights in the United States or abroad will be adequate or that competing companies will not independently develop similar technology. Our failure to adequately protect our proprietary rights could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position and result in loss of revenue.

From time to time, we are subject to claims and litigation regarding intellectual property rights or other claims, which could seriously harm us and require us to incur significant costs.

The communications technology industry is characterized by frequent litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. From time to time, we receive notification of a third-party claim that our products infringe other intellectual property rights. Any litigation to determine the validity of third-party infringement claims, whether or not determined in our favor or settled by us, may be costly and divert the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel from productive tasks, which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to operate our business and service the needs of our customers. There can be no assurance that any infringement claims by third parties, if proven to have merit, will not materially adversely affect our business or financial condition. In the event of an adverse ruling in any such matter, we may be required to pay substantial damages, cease the manufacture, use and sale of infringing products, discontinue the use of certain processes or be required to obtain a license under the intellectual property rights of the third party claiming infringement. There can be no assurance that a license would be available on reasonable terms or at all. Any limitations on our ability to market our products, or delays and costs associated with redesigning our products or payments of license fees to third parties, or any failure by us to develop or license a substitute technology on commercially reasonable terms could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

We face risks associated with our international operations and expansion that could impair our ability to grow our revenues abroad.

We believe that our future growth is dependent in part upon our ability to increase sales in international markets. These sales are subject to a variety of risks, including fluctuations in currency exchange rates, tariffs, import restrictions and other trade barriers, unexpected changes in regulatory requirements, longer accounts receivable payment cycles, potentially adverse tax consequences, and export license requirements. In addition, we are subject to the risks inherent in conducting business internationally, including political and economic instability and unexpected changes in diplomatic and trade relationships. There can be no assurance that one or more of these factors will not have a material adverse effect on our business strategy and financial condition.

The loss of key personnel could prevent us from executing our business strategy.

Our business and prospects depend to a significant degree upon the continuing contributions of our executive officers and our key technical personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense, and there can be no assurance that we will be successful in attracting and retaining qualified personnel. Failure to attract and retain key personnel could result in our failure to execute our business strategy.

Unanticipated changes in our tax rates could affect our future results.

Our future effective tax rates could be favorably or unfavorably affected by unanticipated changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities, or by changes in tax laws or our interpretation of such laws. In addition, we may be subject to the examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other U.S. and international tax authorities. We regularly assess the potential outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from these examinations will not have an effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Any acquisitions we have made or will make could disrupt our business and seriously harm our financial condition.

We will continue to consider acquisitions of complementary businesses, products or technologies. In the event of any future purchases, we could issue stock that would dilute our current stockholders' percentage ownership, incur debt, assume liabilities, or incur large and immediate write-offs.

Our operation of any acquired business may also involve numerous risks, including:

problems combining the purchased operations, technologies, or products;

unanticipated costs;

diversion of management's attention from our core business;

difficulties integrating businesses in different countries and cultures;

adverse effects on existing business relationships with suppliers and customers;

risks associated with entering markets in which we have no or limited prior experience; and

potential loss of key employees, particularly those of the purchased organization.

We cannot assure that we will be able to successfully integrate any businesses, products, technologies, or personnel that we have acquired or that we might acquire in the future and any failure to do so could disrupt our business and have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, from time to time, we may enter into negotiations for a proposed acquisition, but be unable or unwilling to consummate the acquisition under consideration. This could cause significant diversion of management's attention and out-of-pocket expenses for us. We could also be exposed to litigation as a result of

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

an unconsummated acquisition, including claims that we failed to negotiate in good faith or misappropriated confidential information.

Our failure to effectively comply with the requirements of applicable environmental legislation and regulation could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

Production and marketing of products in certain states and countries may subject us to environmental and other regulations. In addition, certain states and countries may pass new regulations requiring our products to meet certain requirements to use environmentally friendly components. The European Union has issued two directives relating to chemical substances in electronic products. The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE) makes producers of certain electrical and electronic equipment financially responsible for collection, reuse, recycling, treatment and disposal of equipment placed in the European Union market after August 13, 2005. The Restrictions of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS) bans the use of certain hazardous materials in electric and electrical equipment which are put on the market in the European Union after July 1, 2006. In the future, China and other countries including the United States are expected to adopt further environmental compliance programs. If we fail to comply with these regulations, we may not be able to sell our products in jurisdictions where these regulations apply, which could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and profitability.

Negative conditions in the global credit markets may impair a portion of our investment portfolio.

Our investment portfolio consists of certificates of deposit, corporate bonds and government bonds. These marketable securities are classified at September 30, 2009 as available-for-sale and are carried at fair market value. Some of our investments could experience reduced liquidity, resulting in an adjustment and could result in an impairment charge should the impairment be considered as other-than-temporary. This loss would be recorded in our consolidated statement of operations, which could materially adversely impact our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Our consolidated operating results and financial condition may be adversely impacted by worldwide economic conditions and credit tightening.

Worldwide economic conditions have experienced a significant downturn due to the credit conditions impacted by the subprime mortgage crisis and other factors, including slower economic activity, inflation and deflation concerns, increased energy costs, decreased consumer confidence, reduced corporate profits, reduced or canceled capital spending, adverse business conditions and liquidity concerns. These conditions may make it difficult or impossible for our customers and suppliers to accurately forecast and plan future business activities, which may cause them to slow or suspend spending on products and services. As our customers face this challenging economic time, they may find it difficult to gain sufficient credit in a timely manner, which could result in an impairment of their ability to place orders with us or to make timely payments to us for previous purchases. If this occurs, our revenue may be reduced, thereby having a negative impact on our results of operations. In addition, we may be forced to increase our allowance for doubtful accounts and our days sales outstanding may increase, which would have a negative impact on our cash position, liquidity and financial condition. We cannot predict the timing or the duration of this or any other economic downturn in the economy.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

Our consolidated operating results may be adversely impacted if economic conditions impact the financial viability of our customers, distributors, or suppliers.

We have standard payment terms for our customers and sometimes special payment terms may be pre-authorized by our credit department. While we have procedures to monitor and limit exposure to credit risk on our receivables, there can be no assurance such procedures will effectively limit our credit risk and avoid losses. If economic conditions do not improve, certain of our customers may face liquidity concerns and may be unable to timely satisfy their payment obligations to us, which could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

We may have additional tax liabilities.

We are subject to income taxes in the United States and many foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes, including our reserves for uncertain tax positions. In the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. We regularly are under audit by tax authorities. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the final determination of tax audits could be materially different from our historical income tax provisions and accruals. The results of an audit could have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows in the period or periods for which that determination is made.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

If our stock price declines, we may need to recognize an impairment of our goodwill.

The current global economic crisis has impacted the stock prices of many companies. If the price of our common stock is impacted, we could have an impairment of our goodwill. Our value is dependent upon continued future growth in demand for our products. If such growth does not materialize or our forecasts are significantly reduced, we may impair our goodwill. We performed our annual goodwill impairment assessment as of June 30, 2009, on our one reporting unit. Based on our analysis, we concluded that the fair value of our reporting unit exceeded the carrying amount and therefore goodwill was not considered impaired. To the extent additional information arises or our strategies change, it is possible that our conclusion regarding goodwill impairment could change, which could have a material effect on our consolidated financial position and results of operations. At September 30, 2009, our market capitalization, which is an indicator of fair value, was below the carrying value of our reporting unit due to a decline in our stock price during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009. However, an estimated control premium was also used in our determination of fair value. The control premium represents the amount an investor would pay, over and above market capitalization, in order to obtain a controlling interest in a company. Therefore, the fair value of our reporting unit was measured using our market capitalization as of September 30, 2009, plus a control premium of 35%. The estimated control premium was determined by a review of premiums paid for similar companies over the past five years. The control premium used in our determination of fair value is subject to management judgment, including the interpretation of current economic indicators and market valuations as well as our strategic plans with regard to our operations.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS (CONTINUED)

The price of our common stock has been volatile and could continue to fluctuate in the future.

The market price of our common stock, like that of many other high-technology companies, has fluctuated significantly and is likely to continue to fluctuate in the future. During fiscal year 2009, the closing price of our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market ranged from \$6.55 to \$10.83 per share. Our closing sale price on November 27, 2009 was \$7.62 per share. Announcements by us or others regarding the receipt of customer orders, quarterly variations in operating results, acquisitions or divestitures, additional equity or debt financings, results of customer field trials, scientific discoveries, technological innovations, litigation, product developments, patent or proprietary rights, government regulation and general market conditions may have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock.

Certain provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law and our charter documents have an anti-takeover effect.

There exist certain mechanisms under the Delaware General Corporation Law and our charter documents that may delay, defer or prevent a change of control. For instance, under Delaware law, we are prohibited from engaging in certain business combinations with interested stockholders for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder unless certain requirements are met, and majority stockholder approval is required for certain business combination transactions with interested parties. Our Certificate of Incorporation contains a fair price provision requiring majority stockholder approval for certain business combination transactions with interested parties, and this provision may not be changed without the vote of at least 80% of the outstanding shares of our voting stock. Other mechanisms in our charter documents may also delay, defer or prevent a change of control. For instance, our Certificate of Incorporation provides that our Board of Directors has authority to issue series of our preferred stock with such voting rights and other powers as the Board of Directors may determine. Furthermore, we have a classified board of directors, which means that our directors are divided into three classes that are elected to three-year terms on a staggered basis. Since the three-year terms of each class overlap the terms of the other classes of directors, the entire board of directors cannot be replaced in any one year. Under Delaware law, directors serving on a classified board may not be removed by shareholders except for cause. Pursuant to the terms of our shareholder rights plan, each outstanding share of common stock has one attached right. The rights will cause substantial dilution of the ownership of a person or group that attempts to acquire us on terms not approved by the Board of Directors and may have the effect of deterring hostile takeover attempts. The effect of these anti-takeover provisions may be to deter business combination transactions not approved by our Board of Directors, including acquisitions that may offer a premium over the market price to some or all stockholders.

We have not paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not expect to do so.

We have never declared or paid a cash dividend on our common stock. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Table of Contents**ITEM 2. PROPERTIES**

The following table contains a listing of our current property locations:

| Location of Property | Use of Facility | Approximate Square Footage | Ownership or Lease Expiration Date |
|--|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Minnetonka, MN (Corporate headquarters) | Research & development, sales, sales support, marketing and administration | 130,000 | Owned |
| Eden Prairie, MN | Manufacturing and warehousing | 58,000 | Owned |
| Minneapolis, MN | Engineering services | 16,837 | November 2016 |
| Waltham, MA | Research & development, sales and sales support | 13,424 | September 2010 |
| Austin, TX | Sales, sales support, marketing and administration | 6,563 | March 2014 |
| Davis, CA | Sales, sales support, research & development | 24,000 | December 2012 |
| Lindon, UT | Sales, marketing, research & development and administration | 11,986 | December 2010 |
| Herndon, VA | Sales, marketing and tech support | 2,416 | October 2011 |
| Hong Kong, China | Sales, marketing and administration | 4,061 | July 2010 |
| Beijing, China | Sales, marketing and administration | 2,372 | November 2010 |
| Shanghai, China | Sales, marketing and administration | 1,251 | June 2010 |
| Dortmund, Germany | Sales, sales support, marketing and administration | 21,485 | March 2013 |
| Breisach, Germany | Sales, marketing, research & development, manufacturing, warehousing and administration | 8,748 | December 2010 |
| Neuilly sur Seine, France | Sales and marketing | 2,895 | January 2015 |
| Ilkley, UK | Sales, sales support, marketing and administration | 5,475 | September 2015 |
| Logrono, Spain | Sales, research & development and administration | 3,228 | January 2017 |
| Tokyo, Japan | Sales | 1,371 | November 2011 |
| Bangalore, India | Sales, research & development and administration | 9,189 | July 2014 |
| Singapore | Sales, marketing and administration | 518 | June 2011 |

In addition to the above locations, we perform research and development activities in various other locations in the United States and sales activities in various other locations in Europe and China which are not deemed to be principal locations and which are not listed above. We believe that our facilities are adequate for our needs. In February 2008, we sold our facility in Dortmund, Germany and leased back approximately 40% of the property for a period of five years, with a renewal option for an additional five years.

Table of Contents**ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

On April 19, 2002, a consolidated amended class action complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York asserting claims relating to the initial public offering (IPO) of our subsidiary NetSilicon, Inc. and approximately 300 other public companies. We acquired Net Silicon, Inc. on February 13, 2002. The complaint names us as a defendant along with NetSilicon, certain of its officers and certain underwriters involved in NetSilicon's IPO, among numerous others, and asserts, among other things, that NetSilicon's IPO prospectus and registration statement violated federal securities laws because they contained material misrepresentations and/or omissions regarding the conduct of NetSilicon's IPO underwriters in allocating shares in NetSilicon's IPO to the underwriters' customers. We believe that the claims against the NetSilicon defendants are without merit and have defended the litigation vigorously. Pursuant to a stipulation between the parties, the two named officers were dismissed from the lawsuit, without prejudice, on October 9, 2002.

In June 2003, we elected to participate in a proposed settlement agreement with the plaintiffs in this litigation. Had it been approved by the Court, this proposed settlement would have resulted in a dismissal, with prejudice, of all claims in the litigation against us and against any of the other issuer defendants who elected to participate in the proposed settlement, together with the current or former officers and directors of participating issuers who were named as individual defendants. This proposed issuer settlement was conditioned on, among other things, a ruling by the District Court that the claims against NetSilicon and against the other issuers who had agreed to the settlement would be certified for class action treatment for purposes of the proposed settlement, such that all investors included in the proposed classes in these cases would be bound by the terms of the settlement unless an investor opted to be excluded from the settlement in a timely and appropriate fashion.

On December 5, 2006, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit issued a decision in In re Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation that six purported class action lawsuits containing allegations substantially similar to those asserted against us could not be certified as class actions due, in part, to the Court of Appeals' determination that individual issues of reliance and knowledge would predominate over issues common to the proposed classes. On January 8, 2007, the plaintiffs filed a petition seeking rehearing en banc of this ruling. On April 6, 2007 the Court of Appeals denied the plaintiffs' petition for rehearing of the Court's December 5, 2006 ruling. The Court of Appeals, however, noted that the plaintiffs remained free to ask the District Court to certify classes different from the ones originally proposed which might meet the standards for class certification that the Court of Appeals articulated in its December 5, 2006 decision. The plaintiffs have since moved for certification of different classes in the District Court, and that motion remains pending. In light of the Court of Appeals' December 5, 2006 decision regarding certification of the plaintiffs' claims, the District Court entered an order on June 25, 2007 terminating the proposed settlement between the plaintiffs and the issuers, including NetSilicon.

On August 14, 2007, the plaintiffs filed amended complaints in six focus cases. On November 13, 2007, the issuer defendants and the underwriter defendants separately moved to dismiss the claims against them in the amended complaints in the six focus cases. On March 26, 2008, the District Court issued an order in which it denied in substantial part the motions to dismiss the amended complaints in the six focus cases.

On February 25, 2009, the parties advised the District Court that they had reached an agreement-in-principle to settle the litigation in its entirety. A stipulation of settlement was filed with the District Court on April 2, 2009. On June 9, 2009, the District Court preliminarily approved the proposed global settlement. Notice was provided to the class, and a settlement fairness hearing, at which members of the class had an opportunity to object to the proposed settlement, was held on September 10, 2009. On October 6, 2009, the District Court issued an order granting final approval to the settlement. Several objectors have since appealed the order approving the settlement, and those appeals remain pending.

Table of Contents

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS (CONTINUED)

Under the settlement, our insurers are to pay the full amount of settlement share allocated to us, and we would bear no financial liability beyond our insured basis. While there can be no guarantee as to the ultimate outcome of this pending lawsuit, we expect that our liability insurance will be adequate to cover any potential unfavorable outcome, less the applicable deductible amount of \$250,000 per claim. As of September 30, 2009, we have an accrued liability for the anticipated settlement of \$300,000 which we believe reflects the amount of loss that is probable. We have recorded a receivable related to the insurance proceeds of \$50,000 which represents the anticipated settlement of \$300,000 less a \$250,000 deductible. In the event we should have losses that exceed the limits of the liability insurance, such losses could have a material adverse effect on our business and our consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

In addition to the matter discussed above, in the normal course of business, we are subject to various claims and litigation, including patent infringement and intellectual property claims. Our management expects that these various claims and litigation will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

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

There were no matters submitted to the vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Stock Listing**

Our Common Stock trades under the symbol DGII. Since July 3, 2006 our Common Stock has traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market tier of the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and prior to that time was traded on the NASDAQ National Market tier. On November 27, 2009, the number of holders of our Common Stock was approximately 8,632, consisting of 191 record holders and approximately 8,441 stockholders whose stock is held by a bank, broker or other nominee.

High and low sale prices for each quarter during the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, as reported on the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC, were as follows:

Stock Prices

| | | | | |
|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2009 | First | Second | Third | Fourth |
| High | \$11.10 | \$8.98 | \$10.72 | \$10.87 |
| Low | \$ 6.88 | \$6.26 | \$ 6.40 | \$ 8.11 |
| 2008 | First | Second | Third | Fourth |
| High | \$17.30 | \$14.46 | \$12.82 | \$12.87 |
| Low | \$13.34 | \$10.20 | \$ 7.64 | \$ 7.67 |

Dividend Policy

We have never paid cash dividends on our Common Stock. Our Board of Directors presently intends to retain all earnings for use in our business, except for periodic stock repurchases, and does not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

We do not have a Dividend Reinvestment Plan or a Direct Stock Purchase Plan.

Issuer Repurchases of Equity Securities

We did not repurchase any of our equity securities in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009. Of the 1,500,000 shares authorized to be repurchased, 135,638 shares remain available for repurchase at September 30, 2009.

Table of Contents**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES (CONTINUED)****Performance Evaluation**

The graph below compares the total cumulative stockholders' return on our Common Stock for the period from the close of the Nasdaq Stock Market U.S. Companies on September 30, 2004 to September 30, 2009, the last day of fiscal 2009, with the total cumulative return on the CRSP Total Return Index for the Nasdaq Stock Market U.S. Companies (the CRSP Index) and the CRSP Index for Nasdaq Telecommunications Stocks (the Peer Index) over the same period. We have determined that our line of business is mostly comparable to those companies in the Peer Index. The index level for the graph and table was set to \$100 on September 30, 2004, for our Common Stock, the CRSP Index and the Peer Index and assumes the reinvestment of all dividends.

**COMPARISON OF 5-YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL
RETURN**

| | FY04 | FY05 | FY06 | FY07 | FY08 | FY09 |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Digi International Inc. | 100.00 | 93.88 | 118.11 | 124.58 | 89.24 | 74.54 |
| CRSP Index | 100.00 | 114.14 | 120.35 | 142.45 | 112.31 | 90.13 |
| Peer Index | 100.00 | 122.08 | 136.19 | 159.67 | 110.74 | 110.48 |

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

(In thousands except per common share amounts and number of employees)

| For the fiscal years ended September 30 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Net sales (1) | \$ 165,928 | \$ 185,056 | \$ 173,263 | \$ 144,663 | \$ 125,198 |
| Gross profit | \$ 81,265 | \$ 97,869 | \$ 91,346 | \$ 77,505 | \$ 71,491 |
| Sales and marketing | 35,304 | 36,879 | 33,499 | 28,591 | 26,339 |
| Research and development | 26,381 | 27,040 | 24,176 | 20,861 | 16,531 |
| General and administrative | 14,557 | 16,035 | 13,343 | 12,830 | 11,364 |
| Restructuring | 1,953 | | | | |
| Acquired in-process research and development | | 1,900 | | 2,000 | 300 |
| Operating income (2) | 3,070 | 16,015 | 20,328 | 13,223 | 16,957 |
| Total other income, net (3) | 1,212 | 2,900 | 3,396 | 2,044 | 1,026 |
| Income before income taxes | 4,282 | 18,915 | 23,724 | 15,267 | 17,983 |
| Income tax provision (4) | 199 | 6,564 | 3,951 | 4,154 | 318 |
| Net income | \$ 4,083 | \$ 12,351 | \$ 19,773 | \$ 11,113 | \$ 17,665 |
| Net income per common share, basic: | | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.16 | \$ 0.48 | \$ 0.78 | \$ 0.48 | \$ 0.79 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.16 | \$ 0.47 | \$ 0.76 | \$ 0.46 | \$ 0.76 |
| Balance sheet data as of September 30: | | | | | |
| Working capital (total current assets less total current liabilities) | \$ 106,121 | \$ 112,236 | \$ 115,703 | \$ 83,341 | \$ 69,995 |
| Total assets | \$ 258,948 | \$ 271,416 | \$ 251,826 | \$ 225,321 | \$ 177,631 |
| Long-term debt and capital lease obligations | \$ 9 | \$ 345 | \$ 358 | \$ 725 | \$ 1,181 |
| Stockholders' equity | \$ 229,586 | \$ 231,934 | \$ 222,905 | \$ 193,830 | \$ 153,537 |
| Book value per common share (stockholders' equity divided by outstanding shares) | \$ 9.29 | \$ 9.14 | \$ 8.73 | \$ 7.74 | \$ 6.78 |
| Number of employees as of September 30 | 634 | 663 | 564 | 549 | 481 |

(1) Acquisitions provided the following net sales during the year of acquisition:
MobiApps in fiscal 2009 of \$0.4 million,
Sarian and Spectrum

in fiscal 2008 of \$6.5 million, MaxStream in fiscal 2006 of \$3.2 million, Rabbit and FS Forth of \$13.3 million in fiscal 2005.

- (2) Effective October 1, 2005, we adopted authoritative guidance issued by FASB related to share-based payments and began using the modified prospective method of application. Total compensation cost for stock-based payment arrangements totaled \$3.5 million (\$2.4 million after tax) during fiscal 2009, \$3.7 million (\$2.5 million after tax) during fiscal 2008, \$3.0 million (\$2.0 million after tax) during fiscal 2007, and \$2.3 million (\$1.5 million after tax) during fiscal 2006. Prior to the adoption of this statement, no compensation cost for stock-based payment arrangements was recognized in earnings. Refer to Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.
- (3) Included in total other income, net is an other-than-temporary impairment charge of

\$1.0 million
(\$0.7 million after
tax) recorded during
fiscal 2008 on an
investment in a bond
issued by Lehman
Brothers (see Note 6
to our Consolidated
Financial
Statements).

- (4) In fiscal 2009, 2008
and 2007, we
recorded net discrete
tax benefits of
\$1.2 million, \$0.5
million and
\$4.3 million,
respectively (see Note
11 to our
Consolidated
Financial
Statements). In fiscal
2006 and 2005, we
reversed income tax
reserves of
\$1.6 million and
\$5.7 million,
respectively,
primarily due to
settlement of tax
audits with the
French government in
fiscal 2006 and the
Internal Revenue
Service in fiscal
2005.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****OVERVIEW**

We operate in the communications technology industry, which is characterized by rapid technological advances and evolving industry standards. The market can be significantly affected by new product introductions and marketing activities of industry participants. We compete for customers on the basis of existing and planned product features, service capabilities, company reputation, brand recognition, technical support, relationships with partners, quality and reliability, product development capabilities, price and availability. We help customers connect, monitor, and control local or remote electronic devices over a network or via the Internet. We continue to leverage a common core technology base to develop and provide innovative connectivity solutions to our customers. Our Drop-In Networking Solutions initiative provides opportunities for us in the next wave of Internet growth. The initial wave was focused on connecting people, first with personal computers and then cell phones, PDAs and other related consumer devices. This next wave focuses on connecting devices and machines. We are ideally positioned to take full advantage of the second wave of Internet growth with our Drop-In Networking Solutions that will provide significant market expansion in what is now being referred to in the market as wireless machine to machine (M2M) connectivity.

M2M communication works by connecting communication hardware to a physical asset so that information about its status and performance can be sent to a computer system and used to automate a business process or a human action so that a person does not have to do it manually. Incorporating products from both our embedded and non-embedded categories, our Drop-In Networking Solutions are making it easy for customers to effectively drop-in a wireless M2M solution. During the second quarter of fiscal 2009, we expanded on Drop-in Networking and introduced our iDigi Solutions brand. The iDigi Solution bundles software and services to our Drop-in Networking product offerings to make M2M deployments even easier, faster, and more economical. At the heart of the iDigi Solution bundle is the iDigi Platform, a Platform as a Service (PaaS) that quickly and easily connects remote assets to a customer's business applications. The iDigi Platform runs on a grid of Digi-managed servers. As an on-demand model, customers pay only for services consumed, conserving capital and requiring minimal infrastructure to operate. iDigi Energy was launched as the first iDigi Solution bundle and targets the Smart Grid efforts of energy services providers.

Our Drop-in Networking and iDigi Solutions brand are enabling us to pivot our business from point products to solutions. We believe we are improving our market position by increasing our investment in wireless products, expanding internationally, and providing full solutions which include product and services offerings to our customers. Our revenues consist of products that are in non-embedded and embedded product groupings. The non-embedded products include serial cards, serial servers, USB connected products, cellular routers, cellular gateway products, network management applications, console servers, remote display products, wireless communications adapters, and cameras and sensors. Embedded products include chips, modules, single-board computers, network interface cards (NICs) and software and development tools, engineering design services and satellite communication products. Our non-embedded serial cards and our embedded NICs are in the mature phase of their product life cycles. Our strategy is to focus on key applications, customers and markets to efficiently manage the migration from products that are in the mature phase of their product life cycles to other newer technologies.

Our business was negatively impacted by the effects of the severe downturn in the economy in fiscal 2009. We experienced a reduction in demand for our products in all geographic locations. In response to the depressed economic conditions, we put in place a restructuring plan that included various cost reduction actions. We also reduced our investment in lower growth product lines while increasing our investment in wireless products and solutions that include hardware, software and services. These actions allowed us to reduce our profit breakeven point and remain profitable despite the negative economic conditions that existed throughout fiscal 2009.

Table of Contents

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

OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

On April 23, 2009, we announced a business restructuring to increase our focus on wireless products and solutions that include hardware, software and services. The restructuring included the closing of an engineering facility in Long Beach, California, and the relocation and consolidation of the manufacturing facility in Davis, California to our Minneapolis, Minnesota headquarters. The restructuring resulted in a workforce reduction of 86 positions or 13% of our total workforce. We believe that these restructuring actions will improve profitability in future quarters. We recorded a pre-tax charge of approximately \$2.0 million during the third quarter of fiscal 2009 related to this restructuring. We anticipate pre-tax cost savings of approximately \$1.4 million per quarter during fiscal 2010 as a result of these initiatives (see Note 10 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements).

In June 2009, we acquired substantially all the assets of MobiApps Holdings Private Limited (MobiApps), a developer of M2M communications technology focusing on satellite, cellular, and hybrid satellite/cellular solutions. MobiApps provides a new generation of products based on its own custom designed and patented mixed signal application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), which dramatically reduces the complexity and improves performance of satellite M2M system solutions. Satellite M2M applications include fleet management, marine vessel tracking, container tracking, agricultural monitoring, energy management, and remote field service applications. Satellite is especially suited to applications that cross country and continental boundaries, providing connectivity in very remote locations, and providing mission critical wireless backup solutions when cellular coverage is insufficient. MobiApps also has cellular and hybrid cellular/satellite products packaged with various asset tracking management services, including employee tracking, focused on markets in India and Southeast Asia.

We also suspended our non-sales incentive compensation program for fiscal 2009. This program applies to executive management as well as a large part of the employee base. In addition, we reduced our sales commission program for the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2009.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)****CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following table sets forth selected information from our Consolidated Statements of Operations, expressed as a percentage of net sales and as a percentage of change from year-to-year for the years indicated.

| (\$ in thousands) | Year ended September 30, | | | | | | % Increase (decrease) | |
|--|--------------------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 2009 | | 2008 | | 2007 | | 2009 compared to 2008 | 2008 compared to 2007 |
| Net sales | \$ 165,928 | 100.0% | \$ 185,056 | 100.0% | \$ 173,263 | 100.0% | (10.3)% | 6.8% |
| Cost of sales (exclusive of amortization of purchased and core technology shown separately below) | 80,470 | 48.5 | 83,096 | 44.9 | 77,376 | 44.7 | (3.2) | 7.4 |
| Amortization of purchased and core technology | 4,193 | 2.5 | 4,091 | 2.2 | 4,541 | 2.6 | 2.5 | (9.9) |
| Gross profit | 81,265 | 49.0 | 97,869 | 52.9 | 91,346 | 52.7 | (17.0) | 7.1 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | | | | | |
| Sales and marketing | 35,304 | 21.3 | 36,879 | 20.0 | 33,499 | 19.3 | (4.3) | 10.1 |
| Research and development | 26,381 | 15.9 | 27,040 | 14.6 | 24,176 | 14.0 | (2.4) | 11.8 |
| General and administrative | 14,557 | 8.7 | 16,035 | 8.6 | 13,343 | 7.7 | (9.2) | 20.2 |
| Restructuring | 1,953 | 1.2 | | | | | N/M | N/M |
| In-process research and development | | | 1,900 | 1.0 | | | (100.0) | N/M |
| Total operating expenses | 78,195 | 47.1 | 81,854 | 44.2 | 71,018 | 41.0 | (4.5) | 15.3 |
| Operating income | 3,070 | 1.9 | 16,015 | 8.7 | 20,328 | 11.7 | (80.8) | (21.2) |
| Total other income, net | 1,212 | 0.7 | 2,900 | 1.5 | 3,396 | 2.0 | (58.2) | (14.6) |
| Income before income taxes | 4,282 | 2.6 | 18,915 | 10.2 | 23,724 | 13.7 | (77.4) | (20.3) |
| Income tax provision | 199 | 0.1 | 6,564 | 3.5 | 3,951 | 2.3 | (97.0) | 66.1 |
| Net income | \$ 4,083 | 2.5% | \$ 12,351 | 6.7% | \$ 19,773 | 11.4% | (66.9)% | (37.5)% |

N/M means not meaningful

NET SALES

Net sales were \$165.9 million in fiscal 2009 compared to \$185.1 million in fiscal 2008, a decrease of \$19.2 million or 10.3%.

Net sales in fiscal 2009 and 2008 included \$20.7 million and \$6.5 million of net sales from Sarian and Spectrum products, respectively. Revenue decreased primarily due to weakened economic conditions and changes in product mix. Fiscal 2009 net sales also included \$0.4 million attributable to MobiApps which was acquired on June 8, 2009. Fiscal 2008 net sales of \$6.5 million included five months of Sarian net sales and two months of Spectrum net sales based on their dates of acquisition. Net sales from all other product lines decreased by \$33.8 million, or 18.9%, primarily due to recent economic conditions, except for increases in net sales of cellular, wireless communication adapters and chips and software.

As we continue to focus on growing our wireless and international sales, our wireless product net sales grew from \$46.7 million, or 25.2% of total net sales, in fiscal 2008 to \$56.2 million, or 33.9% of total net sales, in fiscal 2009, or an increase of 20.3%. International net sales were \$75.2 million, or 45.3% of total net sales, in fiscal 2009, compared to \$77.7 million, or 42.0% of net sales, in fiscal 2008.

Net sales were \$185.1 million in fiscal 2008 compared to \$173.3 million in fiscal 2007, an increase of \$11.8 million, or 6.8%. Net sales in fiscal 2008 included five months of Sarian product sales of \$5.7 million and two months of Spectrum product sales of \$0.8 million based on their dates of acquisition. Net sales of all other products, except serial cards and NICs, increased by \$8.7 million, or 5.8%. Net sales of serial cards, a non- embedded product, and NICs, an embedded product, decreased by \$3.4 million, or 14.6%. Serial cards are in a mature market that is declining at a rate of approximately 15% - 20% per year. Serial cards net sales

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)****NET SALES (CONTINUED)**

represented 10.0% of total net sales for fiscal 2008. NICs are at the end of their product life cycle and represented less than 1% of our net sales for fiscal 2008.

Fluctuation in foreign currency rates compared to the prior year's rates in each case had an unfavorable impact on net sales of \$5.9 million in fiscal 2009, a favorable impact on net sales of \$2.2 million in fiscal 2008 and a favorable impact on net sales of \$2.3 million in fiscal 2007.

Net Sales by Products

The following table presents our revenue by product category:

| (\$ in millions) | Net Sales | | | % of Net Sales | | |
|------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------|--------|--------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Non-embedded | \$ 91.2 | \$ 98.5 | \$ 98.9 | 55.0% | 53.2% | 57.1% |
| Embedded | 74.7 | 86.6 | 74.4 | 45.0% | 46.8% | 42.9% |
| Total | \$ 165.9 | \$ 185.1 | \$ 173.3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Non-Embedded

Our non-embedded products net sales decreased \$7.3 million, or 7.3%, in fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008 due mostly to decreases in sales of serial cards, serial servers and USB connected products, partially offset by increases in cellular and wireless communication adapters. Non-embedded net sales related to Sarian branded products were \$16.2 million in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$5.7 million in fiscal 2008 which included five months of Sarian net sales based on the date of acquisition.

Our non-embedded products net sales decreased \$0.4 million in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. Serial card revenue continued to decline along with a reduction of serial server revenue, partially offset by an increase in revenue in wireless routers due to the acquisition of Sarian.

Embedded

Embedded products net sales decreased \$11.9 million, or 13.8%, in fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008 due mostly to decreases of modules and NIC sales, partially offset by an increase in chips and software. Embedded net sales include incremental net sales of \$3.7 million of Spectrum design services revenue in fiscal 2009.

Embedded products net sales increased \$12.2 million, or 16.4%, in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. Net sales of modules including wireless modules increased \$9.6 million in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. The remaining increase was due to an increase in design services revenue as a result of the acquisition of Spectrum along with an increase in chips and software revenue, partially offset by a slight decline of the NIC sales.

Net Sales by Distribution Channels

The following table presents our revenue by distribution channel:

| (\$ in millions) | Net Sales | | | % of Net Sales | | |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------|--------|--------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Direct / OEM channel | \$ 78.5 | \$ 87.5 | \$ 88.6 | 47.3% | 47.3% | 51.1% |
| Distribution channel | 87.4 | 97.6 | 84.7 | 52.7% | 52.7% | 48.9% |
| Total company | \$ 165.9 | \$ 185.1 | \$ 173.3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)****NET SALES (CONTINUED)**

The decreases in both the Direct/OEM and the Distribution channels during fiscal 2009 are primarily resulting from a weakened economy. We continued to focus on maintaining our channel strategy, which includes employing additional channel partners and releasing complementary products. During fiscal 2008, net sales in the Direct/OEM channel decreased due to a decline in net sales in North America and a change in the product mix.

Net Sales by Geographic Area

Our revenue by geographic location of our customers is as follows:

| (\$ in millions) | Net Sales | | | % of Net Sales | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------|--------|--------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| North America | \$ 90.7 | \$ 107.3 | \$ 112.0 | 54.7% | 58.0% | 64.7% |
| Europe, Middle East & Africa | 56.0 | 53.0 | 41.4 | 33.7% | 28.6% | 23.9% |
| Asian countries | 15.6 | 19.7 | 15.6 | 9.4% | 10.6% | 9.0% |
| Latin America | 3.6 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 2.2% | 2.8% | 2.4% |
| Total net sales | \$ 165.9 | \$ 185.1 | \$ 173.3 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

The decrease in net sales of \$19.2 million in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008 is due in general to the weakened global economy which affected all geographic locations.

The decrease of \$20.5 million in net sales in North America was offset by incremental revenue of \$3.8 million from the Spectrum acquisition and \$0.1 million from the MobiApps acquisition both included in embedded products. The decrease in net sales in North America in fiscal 2008 is primarily due a reduction in net sales of non-embedded products, partially offset by the increase in embedded products which includes the incremental net sales of \$0.8 million resulting from the Spectrum acquisition.

The increase in net sales in Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) during the past two fiscal years is primarily due to the acquisition of Sarian which provided revenue of \$16.2 million and \$5.7 million for fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Revenue for the Latin America and Asian countries locations decreased by \$5.6 million in fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008 and revenue increased by \$4.9 million in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. The decrease in revenue for fiscal 2009 for the Latin America location was primarily due to a reduction in net sales of non-embedded products, and for the Asian countries revenue decreased due to a reduction in net sales of both embedded and non-embedded products primarily resulting from the global economic conditions. MobiApps revenue of \$0.3 million from date of acquisition is included in fiscal 2009 Asian countries revenue.

GROSS PROFIT**2009 Compared to 2008**

Gross margin for fiscal 2009 was 49.0% compared to 52.9% for 2008. The decrease in gross margin is primarily a result of product and customer mix changes. The gross margin also decreased due to an increase in the amortization of purchased and core technology due to the acquisitions of Sarian, Spectrum and MobiApps. Amortization of purchased and core technology was \$4.2 million or 2.5% of net sales in fiscal 2009 as compared to \$4.1 million or 2.2% of net sales in fiscal 2008.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)****GROSS PROFIT (CONTINUED)****2008 Compared to 2007**

The gross margin for fiscal 2008 was 52.9% compared to 52.7% in 2007. The increase in gross margin is due to a reduction in the amortization of purchased and core technology, partially offset by a decrease in gross margin due to product mix changes among products within both the embedded and non-embedded product groups, including lower gross margins provided by Sarian non-embedded products. Amortization of purchased and core technology was \$4.1 million or 2.2% of net sales in fiscal 2008 as compared to \$4.5 million or 2.6% of net sales in fiscal 2007.

OPERATING EXPENSES**2009 Compared to 2008**

Operating expenses were \$78.2 million in fiscal 2009, a decrease of \$3.7 million or 4.5%, compared to \$81.9 million in fiscal 2008. Compensation-related expenses, including salaries, incentive compensation and stock-based compensation, decreased by \$3.2 million in fiscal 2009 as compared to fiscal 2008 due to the suspension of our non-sales incentive program for fiscal 2009 and a reduction of our sales commission program in the last half of fiscal 2009 as well as a reduction in the number of employees. Incremental operating expenses resulting from the acquisitions of Sarian, Spectrum and MobiApps were \$4.4 million. We recorded a charge of \$1.9 million for in-process research and development incurred in 2008 resulting from the Sarian acquisition. On April 23, 2009, we announced a restructuring initiative that resulted in a restructuring charge of \$2.0 million.

Sales and marketing expenses were \$35.3 million in fiscal 2009, a decrease of \$1.6 million or 4.3%, compared to \$36.9 million in fiscal 2008. Sales and marketing expenses decreased by \$0.9 million for compensation-related expenses, \$1.2 million for advertising and marketing literature, \$0.5 million for reduced travel and entertainment and by \$0.3 million for miscellaneous other sales and marketing expenses. This was partially offset by incremental expenses related to Sarian, Spectrum and MobiApps which increased sales and marketing expenses by \$1.3 million. Research and development expenses were \$26.4 million in fiscal 2009, a decrease of \$0.7 million or 2.4%, compared to \$27.1 million in fiscal 2008. Research and development expenses decreased by \$1.2 million for compensation-related expenses, \$0.3 million for product certifications and \$0.5 million for other research and development expenses. This was partially offset by incremental expenses for Sarian, Spectrum and MobiApps which increased research and development expenses by \$1.3 million.

General and administrative expenses were \$14.5 million in fiscal 2009, a decrease of \$1.5 million or 9.2%, compared to \$16.0 million in fiscal 2008. The reduction in general and administrative expenses were due to decreases of \$1.1 million for compensation-related expenses, \$0.6 million for professional fees, \$0.5 million for amortization and depreciation, \$0.6 million for bad debt expense and a \$0.5 million decrease in other general and administrative expenses. This was partially offset by incremental expenses of \$1.8 million due to Sarian, Spectrum and MobiApps.

2008 Compared to 2007

Operating expenses were \$81.9 million in fiscal 2008, an increase of \$10.9 million or 15.3%, compared to \$71.0 million in fiscal 2007. The incremental operating expenses resulting from the acquisition of Sarian on April 28, 2008, were \$3.6 million, which includes a \$1.9 million charge for in-process research and development expenses. The Spectrum acquisition resulted in additional operating expenses of \$0.4 million. Compensation-related expenses, including salaries and cash incentive compensation and stock-based compensation, increased by \$3.1 million in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007 due to merit increases and an increase in employees

Table of Contents

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

OPERATING EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

primarily as a result of acquisitions, offset by a lower level of cash incentive compensation based on lower than planned revenue and other defined performance measures. The remaining \$3.8 million increase in operating expenses was primarily due to incremental spending related to our Drop-in Networking initiative.

Sales and marketing expenses were \$36.9 million in fiscal 2008, an increase of \$3.4 million or 10.1%, compared to \$33.5 million in fiscal 2007. The incremental expenses related to the Sarian and Spectrum acquisitions increased sales and marketing expenses by \$0.9 million. In addition, sales and marketing expenses increased by \$1.4 million for compensation-related expenses, \$0.6 million for advertising and marketing literature and by \$0.5 million for miscellaneous other sales and marketing expenses.

Research and development expenses were \$27.1 million in fiscal 2008, an increase of \$2.9 million or 11.8%, compared to \$24.2 million in fiscal 2007. The incremental expenses related to the Sarian and Spectrum acquisitions increased research and development expenses by \$0.4 million. Other increases in research and development expenses were \$1.2 million for compensation-related expenses, \$0.5 million for product certification testing, \$0.3 million for professional fees and \$0.5 million for other research and development expenses.

General and administrative expenses were \$16.0 million in fiscal 2008, an increase of \$2.7 million or 20.2%, compared to \$13.3 million in fiscal 2007. The incremental expenses related to the Sarian and Spectrum acquisitions increased general and administrative expenses by \$0.9 million. In addition, general and administrative expenses increased by \$0.4 million as we recognized only a \$0.1 million gain on the sale of the Dortmund, Germany building during fiscal 2008 compared to a one-time \$0.5 million gain in fiscal 2007 on the sale of undeveloped land in Davis, California. Other increases in general and administrative expenses were primarily due to \$0.5 million of compensation-related expenses, \$0.4 million due to bad debt expense and \$0.5 million in professional fees.

RESTRUCTURING

On April 23, 2009, we announced a business restructuring to increase our focus on wireless products and solutions that include hardware, software and services. The restructuring included the closing of an engineering facility in Long Beach, California, and the relocation and consolidation of the manufacturing facility in Davis, California to our Minneapolis, Minnesota headquarters. We paid a lease cancellation fee for one of the leased facilities in Davis and had vacated the facility as of September 30, 2009. We continue to maintain non-manufacturing activities at the remaining leased facility in Davis, California. As a result of these initiatives, during the third quarter of fiscal 2009 we recorded a \$2.0 million charge, which consisted of \$1.8 million for employee termination costs for 86 positions and \$0.2 million for contract termination fees and other relocation costs.

All 86 positions have been vacated as of September 30, 2009. The employee termination costs include severance and the associated costs of continued medical benefits and outplacement services. The other restructuring expenses include contract termination fees for non-renewal of lease terms relating to one of the facilities in Davis, California and relocation expenses for employees.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)****ACQUIRED IN-PROCESS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT****Sarian Systems, Ltd.**

On April 28, 2008, we acquired Sarian Systems, Ltd. (Sarian), which merged into Digi International Ltd. as of October 1, 2009. Prior to the acquisition, Sarian was a privately held corporation. Sarian is located in the United Kingdom and is a leader in the European wireless router market. The total purchase price of \$30.9 million was for all of the outstanding ordinary shares of Sarian.

At the time of acquisition, Sarian had development projects in process associated with the IPV6, Gate Array and VPN technologies. We estimated that \$1.9 million of the purchase price represented the fair value of acquired in-process research and development related to the products listed below (in thousands):

| | |
|---|--------------|
| IPV6 | \$ 1,300 |
| Gate Array | 400 |
| VPN technologies | 200 |
| Total in-process research and development | \$ 1,900 |

These products were under development, had a measurable percentage completed and a documented expected life, had not yet reached technological feasibility, and had no alternative future uses. This amount was expensed as a non-deductible tax charge upon consummation of the acquisition.

All of the acquired development projects were completed in fiscal 2009.

OTHER INCOME, NET**2009 Compared to 2008**

Other income, net was \$1.2 million in fiscal 2009, a decrease of \$1.7 million compared to \$2.9 million in fiscal 2008. During fiscal 2009, we realized \$1.4 million of interest income on marketable securities and cash and cash equivalents compared to \$3.6 million during fiscal 2008. The decrease in interest income was due to lower average investment balances and lower average interest rates. The average investment balance during fiscal 2009 was \$57.6 million compared to \$77.1 million for fiscal 2008. We earned an average interest rate of 2.4% during fiscal 2009 compared to 4.5% for fiscal 2008. Other income, net decreased \$0.4 million related to a net decrease in foreign currency transaction gains in fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008. We recorded an other-than-temporary impairment charge in fiscal 2008 related to the Lehman Brothers Bond of \$1.0 million. No additional impairment was recorded in fiscal 2009.

2008 Compared to 2007

Total other income, net was \$2.9 million in fiscal 2008 compared to \$3.4 million in fiscal 2007. We realized interest income on marketable securities and cash and cash equivalents of \$3.6 million in fiscal 2008 compared to \$3.5 million in fiscal 2007. The increase in interest income was primarily due to a higher average investment balance of \$77.1 million in fiscal 2008 compared to \$66.7 million in fiscal 2007, which was partially offset by a decrease in the average interest rate. Before impairment on the Lehman Brothers Bond, we earned an average interest rate of approximately 4.5% during fiscal 2008 compared to an approximate rate of 5.1% for fiscal 2007. Interest expense was \$0.2 million in fiscal 2008 primarily related to interest on the \$25.0 million short-term loan that was used to finance the Sarian acquisition, interest on capital leases and interest accrued on the deferred payment for the Spectrum acquisition. The short-term loan was paid in full in May 2008. We also recorded an other-than-temporary impairment charge of \$1.0 million in fiscal 2008 for the Lehman Brothers Bond included in our marketable securities portfolio (see Note 6 to our Consolidated Financial Statements). Included in other income, net for fiscal 2008, was \$0.5 million of net foreign currency transaction gains.

Table of Contents

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

INCOME TAXES

Our effective income tax rate was 4.6%, 34.7% and 16.7% for fiscal 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

During fiscal 2009, we reversed \$0.6 million in income tax reserves primarily associated with the statutory closing of a prior U.S. federal and state tax year and settlement of prior liabilities under amnesty programs. We recorded an additional current discrete tax benefit of \$0.5 million resulting from the enactment on October 3, 2008 of the retroactive extension of the research and development tax credit for activity from January 1, 2008 to September 30, 2008. We also recorded adjustments to actual for items reported on the tax returns filed for fiscal 2007 and 2008. The aforementioned income tax benefits resulting from the reversal of income tax reserves and other discrete tax benefits reduced the effective tax rate by 27 percentage points in fiscal 2009.

During fiscal 2008, we reversed \$0.3 million in income tax reserves primarily associated with the statutory closing of a prior U.S. federal and state tax year. We recorded an additional \$0.2 million of discrete tax benefits as a result of a filing of a prior year tax return and adjustments to actual for items reported on the tax returns for fiscal 2007.

During fiscal 2007, we reversed \$3.6 million in income tax reserves associated with the closing of a German tax audit and the statutory closing of a prior U.S. federal and state tax year. We also recorded other discrete tax benefits of \$0.7 million primarily related to the filing of U.S. amended tax returns, enactment of the extension of the research and development tax credit, and adjustments to actual for items reported on the tax returns filed for fiscal 2006. The aforementioned income tax benefits resulting from the reversal of income tax reserves and other discrete tax benefits reduced the effective tax rate by 18.2 percentage points in fiscal 2007.

The effective tax rate for fiscal 2009 was lower than the U.S. statutory rate of 34.0% due to reversals of tax reserves and other discrete tax benefits and the deduction for domestic production activities. The U.S. statutory rate is 34.0% for taxable income less than \$10.0 million.

The effective tax rates for fiscal 2008 and 2007 are lower than the U.S. statutory rate of 35.0% primarily due to the aforementioned income tax benefits and the utilization of income tax credits and exclusions for extraterritorial income in fiscal 2007 and the domestic production activities deduction in both fiscal 2008 and 2007.

INFLATION

Management believes that during fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, inflation has not had a material effect on our operations or on our consolidated financial position.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We have financed our operations principally with funds generated from operations. We had cash, cash equivalents and short-term marketable securities of \$70.7 million, \$73.5 million and \$85.5 million at September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Our working capital was \$106.1 million, \$112.2 million and \$115.7 million at September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)****LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)****Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow Highlights (in thousands)**

| | Year ended September 30, | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Operating activities | \$ 15,686 | \$ 24,070 | \$ 26,379 |
| Investing activities | 25,286 | (22,370) | (28,715) |
| Financing activities | (5,427) | (2,564) | 4,811 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | (1,287) | (3,335) | 226 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | \$ 34,258 | \$ (4,199) | \$ 2,701 |

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$15.7 million during fiscal 2009 compared to \$24.1 million for fiscal 2008, a net decrease of \$8.4 million. This net decrease is primarily due to a decrease in net income of \$8.3 million, and decreases of \$1.0 million related to an other-than-temporary impairment charge during fiscal 2008, \$1.1 million in deferred income taxes, and \$1.9 million related to an in-process research and development charge in fiscal 2008. This was partially offset by an increase of \$1.1 million of other non-cash items and an increase of \$3.5 million due to changes in working capital. The changes in working capital increased cash flows by \$3.5 million primarily due to increases resulting from changes in accounts receivable and inventories, partially offset by decreases in accounts payable, income taxes payable (receivable) and other accrued expenses. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$24.1 million during fiscal 2008 compared to \$26.4 million during fiscal 2007, a net decrease of \$2.3 million. This net decrease is primarily due to a decrease in net income of \$7.4 million, a decrease of \$1.5 million related to deferred income taxes, offset by \$1.0 million of other-than-temporary impairment on marketable securities during fiscal 2008, \$1.9 million of in-process research and development charges in fiscal 2008, \$1.1 million of other non-cash items and \$2.6 million of increases due to changes in working capital. Changes in working capital increased cash flows by \$2.6 million primarily due to increases resulting from changes in inventories, accounts payable and income taxes payable, partially offset by changes in accounts receivable and accrued expenses.

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$25.3 million in fiscal 2009 as compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$22.4 million and \$28.7 million used during fiscal 2008 and 2007, respectively. While net settlements from marketable securities were \$32.1 million and \$8.7 million for fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively, net purchases of marketable securities were \$26.0 million for fiscal 2007. Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment amounted to \$6.9 million related to the sale of our building in Dortmund, Germany (see Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements) and \$1.0 million during fiscal 2007, while purchases of property, equipment, improvements and certain other intangible assets were \$3.9 million, \$4.4 million and \$2.9 million for fiscal 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. During fiscal 2008, we paid a deposit of \$0.4 million for the Dortmund building leaseback. We also used \$1.3 million in fiscal 2008 and \$0.8 million in fiscal 2007 for contingent purchase price payments related to the acquisition of FS Forth. During fiscal 2009, we paid \$3.0 million in cash for the acquisition of the assets of MobiApps. During fiscal 2008, we paid \$27.8 million (net of cash acquired of \$3.1 million) for the acquisition of Sarian and we paid \$4.0 million in cash for the acquisition of Spectrum.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)****LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES (CONTINUED)**

Net cash used in financing activities was \$5.4 million in fiscal 2009 as \$6.6 million was used to repurchase treasury stock and \$0.3 million was used for capital lease obligations, partially offset by cash received from the exercise of stock options and employee stock purchase plan transactions of \$1.5 million. Net cash used in financing activities was \$2.6 million in fiscal 2008 as \$5.1 million was used to repurchase treasury stock and \$0.4 million was used for capital lease obligations, partially offset by cash received from the exercise of stock options and employee stock purchase plan transactions of \$2.9 million. We also borrowed and repaid a \$25.0 million loan during the third quarter of fiscal 2008 to finance the Sarian acquisition. During fiscal 2007, we generated \$4.8 million from financing activities primarily due to \$5.2 million of cash received from the exercise of stock options and employee stock purchase plan transactions. We used \$0.4 million for capital lease obligations.

We expect positive cash flows from operations and believe that our current cash balance and our potential capacity for additional debt and/or equity financing will be sufficient to fund our business operations for the next twelve months. The following summarizes our contractual obligations at September 30, 2009:

| (in thousands) | Total | Payments due by fiscal period | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | | Less than 1 year | 1-3 years | 3-5 years | Thereafter |
| Operating leases | \$ 8,701 | \$2,747 | \$3,597 | \$1,707 | \$650 |
| Capital leases | 10 | 9 | 1 | | |
| Deferred payments on acquisition | 6,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | | |
| Total contractual cash obligations | \$14,711 | \$5,756 | \$6,598 | \$1,707 | \$650 |

The operating lease agreements included above primarily relate to office space. The table above does not include possible payments for uncertain tax positions. Our reserve for uncertain tax positions, including accrued interest and penalties, was \$4.9 million as of September 30, 2009. Due to the nature of the underlying liabilities and the extended time often needed to resolve income tax uncertainties, we cannot make reliable estimates of the amount or timing of cash payments that may be required to settle these liabilities.

FOREIGN CURRENCY

We are exposed to foreign currency risk associated with certain sales transactions being denominated in Euros, British Pounds or Japanese Yen and foreign currency translation risk as the financial position and operating results of our foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. Dollars for consolidation. We have not implemented a formal hedging strategy to reduce foreign currency risk.

During 2009, we had approximately \$75.2 million of net sales related to foreign customers including export sales, of which \$33.4 million was denominated in foreign currency, predominately the Euro and British Pound. During 2008 and 2007, we had approximately \$76.1 million and \$61.2 million, respectively, of net sales to foreign customers including export sales, of which \$45.7 million and \$30.1 million, respectively, were denominated in foreign currency, predominately the Euro. In future periods, a significant portion of sales will continue to be made in Euros and British Pounds.

Table of Contents

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

FOREIGN CURRENCY (CONTINUED)

During fiscal 2008, we acquired Sarian for \$30.9 million, which was partially financed by an intercompany loan from both Digi International Inc. for \$25.0 million and Digi GmbH for \$2.9 million. The Digi GmbH intercompany loan for \$2.9 million was paid in March 2009 and the Digi International Inc. \$25.0 million loan was converted to capital on October 1, 2008. The translation adjustments related to the \$2.9 million intercompany loan were recorded in other income, net within our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

RECENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

In October 2009, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting standards and provided guidance for identifying separate deliverables in a revenue-generating transaction where multiple deliverables exist, and provided guidance for allocation and recognizing revenue based on those separate deliverables. This guidance is expected to result in more multiple-deliverable arrangements being separable than under current guidance. This guidance is effective for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting standards related to certain revenue arrangements that include software elements. This standard clarifies the existing accounting guidance such that tangible products that contain both software and non-software components that function together to deliver the product's essential functionality shall be excluded from the scope of the software revenue recognition accounting standards. Accordingly, sales of these products may fall within the scope of other revenue recognition accounting standards or may now be within the scope of this standard and may require an allocation of the arrangement consideration for each element of the arrangement. This guidance is effective for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued a new standard on business combinations. This new standard retained the fundamental requirements in the former standard that the acquisition method of accounting (previously referred to as the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. This standard defines the acquirer as the entity that obtains control of one or more businesses in the business combination and established the acquisition date as the date that the acquirer achieves control. The new standard requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. This new standard also makes certain other modifications to the former standard and is effective for business combinations that are consummated by us beginning October 1, 2009. Early adoption is not permitted. We adopted this standard effective October 1, 2009 and this standard could have a material impact on how we will identify, negotiate, and value future acquisitions and how such acquisitions will affect our consolidated financial statements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the values of purchased assets and assumed liabilities in acquisitions. We base our estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable

Table of Contents

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

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Our revenues are derived primarily from the sale of embedded and non-embedded products to our distributors and Direct (end-user) / OEM customers, and to a small extent from the sale of software licenses, fees associated with technical support, training, professional and engineering services and royalties. We recognize product revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, collectability is reasonably assured and there are no post-delivery obligations other than warranty.

Under these criteria, product revenue is generally recognized upon shipment of product to customers. Sales to authorized domestic distributors and Direct / OEMs are made with certain rights of return and price adjustment provisions. Estimated reserves for future returns and pricing adjustments are established by us based on an analysis of historical patterns of returns and price adjustments as well as an analysis of authorized returns compared to received returns, current on-hand inventory at distributors, and distribution sales for the current period. Estimated reserves for future returns and price adjustments are charged against revenues in the same period as the corresponding sales are recorded. Material differences between the historical trends used to determine estimated reserves and actual returns and pricing adjustments could result in a material change to our consolidated results of operations or financial position. We have applied consistent methodologies for estimating reserves for future returns and pricing adjustments for all years presented. The reserve for future returns and pricing adjustments was \$1.1 million and \$1.4 million at September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

We also generate revenue from the sale of software licenses, post-contract customer support, fees associated with technical support, training, professional and engineering services and royalties. Revenue recognized resulting from such non-product sales represented 0.3% of net sales in fiscal 2009, 0.8% of net sales in fiscal 2008 and 0.4% of net sales in fiscal 2007. Our software development tools and development boards often include multiple elements, including hardware, software licenses, post-contract customer support, limited training and basic hardware design review. Our customers purchase these products and services during their product development process in which they use the tools to build network connectivity into the devices they are manufacturing. Revenue for software licenses, professional and engineering services and training is recognized upon performance, which includes delivery of a final product version and acceptance by the customer. For post-contract customer support and fees associated with technical support, revenue is deferred and recognized over the life of the contract as service is performed. Unearned post-contract customer support and unearned nonrecurring engineering services revenue is included in deferred revenue on the balance sheet.

CASH EQUIVALENTS AND MARKETABLE SECURITIES

We regularly monitor and evaluate the realizable value of our marketable securities. When assessing marketable securities for other-than-temporary declines in value, we consider factors including how significant the decline in value is as a percentage of the original cost, how long the market value of the investment has been less than its original cost, the underlying factors contributing to a decline in the prices of securities in a single asset class, the performance of the issuer's stock price in relation to the stock price of its competitors within the

Table of Contents

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

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

CASH EQUIVALENTS AND MARKETABLE SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

industry, expected market volatility, analyst recommendations, the views of external investment managers, any news or financial information that has been released specific to the investee and the outlook for the overall industry in which the issuer operates. If events and circumstances indicate that a decline in the value of these securities has occurred and is other-than-temporary, we would record a charge to other income (expense). As described in Note 6 to our Consolidated Financial Statements, we hold one security that is other-than-temporarily impaired.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts, which reflects the estimate of losses that may result from the inability of some of our customers to make required payments. The estimate for the allowance for doubtful accounts is based on known circumstances regarding collectability of customer accounts and historical collections experience. If the financial condition of one or more of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an inability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. Material differences between the historical trends used to estimate the allowance for doubtful accounts and actual collection experience could result in a material change to our consolidated results of operations or financial position. The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$0.6 million at September 30, 2009 and \$0.7 million at September 30, 2008.

INVENTORIES AND RESERVES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or fair market value, with cost determined using the first-in, first-out method. We reduce the carrying value of our inventories for estimated excess and obsolete inventories equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and its estimated realizable value based upon assumptions about future product demand and market conditions. If actual product demand or market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required that could result in a material change to our consolidated results of operations or financial position. We have applied consistent methodologies for the net realizable value of inventories. The reserve for excess and obsolete inventory was \$1.8 million and \$1.7 million at September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

GOODWILL

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of identifiable assets acquired. Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis as of June 30, or more frequently if events or circumstances occur which could indicate impairment. Based on our annual goodwill impairment assessment on June 30, 2009, we concluded that the fair value of our reporting unit exceeded the carrying amount and therefore potential goodwill impairment was not indicated. We continue to closely monitor the continuing impacts of the economic downturn on our expected operating results and the broader effects of U.S. market conditions on the fair value of our assets. As of September 30, 2009 our market capitalization was below the carrying value of our reporting unit due to a decline in our stock price during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009. However, our market capitalization plus our estimated control premium of 35% resulted in a fair value in excess of our carrying value and therefore no impairment was indicated. The control premium represents the amount an investor would pay, over and above market capitalization, in order to obtain a controlling interest in a company. The estimated control premium was determined by a review of premiums paid for similar companies over the past five years.

Table of Contents

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

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

INCOME TAXES

We operate in multiple tax jurisdictions both in the U.S. and outside of the U.S. Accordingly, we must determine the appropriate allocation of income to each of these jurisdictions. This determination requires us to make several estimates and assumptions. Tax audits associated with the allocation of this income, and other complex issues, may require an extended period of time to resolve and could result in adjustments to our income tax balances that are material to our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

We have unrecognized tax benefits of \$4.1 million classified as a long-term liability as we do not expect significant payments to occur over the next 12 months. The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that if recognized would affect the effective tax rate is \$3.4 million. We recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

WARRANTIES

In general, we warrant our products to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service. The warranty periods range from 90 days to five years from the date of receipt. We have the option to repair or replace products we deem defective due to material or workmanship. Estimated warranty costs are accrued in the period that the related revenue is recognized based upon an estimated average per unit repair or replacement cost applied to the estimated number of units under warranty. These estimates are based upon historical warranty incidents and are evaluated on an ongoing basis to ensure the adequacy of the warranty accrual. The product warranty accrual was \$1.0 million at September 30, 2009 and \$1.2 million for each of the years ended September 30, 2008 and 2007.

Table of Contents

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

INTEREST RATE RISK

Our exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to our investment portfolio. We do not use derivative financial instruments to hedge against interest rate risk as all investments are currently held to maturity and the majority of our investments mature in less than a year.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

We are exposed to foreign currency risk associated with certain sales transactions being denominated in Euros, British Pounds or Japanese Yen and foreign currency translation risk as the financial position and operating results of our foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. Dollars for consolidation. We have not implemented a formal hedging strategy to reduce foreign currency risk.

During fiscal 2009, the average monthly exchange rate for the Euro to the U.S. Dollar decreased by approximately 9.9% from 1.5038 to 1.3547, the average monthly exchange rate for the British Pound to the U.S. Dollar decreased approximately 21.4% from 1.9730 to 1.5517 and the average monthly exchange rate for the Japanese Yen to the U.S. Dollar increased by approximately 13.1% from .0093 to .0105. A 10.0% change from the 2009 average exchange rate for the Euro, British Pound and Yen to the U.S. Dollar would have resulted in a 2.0% increase or decrease in annual net sales and a 2.4% increase or decrease in stockholders' equity. The above analysis does not take into consideration any pricing adjustments we may need to consider in response to changes in the exchange rate.

CREDIT RISK

We have some exposure to credit risk related to our accounts receivable portfolio. Exposure to credit risk is controlled through regular monitoring of customer financial status, credit limits and collaboration with sales management on customer contacts to facilitate payment.

Investments are made in accordance with our investment policy and consist of certificates of deposit, corporate bonds and government bonds. We may have some exposure related to the fair value of our securities, which could change significantly based on changes in market conditions and continued uncertainties in the credit markets. If these uncertainties continue or if these securities experience credit rating downgrades, we may incur additional impairment charges for other securities in our investment portfolio.

Table of Contents**ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DIGI INTERNATIONAL INC.**

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of cash flows and of stockholders' equity and comprehensive income present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Digi International Inc. and its subsidiaries at September 30, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

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

Table of Contents

**ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM (CONTINUED)**

As discussed in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management has excluded MobiApps from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2009 because it was acquired by the Company in a purchase business combination during fiscal year 2009. MobiApps is a wholly-owned subsidiary whose assets and total revenues represent 0.6% and 0.2%, respectively, of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended September 30, 2009.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Minneapolis, Minnesota

November 24, 2009

Table of Contents**ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA (CONTINUED)****DIGI INTERNATIONAL INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(in thousands, except per common share data)

| For the fiscal years ended September 30, | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Net sales | \$ 165,928 | \$ 185,056 | \$ 173,263 |
| Cost of sales (exclusive of amortization of purchased and core technology shown separately below) | 80,470 | 83,096 | 77,376 |
| Amortization of purchased and core technology | 4,193 | 4,091 | 4,541 |
| Gross profit | 81,265 | 97,869 | 91,346 |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Sales and marketing | 35,304 | 36,879 | 33,499 |
| Research and development | 26,381 | 27,040 | 24,176 |
| General and administrative | 14,557 | 16,035 | 13,343 |
| Restructuring costs | 1,953 | | |
| Acquired in-process research & development | | 1,900 | |
| Total operating expenses | 78,195 | 81,854 | 71,018 |
| Operating income | 3,070 | 16,015 | 20,328 |
| Other income (expense): | | | |
| Interest income | 1,406 | 3,579 | 3,482 |
| Interest expense | (257) | (174) | (86) |
| Impairment of marketable security | | (1,015) | |
| Other income, net | 63 | 510 | |
| Total other income, net | 1,212 | 2,900 | 3,396 |
| Income before income taxes | 4,282 | 18,915 | 23,724 |
| Income tax provision | 199 | 6,564 | 3,951 |
| Net income | \$ 4,083 | \$ 12,351 | \$ 19,773 |
| Net income per common share: | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.16 | \$ 0.48 | \$ 0.78 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.16 | \$ 0.47 | \$ 0.76 |
| Weighted average common shares, basic | 24,901 | 25,659 | 25,259 |
| Weighted average common shares, diluted | 25,183 | 26,242 | 26,121 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

48

Table of Contents**ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA (CONTINUED)****DIGI INTERNATIONAL INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands, except share data)

| As of September 30, | 2009 | 2008 |
|--|------------|------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 48,434 | \$ 14,176 |
| Marketable securities | 22,311 | 59,337 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 19,032 | 24,310 |
| Inventories | 26,619 | 30,240 |
| Deferred tax assets | 2,415 | 2,100 |
| Other | 3,844 | 3,006 |
| Total current assets | 122,655 | 133,169 |
| Marketable securities | 5,063 | 179 |
| Property, equipment and improvements, net | 16,678 | 16,255 |
| Identifiable intangible assets, net | 26,877 | 34,032 |
| Goodwill | 86,558 | 86,578 |
| Deferred tax assets | 440 | 553 |
| Other | 677 | 650 |
| Total assets | \$ 258,948 | \$ 271,416 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 5,567 | \$ 10,343 |
| Accrued expenses: | | |
| Compensation | 3,275 | 5,981 |
| Warranty | 970 | 1,214 |
| Other | 3,035 | 3,395 |
| Deferred payment on acquisition | 2,966 | |
| Restructuring | 721 | |
| Total current liabilities | 16,534 | 20,933 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 4,331 | 7,582 |
| Income taxes payable | 4,893 | 4,358 |
| Deferred payments on acquisition | 2,812 | 5,575 |
| Other noncurrent liabilities | 792 | 1,034 |
| Total liabilities | 29,362 | 39,482 |
| Commitments and contingencies | | |
| Stockholders equity: | | |
| Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 2,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding | | |

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| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Common stock, \$.01 par value; 60,000,000 shares authorized; 28,409,198 and 28,335,876 shares issued | 284 | 283 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 181,282 | 177,614 |
| Retained earnings | 82,708 | 78,625 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (6,527) | (1,897) |
| Treasury stock, at cost, 3,708,302 and 2,960,457 shares | (28,161) | (22,691) |
| Total stockholders' equity | 229,586 | 231,934 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 258,948 | \$ 271,416 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA (CONTINUED)****DIGI INTERNATIONAL INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(in thousands)

| For the fiscal years ended September 30, | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Operating activities: | | | |
| Net income | \$ 4,083 | \$ 12,351 | \$ 19,773 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: | | | |
| Depreciation of property, equipment and improvements | 2,581 | 2,488 | 2,453 |
| Amortization of identifiable intangible assets and other assets | 7,476 | 6,830 | 7,712 |
| Bad debt/product return (benefit) provision, net | (265) | 308 | (93) |
| Provision for inventory obsolescence | 881 | 536 | 369 |
| Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation | (80) | (184) | (621) |
| Impairment on marketable security | | 1,015 | |
| Stock-based compensation | 3,518 | 3,697 | 3,025 |
| Deferred income taxes | (2,714) | (1,624) | (115) |
| Acquired in-process research & development | | 1,900 | |
| Other | (230) | (145) | (427) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities (net of acquisitions): | | | |
| Accounts receivable | 5,384 | (1,838) | (142) |
| Inventories | 2,695 | (3,093) | (4,448) |
| Other assets | 193 | 96 | 125 |
| Income taxes (receivable) payable | (1,090) | 7 | (270) |
| Accounts payable | (4,561) | 3,322 | (508) |
| Accrued expenses | (2,185) | (1,596) | (454) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | \$ 15,686 | \$ 24,070 | \$ 26,379 |
| Investing activities: | | | |
| Purchase of marketable securities | (30,489) | (69,196) | (92,742) |
| Proceeds from maturities of marketable securities | 62,624 | 77,857 | 66,757 |
| Proceeds from sale of property and equipment | 10 | 6,954 | 950 |
| Purchase of property, equipment, improvements and certain other intangible assets | (3,873) | (4,425) | (2,899) |
| Increase in restricted cash non-current | | (392) | |
| Contingent purchase price payments related to acquisition | | (1,315) | (781) |
| Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired | (2,986) | (31,853) | |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | 25,286 | (22,370) | (28,715) |
| Financing activities: | | | |
| Payments on capital lease obligations | (336) | (361) | (369) |
| Borrowing on note payable | | 25,000 | |
| Payment on note payable | | (25,000) | |
| Purchase of treasury stock | (6,576) | (5,104) | |
| Proceeds from stock option plan transactions | 423 | 1,699 | 3,389 |
| Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan transactions | 982 | 1,018 | 1,170 |

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| | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation | 80 | 184 | 621 |
| Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities | (5,427) | (2,564) | 4,811 |
| Effect of exchange rates changes on cash and cash equivalents | (1,287) | (3,335) | 226 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 34,258 | (4,199) | 2,701 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period | 14,176 | 18,375 | 15,674 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of period | \$ 48,434 | \$ 14,176 | \$ 18,375 |
| Supplemental Cash Flows Information: | | | |
| Interest paid | \$ 54 | \$ 136 | \$ 86 |
| Income taxes paid, net | \$ 3,944 | \$ 8,143 | \$ 4,072 |
| Other non-cash financing and investing items: | | | |
| Deferred payment liability related to acquisition | \$ | \$ 5,537 | \$ |
| Equipment acquired under capital lease | \$ | \$ 9 | \$ |
| Accrual for FS Forth-Systeme GmbH contingent purchase price payment | \$ | \$ | \$ 950 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA (CONTINUED)****DIGI INTERNATIONAL INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(in thousands)

For the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007

| | Common Stock | | Treasury Stock | | Additional | Retained | Accumulated | Total |
|---|--------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| | Shares | Par Value | Shares | Value | Paid-In Capital | Earnings | Other Comprehensive Income | Stockholders Equity |
| Balances, September 30, 2006 | 27,749 | \$ 277 | 2,712 | \$(19,178) | \$ 164,782 | \$ 47,009 | \$ 940 | \$ 193,830 |
| Net income | | | | | | 19,773 | | 19,773 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | | | | | | | 1,181 | 1,181 |
| Total comprehensive income | | | | | | | | 20,954 |
| Employee stock purchase issuances | | | (106) | 743 | 427 | | | 1,170 |
| Issuance of stock upon exercise of stock options | 405 | 4 | | | 3,385 | | | 3,389 |
| Tax benefit realized upon exercise of stock options | | | | | 537 | | | 537 |
| Stock-based compensation expense | | | | | 3,025 | | | 3,025 |
| Balances, September 30, 2007 | 28,154 | 281 | 2,606 | (18,435) | 172,156 | 66,782 | 2,121 | \$ 222,905 |
| Net income | | | | | | 12,351 | | 12,351 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | | | | | | | (4,018) | (4,018) |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-----|-------|----------|---------|--------|---------|----|---------|
| Total comprehensive income | | | | | | | | | 8,333 |
| Cumulative effect from adoption of FIN 48 | | | | | | (508) | | | (508) |
| Employee stock purchase issuances | | | (117) | 848 | 170 | | | | 1,018 |
| Purchase of treasury stock | | | 471 | (5,104) | | | | | (5,104) |
| Issuance of stock upon exercise of stock options | 182 | 2 | | | 1,697 | | | | 1,699 |
| Tax benefit realized upon exercise of stock options | | | | | (106) | | | | (106) |
| Stock-based compensation expense | | | | | 3,697 | | | | 3,697 |
| Balances, September 30, 2008 | 28,336 | 283 | 2,960 | (22,691) | 177,614 | 78,625 | (1,897) | \$ | 231,934 |
| Net income | | | | | | 4,083 | | | 4,083 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | | | | | | | (4,622) | | (4,622) |
| Net unrealized gains (losses) on investments (net of related tax effect of \$2) | | | | | | | (4) | | (4) |
| Reclassification of gain included in net income (net of related tax effect of \$3) | | | | | | | (4) | | (4) |
| Total comprehensive loss | | | | | | | | | (547) |
| Employee stock purchase issuances | | | (145) | 1,106 | (124) | | | | 982 |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|-------|----------|---------|--------|---------|------------|
| Purchase of treasury stock | | | 893 | (6,576) | | | | (6,576) |
| Issuance of stock upon exercise of stock options | 73 | 1 | | | 422 | | | 423 |
| Tax benefit realized upon exercise of stock options | | | | | (148) | | | (148) |
| Stock-based compensation expense | | | | | 3,518 | | | 3,518 |
| Balances, September 30, 2009 | 28,409 | 284 | 3,708 | (28,161) | 181,282 | 82,708 | (6,527) | \$ 229,586 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

We are a worldwide leader in device networking for business, developing reliable products and technologies to connect and securely manage local or remote electronic devices over a network, via the Internet or via satellite. Businesses use our products to create, customize and control retail operations, industrial automation and other applications.

Our products are sold globally through distributors, systems integrators, solution providers and direct marketers as well as direct to strategic OEMs, government and commercial partners.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include our accounts and the accounts of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash equivalents consist of money market accounts and other highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less. The carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturities of these investments.

MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Marketable securities consist of certificates of deposit, corporate bonds and government municipal bonds. We changed our policy as of October 1, 2008 to account for our marketable securities as available-for-sale on a prospective basis. Prior to October 1, 2008 all marketable securities purchased were classified as held-to-maturity and were carried at amortized cost. All marketable securities purchased after October 1, 2008 are carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity. We obtain quoted market prices and trading activity for each security, where available, review the financial solvency of each security issuer and obtain other relevant information from our investment advisors to estimate the fair value for each security in our investment portfolio.

We regularly monitor and evaluate the value of our marketable securities. When assessing marketable securities for other-than-temporary declines in value, we consider factors including how significant the decline in value is as a percentage of the original cost, how long the market value of the investment has been less than its original cost, the underlying factors contributing to a decline in the prices of securities in a single asset class, the performance of the issuer's stock price in relation to the stock price of its competitors within the industry, expected market volatility, analyst recommendations, the views of external investment managers, any news or financial information that has been released specific to the investee and the outlook for the overall industry in which the issuer operates. If events and circumstances indicate that a decline in the value of a security has occurred and is other-than-temporary, we would record a charge to other income (expense). As described in Note 6, we hold one security that we have deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount we expect to collect, which is net of an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. The following factors are considered when determining the collectability of specific customer accounts: customer

Table of Contents

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

creditworthiness, past transaction history with the customer, and changes in customer payment terms or practices. In addition, overall historical collection experience, current economic industry trends, and a review of the current status of trade accounts receivable are considered when determining the required allowance for doubtful accounts. Based on our assessment, we provide for estimated uncollectible amounts through a charge to earnings and a credit to our allowance for doubtful accounts. Balances that remain outstanding after we have used reasonable collection efforts are written off through a charge to the allowance for doubtful accounts and a credit to accounts receivable.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or fair market value, with cost determined using the first-in, first-out method. Appropriate consideration is given to deterioration, obsolescence and other factors in evaluating fair market value.

PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS, NET

Property, equipment and improvements are carried at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided by charges to operations using the straight-line method over the estimated asset useful lives. Furniture and fixtures and other equipment are depreciated over a period of three to five years. Building improvements and buildings are depreciated over ten and thirty-nine years, respectively. Equipment under capital lease is depreciated over the lease term. We own and occupy two buildings located in Minnetonka and Eden Prairie, Minnesota.

Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred, while major renewals and betterments are capitalized. The assets and related accumulated depreciation accounts are adjusted for asset retirements and disposals with the resulting gain or loss included in operations.

IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Purchased proven technology, license agreements, covenants not to compete and other identifiable intangible assets are recorded at fair value when acquired in a business acquisition, or at cost when not purchased in a business acquisition. Purchased in-process research and development costs (IPR&D) have been expensed upon consummation of the related business acquisition. Effective October 1, 2009 in-process research and development costs will be capitalized according to new authoritative guidance issued by FASB related to business combinations. All other identifiable intangible assets are amortized on either a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of three to thirteen years or based on the pattern in which the asset is consumed. Useful lives for identifiable intangible assets are estimated at the time of acquisition based on the periods of time from which we expect to derive benefits from the identifiable intangible assets. Amortization of purchased and core technology is presented as a separate component of cost of sales in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Amortization of all other acquired identifiable intangible assets is charged to operating expense as a component of general and administrative expense.

Identifiable intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that undiscounted expected future cash flows are not sufficient to recover the carrying value amount. We measure impairment loss by utilizing an undiscounted cash flow valuation technique using fair values indicated by the income approach. Impairment losses, if any, would be recorded in the current period. No impairments were identified during fiscal 2009, 2008 or 2007.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****GOODWILL**

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of identifiable assets acquired. Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis as of June 30, or more frequently if events or circumstances occur which could indicate impairment. Based on our annual goodwill impairment assessment on June 30, 2009, we concluded that the fair value of our reporting unit exceeded the carrying amount and, therefore, potential goodwill impairment was not indicated. We continue to closely monitor the continuing impacts of the economic downturn on our expected operating results and the broader effects of U.S. market conditions on the fair value of our assets. As of September 30, 2009, our market capitalization was below the carrying value of our reporting unit due to a decline in our stock price during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009. However, our market capitalization plus our estimated control premium of 35% resulted in a fair value in excess of our carrying value and therefore no impairment was indicated. The control premium represents the amount an investor would pay, over and above market capitalization, in order to obtain a controlling interest in a company. The estimated control premium was determined by a review of premiums paid for similar companies over the past five years.

During our annual goodwill impairment assessment that was performed as of June 30, 2008, we concluded that the fair value of our reporting unit exceeded the carrying amount and, therefore, goodwill was not considered impaired. When the assessment was performed, our market capitalization was below the carrying value of our reporting unit due to significant declines in our stock price during the year. The fair value of our reporting unit was measured using our market capitalization as of June 30, 2008 plus a control premium. The estimated control premium was determined by a review of premiums paid for similar companies over the past five years.

We also performed our annual goodwill impairment assessment as of June 30, 2007 for our one reporting unit. Since the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded book value at this date, there was no impairment identified.

We have defined the criteria that will result in additional interim goodwill impairment testing. If these criteria are met, we will undertake an analysis to determine whether a goodwill impairment has occurred, which could have a material effect on our consolidated financial position and results of operations. The evaluation of asset impairment may require us to make assumptions about future cash flows and revenues. These assumptions require significant judgment and actual results may differ from assumed or estimated amounts. If these estimates and assumptions change, we may be required to recognize impairment losses in the future.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

We recognize revenue in accordance with authoritative guidance issued by FASB related to revenue recognition. Revenue recognized for product sales was 99.7% of net sales in fiscal 2009, 99.2% of net sales in fiscal 2008 and 99.6% in fiscal 2007. We recognize product revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable, collectability is reasonably assured and there are no post-delivery obligations, other than warranty. Under these criteria, product revenue is generally recognized upon shipment of product to customers, including Direct (end-user) / OEMs and distributors. Sales to authorized domestic distributors and Direct / OEMs are made with certain rights of return and price adjustment provisions. Estimated reserves for future returns and pricing adjustments are established by us based on an analysis of historical patterns of returns and price adjustments as well as an analysis of authorized returns compared to received returns, current on-hand inventory at distributors, and distribution sales for the current

Table of Contents

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

REVENUE RECOGNITION (CONTINUED)

period. Estimated reserves for future returns and price adjustments are charged against revenues in the same period as the corresponding sales are recorded.

We also generate revenue from the sale of software licenses, post-contract customer support, fees associated with technical support, training, professional and engineering services, and royalties. Revenue recognized resulting from such non-product sales represented 0.3% of net sales in fiscal 2009, 0.8% of net sales in fiscal 2008, and 0.4% of net sales in fiscal 2007. Our software development tools and development boards often include multiple elements, including hardware, software licenses, post-contract customer support, limited training and basic hardware design review. Our customers purchase these products and services during their product development process in which they use the tools to build network connectivity into the devices they are manufacturing. Revenue for software licenses, professional and engineering services and training is recognized upon performance, which includes delivery of a final product version and acceptance by the customer. For post-contract customer support and fees associated with technical support, revenue is deferred and recognized over the life of the contract as service is performed. Royalty revenue is recognized when cash is received from the customer. Unearned post-contract customer support and unearned nonrecurring engineering services revenue is included in deferred revenue on the balance sheet.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development costs are expensed when incurred. Research and development costs include compensation, allocation of corporate costs, depreciation, utilities, professional services and prototypes. Software development costs are expensed as incurred until the point that technological feasibility and proven marketability of the product are established. To date, the time period between the establishment of technological feasibility and completion of software development has been short, and no significant development costs have been incurred during that period. Accordingly, we have not capitalized any software development costs to date.

INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each year end based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Income tax expense is equal to the tax payable for the period and the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

Basic net income per common share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Our only potentially dilutive common shares are those that result from dilutive common stock options and shares purchased through the employee stock purchase plan.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE (CONTINUED)**

The following table is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators in the net income per common share calculations (in thousands, except per common share data):

| Years ended September 30, | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Numerator: | | | |
| Net income | \$ 4,083 | \$ 12,351 | \$ 19,773 |
| Denominator: | | | |
| Denominator for basic net income per common share weighted average shares outstanding | 24,901 | 25,659 | 25,259 |
| Effect of dilutive securities: | | | |
| Employee stock options and employee stock purchase plan | 282 | 583 | 862 |
| Denominator for diluted net income per common share adjusted weighted average shares | 25,183 | 26,242 | 26,121 |
| Basic net income per common share | \$ 0.16 | \$ 0.48 | \$ 0.78 |
| Diluted net income per common share | \$ 0.16 | \$ 0.47 | \$ 0.76 |

We use the treasury stock method to calculate the weighted-average shares used in the diluted earnings per share computation. Under the treasury stock method, the proceeds from exercise of an option, the amount of compensation cost, if any, for future service that we have not yet recognized, and the amount of estimated tax benefits that would be recorded in paid-in capital, if any, when the option is exercised are assumed to be used to repurchase shares in the current period.

Stock options to purchase 3,109,829, 2,336,693 and 573,134 common shares at September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per common share because the options' exercise prices were greater than the average market price of common shares and, therefore, their effect would be antidilutive.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

We compute stock-based compensation using the modified prospective method of application. This standard requires the recognition of the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant date fair value of the award. Under this statement, we must measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based upon the fair value of the award on the date of grant. This cost must be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide the service (usually the vesting period).

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Financial position and results of operations of our international subsidiaries are measured using local currencies as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities of these operations are translated at the exchange rates in effect at the end of each reporting period. Statements of operations accounts are translated at the weighted average rates of exchange prevailing during each reporting period. Translation adjustments arising from the use of differing exchange rates from period to period are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity. Gains and

losses on foreign currency exchange transactions, as well as translation gains or losses on transactions denominated in currencies other than an entity's functional currency are reflected

56

Table of Contents

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION (CONTINUED)

in the statement of operations. Net transaction gains and losses were recorded to other income (expense) for fiscal 2009 and 2008 and were not significant. Net transaction gains and losses were recorded to general and administrative expenses for fiscal year 2007 and were immaterial. We have not implemented a formal hedging strategy to reduce the risk of foreign currency translation exposures.

USE OF ESTIMATES AND RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

We have evaluated for recognition and/or disclosure all events or transactions that occurred through December 3, 2009, the date these consolidated financial statements were issued.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Our comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of net income, foreign currency translation adjustments and unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale marketable securities, which are charged or credited to the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) account in stockholders' equity.

RECENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

In October 2009, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting standards and provided guidance for identifying separate deliverables in a revenue-generating transaction where multiple deliverables exist, and provided guidance for allocation and recognizing revenue based on those separate deliverables. This guidance is expected to result in more multiple-deliverable arrangements being separable than under current guidance. This guidance is effective for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements. In October 2009, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting standards related to certain revenue arrangements that include software elements. This standard clarifies the existing accounting guidance such that tangible products that contain both software and non-software components that function together to deliver the product's essential functionality shall be excluded from the scope of the software revenue recognition accounting standards. Accordingly, sales of these products may fall within the scope of other revenue recognition accounting standards or may now be within the scope of this standard and may require an allocation of the arrangement consideration for each element of the arrangement. This guidance is effective for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in our fiscal year beginning October 1, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact this guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****RECENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS (CONTINUED)**

In December 2007, the FASB issued a new standard on business combinations. This new standard retained the fundamental requirements in the former standard that the acquisition method of accounting (previously referred to as the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. This standard defines the acquirer as the entity that obtains control of one or more businesses in the business combination and established the acquisition date as the date that the acquirer achieves control. The new standard requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. This new standard also makes certain other modifications to the former standard and is effective for business combinations that are consummated by us beginning October 1, 2009. Early adoption is not permitted. We adopted this standard effective October 1, 2009 and this standard could have a material impact on how we will identify, negotiate, and value future acquisitions and how such acquisitions will affect our consolidated financial statements.

2. ACQUISITIONS**MobiApps Holdings Private Limited**

On June 8, 2009, we acquired substantially all the assets of MobiApps Holdings Private Limited (MobiApps), a developer of machine-to-machine (M2M) communications technology focusing on satellite, cellular, and hybrid satellite/cellular solutions. MobiApps has locations in India, Singapore and in the U.S. Pursuant to the terms of the asset purchase agreements, Digi International acquired the U.S. assets located in Herndon, Virginia. In addition, we established Digi Wireless Singapore Pte. Ltd. and Digi m2m Solutions India Private Limited, which acquired the assets of MobiApps affiliate companies, located in Singapore and India, respectively. The acquisition was a cash transaction for \$3.0 million. An additional \$0.5 million may be payable at the end of fiscal 2010, contingent on the achievement of certain performance milestones.

The purchase price was allocated to the estimated fair value of the assets acquired, resulting in tax-deductible goodwill of \$1.7 million. We believe that the acquisition resulted in the recognition of goodwill since MobiApps satellite, cellular and hybrid satellite/cellular solutions will expand our wireless and mobile offerings.

MobiApps operating results are included in our consolidated results of operations from the date of acquisition. The consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2009 reflects the allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. The table below sets forth the final purchase price allocation (in thousands):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Cash, including direct acquisition costs | \$ 3,037 |
| Fair value of net tangible assets acquired | \$ 136 |
| Identifiable intangible assets: | |
| Existing purchased and core technology | 800 |
| License agreement | 400 |
| Goodwill | 1,701 |
| | \$ 3,037 |

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****2. ACQUISITIONS (CONTINUED)**

The weighted average useful life for the total of all the identifiable intangibles listed above is 5.7 years. The weighted average useful life for each identifiable intangible asset class is as follows: existing purchased and core technology - 5.8 years and license agreement - 5.5 years.

Useful lives for identifiable intangible assets are estimated at the time of acquisition based on the periods of time from which we expect to derive benefits from the identifiable intangible assets. The identifiable intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method which reflects the pattern at which the asset is consumed. We do not expect the above intangible assets to have any significant residual value once they become fully amortized.

We have determined that the MobiApps acquisition is not material to our consolidated results of operations or financial position. Therefore, pro forma financial information is not presented.

Sarian Systems, Ltd.

On April 28, 2008, we acquired Sarian Systems, Ltd. (Sarian), which merged into Digi International Ltd. on October 1, 2009. Prior to the acquisition, Sarian was a privately held corporation located in the United Kingdom. The total purchase price of \$30.9 million was for all of the outstanding ordinary shares of Sarian.

The purchase price was allocated to the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The purchase price allocation resulted in non-deductible goodwill of \$15.4 million and a charge of \$1.9 million for acquired in-process research and development. We believe that the acquisition resulted in the recognition of goodwill primarily because Sarian's wireless IP-based routing capability is highly complementary to our market approach and significantly expands our wireless offering.

Sarian's operating results are included in our consolidated results of operations from the date of acquisition. The consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 reflect the allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. The table below sets forth the final purchase price allocation (in thousands):

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Cash, including direct acquisition costs | \$ 30,920 |
| Fair value of net tangible assets acquired | \$ 4,055 |
| Identifiable intangible assets: | |
| Existing purchased and core technology | 7,800 |
| Existing customer relationships | 4,800 |
| Trade names | 340 |
| Non-compete agreements | 300 |
| In-process research and development | 1,900 |
| Goodwill | 15,432 |
| Deferred tax liabilities related to identifiable intangibles | (3,707) |
| | \$ 30,920 |

The weighted average useful life for all the identifiable intangibles listed above is 7.1 years. The weighted average useful life for each identifiable intangible asset class is as follows: existing purchased and core technology - 4.7 years, existing customer relationships - 11.0 years, trade names - 8.5 years, and non-compete agreements - 3.0 years.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****2. ACQUISITIONS (CONTINUED)**

Useful lives for identifiable intangible assets are estimated at the time of acquisition based on the periods of time from which we expect to derive benefits from the identifiable intangible assets. The identifiable intangible assets, other than customer relationships, are amortized using the straight-line method which reflects the pattern at which the asset is consumed. Customer relationships are amortized based upon an accelerated method following estimated cash flows generated from the intangible asset, whereby more of the amortization is taken in the early years rather than later years. We do not expect the above intangible assets to have any significant residual value once they become fully amortized.

At the time of acquisition, Sarian had development projects in process associated with the IPV6, Gate Array and VPN technologies. We estimated that \$1.9 million of the purchase price represented the fair value of acquired in-process research and development related to the products listed below (in thousands):

| | |
|---|----------|
| IPV6 | \$ 1,300 |
| Gate Array | 400 |
| VPN technologies | 200 |
| Total in-process research and development | \$ 1,900 |

These products were under development, had a measurable percentage completed and a documented expected life, had not yet reached technological feasibility, and had no alternative future uses. This amount was expensed as a non-tax-deductible charge upon consummation of the acquisition.

We utilized the excess earnings method, a variation of the income approach, to determine the estimated fair value of the acquired in-process research and development. The estimated values are based upon the future cash flows to be generated by these in-process research and development projects over the projected period. These estimates were based on the following assumptions:

The estimated revenues were based upon our estimate of revenue growth for each of the products over the next ten fiscal years, using the assumption that all revenue recorded after the ten year period will be generated from future technologies.

The estimated operating expenses were based on consideration of historical selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales and Sarian's projected operating expenses.

Maintenance research and development, defined as the research and development necessary to sustain the existing technology and its revenue stream, was also included as an operating expense. The estimated remaining cost to complete each in-process research and development technology was also included in operating expenses.

When applying the excess earnings method, the cash flows expected to be generated by an asset are discounted to their present value equivalent using a rate of return that reflects the relative risk of the investment, as well as the time value of money. This return, known as the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), is an overall rate based upon the individual rates of return for invested capital (equity and interest-bearing debt). The discount rate used in the excess earnings method was 35%. Premiums were added to the WACC to account for the inherent risks in the development of the products, the risks of the products being completed on schedule, and the risk of the eventual sales of the product meeting the expectations of the Company. We used a 35% rate of return for the in-process research and development projects.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****2. ACQUISITIONS (CONTINUED)**

All of these acquired in-process research and development projects were completed. The estimates described above are subject to change, given the uncertainties of the development process, and no assurance can be given that deviations from these estimates will not occur.

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated results of operations have been prepared as if the acquisition of Sarian had occurred as of the beginning of each of the periods presented (in thousands, except per common share amounts). Pro forma adjustments include in each year amortization of identifiable intangible assets and the \$1.9 million charge related to acquired in-process research and development associated with the Sarian acquisition.

| | Year ended September 30, 2008 | Year ended September 30, 2007 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Net sales | \$ 192,734 | \$ 183,905 |
| Net income | \$ 11,537 | \$ 17,205 |
| Net income per common share, basic | \$ 0.45 | \$ 0.68 |
| Net income per common share, diluted | \$ 0.44 | \$ 0.66 |

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated results of operations are not necessarily indicative of results that would have occurred had the Sarian acquisition occurred as of the beginning of each of the periods presented above, nor are they necessarily indicative of the results that will be obtained in the future.

Spectrum Design Solutions, Inc.

On July 23, 2008, we acquired Spectrum Design Solutions, Inc. (Spectrum), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Digi International Inc. Prior to the acquisition, Spectrum was a privately held Minneapolis-based corporation and performed wireless design services. The acquisition was a cash merger for \$10.0 million of which \$4.0 million was paid on the acquisition date, \$3.0 million will be paid in January 2010, and the remaining \$3.0 million will be paid in July 2011. These remaining payments totaling \$6.0 million were initially recorded as a liability on our consolidated balance sheet at their present value, which was \$5.5 million, on which interest will be accrued up until the time of payment.

The purchase price was allocated to the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The purchase price allocation resulted in non-deductible goodwill of \$5.5 million. We believe that the acquisition resulted in the recognition of goodwill primarily because Spectrum can provide a more complete Drop-in Networking solution to customers who will often need customized gateways, connectware and application development support.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****2. ACQUISITIONS (CONTINUED)**

Spectrum's operating results are included in our consolidated results of operations from the date of acquisition. The consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 reflect the allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. The table below sets forth the final purchase price allocation (in thousands):

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Cash, including direct acquisition costs | \$ 4,067 |
| Deferred payments – Spectrum shareholders (present value of \$6.0 million) | 5,537 |
| Total purchase price | \$ 9,604 |
| Fair value of net tangible assets acquired | \$ 283 |
| Identifiable intangible assets: | |
| Existing purchased and core technology | 800 |
| Existing customer relationships | 2,100 |
| Trade names | 80 |
| Non-compete agreements | 800 |
| Goodwill | 5,541 |
| | \$ 9,604 |

The weighted average useful life for all the identifiable intangibles listed above is 8.5 years. The weighted average useful life for each identifiable intangible asset class is as follows: existing purchased and core technology – 5 years, existing customer relationships – 11 to 13 years, trade names – 5 years and non-compete agreements – 2 to 4 years. Useful lives for identifiable intangible assets are estimated at the time of acquisition based on the periods of time from which we expect to derive benefits from the identifiable intangible assets. The identifiable intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method which reflects the pattern at which the asset is consumed. We do not expect the above intangible assets to have any significant residual value once they become fully amortized.

We have determined that the Spectrum acquisition was not material to our consolidated results of operations or financial condition. Therefore, pro forma financial information is not presented.

FS Forth-Systeme GmbH/Sistemas Embebidos S.A.

Effective April 1, 2005, we acquired FS Forth-Systeme GmbH/Sistemas Embebidos S.A. (collectively referred to as FS Forth) from Embedded Solutions AG of Germany. The purchase price of \$6.5 million in cash included contingent consideration of \$0.8 million paid in October 2006 and \$0.9 million paid in October 2007 based on the achievement of milestones identified in the merger agreement.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****3. GOODWILL AND OTHER IDENTIFIABLE INTANGIBLE ASSETS****Identifiable Intangible Assets**

Amortized identifiable intangible assets as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 are comprised of the following (in thousands):

| | As of September 30, 2009 | | | As of September 30, 2008 | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Gross carrying amount | Accumulated amortization | Net | Gross carrying amount | Accumulated amortization | Net |
| Purchased and core technology | \$46,583 | \$(34,893) | \$11,690 | \$46,660 | \$(30,745) | \$15,915 |
| License agreements | 2,840 | (2,464) | 376 | 2,440 | (2,440) | |
| Patents and trademarks | 9,292 | (5,536) | 3,756 | 8,906 | (4,682) | 4,224 |
| Customer maintenance contracts | 700 | (534) | 166 | 700 | (464) | 236 |
| Customer relationships | 17,607 | (7,334) | 10,273 | 18,137 | (5,472) | 12,665 |
| Non-compete agreements | 1,041 | (425) | 616 | 1,075 | (83) | 992 |
| Total | \$78,063 | \$(51,186) | \$26,877 | \$77,918 | \$(43,886) | \$34,032 |

Amortization expense for fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007 is as follows (in thousands):

| Fiscal year | Total |
|-------------|---------|
| 2009 | \$7,476 |
| 2008 | \$6,830 |
| 2007 | \$7,579 |

Estimated amortization expense for the next five years is as follows (in thousands):

| Fiscal year | Total |
|-------------|---------|
| 2010 | \$7,648 |
| 2011 | \$6,463 |
| 2012 | \$4,610 |
| 2013 | \$3,068 |
| 2014 | \$2,447 |

Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for fiscal 2009 and 2008 are as follows (in thousands):

| | 2009 | 2008 |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Beginning balance, October 1 | \$ 86,578 | \$ 66,817 |
| Acquisition of MobiApps | 1,701 | |
| Acquisition of Sarian | | 15,432 |
| Acquisition of Spectrum | | 5,541 |
| Currency translation adjustments | (1,721) | (1,212) |
| Ending balance, September 30 | \$ 86,558 | \$ 86,578 |

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****4. SEGMENT INFORMATION AND MAJOR CUSTOMERS**

We have a single operating and reporting segment. Our revenues consist of products that are in non-embedded and embedded product categories. Non-embedded products are connected externally to a device or larger system to provide wired or wireless network connectivity or port expansion, while embedded products are used by a product developer to build an electronic device in which the product provides processing power, wired Ethernet, or wireless network connectivity to that device. The products included in the non-embedded product category include cellular routers, gateways, wireless communication adapters, console and serial servers, USB connected products, remote display products, cameras and sensors, serial cards and network management software. The products included in the embedded product category include modules, chips, software and development tools, design services, satellite, single-board computers and network interface cards. The following table provides revenue by product categories (in thousands):

| | Year ended September 30 | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Non-embedded | \$ 91,262 | \$ 98,442 | \$ 98,879 |
| Embedded | 74,666 | 86,614 | 74,384 |
| Total net sales | \$ 165,928 | \$ 185,056 | \$ 173,263 |

The information in the following table provides revenue by the geographic location of the customer for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (in thousands):

| | Year ended September 30, | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| North America | \$ 90,708 | \$ 107,336 | \$ 112,021 |
| Europe, Middle East & Africa | 56,018 | 52,956 | 41,384 |
| Asia countries | 15,578 | 19,672 | 15,597 |
| Latin America | 3,624 | 5,092 | 4,261 |
| Total net sales | \$ 165,928 | \$ 185,056 | \$ 173,263 |

Net property, equipment and improvements by geographic location (in thousands):

| | As of September 30, | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| United States | \$ 15,324 | \$ 14,920 | \$ 13,989 |
| International, primarily Europe | 1,354 | 1,335 | 5,998 |
| Total net property, equipment and improvements | \$ 16,678 | \$ 16,255 | \$ 19,987 |

Our U.S. export sales comprised 32.5%, 34.8% and 31.3% of net sales for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

We had one customer whose accounts receivable balance comprised 10.2% of total accounts receivable at September 30, 2009 for which multiple payments were in transit and received within three business days of September 30, 2009. No single customer exceeded 10% of accounts receivable or sales for any other period presented.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****5. SELECTED BALANCE SHEET DATA**

| As of September 30, (in thousands) | 2009 | 2008 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Accounts receivable, net: | | |
| Accounts receivable | \$ 19,656 | \$ 25,007 |
| Less allowance for doubtful accounts | 624 | 697 |
| | \$ 19,032 | \$ 24,310 |
| Inventories: | | |
| Raw materials | \$ 21,359 | \$ 20,979 |
| Work in process | 452 | 981 |
| Finished goods | 4,808 | 8,280 |
| | \$ 26,619 | \$ 30,240 |
| Property, equipment and improvements, net: | | |
| Land | \$ 1,800 | \$ 1,800 |
| Buildings | 10,522 | 10,522 |
| Improvements | 3,542 | 3,227 |
| Equipment | 11,194 | 13,940 |
| Purchased software | 10,788 | 10,680 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 3,002 | 1,445 |
| | 40,848 | 41,614 |
| Less accumulated depreciation and amortization | 24,170 | 25,359 |
| | \$ 16,678 | \$ 16,255 |
| Other accrued expenses: | | |
| Capital lease obligation, current portion | \$ 8 | \$ 267 |
| Deferred revenue | 50 | 353 |
| Accrued professional fees | 696 | 507 |
| Deferred gain on building sale short-term | 276 | 273 |
| Income taxes payable | | 182 |
| Deferred income tax liability current | 48 | |
| Other accrued expenses | 1,957 | 1,813 |
| | \$ 3,035 | \$ 3,395 |

Included in equipment at September 30, 2009 is \$0.1 million of equipment under capital leases with accumulated depreciation of \$0.1 million.

6. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Our marketable securities consist of certificates of deposit, corporate bonds and government municipal bonds. Prior to October 1, 2008, all marketable securities were classified as held-to-maturity and carried at amortized cost, except for a bond issued by the Lehman Brothers (the Lehman Brothers Bond), which was carried at expected realizable value due to an other-than-temporary impairment recorded during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. We changed our policy as of October 1, 2008 to account for our marketable securities as available-for-sale on a prospective basis with

unrealized gains and losses reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity. In addition, we have reclassified the Lehman Brothers Bond as available-for-sale as we sold a portion of this bond in fiscal 2009, as discussed further below.

On April 1, 2009, we adopted authoritative new guidance issued by FASB relating to interim disclosures about fair value of financial instruments. This standard requires disclosures about the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements and also requires those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****6. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (CONTINUED)**

We analyze our available-for-sale investments for impairment on an ongoing basis. On April 1, 2009 we adopted new authoritative guidance issued by FASB relating to recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments. As a result of the adoption of this standard, we consider factors in determining whether an unrealized loss is a temporary loss or an other-than-temporary loss such as: (a) whether we have the intent to sell the security or (b) whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery. We also consider factors such as the length of time and extent to which the securities have been in an unrealized loss position and the trend of any unrealized losses. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, we recorded an other-than-temporary impairment of \$1,014,900 on the Lehman Brothers Bond with a par amount of \$1,194,000. The resulting value of \$179,100 for the security became its new cost basis as of September 30, 2008. This other-than-temporary impairment reflected the estimated decline in the value of this security precipitated by the bankruptcy of the security's issuer and is considered a credit loss and thus would remain in retained earnings. The impairment charge was recorded as a temporary tax difference as we have sufficient capital gains in the available carryback years to utilize the capital loss that will be realized when the bond is sold. We sold a portion of the bond in fiscal 2009. The remaining value of the Lehman Brothers Bond as of September 30, 2009 was \$134,100. No additional other-than-temporary impairment charges for the Lehman Brothers Bond were recorded for the year ended September 30, 2009 as there has not been any significant change in the fair value assumptions utilized to calculate the impairment.

We obtain quoted market prices and trading activity for each security, where available, and review the financial solvency of each security issuer and obtain other relevant information from our investment advisors to estimate the fair value for each security in our investment portfolio. As of September 30, 2009, 15 of our securities, of which 10 were certificates of deposit, were trading below our amortized cost basis. Other than the impaired Lehman Brothers Bond, we determined each decline in value to be temporary based upon the factors described above. We expect to realize the fair value of these securities, plus accrued interest, either at the time of maturity or when the security is sold.

Available-for-sale marketable securities are recorded at fair value on our balance sheet as of September 30, 2009 and the unrealized gains and losses are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss and were comprised of the following (in thousands):

| | Amortized Cost (1) | Unrealized Gains | Unrealized Losses (3) | Fair Value (1) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Current marketable securities: | | | | |
| Corporate bonds (2) | \$ 4,236 | \$ 18 | \$ | \$ 4,254 |
| Certificates of deposit | 10,022 | 4 | (1) | 10,025 |
| Government municipal bonds | 8,023 | 11 | (2) | 8,032 |
| Current marketable securities | 22,281 | 33 | (3) | 22,311 |
| Non-current marketable securities: | | | | |
| Corporate bonds | 5,107 | | (44) | 5,063 |
| Total marketable securities | \$ 27,388 | \$ 33 | \$ (47) | \$ 27,374 |

(1) Included in amortized cost and fair value is purchased and

accrued interest
of \$263,883.

- (2) The remaining portion of the Lehman Brothers Bond is included in amortized cost at a fair value of \$134,100.
- (3) The aggregate related fair value of securities with unrealized losses as of September 30, 2009 was \$9,009,428.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****6. MARKETABLE SECURITIES (CONTINUED)**

Our held-to-maturity marketable securities were comprised of the following as of September 30, 2008 (in thousands):

| | Amortized Cost (1) | Unrealized Gains | Unrealized Losses | Fair Value (1) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Current marketable securities: | | | | |
| Corporate bonds | \$ 55,628 | \$ 12 | \$ (2,771) | \$ 52,869 |
| Government municipal bonds | 3,709 | | (10) | 3,699 |
| Current marketable securities | 59,337 | 12 | (2,781) | 56,568 |
| Non-current marketable securities: | | | | |
| Corporate bonds (2) | 179 | | | 179 |
| Total marketable securities | \$ 59,516 | \$ 12 | \$ (2,781) | \$ 56,747 |

(1) Included in amortized cost and fair value is purchased and accrued interest of \$967,258.

(2) The Lehman Brothers Bond is included in amortized cost at a fair value of \$179,100, net of the impairment charge of \$1,014,900 recorded in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

7. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Beginning in the quarter ended June 30, 2009, we adopted certain provisions of authoritative guidance issued by FASB for estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability has significantly decreased and also guidance on identifying certain circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. Fair value is defined as the exit price, or the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date. This standard also establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect our assumptions about the factors market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability based upon the best information available in the circumstances. The categorization of financial assets and liabilities within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the

lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The hierarchy is broken down into three levels defined as follows:

Level 1 Inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, and inputs (other than quoted prices) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability. See the section below titled *Level 3 Valuation Techniques* for further discussion of how we determine fair value for investments classified as Level 3.

Assets and Liabilities that are Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

As of our effective date of October 1, 2008, fair value is now applied to financial assets, such as certificates of deposit, corporate bonds and government municipal bonds, which are classified and accounted for as available-

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****7. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)**

for-sale. These items are stated at fair value at each reporting period; however, the definition of fair value is now applied using the new guidance which requires us to use quoted market prices in active markets (Level 1).

The following table provides information by level for financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in thousands):

| | Total carrying value at September 30, 2009 | Fair Value Measurements at September 30, 2009 | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | Quoted price in active markets (Level 1) | Using: Significant other observable inputs (Level 2) | Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) |
| Cash equivalents: | | | | |
| Money market | \$ 33,588 | \$ 33,588 | \$ | \$ |
| Available-for-sale marketable securities: | | | | |
| Corporate bonds | 9,317 | 9,183 | | 134 |
| Certificates of deposit | 10,025 | 10,025 | | |
| Government municipal bonds | 8,032 | 8,032 | | |
| Total cash equivalents and marketable securities measured at fair value | \$ 60,962 | \$ 60,828 | \$ | \$ 134 |

Cash equivalents and marketable securities measured at fair value using quoted market prices are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy.

Level 3 Valuation Techniques

Financial assets are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable. Level 3 financial assets also include certain investment securities for which there is limited market activity or a decrease in the observability of market pricing for these investments, such that the determination of fair value requires significant judgment or estimation. The remaining portion of our Lehman Brothers Bond was valued at \$134,100 primarily using broker pricing data (Level 3) that incorporate transaction details within an inactive market as a baseline, as well as assumptions about liquidity and credit valuation adjustments of marketplace participants at September 30, 2009.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of items measured at fair value on a recurring basis that used significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) in thousands:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Balance at September 30, 2008 | \$ 179 |
| Realized gain recorded in other income (expense) | 7 |
| Sale of security | (52) |
| Balance at September 30, 2009 | \$ 134 |

The use of different assumptions, applying different judgment to inherently subjective matters and changes in future market conditions could result in significantly different estimates of fair value of these securities, currently and in the future. The fair value of our securities could change significantly based on changes in market conditions and

continued uncertainties in the credit markets. If these uncertainties continue or if these securities experience credit rating downgrades, we may incur additional impairment charges for other securities in our investment portfolio.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****8. FINANCIAL GUARANTEES**

In general, we warrant our products to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service. The warranty periods range from 90 days to five years from the date of receipt. We have the option to repair or replace products we deem defective due to material or workmanship. Estimated warranty costs are accrued in the period that the related revenue is recognized based upon an estimated average per unit repair or replacement cost applied to the estimated number of units under warranty. These estimates are based upon historical warranty incidents and are evaluated on an ongoing basis to ensure the adequacy of the warranty accrual. The following table summarizes the activity associated with the product warranty accrual for the years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (in thousands):

| Fiscal year | Balance at October 1, | Warranties issued | Settlements made | Balance at September 30, |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 2009 | \$1,214 | \$612 | \$(856) | \$ 970 |
| 2008 | \$1,155 | \$979 | \$(920) | \$ 1,214 |
| 2007 | \$1,104 | \$877 | \$(826) | \$ 1,155 |

We are not responsible for and do not warrant that customer software versions created by OEM customers based upon our software source code will function in a particular way, conform to any specifications, are fit for any particular purpose and we do not indemnify these customers from any third party liability as it relates to or arises from any customization or modifications made by the OEM customer.

9. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

On April 22, 2008, we entered into a short-term loan agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. in the amount of \$25.0 million. This short-term loan was used to finance the Sarian acquisition (see Note 2). Interest was based on a one-month fixed LIBOR rate at the first day of the loan plus 0.30% until May 23, 2008, at which time the rate was changed to a daily LIBOR rate plus 0.30% and ranged between 2.41% and 3.20% from the date of the loan through May 29, 2008. The total interest paid on the loan was \$42,134. Per the terms of the agreement, payment of the outstanding balance was due November 30, 2008; however, we had the option to prepay without penalty. In May 2008, we repaid the entire \$25.0 million utilizing the proceeds from the sales of our marketable securities upon maturity.

10. RESTRUCTURING

On April 23, 2009, we announced a business restructuring to increase our focus on wireless products and solutions that include hardware, software and services. The restructuring included the closing of an engineering facility in Long Beach, California, and the relocation and consolidation of the manufacturing facility in Davis, California to our Minneapolis, Minnesota headquarters. We paid a lease cancellation fee for one of the leased facilities in Davis and had vacated the facility as of September 30, 2009. We continue to maintain non-manufacturing activities at the remaining leased facility in Davis, California. As a result of these initiatives, during the third quarter of fiscal 2009 we recorded a \$2.0 million charge, which consisted of \$1.8 million for employee termination costs for 86 positions and \$0.2 million for contract termination fees and other relocation costs.

All 86 positions have been vacated as of September 30, 2009. The employee termination costs include severance and the associated costs of continued medical benefits and outplacement services. The other restructuring expenses include contract termination fees for non-renewal of lease terms relating to one of the facilities in Davis, California and relocation expenses for employees.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****10. RESTRUCTURING (CONTINUED)**

A summary of the restructuring charges and other activity within the restructuring accrual is listed below (in thousands):

| | Employee Termination Costs | Other | Total |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Balance October 1, 2008 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Restructuring charge | 1,766 | 187 | 1,953 |
| Cash payments | (1,146) | (86) | (1,232) |
| Balance September 30, 2009 | \$ 620 | \$ 101 | \$ 721 |

The remaining liability is mostly related to continued medical benefits that will be completed and paid by the end of fiscal 2010.

11. INCOME TAXES

The components of income before income taxes are as follows (in thousands):

| | For the years ended September 30, | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| United States | \$ 1,582 | \$ 16,648 | \$ 18,375 |
| International | 2,700 | 2,267 | 5,349 |
| | \$ 4,282 | \$ 18,915 | \$ 23,724 |

The components of the income tax provision are as follows (in thousands):

| | For the years ended September 30, | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Current: | | | |
| Federal | \$ 1,160 | \$ 6,654 | \$ 2,333 |
| State | 292 | 622 | 1,119 |
| Foreign | 1,461 | 912 | 614 |
| Deferred: | | | |
| U.S. | (1,829) | (1,983) | (688) |
| Foreign | (885) | 359 | 573 |
| | \$ 199 | \$ 6,564 | \$ 3,951 |

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****11. INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)**

The net deferred tax liability at September 30 consists of the following (in thousands):

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| Current deferred tax assets | \$ 2,415 | \$ 2,100 |
| Non-current deferred tax asset | 440 | 553 |
| Current deferred tax liability | (48) | |
| Non-current deferred tax liability | (4,331) | (7,582) |
| Net deferred tax liability | \$ (1,524) | \$ (4,929) |
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| Uncollectible accounts and other reserves | \$ 2,030 | \$ 1,705 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 567 | 966 |
| Inventories | 165 | 126 |
| Compensation costs | 2,999 | 2,142 |
| Tax credit carryforwards | 329 | 363 |
| Identifiable intangible assets | (7,614) | (10,231) |
| Net deferred tax liability | \$ (1,524) | \$ (4,929) |

As of September 30, 2009, we have domestic tax credit carryforwards of \$0.2 million the majority of which will expire in 2013. We also have foreign tax credit carryforwards at September 30, 2009 of \$0.1 million, the majority of which will expire in 2013.

We have concluded that it is more likely than not that our deferred tax assets will be realized based on future projected taxable income and the anticipated future reversal of deferred tax liabilities. Our valuation allowance is minimal at September 30, 2009. The amount of the deferred tax assets actually realized, however, could vary if there are differences in the timing or amount of future reversals of existing deferred tax liabilities or changes in the amounts of future taxable income. If our future taxable income projections are not realized, an additional valuation allowance would be required, and would be reflected as income tax expense at the time that any such change in future taxable income is determined.

The reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax rate to our effective income tax rate for the years ended September 30 is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|--------|-------|--------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Statutory income tax rate | 34.0% | 35.0% | 35.0% |
| Increase (decrease) resulting from: | | | |
| State taxes, net of federal benefits | 1.8 | 0.2 | 3.5 |
| Utilization of tax credits | (15.6) | (2.0) | (4.1) |
| Manufacturing deduction | (2.9) | (2.6) | (1.3) |
| Foreign taxes | (9.0) | (0.1) | 0.9 |
| Research and development credit related to 2008 | (13.3) | | |
| Acquired in-process research and development | | 2.8 | |
| Adjustment of tax contingency reserves | 4.2 | 1.4 | (18.2) |
| Non-deductible stock-based compensation | 3.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Other, net | 2.1 | (0.7) | 0.4 |

4.6%

34.7%

16.7%

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****11. INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)**

All of our unrecognized tax benefits are classified as a long-term liability as we do not expect significant payments or receipts to occur over the next 12 months. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

| | |
|--|----------|
| Unrecognized tax benefits as of October 1, 2008 | \$ 3,652 |
| Increases related to: | |
| Prior year income tax positions | 200 |
| Current year income tax positions | 838 |
| Decreases related to: | |
| Settlements | (94) |
| Expiration of the statute of limitations | (450) |
| Unrecognized tax benefits as of September 30, 2009 | \$ 4,146 |

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that if recognized would affect the effective tax rate is \$3.4 million. We recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. During the year ended September 30, 2009, we recognized less than \$0.1 million in interest and penalties. As of September 30, 2009, we have accrued \$0.8 million in interest and penalties on our consolidated balance sheet.

There are no tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease over the next 12 months.

During fiscal 2009, we reversed \$0.6 million in income tax reserves primarily associated with the statutory closing of a prior U.S. federal and state tax year and settlement of prior liabilities under amnesty programs. We recorded an additional current discrete tax benefit of \$0.5 million resulting from the enactment on October 3, 2008 of the retroactive extension of the research and development tax credit for activity from January 1, 2008 to September 30, 2008. We also recorded adjustments to actual for items reported on the tax returns filed for fiscal 2007 and 2008. The aforementioned income tax benefits resulting from the reversal of income tax reserves and other discrete tax benefits reduced the effective tax rate by 27 percentage points in fiscal 2009.

During fiscal 2008, we reversed \$0.3 million in income tax reserves primarily associated with the statutory closing of a prior U.S. federal and state tax year. We recorded an additional \$0.2 million of discrete tax benefits as a result of a filing of a prior year tax return and adjustments to actual for items reported on the tax returns for fiscal 2007.

During fiscal 2007, we reversed \$3.6 million in income tax reserves primarily associated with the closing of a German tax audit and the statutory closing of a prior U.S. federal and state tax year. We had established tax reserves that were no longer required as a result of these events. In addition, we also recorded discrete tax benefits of \$0.7 million related to the filing of U.S. amended tax returns, enactment of the extension of the research and development tax credit, and adjustments to actual for items reported on the tax returns filed for fiscal 2006.

We operate in multiple tax jurisdictions both in the U.S. and outside of the U.S. Accordingly, we must determine the appropriate allocation of income to each of these jurisdictions. This determination requires us to make several estimates and assumptions. Tax audits associated with the allocation of this income, and other complex issues, may require an extended period of time to resolve and may result in adjustments to our income tax balances in those years that are material to our consolidated financial position and results of operations. We are no longer subject to income tax examination for taxable years prior to fiscal 2006 and 2005 in the case of

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****11. INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)**

U.S. federal and non-U.S. income tax authorities, respectively, and for tax years generally before fiscal 2005, in the case of state taxing authorities, consisting primarily of Minnesota and California.

At September 30, 2009, we have approximately \$6.4 million of accumulated undistributed earnings of controlled foreign subsidiaries that are considered to be reinvested indefinitely as of such date pursuant to authoritative guidance issued by FASB related to undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and corporate joint ventures. Accordingly, no deferred tax has been provided on such earnings. If the applicable earnings were remitted to us, applicable U.S. federal tax would be substantially offset by available foreign tax credits.

12. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock-based awards are granted under the terms of the 2000 Omnibus Stock Plan as Amended and Restated as of November 27, 2006 (the Omnibus Plan) which was ratified on January 22, 2007 at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, as well as our Stock Option Plan as Amended and Restated as of November 27, 2006 (the Stock Option Plan) and Non-Officer Stock Option Plan as Amended and Restated as of November 27, 2006 (the Non-Officer Plan), both of which expired during the first quarter of fiscal 2007 (the Plans). Additional awards cannot be made under the Stock Option Plan or the Non-Officer Plan. The authority to grant options under the Omnibus Plan and set other terms and conditions rests with the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors.

The Stock Option Plan and the Non-Officer Plan include nonstatutory stock options (NSOs) and the Stock Option Plan also includes incentive stock options (ISOs) to employees and others who provide services to us, including consultants, advisers and directors. Options granted under these plans generally vest over a four year service period and will expire if unexercised after ten years from the date of grant. Share awards vest upon continued employment. The exercise price for ISOs and non-employee director options granted under the Stock Option Plan was set at the fair market value of our common stock based on the closing price on the date of grant. The exercise price for NSOs granted under the Stock Option Plan or the Non-Officer Plan was set by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors and was set to the exercise price based on the closing price on the date of grant.

The Omnibus Plan authorizes the issuance of up to 3,250,000 common shares in connection with awards of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, performance units or stock awards. Eligible participants include our employees, non-employee directors, consultants and advisors. Awards may be granted under the Omnibus Plan until November 27, 2016. Options under the Omnibus Plan can be granted as either ISOs or NSOs. The exercise price shall be determined by our Compensation Committee but shall not be less than the fair market value of our common stock based on the closing price on the date of grant.

Additionally, we have outstanding stock options under various plans assumed in connection with our prior acquisition of NetSilicon, Inc. (the Assumed Plans). Additional awards cannot be made by us under the Assumed Plans.

We recorded cash received from the exercise of stock options of \$0.4 million, \$1.7 million and \$3.4 million during fiscal years 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation were \$0.1 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.6 million during fiscal 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Upon exercise, we issue new shares of stock. The Plans have provisions allowing employees to elect to pay their withholding obligation through share reduction. No employees elected to pay income tax withholding obligations through share reduction during fiscal 2009, 2008 or 2007.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****12. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)**

Also, we sponsor an Employee Stock Purchase Plan as Amended and Restated as of November 27, 2006 (the Purchase Plan), covering all domestic employees with at least 90 days of continuous service and who are customarily employed at least 20 hours per week. The Purchase Plan allows eligible participants the right to purchase common stock on a quarterly basis at the lower of 85% of the market price at the beginning or end of each three-month offering period. The Purchase Plan was ratified on January 22, 2007 at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders in which the Board of Directors approved an amendment to increase the number of shares reserved for future purchases to the Purchase Plan by 500,000 shares bringing the total number of shares to 1,750,000 shares of our Common Stock that may be purchased under the plan. Employee contributions to the Purchase Plan were \$1.0 million in each of the fiscal years ended 2009, 2008 and 2007. Pursuant to the Purchase Plan, 145,316, 117,162 and 105,077 common shares were issued to employees during the fiscal years ended 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Shares are issued under the Purchase Plan from treasury stock. As of September 30, 2009, 301,529 common shares were available for future issuances under the Purchase Plan.

We use the modified prospective method of application. Under this method, compensation expense is recognized both for (i) awards granted, modified or settled subsequent to September 30, 2005 and (ii) the nonvested portion of awards granted prior to October 1, 2005. Compensation expense recorded during fiscal 2009 includes approximately \$2.9 million related to awards issued subsequent to September 30, 2005. In addition, compensation expense recorded during fiscal 2009 includes approximately \$0.3 million related to the current vesting portion of awards issued prior to September 30, 2005.

Stock-based compensation expense is included in the consolidated results of operations as follows (in thousands):

| | Year ended September 30, | | |
|--|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Cost of sales | \$ 152 | \$ 181 | \$ 137 |
| Sales and marketing | 1,269 | 1,251 | 993 |
| Research and development | 833 | 858 | 703 |
| General and administrative | 1,264 | 1,407 | 1,192 |
| Stock-based compensation before income taxes | 3,518 | 3,697 | 3,025 |
| Income tax benefit | (1,141) | (1,223) | (1,000) |
| Stock-based compensation after income taxes | \$ 2,377 | \$ 2,474 | \$ 2,025 |

Stock-based compensation cost capitalized as part of inventory was immaterial as of September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****12. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)**

A summary of options and common shares reserved for grant under the Plans and Assumed Plans are as follows (in thousands, except per common share amounts):

| | Options Available for Grant | Options Outstanding | Weighted Average Exercise Price | Weighted Average Contractual Term (in years) | Aggregate Intrinsic Value (1) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Balances, September 30, 2008 | 1,942 | 4,808 | \$ 11.41 | | |
| Granted | (815) | 815 | \$ 8.59 | | |
| Exercised | | (73) | 5.77 | | |
| Cancelled | 178 | (836) | 10.91 | | |
| Balances, September 30, 2009 | 1,305 | 4,714 | \$ 11.10 | 5.6 | \$ 2,375 |
| Exercisable at September 30, 2009 | | 3,429 | \$ 11.28 | 4.4 | \$ 2,271 |

(1) The aggregate intrinsic value represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value, based on our closing stock price of \$8.52 as of September 30, 2009, which would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options as of that date.

The intrinsic value of an option is the amount by which the fair value of the underlying stock exceeds its exercise price. The total intrinsic value of all options exercised during each of the twelve months ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$0.2 million, \$0.9 million and \$2.4 million, respectively. The table below shows the weighted average fair value, which was determined based upon the fair value of each option on the grant date utilizing the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and the related assumptions:

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| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Fair value of options granted (in thousands) | \$2,667 | \$3,727 | \$3,641 |
| Weighted average per option grant date fair value | \$3.27 | \$5.17 | \$5.58 |
| Assumptions used for option grants: | | | |
| Risk free interest rate | 1.57% - 2.41% | 2.53% - 3.41% | 4.44% - 4.80% |
| Expected term | 4.5 - 5 years | 4 - 5 years | 3 - 5 years |
| Expected volatility | 41% - 45% | 36% - 45% | 38% - 52% |
| Weighted average volatility | 42% | 40% | 46% |
| Expected dividend yield | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The fair value of each option award granted during the periods presented was estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model that uses the assumptions noted in the table above. Expected volatilities are based on the historical volatility of our stock. We use historical data to estimate option exercise and employee termination information within the valuation model; separate groups of grantees that have similar historical exercise behaviors are considered separately for valuation purposes. The expected term of options granted is derived from the vesting period and historical information and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate used is the zero-coupon U.S. Treasury bond rate in effect at the time of the grant whose maturity equals the expected term of the option.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****12. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)**

A summary of our non-vested options as of September 30, 2009 and changes during the twelve months then ended is presented below (in thousands, except per common share amounts):

| | Number of Options | Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value per Common Share |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Nonvested at September 30, 2008 | 1,157 | \$ 4.89 |
| Granted | 815 | 3.27 |
| Vested | (635) | 5.09 |
| Forfeited | (52) | 4.13 |
| Nonvested at September 30, 2009 | 1,285 | \$ 3.80 |

We used historical data to estimate pre-vesting forfeiture rates. The pre-vesting forfeiture rate used in fiscal 2009 was 2.0%. As of September 30, 2009 the total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock-based compensation arrangements net of expected forfeitures was \$4.7 million and the related weighted average period over which it is expected to be recognized is approximately 2.7 years.

At September 30, 2009, the weighted average exercise price and remaining life of the stock options are as follows (in thousands, except remaining life and exercise price):

| Range of Exercise Prices | Options Outstanding | | | Options Exercisable | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Options Outstanding | Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (In Years) | Weighted Average Exercise Price | Number of Shares Vested | Weighted Average Exercise Price |
| \$2.19 - \$6.00 | 433 | 2.4 | \$ 4.65 | 433 | \$ 4.65 |
| \$6.01 - \$8.00 | 525 | 3.3 | \$ 7.25 | 412 | \$ 7.09 |
| \$8.01 - \$9.00 | 650 | 9.0 | \$ 8.47 | 42 | \$ 8.39 |
| \$9.01 - \$11.00 | 824 | 5.6 | \$ 10.25 | 694 | \$ 10.22 |
| \$11.01 - \$13.00 | 801 | 4.7 | \$ 12.35 | 763 | \$ 12.34 |
| \$13.01 - \$14.00 | 543 | 6.5 | \$ 13.39 | 414 | \$ 13.39 |
| \$14.01 - \$16.00 | 840 | 6.8 | \$ 15.09 | 573 | \$ 15.04 |
| \$16.01 - \$27.69 | 98 | 0.7 | \$ 27.61 | 98 | \$ 27.61 |
| \$2.19 - \$27.69 | 4,714 | 5.6 | \$ 11.10 | 3,429 | \$ 11.28 |

The total fair value of shares vested during fiscal 2009 was \$3.2 million, \$3.4 million in fiscal 2008 and \$2.8 million in fiscal 2007.

Table of Contents

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

13. COMMON STOCK REPURCHASE

Our Board of Directors has authorized 1,500,000 shares of our common stock for repurchase. During fiscal 2008, we began to repurchase our common stock and purchased 471,200 shares for \$5.1 million. During fiscal 2009, we purchased an additional 893,162 shares for \$6.6 million. As of September 30, 2009, 135,638 shares remain available for repurchase.

14. SALE AND LEASEBACK OF BUILDING

On February 18, 2008, we entered into a contract for the sale of our building in Dortmund, Germany, and subsequent partial leaseback for a five year term (the Agreement). Upon the closing of the transaction in March 2008, we initiated the leaseback of approximately 40% of the property for a period of five years, with a renewal option for an additional five years.

The building was sold for 4.5 million Euros (equivalent to \$6.9 million), resulting in a gain on sale of 1.0 million Euros (\$1.6 million). As a result of the leaseback, \$1.5 million of the gain on the sale was deferred and is being recognized ratably over the lease term as an offset to rent expense. The remaining \$0.1 million was recognized in the second quarter of fiscal 2008 as a component of general and administrative expense. Of the total sale price, 4.2 million Euros (\$6.5 million) was received during March 2008 and the remaining 0.3 million Euros (\$0.4 million) was received in April 2008. We were required, as part of the Agreement, to deposit 0.3 million Euros (\$0.4 million) into an interest-bearing bank account, which will be refunded to us at the end of the lease term. This deposit was made during March 2008 and is included as restricted cash in other noncurrent assets on our consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2009 and 2008.

The lease expires in 2013 with future minimum payments as follows: In years 2010 through 2012 our yearly minimum lease payment is \$0.4 million each year. In 2013, our minimum lease payment will be \$0.2 million.

15. SHARE RIGHTS PLAN

On April 22, 2008, our Board of Directors extended our share rights plan. Each right entitles its holder to buy one one-hundredth of a share of a Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock at an exercise price of \$60, subject to adjustment. The rights are not exercisable until a specified distribution date as defined in the Share Rights Agreement. The Rights will expire on June 30, 2018, unless extended or earlier redeemed or exchanged by us as defined in the Share Rights Agreement.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****16. COMMITMENTS**

We have entered into various operating lease agreements for office facilities and equipment, the last of which expires in fiscal 2017. The office facility leases generally require us to pay a pro-rata share of the lessor's operating expenses. Certain operating leases contain escalation clauses and are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The following schedule reflects future minimum rental commitments under noncancelable operating leases:

| Fiscal Year | Amount (in thousands) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2010 | \$ 2,747 |
| 2011 | 1,878 |
| 2012 | 1,719 |
| 2013 | 1,094 |
| 2014 | 613 |
| Thereafter | 650 |
| Total minimum payments required | \$ 8,701 |

The following schedule shows the composition of total rental expense for all operating leases for the years ended September 30 (in thousands):

| | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Rentals | \$ 3,602 | \$ 3,041 | \$ 2,555 |
| Less: sublease rentals | | (301) | (230) |
| | \$ 3,602 | \$ 2,740 | \$ 2,325 |

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

We currently have a savings and profit sharing plan pursuant to Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code), whereby eligible employees may contribute up to 25% of their pre-tax earnings, not to exceed amounts allowed under the Code.

We provide a match of 100% on the first 3% of each employee's bi-weekly contribution and a 50% match on the next 2% of each employee's bi-weekly contribution. In addition, we may make contributions to the plan at the discretion of the Board of Directors. We provided matching contributions of \$1.2 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million in the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

18. CONTINGENCIES

On April 19, 2002, a consolidated amended class action complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York asserting claims relating to the initial public offering (IPO) of our subsidiary NetSilicon, Inc. and approximately 300 other public companies. We acquired Net Silicon, Inc. on February 13, 2002. The complaint names us as a defendant along with NetSilicon, certain of its officers and certain underwriters involved in NetSilicon's IPO, among numerous others, and asserts, among other things, that NetSilicon's IPO prospectus and registration statement violated federal securities laws because they contained material misrepresentations and/or omissions regarding the conduct of NetSilicon's IPO underwriters in allocating shares in NetSilicon's IPO to the underwriters' customers. We believe that the claims against the NetSilicon defendants are without merit and have defended the litigation vigorously. Pursuant to a stipulation between the parties, the two named officers were dismissed from the lawsuit, without prejudice, on October 9, 2002.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****18. CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)**

In June 2003, we elected to participate in a proposed settlement agreement with the plaintiffs in this litigation. Had it been approved by the Court, this proposed settlement would have resulted in a dismissal, with prejudice, of all claims in the litigation against us and against any of the other issuer defendants who elected to participate in the proposed settlement, together with the current or former officers and directors of participating issuers who were named as individual defendants. This proposed issuer settlement was conditioned on, among other things, a ruling by the District Court that the claims against NetSilicon and against the other issuers who had agreed to the settlement would be certified for class action treatment for purposes of the proposed settlement, such that all investors included in the proposed classes in these cases would be bound by the terms of the settlement unless an investor opted to be excluded from the settlement in a timely and appropriate fashion.

On December 5, 2006, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit issued a decision in In re Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation that six purported class action lawsuits containing allegations substantially similar to those asserted against us could not be certified as class actions due, in part, to the Court of Appeals' determination that individual issues of reliance and knowledge would predominate over issues common to the proposed classes. On January 8, 2007, the plaintiffs filed a petition seeking rehearing en banc of this ruling. On April 6, 2007 the Court of Appeals denied the plaintiffs' petition for rehearing of the Court's December 5, 2006 ruling. The Court of Appeals, however, noted that the plaintiffs remained free to ask the District Court to certify classes different from the ones originally proposed which might meet the standards for class certification that the Court of Appeals articulated in its December 5, 2006 decision. The plaintiffs have since moved for certification of different classes in the District Court, and that motion remains pending. In light of the Court of Appeals' December 5, 2006 decision regarding certification of the plaintiffs' claims, the District Court entered an order on June 25, 2007 terminating the proposed settlement between the plaintiffs and the issuers, including NetSilicon.

On August 14, 2007, the plaintiffs filed amended complaints in six focus cases. On November 13, 2007, the issuer defendants and the underwriter defendants separately moved to dismiss the claims against them in the amended complaints in the six focus cases. On March 26, 2008, the District Court issued an order in which it denied in substantial part the motions to dismiss the amended complaints in the six focus cases.

On February 25, 2009, the parties advised the District Court that they had reached an agreement-in-principle to settle the litigation in its entirety. A stipulation of settlement was filed with the District Court on April 2, 2009. On June 9, 2009, the District Court preliminarily approved the proposed global settlement. Notice was provided to the class, and a settlement fairness hearing, at which members of the class had an opportunity to object to the proposed settlement, was held on September 10, 2009. On October 6, 2009, the District Court issued an order granting final approval to the settlement. Several objectors have since appealed the order approving the settlement, and those appeals remain pending.

Under the settlement, our insurers are to pay the full amount of settlement share allocated to us, and we would bear no financial liability beyond our insured basis. While there can be no guarantee as to the ultimate outcome of this pending lawsuit, we expect that our liability insurance will be adequate to cover any potential unfavorable outcome, less the applicable deductible amount of \$250,000 per claim. As of September 30, 2009, we have an accrued liability for the anticipated settlement of \$300,000 which we believe is adequate and reflects the amount of loss that is probable. We have recorded a receivable related to the insurance proceeds of \$50,000 which represents the anticipated settlement of \$300,000 less a \$250,000 deductible. In the event we should have losses that exceed the limits of the liability insurance, such losses could have a material adverse effect on our business and our consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****18. CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)**

In addition to the matter discussed above, in the normal course of business, we are subject to various claims and litigation, including patent infringement and intellectual property claims. Our management expects that these various claims and litigation will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

19. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

(in thousands, except per common share data)

| | | Quarter ended | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|------|
| | Dec. 31 | Mar. 31 | June 30 | Sept. 30 | |
| 2009 | | | | | |
| Net sales | \$41,361 | \$40,085 | \$44,470 | \$40,012 | |
| Gross profit | 21,248 | 19,169 | 21,437 | 19,411 | |
| Net income (1)(2) | 1,016 | 715 | 1,393 | 959 | |
| Net income per common share | basic | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| Net income per common share | diluted | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| 2008 | | | | | |
| Net sales | \$44,574 | \$43,070 | \$46,995 | \$50,417 | |
| Gross profit | 23,895 | 23,177 | 24,857 | 25,940 | |
| Net income (1)(3) | 3,670 | 3,097 | 1,985 | 3,599 | |
| Net income per common share | basic | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.14 |
| Net income per common share | diluted | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.14 |

(1) During 2009 and 2008, we recorded discrete income tax benefits of \$1.2 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. Discrete income tax benefits for fiscal 2009 were recorded of \$0.4 million in the first quarter, \$0.5 million in the third quarter and \$0.3 million in the fourth quarter related to the reversal of previously established income tax reserves, the

resolution of of certain state tax matters and the closing of a prior tax year.

Discrete income tax benefits for fiscal 2008 were recorded of \$0.2 million in the third quarter and \$0.3 million in the fourth quarter related to the reversal of income tax reserves associated with the closing of a prior U.S. federal and state tax year.

(2) During the third quarter of fiscal 2009, we recorded a \$2.0 million pre-tax charge (\$1.3 million after tax) related to a business restructuring.

(3) During the third quarter of fiscal 2008, we incurred a \$1.9 million pre-tax charge with no related income tax benefit for in-process research and development associated with the acquisition of Sarian.

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On October 6, 2009, the District Court issued an order granting final approval to the settlement relating to the claims filed regarding the IPO of our subsidiary NetSilicon, Inc. and approximately 300 other public companies (see Note 18 to our Consolidated Financial Statements). Several objectors have since appealed the order approving the settlement, and those appeals remain pending.

Table of Contents

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

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act)). Based on this evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

We assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2009 using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on this assessment, we concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of September 30, 2009. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2009 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears in Item 8 of this report.

On June 8, 2009, we acquired substantially all the assets of MobiApps Holdings Private Limited (MobiApps). MobiApps, whose assets represented 0.6% of total consolidated assets as of September 30, 2009 and whose total net sales represented 0.2% of total consolidated net sales for the year ended September 30, 2009, was acquired in a purchase business combination and was excluded from our September 30, 2009 assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None

Table of Contents

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the information required by this item relating to our executive officers is included under the caption Executive Officers of the Registrant in Part I of this report.

Code of Ethics

We adopted a code of ethics within the meaning of Rule 406 of Regulation S-K, which is applicable to our senior financial management, including specifically our principal executive officer, principal chief financial officer and controller. A copy of this code of ethics is included as an exhibit to this report. We intend to satisfy our disclosure obligations regarding any amendment to, or a waiver from, a provision of this code of ethics by posting such information on our website at www.digi.com. We also have a code of conduct that applies to all directors, officers and employees, a copy of which is available through our website (www.digi.com) under the About us Investor Relations Corporate Governance caption.

Table of Contents

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedules of the Company

1. Consolidated Statements of Operations for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2009 and 2008

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. Schedule of Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

3. Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

(b) Exhibits

| Exhibit Number | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| 2(a) | Agreement and Plan of Merger among the Company, Dove Sub Inc. and NetSilicon, Inc. dated as of October 30, 2001 (excluding schedules and exhibits which the Registrant agrees to furnish supplementally to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request) (1) |
| 2(b) | Purchase and assignment contract dated March 20, 2005 between Embedded Solutions AG, Klaus Flesch, Angelika Flesch and Digi International GmbH (excluding schedules and exhibits which the Registrant agrees to furnish supplementally to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request) (2) |
| 2(c) | Agreement and Plan of Merger among Digi International Inc., Karat Sub Inc. and Z-World, Inc. dated as of May 26, 2005 (excluding schedules and exhibits, which the Registrant agrees to furnish supplementally to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request) (3) |
| 2(d) | Agreement and Plan of Merger among Digi International Inc., Ocean Acquisition Sub Inc. and MaxStream, Inc. dated as of July 27, 2006 (excluding schedules and exhibits which the Registrant agrees to furnish supplementally to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request) (4) |
| 2(e) | Share Purchase Agreement dated April 28, 2008 among Digi International Limited, a subsidiary of Digi International Inc., and all of the shareholders of Sarian Systems Limited (excluding schedules and exhibits which the Registrant agrees to furnish supplementally to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request) (5) |

Table of Contents

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES (CONTINUED)

| Exhibit Number | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| 3(a) | Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, as amended (6) |
| 3(b) | Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Company, as amended (7) |
| 4(a) | Share Rights Agreement, dated as of April 22, 2008, between the Company and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Rights Agent (8) |
| 4(b) | Form of Amended and Restated Certificate of Powers, Designations, Preferences and Rights of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Shares (9) |
| 10(a) | Digi International Inc. Stock Option Plan as Amended and Restated as of November 27, 2006* (10) |
| 10(b) | Form of indemnification agreement with directors and officers of the Company* (11) |
| 10(c) | Agreement between the Company and Subramanian Krishnan dated March 26, 1999* (12) |
| 10(c)(i) | Amendment to Agreement between the Company and Subramanian Krishnan dated February 5, 2001* (13) |
| 10(d) | Employment Agreement between the Company and Joseph T. Dunsmore dated September 27, 2006* (14) |
| 10(e) | Digi International Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as Amended and Restated, of the Company as of November 27, 2006, as approved by stockholders on January 22, 2007*(15) |
| 10(f) | Digi International Inc. 2000 Omnibus Stock Plan as Amended and Restated as of November 27, 2006, as approved by stockholders on January 22, 2007* (16) |
| 10(g) | Digi International Inc. Non-Officer Stock Option Plan, as Amended and Restated as of November 27, 2006 (17) |
| 10(h) | NetSilicon, Inc. Amended and Restated 1998 Director Stock Option Plan (18) |
| 10(i) | NetSilicon, Inc. Amended and Restated 1998 Incentive and Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan (19) |
| 10(j) | NetSilicon, Inc. 2001 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (20) |
| 10(k) | Form of Notice of Grant of Stock Options and Option Agreement and Terms and Conditions of Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement (Digi International Inc. Stock Option Plan)* (21) |
| 10(l) | Agreement between the Company and Lawrence A. Kraft, dated February 4, 2003* (22) |
| 10(l)(i) | Amendment to Agreement between the Company and Lawrence A. Kraft dated July 30, 2007* (23) |

Table of Contents

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES (CONTINUED)

| Exhibit Number | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| 10(m) | Agreement between the Company and Joel K. Young dated July 30, 2007* (24) |
| 10(n) | Form of Notice of Grant of Stock Options and Option Agreement and Terms and Conditions of Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement (Digi International Inc. 2000 Omnibus Stock Plan)* (25) |
| 10(o) | English Language Summary of Sale and Leaseback Agreement dated February 18, 2008 between Digi International GmbH and Deutsche Structured Finance GmbH & Co. Alphard KG. (26) |
| 14 | Code of Ethics (27) |
| 21 | Subsidiaries of the Company |
| 23 | Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm |
| 24 | Powers of Attorney |
| 31(a) | Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer |
| 31(b) | Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer |
| 32 | Section 1350 Certification |

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this Form 10-K.

- (1) Incorporated by reference to Annex A to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File no. 333-74118).
- (2) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2(a) to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2005 (File no. 0-17972).
- (3) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to the Company's Form 8-K dated May 26, 2005 (File no. 0-17972).
- (4) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to the Company's Form 8-K dated July 27, 2006 (File no. 0-17972).
- (5) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2(a) to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2008 (File No. 1-34033).
- (6) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(a) to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 1993 (File no. 0-17972).
- (7) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(b) to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2008 (File no. 1-34033).
- (8) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(a) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on April 25, 2008 (File No. 1-34033).

Table of Contents

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES (CONTINUED)

- (9) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4(b) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on April 25, 2008 (File No. 1-34033).
- (10) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2006 (File no. 0-17972).
- (11) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(b) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File no. 33-30725).
- (12) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(k) to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1999 (File no. 0-17972).
- (13) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(e)(i) to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2000 (File no. 0-17972).
- (14) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(d) to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2006 (File no. 0-17972).
- (15) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(b) to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2006 (File no. 0-17972).
- (16) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2006 (File no. 0-17972).
- (17) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(g) to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2006 (File no. 0-17972).
- (18) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 dated February 13, 2002 (File no. 333-82672).
- (19) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 dated February 13, 2002 (File no. 333-82670).
- (20) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 dated February 13, 2002 (File no. 333-82668).
- (21) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Company's Form 8-K dated September 13, 2004 (File no. 0-17972).
- (22) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(m) to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2006 (File no. 0-17972).
- (23) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 (File no. 0-17972).
- (24) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(b) to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 (File no. 0-17972).
- (25)

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Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(o) to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2008 (File no. 1-34033).

Table of Contents

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES (CONTINUED)

- (26) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2008 (File no. 1-34033).
- (27) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2003 (File no. 0-17972).

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

DIGI INTERNATIONAL INC.

December 3, 2009

By: /s/ Joseph T. Dunsmore
Joseph T. Dunsmore
President, Chief Executive Officer,
Chairman, and Director

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.

December 3, 2009

/s/ Joseph T. Dunsmore
Joseph T. Dunsmore
President, Chief Executive Officer,
Chairman, and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

December 3, 2009

/s/ Subramanian Krishnan
Subramanian Krishnan
Senior Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer and Treasurer
(Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer)

GUY C. JACKSON
KENNETH E. MILLARD
AHMED NAWAZ
WILLIAM N. PRIESMEYER
BRADLEY J. WILLIAMS

A majority of the Board of Directors*

* Joseph T. Dunsmore, by signing his name hereto, does hereby sign this document on behalf of each of the above named directors of the Registrant pursuant to Powers of Attorney duly executed by such persons.

December 3, 2009

/s/ Joseph T. Dunsmore
Joseph T. Dunsmore
Attorney-in-fact
88

Table of Contents**SCHEDULE II VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
DIGI INTERNATIONAL INC.****(in thousands)**

| Description | Balance at beginning of period | Increase (Decrease) to costs and expenses | Deductions | Balance at end of period |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|------------|--------------------------------|
| Valuation account doubtful accounts | | | | |
| September 30, 2009 | \$ 697 | \$ (1) | \$ 72 (1) | \$ 624 |
| September 30, 2008 | \$ 479 | \$ 308 | \$ 90 (1) | \$ 697 |
| September 30, 2007 | \$ 495 | \$ 73 | \$ 89 (1) | \$ 479 |
| Reserve for future returns and pricing adjustments | | | | |
| September 30, 2009 | \$1,369 | \$ (264) | \$ 47 (2) | \$1,058 |
| September 30, 2008 | \$1,442 | \$ 9 | \$ 82 (2) | \$1,369 |
| September 30, 2007 | \$1,807 | \$ (166) | \$199 (2) | \$1,442 |
| Valuation account inventory reserves | | | | |
| September 30, 2009 | \$1,742 | \$ 881 | \$778 (3) | \$1,845 |
| September 30, 2008 | \$2,049 | \$ 535 | \$842 (3) | \$1,742 |
| September 30, 2007 | \$2,580 | \$ 369 | \$900 (3) | \$2,049 |
| (1) Uncollectible accounts charged against allowance, net of recoveries | | | | |
| (2) Adjustments and recoveries | | | | |
| (3) Scrapped inventory charged against allowance | | | | |

Table of Contents**EXHIBIT INDEX**

| Exhibit | Description | Page |
|---------|--|---------------------------|
| 2(a) | Agreement and Plan of Merger among the Company, Dove Sub Inc. and NetSilicon, Inc. dated as of October 30, 2001 (excluding schedules and exhibits which the Registrant agrees to furnish supplementally to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request) | Incorporated by Reference |
| 2(b) | Purchase and assignment contract dated March 20, 2005 between Embedded Solutions AG, Klaus Flesch, Angelika Flesch and Digi International GmbH (excluding schedules and exhibits which the Registrant agrees to furnish supplementally to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request) | Incorporated by Reference |
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| | | |
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| 10(f) | Digi International Inc. 2000 Omnibus Stock Plan as Amended and Restated as of November 27, 2006, as approved by stockholders on January 22, 2007 | Incorporated by Reference |
| 10(g) | Digi International Inc. Non-Officer Stock Option Plan, as Amended and Restated as of November 27, 2006 | Incorporated by Reference |
| 10(h) | NetSilicon, Inc. Amended and Restated 1998 Director Stock Option Plan | Incorporated by Reference |

Table of Contents**EXHIBIT INDEX (CONTINUED)**

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| 21 | Subsidiaries of the Company | Filed Electronically |
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| 24 | Powers of Attorney | Filed Electronically |
| 31(a) | Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer | Filed Electronically |
| 31(b) | Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer | Filed Electronically |
| 32 | Section 1350 Certification | Filed Electronically |