

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Briggs & Stratton (the "Company") is the world's largest producer of air cooled gasoline engines for outdoor power equipment. Briggs & Stratton designs, manufactures, markets and services these products for original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) worldwide. These engines are aluminum alloy gasoline engines with displacements ranging from 31 cubic centimeters to 993 cubic centimeters.

Additionally, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Briggs & Stratton Power Products Group, LLC, Briggs & Stratton is a leading designer, manufacturer and marketer of generators (portable and home standby), pressure washers, air compressors, snow throwers, lawn and garden powered equipment (riding and walk behind mowers, tillers, chipper/shredders, leaf blowers and vacuums) and related accessories.

Briggs & Stratton conducts its operations in two reportable segments: Engines and Power Products. Further information about Briggs & Stratton's business segments is contained in Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company's Internet address is www.briggsandstratton.com. The Company makes available free of charge (other than an investor's own Internet access charges) through its Internet website the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as soon as reasonably practicable after it electronically files such material with, or furnishes such material to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. Charters of the Audit, Compensation, Nominating and Governance Committees; Corporate Governance Guidelines and code of business conduct and ethics contained in the Briggs & Stratton Business Integrity Manual are available on the Company's website and are available in print to any shareholder upon request to the Corporate Secretary.

Engines

General

Briggs & Stratton's engines are used primarily by the lawn and garden equipment industry, which accounted for 82% of the segment's fiscal 2008 engine sales to OEMs. Major lawn and garden equipment applications include walk-behind lawn mowers, riding lawn mowers, garden tillers and snow throwers. The remaining 18% of engine sales to OEMs in fiscal 2008 were for use on products for industrial, construction, agricultural and other consumer applications, that include generators, pumps and pressure washers. Many retailers specify Briggs & Stratton's engines on the powered equipment they sell, and the Briggs & Stratton name is often featured prominently on a product despite the fact that the engine is only a component.

In fiscal 2008, approximately 33% of Briggs & Stratton's Engines Segment net sales were derived from sales in international markets, primarily to customers in Europe. Briggs & Stratton serves its key international markets through its European regional office in Switzerland, its distribution center in the Netherlands and sales and service subsidiaries and offices in Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, the Czech Republic, England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and the United Arab Emirates. Briggs & Stratton is a leading supplier of gasoline engines in developed countries where there is an established lawn and garden equipment market. Briggs & Stratton also exports engines to developing nations where its engines are used in agricultural, marine, construction and other applications. More detailed information about our foreign operations is in Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Briggs & Stratton engines are sold primarily by its worldwide sales force through direct calls on customers. Briggs & Stratton's marketing staff and engineers in the United States provide support and technical assistance to its sales force.

Briggs & Stratton also manufactures replacement engines and service parts and sells them to sales and service distributors. Briggs & Stratton owns its principal international distributors. In the United States the distributors are independently owned and operated. These distributors supply service parts and replacement engines directly to independently owned, authorized service dealers throughout the world. These distributors and service dealers implement Briggs & Stratton's commitment to reliability and service.

Customers

Briggs & Stratton's engine sales are made primarily to OEMs. Briggs & Stratton's three largest external engine customers in fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006 were Husqvarna Outdoor Products Group (HOP), MTD Products Inc. (MTD) and Deere & Company. Sales to the top three customers combined were 42%, 54% and 51% of Engines Segment net sales in fiscal 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Under purchasing plans available to all of its gasoline engine customers, Briggs & Stratton typically enters into annual engine supply arrangements.

Briggs & Stratton believes that in fiscal 2008 more than 80% of all lawn and garden powered equipment sold in the United States was sold through mass merchandisers such as Sears Holdings Corporation (Sears), The Home Depot, Inc. (The Home Depot), Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. (Wal-Mart) and Lowe's Companies, Inc. (Lowe's). Given the buying power of the mass merchandisers, Briggs & Stratton, through its customers, has continued to experience pricing pressure; however, the Company attempts to recover increases in commodity costs through increased pricing. Briggs & Stratton believes that a similar trend has developed for its products in industrial and consumer applications outside of the lawn and garden market.

Competition

Briggs & Stratton's major domestic competitors in engine manufacturing are Honda Motor Co., Ltd. (Honda), Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. (Kawasaki) and Kohler Co. (Kohler). Several Japanese and Chinese small engine manufacturers, of which Honda and Kawasaki are the largest, compete directly with Briggs & Stratton in world markets in the sale of engines to other OEMs and indirectly through their sale of end products.

Briggs & Stratton believes it has a significant share of the worldwide market for engines that power outdoor equipment.

Briggs & Stratton believes the major areas of competition from all engine manufacturers include product quality, brand strength, price, timely delivery and service. Other factors affecting competition are short-term market share objectives, short-term profit objectives, exchange rate fluctuations, technology, product support and distribution strength. Briggs & Stratton believes its product value and service reputation have given it strong brand name recognition and enhance its competitive position.

Seasonality of Demand

Sales of engines to lawn and garden OEMs are highly seasonal because of consumer buying patterns. The majority of lawn and garden equipment is sold during the spring and summer months when most lawn care and gardening activities are performed. Sales of lawn and garden equipment are also influenced by weather conditions. Engine sales in Briggs & Stratton's fiscal third quarter have historically been the highest, while sales in the first fiscal quarter have historically been the lowest.

In order to efficiently use its capital investments and meet seasonal demand for engines, Briggs & Stratton pursues a relatively balanced production schedule throughout the year. The schedule is adjusted to reflect changes in estimated demand, customer inventory levels and other matters outside the control of Briggs & Stratton. Accordingly, inventory levels generally increase during the first and second fiscal quarters in anticipation of customer demand. Inventory levels begin to decrease as sales increase in the third fiscal quarter. This seasonal pattern results in high inventories and low cash flow for Briggs & Stratton in the second and the beginning of the third fiscal quarters. The pattern results in higher cash flow in the latter portion of the third fiscal quarter and in the fourth fiscal quarter as inventories are liquidated and receivables are collected.

Manufacturing

Briggs & Stratton manufactures engines and parts at the following locations: Auburn, Alabama; Statesboro, Georgia; Murray, Kentucky; Poplar Bluff, Missouri; Wauwatosa, Wisconsin; Chongqing, China; and Ostrava, Czech Republic. Briggs & Stratton has a parts distribution center in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin.

As announced in April 2007, the Company discontinued operations at our Rolla, Missouri facility during the second fiscal quarter of 2008. Engine manufacturing performed in Rolla has been moved to the Chongqing, China and Poplar Bluff, Missouri plants.

Briggs & Stratton manufactures a majority of the structural components used in its engines, including aluminum die castings, carburetors and ignition systems. Briggs & Stratton purchases certain parts such as piston rings, spark plugs, valves, ductile and grey iron castings, plastic components, some stampings and

screw machine parts and smaller quantities of other components. Raw material purchases consist primarily of aluminum and steel. Briggs & Stratton believes its sources of supply are adequate.

Briggs & Stratton has joint ventures with Daihatsu Motor Company for the manufacture of engines in Japan, with Starting Industrial of Japan for the production of rewind starters and punch press components in the United States, and The Toro Company for the manufacture of two-cycle engines in China.

Briggs & Stratton has a strategic relationship with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI) for the global distribution of air cooled gasoline engines manufactured by MHI in Japan under Briggs & Stratton's Vanguard™ brand.

Power Products

General

Briggs & Stratton Power Products Group, LLC's (BSPPG) principal product lines include portable and standby generators, pressure washers, snow throwers and lawn and garden powered equipment. BSPPG sells its products through multiple channels of retail distribution, including consumer home centers, warehouse clubs, mass merchants and independent dealers. BSPPG product lines are marketed under various brands including Briggs & Stratton, Brute, Craftsman®, Ferris, Giant Vac, John Deere, Murray, Simplicity, Snapper and Troy-Bilt®.

BSPPG has a network of independent dealers worldwide for the sale and service of snow throwers and lawn and garden powered equipment.

To support its international business, BSPPG has leveraged the existing Briggs & Stratton worldwide distribution network.

Customers

Historically, BSPPG's major customers have been Lowe's, The Home Depot and Sears. Other U.S. customers include Wal-Mart, Deere & Company, Pace Inc., Tractor Supply Inc., Costco Wholesale, and a network of independent dealers.

Competition

The principal competitive factors in the power products industry include price, service, product performance, technical innovation and delivery. BSPPG has various competitors, depending on the type of equipment. Primary competitors include: Honda (portable generators, pressure washers and lawn and garden equipment), Generac Power Systems, Inc. ("Generac") (standby generators), Alfred Karcher GmbH & Co. (pressure washers), Techtronic Industries (pressure washers), Deere & Company (commercial and consumer lawn mowers), MTD (consumer and commercial lawn mowers), the Toro Company (commercial and consumer lawn mowers), Scag Power Equipment, a Division of Metalcraft of Mayville, Inc. (commercial lawn mowers), and Husqvarna Outdoor Power Equipment (consumer and commercial lawn mowers).

BSPPG believes it has a significant share of the North American market for portable generators and consumer pressure washers.

Seasonality of Demand

Sales of BSPPG's products are subject to seasonal patterns. Due to seasonal and regional weather factors, sales of pressure washers and lawn and garden powered equipment are typically higher during the fiscal third and fourth quarters than at other times of the year. Sales of portable generators and snow throwers are typically higher during the first and second fiscal quarters.

Manufacturing

BSPPG's manufacturing facilities are located in Jefferson, Watertown and Port Washington, Wisconsin; McDonough, Georgia; Munnsville, New York; Newbern, Tennessee; and Qingpu, China. BSPPG also purchases certain powered equipment under contract manufacturing agreements.

BSPPG plans to close its Port Washington, Wisconsin manufacturing facility during the second quarter of fiscal 2009. Production will move to the McDonough, Georgia facility.

BSPPG manufactures core components for its products, where such integration improves operating profitability by providing lower costs.

BSPPG purchases engines from its parent, Briggs & Stratton, as well as from Honda, Kawasaki and Kohler. BSPPG has not experienced any difficulty obtaining necessary engines or other purchased components.

BSPPG assembles products for the international markets at its U.S. and China locations and through contract manufacturing agreements with other OEMs.

Consolidated

General Information

Briggs & Stratton holds patents on features incorporated in its products; however, the success of Briggs & Stratton's business is not considered to be primarily dependent upon patent protection. The Company owns several trademarks which it believes significantly affect a consumer's choice of outdoor powered equipment and therefore create value. Licenses, franchises and concessions are not a material factor in Briggs & Stratton's business.

For the fiscal years ended June 29, 2008, July 1, 2007 and July 2, 2006, Briggs & Stratton spent approximately \$26.5 million, \$25.7 million and \$28.8 million, respectively, on research activities relating to the development of new products or the improvement of existing products.

The average number of persons employed by Briggs & Stratton during fiscal 2008 was 7,202. Employment ranged from a low of 7,071 in October 2007 to a high of 7,388 in April 2008.

Export Sales

Export sales for fiscal 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$476.3 million (22% of net sales), \$490.7 million (23% of net sales) and \$527.0 million (21% of net sales), respectively. These sales were principally to customers in European countries. Refer to Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for financial information about geographic areas. Also, refer to Item 7A of this Form 10-K and Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information about Briggs & Stratton's foreign exchange risk management.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the risks referred to elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the following risks, among others, may have affected, and in the future could affect, the Company and its subsidiaries' business, financial condition or results of operations. Additional risks not discussed or not presently known to the Company or that the Company currently deems insignificant may also impact its business and stock price.

Demand for products fluctuates significantly due to seasonality. In addition, changes in the weather and consumer confidence impact demand.

Sales of our products are subject to seasonal and consumer buying patterns. Consumer demand in our markets can be reduced by unfavorable weather and weak consumer confidence. We manufacture throughout the year although our sales are concentrated in the second half of our fiscal year. This operating method requires us to anticipate demand of our customers many months in advance. If we overestimate or underestimate demand during a given year, we may not be able to adjust our production quickly enough to avoid excess or insufficient inventories, and that may in turn limit our ability to maximize our potential sales.

We have only a limited ability to pass through cost increases in our raw materials to our customers during the year.

We generally enter into annual purchasing plans with our largest customers, so our ability to raise our prices during a particular year to reflect increased raw materials costs is limited.

A significant portion of our net sales comes from major customers and the loss of any of these customers would negatively impact our financial results.

In fiscal 2008, our three largest customers accounted for 28% of our consolidated net sales. The loss of a significant portion of the business of one or more of these key customers would significantly impact our net sales and profitability.

Changes in environmental or other laws could require extensive changes in our operations or to our products.

Our operations and products are subject to a variety of foreign, federal, state and local laws and regulations governing, among other things, emissions to air, discharges to water, noise, the generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste and other materials and health and safety matters. Additional engine emission regulations were phased in through 2008 by the State of California, and will be phased in between 2009 and 2012 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. We do not expect these changes to have a material adverse effect on us, but we cannot be certain that these or other proposed changes in applicable laws or regulations will not adversely affect our business or financial condition in the future.

Foreign economic conditions and currency rate fluctuations can reduce our sales.

In fiscal 2008, we derived approximately 26% of our consolidated net sales from international markets, primarily Europe. Weak economic conditions in Europe could reduce our sales and currency fluctuations could adversely affect our sales or profit levels in U.S. dollar terms.

Actions of our competitors could reduce our sales or profits.

Our markets are highly competitive and we have a number of significant competitors in each market. Competitors may reduce their costs, lower their prices or introduce innovative products that could hurt our sales or profits. In addition, our competitors may focus on reducing our market share to improve their results.

Disruptions caused by labor disputes or organized labor activities could harm our business.

A portion of our workforce is currently represented by labor unions. In addition, we may from time to time experience union organizing activities in our non-union facilities. Disputes with the current labor union or new union organizing activities could lead to work slowdowns or stoppages and make it difficult or impossible for us to meet scheduled delivery times for product shipments to our customers, which could result in loss of business. In addition, union activity could result in higher labor costs, which could harm our financial condition, results of operations and competitive position.

As of June 29, 2008, we had approximately \$365.6 million of long-term debt. In addition, we have the ability to incur additional borrowings on our revolving credit facility. This level of debt could adversely affect our operating flexibility and put us at a competitive disadvantage.

Our level of debt and the limitations imposed on us by the indentures for the notes and our other credit agreements could have important consequences, including the following:

- we will have to use a portion of our cash flow from operations for debt service rather than for our operations;
- we may not be able to obtain additional debt financing for future working capital, capital expenditures or other corporate purposes or may have to pay more for such financing;
- some or all of the debt under our current or future revolving credit facilities will be at a variable interest rate, making us more vulnerable to increases in interest rates;
- we could be less able to take advantage of significant business opportunities, such as acquisition opportunities, and to react to changes in market or industry conditions;
- we will be more vulnerable to general adverse economic and industry conditions; and
- we may be disadvantaged compared to competitors with less leverage.

The terms of the indentures for the senior notes do not fully prohibit us from incurring substantial additional debt in the future and our revolving credit facilities permit additional borrowings, subject to certain conditions. If new debt is added to our current debt levels, the related risks we now face could intensify.

We expect to obtain the money to pay our expenses and to pay the principal and interest on the outstanding 8.875% senior notes, the credit facilities and other debt primarily from our operations. Our ability to meet our expenses thus depends on our future performance, which will be affected by financial, business, economic and other factors. We will not be able to control many of these factors, such as economic conditions in the markets where we operate and pressure from competitors. We cannot be certain that the money we earn will be sufficient to allow us to pay principal and interest on our debt and meet our other obligations. If we do not have enough money, we may be required to refinance all or part of our existing debt, sell assets or borrow more money. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so on terms acceptable to us. In addition, the

terms of existing or future debt agreements, including the revolving credit facilities and our indentures, may restrict us from adopting any of these alternatives.

We are restricted by the terms of the outstanding senior notes and our other debt, which could adversely affect us.

The indentures relating to the senior notes and our revolving credit agreement include a number of financial and operating restrictions, which may prevent us from capitalizing on business opportunities and taking some corporate actions. These covenants could adversely affect us by limiting our ability to plan for or react to market conditions or to meet our capital needs. These covenants include, among other things, restrictions on our ability to:

- pay dividends or make distributions in respect of our capital stock or to make certain other restricted payments;
- incur indebtedness or issue preferred shares;
- create liens;
- make loans or investments;
- enter into sale and leaseback transactions;
- agree to payment restrictions affecting our restricted subsidiaries;
- consolidate, merge, sell or lease all or substantially all of our assets;
- enter into transactions with affiliates; and
- dispose of assets or the proceeds of sales of our assets.

In addition, our revolving credit facility contains financial covenants that, among other things, require us to maintain a minimum interest coverage ratio and impose a maximum leverage ratio.

Our failure to comply with restrictive covenants under the indentures governing the senior notes and our revolving credit facility could trigger prepayment obligations.

Our failure to comply with the restrictive covenants described above could result in an event of default, which, if not cured or waived, could result in us being required to repay these borrowings before their due date. If we are forced to refinance these borrowings on less favorable terms, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected by increased costs and rates.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The corporate offices and one of Briggs & Stratton's engine manufacturing facilities are located in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. Briggs & Stratton also has engine manufacturing facilities in Auburn, Alabama; Statesboro, Georgia; Murray, Kentucky; Poplar Bluff, Missouri; Ostrava, Czech Republic and Chongqing, China. These are owned facilities containing approximately 2.9 million square feet of office and production area. Briggs & Stratton leases warehouse space in the localities of its engine manufacturing facilities, except China, totaling approximately 662,000 square feet. Additionally, a service parts distribution center consisting of approximately 299,000 square feet is leased in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin.

BSPPG maintains office space and manufacturing facilities in Brookfield, Jefferson, Watertown and Port Washington, Wisconsin; McDonough, Georgia; Newbern, Tennessee; Munnsville, New York and Qingpu, China. Of these, the domestic facilities, except Brookfield, Wisconsin and Newbern, Tennessee, are owned and contain approximately 1.6 million square feet. The Brookfield, Wisconsin office space is leased and contains approximately 26,000 square feet; the Newbern, Tennessee office space and manufacturing facilities are also leased and contain approximately 267,500 square feet. BSPPG also leases warehouse space in Jefferson, Watertown and Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin; McDonough, Georgia; Grand Prairie, Texas; Greenville, Ohio; Reno, Nevada; and Sherrill, New York totaling approximately 1.8 million square feet. Additionally, the Qingpu, China facility is leased and contains approximately 47,000 square feet.

Briggs & Stratton leases approximately 312,000 square feet of space to house its foreign sales and service operations.

As Briggs & Stratton's business is seasonal, additional warehouse space may be leased when inventory levels are at their peak. Briggs & Stratton's owned properties are well maintained. Briggs & Stratton believes that its owned and leased facilities are adequate to perform its operations in a reasonable manner.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Briggs & Stratton is subject to various unresolved legal actions that arise in the normal course of its business. These actions typically relate to product liability (including asbestos-related liability), patent and trademark matters, and disputes with customers, suppliers, distributors and dealers, competitors and employees.

On June 3, 2004, eight individuals who claim to have purchased lawnmowers in Illinois and Minnesota filed a lawsuit (Ronnie Phillips et al. v. Sears Roebuck Corporation et al., No. 04-L-334 (20th Judicial Circuit, St. Clair County, IL)) against Briggs & Stratton and other defendants alleging that the horsepower labels on the products they purchased were inaccurate. The plaintiffs sought an injunction, compensatory and punitive damages, and attorneys' fees under various federal and state laws including the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act (RICO) on behalf of all persons in the United States who, beginning January 1, 1994 through the present, purchased a lawnmower containing a two-stroke or four-stroke gasoline combustion engine up to 30 horsepower that was manufactured by the defendants. On May 31, 2006, the defendants removed the case to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Illinois (No. 06-412-DRH).

The defendants subsequently filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint, and two defendants (MTD Products, Inc. and American Honda Motor Company) notified the Court that they reached a settlement with the plaintiff class. On March 30, 2007, the Court issued an order granting the defendants' motion to dismiss, and on May 8, 2008 the Court issued an opinion that (i) dismissed all the RICO claims with prejudice; (ii) dismissed all claims of the 93 non-Illinois plaintiffs with instructions to refile amended claims in individual state courts; (iii) ordered that any amended complaint for the three Illinois plaintiffs be refiled by May 30, 2008; and (iv) rejected the proposed class-wide settlement with MTD. The plaintiffs have filed new complaints in New Jersey and California federal courts, and refiled an amended complaint in Illinois. Each of these complaints allege, among other things, breach of each state's consumer fraud laws and seek certification of a state-wide class.

On June 2, 2008, plaintiffs in the New Jersey action, the California action, and the Illinois action filed a motion with the Judicial Panel of Multidistrict Litigation seeking to transfer the three actions to the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey for coordinated pretrial proceedings. Counsel for plaintiffs have represented that they would be filing related actions across the country "and expect to have actions pending in all fifty states and the District of Columbia." On August 12, 2008 the Multidistrict Litigation Panel denied plaintiffs' request for centralization of these various state proceedings. Defendants' answers or responsive pleadings in each of the separate federal cases are currently due September 26, 2008.

Although it is not possible to predict with certainty the outcome of these unresolved legal actions or the range of possible loss, Briggs & Stratton believes the unresolved legal actions will not have a material effect on its financial position.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders, through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise, during the three months ended June 29, 2008.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

<u>Name, Age, Position</u>	<u>Business Experience for Past Five Years</u>
JOHN S. SHIELY, 56 Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (1)(2)(3)	Mr. Shiely was elected to his current position effective September 2008, after serving as Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer since January 2003.
TODD J. TESKE, 43 President and Chief Operating Officer	Mr. Teske was elected to his current position effective September 2008 after serving as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since September 2005. He previously served as Senior Vice President and President – Briggs & Stratton Power Products Group, LLC from September 2003 to August 2005.
JAMES E. BRENN, 60 Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Brenn was elected to his current position in October 1998, after serving as Vice President and Controller since November 1988.
DAVID G. DEBAETS, 45 Vice President – North American Operations (Engine Power Products Group)	Mr. DeBaets was elected to his current position effective September 2007. He has served as Vice President and General Manager – Large Engine Division since April 2000.
ROBERT F. HEATH, 60 Secretary	Mr. Heath was elected to his current position in January 2002. In addition, Mr. Heath is Vice President and General Counsel and has served in these positions since January 2001.
HAROLD L. REDMAN, 44 Vice President and President – Home Power Products Group	Mr. Redman was elected to his current position effective September 2006. He has served as Vice President and President – Home Power Products since May 2006. He also served as Senior Vice President – Sales & Marketing – Simplicity Manufacturing, Inc. since July 1995.
WILLIAM H. REITMAN, 52 Senior Vice President – Sales & Customer Support	Mr. Reitman was elected to his current position effective September 2007, after serving as Senior Vice President – Sales & Marketing since May 2006, and Vice President – Sales & Marketing since October 2004. He also served as Vice President – Marketing since November 1995.
DAVID J. RODGERS, 37 Controller	Mr. Rodgers was elected as an executive officer in September 2007 and has served as Controller since December 2006. He was previously employed by Roundy's Supermarkets, Inc. as Vice President – Controller from September 2005 to November 2006 and Vice President – Retail Controller from May 2003 to August 2005.
THOMAS R. SAVAGE, 60 Senior Vice President – Administration	Mr. Savage was elected to his current position effective July 1997.
MICHAEL D. SCHOEN, 48 Senior Vice President – Operations Support	Mr. Schoen was elected to his current position effective December 2007 after serving as Senior Vice President and President – International Power Products Group since September 2005. He also served as Vice President – International Group since July 2001.
VINCENT R. SHIELY, 48 Senior Vice President and President – Yard Power Products Group (3)	Mr. Shiely was elected to his current position effective May 2006, after serving as Vice President and President – Home Power Products Group since September 2005. He also served as Vice President and General Manager – Home Power Products Division October 2004 to September 2005. He previously served as Vice President and General Manager – Engine Products Group since September 2002.

CARITA R. TWINEM, 53
Treasurer

Ms. Twinem was elected to her current position in February 2000. In addition, Ms. Twinem is Tax Director and has served in this position since July 1994.

JOSEPH C. WRIGHT, 49
Senior Vice President and President –
Engine Power Products Group

Mr. Wright was elected to his current position in May 2006 after serving as Vice President and President – Yard Power Products Group since September 2005. He also served as Vice President and General Manager – Lawn and Garden Division from September 2004 to September 2005. He was elected an executive officer effective September 2002.

- (1) Officer is also a Director of Briggs & Stratton.
- (2) Member of the Board of Directors Executive Committee.
- (3) John S. Shiely and Vincent R. Shiely are brothers.

Officers are elected annually and serve until they resign, die, are removed, or a different person is appointed to the office.

PART II

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

Briggs & Stratton common stock and its common share purchase rights are traded on the NYSE under the symbol “BGG”. Information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from the “Quarterly Financial Data, Dividend and Market Information” (unaudited) on page 54.

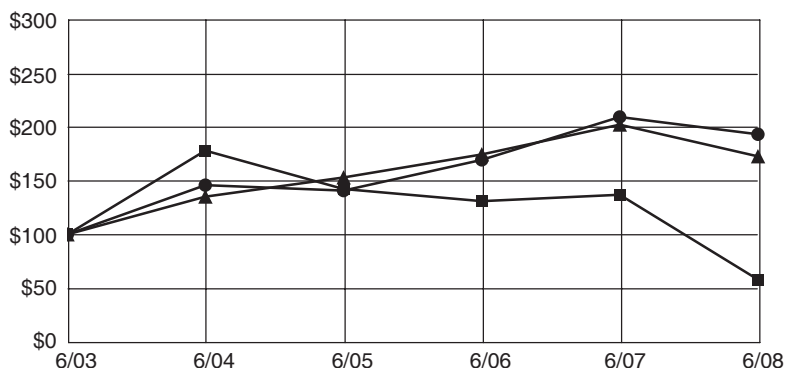
Changes in Securities, Use of Proceeds and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Briggs & Stratton did not make any purchases of equity securities registered by the company pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

Five-year Stock Performance Graph

The chart below is a comparison of the cumulative return over the last five fiscal years had \$100 been invested at the close of business on June 30, 2003 in each of Briggs & Stratton common stock, the Standard & Poor’s (S&P) Smallcap 600 Index and the S&P Machinery Index.

FIVE YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN COMPARISON*
Briggs & Stratton versus Published Indices



■ Briggs & Stratton	100.00	178.46	142.42	131.23	137.19	57.59
▲ S&P Smallcap 600	100.00	135.25	153.44	174.81	202.85	173.09
● S&P Machinery (diversified)	100.00	146.00	141.01	169.89	210.00	193.87

* Total return calculation is based on compounded monthly returns with reinvested dividends.