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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2010

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

000-32743

(Commission File Number)

ZHONE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

22-3509099
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

7001 Oakport Street
Oakland, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

94621
(Zip code)

(510) 777-7000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

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

As of November 1, 2010, there were approximately 30,491,301 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements****ZHONE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except par value)

	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2010</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2009</u>
	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,472	\$ 21,460
Short-term investments	—	306
Accounts receivable, net of allowances for sales returns and doubtful accounts of \$2,735 as of September 30, 2010 and \$5,042 as of December 31, 2009	34,191	37,107
Inventories	27,905	30,228
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,257	2,098
Total current assets	85,825	91,199
Property and equipment, net	2,975	18,961
Restricted cash	58	58
Other assets	381	41
Total assets	<u>\$ 89,239</u>	<u>\$ 110,259</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 10,653	\$ 14,914
Line of credit	10,000	10,000
Current portion of long-term debt	—	411
Accrued and other liabilities	13,682	12,031
Total current liabilities	34,335	37,356
Long-term debt, less current portion	—	18,285
Other long-term liabilities	4,471	2,945
Total liabilities	38,806	58,586
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value. Authorized 180,000 shares; issued and outstanding 30,486 and 30,272 shares as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively	30	30
Additional paid-in capital	1,069,271	1,066,974
Other comprehensive income	265	293
Accumulated deficit	(1,019,133)	(1,015,624)
Total stockholders' equity	50,433	51,673
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 89,239</u>	<u>\$ 110,259</u>

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

ZHONE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net revenue	\$33,683	\$36,016	\$98,020	\$ 90,465
Cost of revenue	20,107	23,949	61,122	59,529
Gross profit	<u>13,576</u>	<u>12,067</u>	<u>36,898</u>	<u>30,936</u>
Operating expenses:				
Research and product development	5,283	5,338	15,758	16,699
Sales and marketing	5,979	5,323	17,835	16,372
General and administrative	2,352	2,300	7,929	7,309
Gain on sale of assets	<u>(1,959)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,959)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>11,655</u>	<u>12,961</u>	<u>39,563</u>	<u>40,380</u>
Operating income (loss)	1,921	(894)	(2,665)	(9,444)
Interest expense	(240)	(327)	(966)	(1,004)
Interest income	6	7	6	45
Other income, net	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>101</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,705	(1,196)	(3,604)	(10,302)
Income tax provision (benefit)	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>(95)</u>	<u>69</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 1,697</u>	<u>\$ (1,204)</u>	<u>\$ (3,509)</u>	<u>\$ (10,371)</u>
Net income (loss) per share, basic	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.34)
Net income (loss) per share, diluted	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.34)
Weighted average shares outstanding used to compute basic net income (loss) per share	30,431	30,222	30,324	30,183
Weighted average shares outstanding used to compute diluted net income (loss) per share	31,882	30,222	30,324	30,183

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

ZHONE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (3,509)	\$(10,371)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,261	1,439
Stock-based compensation	2,062	1,543
Accretion of premium on investments	—	44
Provision for sales returns and doubtful accounts	457	1,430
Gain on sale of assets	(1,959)	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	2,459	(9,755)
Inventories	2,323	10,188
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(76)	33
Other assets	(240)	14
Accounts payable	(4,261)	(2,194)
Accrued and other liabilities	1,265	(960)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(218)</u>	<u>(8,589)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(546)	(430)
Purchases of short-term investments	—	(308)
Proceeds from sale and maturities of short-term investments	306	2,946
Proceeds from sale of assets	573	—
Change in restricted cash	—	65
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>333</u>	<u>2,273</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and purchases under the ESPP plan	235	47
Repayment of debt	(310)	(5,283)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(75)</u>	<u>(5,236)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(28)	22
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12	(11,530)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	21,460	33,251
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$21,472</u>	<u>\$ 21,721</u>
Supplemental non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Sale of Oakland, California campus and extinguishment of related debt (Refer to Note 6)		

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Description of Business

Zhone Technologies, Inc. (sometimes referred to, collectively with its subsidiaries, as “Zhone” or the “Company”) designs, develops and manufactures communications network equipment for telecommunications, wireless, and cable operators worldwide. The Company’s products allow network service providers to deliver video and interactive entertainment services in addition to their existing voice and data service offerings. The Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware in September 1999. The Company began operations in September 1999 and is headquartered in Oakland, California.

(b) Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The results of operations for the current interim period are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for the current year or any other period. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

(c) Reverse Stock Split

On March 11, 2010, the Company effected a one-for-five reverse stock split. All share and per share information included in the Company’s unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes presented herein reflect the retroactive effect of the one-for-five reverse stock split.

(d) Risks and Uncertainties

Although the Company had net income of \$1.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern due to the Company’s losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, which reduced cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments over that period, and the Company’s expectation that operating losses and negative cash flows from operations may continue. As of September 30, 2010, the Company had approximately \$21.5 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$10.0 million in current debt outstanding under its revolving line of credit and letter of credit facility (the “SVB Facility”). Continued uncertainty regarding financial institutions’ ability and inclination to lend may negatively impact the Company’s ability to refinance its existing indebtedness on favorable terms, or at all.

The global unfavorable economic and market conditions could impact the Company’s business in a number of ways, including:

- Potential deferment of purchases and orders by customers;
- Customers’ inability to obtain financing to make purchases from the Company and/or maintain their business;
- Negative impact from increased financial pressures on third-party dealers, distributors and retailers; and
- Negative impact from increased financial pressures on key suppliers.

If the economic, market and geopolitical conditions in the United States and the rest of the world do not improve or deteriorate, the Company may experience material adverse impacts on its business, operating results and financial condition.

During 2009, the Company implemented several activities intended to reduce costs, improve operating efficiencies and change its operations to more closely align them with its key strategic focus, which included headcount reductions. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company continued to focus on cost control and operating efficiency along with restrictions on discretionary spending. The most significant cost-cutting measure during this period was the sale in September 2010 of the Company’s land and buildings located in Oakland, California and extinguishment of related debt in a sale and leaseback transaction with LBA Realty, LLC (“LBA Realty”). The sale and leaseback transaction allowed the Company to reduce occupancy costs going forward and improved the financial position by eliminating the related debt which was due in April 2011.

The Company expects that operating losses and negative cash flows from operations may continue. In order to meet the Company's liquidity needs and finance its capital expenditures and working capital needs for the business, the Company may be required to sell assets, issue debt or equity securities or borrow on unfavorable terms. Continued uncertainty in credit markets may negatively impact the Company's ability to access debt financing or to refinance existing indebtedness in the future on favorable terms, or at all. The Company may be unable to sell assets, issue securities or access additional indebtedness to meet these needs on favorable terms, or at all. As a result, the Company may become unable to pay its ordinary expenses, including its debt service, on a timely basis. The Company's current lack of liquidity could harm it by:

- increasing its vulnerability to adverse economic conditions in its industry or the economy in general;
- requiring substantial amounts of cash to be used for debt servicing, rather than other purposes, including operations;
- limiting its ability to plan for, or react to, changes in its business and industry; and
- influencing investor and customer perceptions about its financial stability and limiting its ability to obtain financing or acquire customers.

If additional capital is raised through the issuance of debt securities or other debt financing, the terms of such debt may include covenants, restrictions and financial ratios that may restrict the Company's ability to operate its business. Likewise, any equity financing could result in additional dilution of the Company's stockholders. If the Company is unable to obtain additional capital or is required to obtain additional capital on terms that are not favorable, it may be required to reduce the scope of its planned product development and sales and marketing efforts beyond the reductions it has previously taken. Based on the Company's current plans and business conditions, it believes that its existing cash, cash equivalents and available credit facilities will be sufficient to satisfy its anticipated cash requirements for the foreseeable future.

(e) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America 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 consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

(f) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's consolidated financial instruments which include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair values as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 due to the relatively short maturities of these instruments. The carrying value of the Company's debt obligations at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 approximate their fair value.

(g) Concentration of Risk

The Company's customers include competitive and incumbent local exchange carriers, competitive access providers, Internet service providers, wireless carriers and resellers serving these markets. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and generally does not require collateral. Allowances are maintained for potential doubtful accounts. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, Emirates Telecommunications Corporation ("Etisalat") accounted for 27% and 28% of net revenue, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, the same customer accounted for 20% and 14% of net revenue, respectively.

As of September 30, 2010, Etisalat receivables, which are denominated in United Arab Emirates Dirhams, a currency that tracks to the U.S. dollar, accounted for 53% of net accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2009, the same customer accounted for 66% of net accounts receivable.

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, receivables from customers in countries other than the United States represented 78% and 82%, respectively, of net accounts receivable.

(h) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Useful lives for laboratory and manufacturing equipment range from 10 to 30 years. Useful lives of all other property and equipment range from 3 to 5 years. Leasehold improvements are generally amortized over the shorter of their useful lives or the remaining lease term.

(i) **Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost being determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. In assessing the net realizable value of inventories, the Company is required to make judgments as to future demand requirements and compare these with the current or committed inventory levels. Once inventory has been written down to its estimated net realizable value, its carrying value cannot be increased due to subsequent changes in demand forecasts. To the extent that a severe decline in forecasted demand occurs, or the Company experiences a higher incidence of inventory obsolescence due to rapidly changing technology and customer requirements, the Company may incur significant charges for excess inventory.

(j) **Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In September 2009, FASB issued an Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2009-13, *Revenue Recognition (Topic 605): Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*. As summarized in ASU 2009-13, ASC Topic 605 has been amended (1) to provide updated guidance on whether multiple deliverables exist, how the deliverables in an arrangement should be separated, and the consideration allocated; (2) to require an entity to allocate revenue in an arrangement using estimated selling prices of deliverables if a vendor does not have vendor-specific objective evidence (“VSOE”) or third-party evidence of selling price; and (3) to eliminate the use of the residual method and require an entity to allocate revenue using the relative selling price method. The accounting changes summarized in ASU 2009-13 are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after September 15, 2010, with early adoption permitted. Adoption may either be on a prospective basis or by retrospective application. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this amendment to the ASC on its accounting and reporting systems and processes; however, at this time, the Company does not anticipate the adoption to have a material impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, FASB issued ASU 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*. The update requires new disclosures about recurring or nonrecurring fair-value measurements including significant transfers into and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair-value measurements. The Company adopted the updated standard as of March 31, 2010. The adoption did not have any impact on the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements.

(2) **Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments**

Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	<u>September 30, 2010</u>	<u>December 31, 2009</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Cash	\$ 14,455	\$ 19,050
Money Market Funds	7,017	2,410
	<u>\$ 21,472</u>	<u>\$ 21,460</u>
Short-term investments:		
Corporate Securities	—	306
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 306</u>

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the fair value equaled cost of the cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments.

(3) **Fair Value Measurement**

The Company utilizes the market approach to measure fair value of its financial assets and liabilities. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

The Company utilizes a fair value hierarchy that is intended to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures. The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on market data obtained from independent sources while unobservable inputs reflect a reporting entity's pricing based upon their own market assumptions. The fair value hierarchy consists of the following three levels:

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

Level 2 - Inputs are quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in an active market, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable and market-corroborated inputs which are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 - Inputs are derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or value drivers are unobservable.

The following table represents the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and the basis for that measurement:

Fair Value Measurements as of September 30, 2010 Using (In Thousands)				
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Money market funds (1)	\$ 7,017	\$ 7,017	\$ —	\$ —
Total	\$ 7,017	\$ 7,017	\$ —	\$ —

Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2009 Using (In Thousands)				
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Money market funds (1)	\$ 2,410	\$ 2,410	\$ —	\$ —
Corporate securities (2)	306	—	306	—
Total	\$ 2,716	\$ 2,410	\$ 306	\$ —

- (1) Included in cash and cash equivalents on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet.
(2) Included in short-term investments on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet.

(4) Operating Lease Liabilities

As a result of the acquisition of Paradyne Networks, Inc. ("Paradyne") in September 2005, the Company assumed certain lease liabilities for facilities in Largo, Florida. The Company has accrued a liability for the excess portion of these facilities. The term of the lease expires in June 2012 and had an estimated remaining obligation of approximately \$7.6 million as of September 30, 2010, of which \$3.2 million was accrued for excess facilities, net of estimated sublease income.

A summary of current period activity related to excess lease liabilities accrued is as follows (in thousands):

Balance at December 31, 2009	<u>Exit Costs</u> \$ 4,418
Cash payments, net	(1,206)
Balance at September 30, 2010	<u>\$ 3,212</u>

A summary of the excess lease liabilities at their net present value as of September 30, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

Future lease payments for excess space	<u>Exit Costs</u> \$ 4,119
Less: contractual sublease income	(907)
Balance at September 30, 2010	<u>\$ 3,212</u>

The current portion of the excess lease liability as of September 30, 2010 of \$1.8 million is classified in “Accrued and other liabilities” and the long-term portion of \$1.4 million is classified in “Other long-term liabilities” in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet.

(5) Inventories

Inventories as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Inventories:		
Raw materials	\$ 19,181	\$ 20,898
Work in process	2,558	3,071
Finished goods	6,166	6,259
	<u>\$ 27,905</u>	<u>\$ 30,228</u>

(6) Sale-leaseback of Oakland, California Campus

On September 28, 2010, the Company sold its Oakland, California campus, consisting of land and three buildings, to LBA Realty for approximately \$18.8 million. As part of the sale transaction, LBA Realty agreed to settle Zhone’s secured real estate debt which was secured by the Oakland, California campus for a net sum of \$17.6 million pursuant to a Discount Payoff Agreement as discussed in Note 11. The net cash proceeds from the sale of Oakland, California campus and extinguishment of related debt was \$0.6 million after offsetting the gross selling price of \$18.8 million with the closing costs of \$0.2 million, extinguishment of related debt of \$17.6 million and other miscellaneous payments of \$0.4 million. As the sale transaction and the extinguishment of debt occurred simultaneously with the same party, the gain on the extinguishment of \$0.8 million has been accounted for as sale proceeds in the sale and leaseback transaction.

In connection with the sale, the Company entered into a Multi-Tenant Commercial/Industrial Lease Agreement (the “Lease Agreement”) to rent one of the buildings from LBA Realty for a five-year term, commencing from the closing of the sale. The initial annual rent under the Lease Agreement is approximately \$0.6 million, with periodic rent escalations at a rate of approximately 2% per annum. Under the Lease Agreement, the Company is also to receive a non-refundable tenant improvement allowance of \$1.7 million for the required alterations to the property being leased back. The tenant improvement allowance amount will be amortized over the term of the lease as an offset to rent expense.

The sale of the Oakland, California campus, consisting of land and three buildings, qualified as a ‘sale’ as that term is defined in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 360-20, *Real Estate Sales*. Additionally, the subsequent leaseback of one of the buildings qualified as a normal leaseback as defined in ASU 840-40, *Sale-Leaseback Transactions*. The Company recognized a net gain in the condensed consolidated statement of operations for the third quarter of 2010 of \$2.0 million, which represents the estimated fair value in excess of the book value of the buildings sold but not leased back. The remaining gain of \$2.2 million, representing the estimated fair value in excess of the book value of the building sold and leased back, was deferred to be amortized as a reduction in rent expense over the term of the lease.

For the purposes of accounting for the sale and leaseback transaction, the estimated fair value of the buildings on an individual basis was determined by the Company based on the compilation and review of third-party evidence of the current market prices for sales of similar buildings in the geographic area where Zhone’s campus is situated.

(7) Property and Equipment, net

Property and equipment, net, as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Property and equipment:		
Land	\$ —	\$ 4,821
Buildings	—	14,007
Machinery and equipment	9,741	9,237
Computers and acquired software	3,806	3,795
Furniture and fixtures	290	313
Leasehold improvements	430	376
	<u>14,267</u>	<u>32,549</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(11,292)</u>	<u>(13,588)</u>
	<u>\$ 2,975</u>	<u>\$ 18,961</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense associated with property and equipment amounted to \$1.3 million and \$1.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The decrease in the net property and equipment is a result of the Oakland, California campus sale as discussed in Note 6.

(8) Stock-Based Compensation

As of September 30, 2010, the Company had two types of share-based compensation plans related to stock options and employee stock purchases. The compensation cost that has been charged as an expense in the statement of operations for those plans was \$2.1 million and \$1.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The following table summarizes stock-based compensation expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Compensation expense relating to employee stock options	\$ 225	\$ 455	\$1,897	\$1,453
Compensation expense relating to non-employees	1	9	67	62
Compensation expense relating to Employee Stock Purchase Plan	20	16	98	28
Stock-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 246</u>	<u>\$ 480</u>	<u>\$2,062</u>	<u>\$1,543</u>

Stock Options

The Company's stock-based compensation plans are designed to attract, motivate, retain and reward talented employees, directors and consultants and align stockholder and employee interests. The Company has two active stock option plans, the Amended and Restated Special 2001 Stock Incentive Plan and the Amended and Restated 2001 Stock Incentive Plan. Stock options are primarily issued from the Amended and Restated 2001 Stock Incentive Plan. This plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, non-statutory stock options, restricted stock awards and other stock-based awards to officers, employees, directors and consultants of the Company. As of September 30, 2010, 0.2 million shares were available for grant under these plans.

The assumptions used to value option grants for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2010	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009
Expected term	4.7 years	4.7 years	4.7 years	4.7 years
Expected volatility	94%	92%	94%	92%
Risk free interest rate	1.27%	2.33%	1.52%	2.36%

The following table sets forth the summary of option activity under the stock option program for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 (in thousands, except per share data):

	<u>Options Outstanding</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</u>
Outstanding as of December 31, 2009	4,432	\$ 4.05	5.65	\$ 4,606
Granted	62	\$ 2.37		
Canceled/Forfeited	(54)	\$ 1.29		
Exercised	(9)	\$ 0.73		
Outstanding as of March 31, 2010	<u>4,431</u>	\$ 4.05	5.44	\$ 6,969
Granted	169	\$ 1.92		
Canceled/Forfeited	(38)	\$ 6.61		
Exercised	(9)	\$ 0.62		
Outstanding as of June 30, 2010	<u>4,553</u>	\$ 3.96	5.25	\$ 2,692
Granted	631	\$ 1.23		
Canceled/Forfeited	(16)	\$ 18.10		
Exercised	(17)	\$ 0.63		
Outstanding as of September 30, 2010	<u>5,151</u>	\$ 3.59	5.24	\$ 5,028
Vested and expected to vest at September 30, 2010	<u>4,368</u>	\$ 3.98	5.12	\$ 4,419
Vested and exercisable at September 30, 2010	<u>2,874</u>	\$ 5.32	4.72	\$ 3,258

The aggregate intrinsic value represents the total pretax intrinsic value, based on the Company's closing stock price of \$2.06 as of September 30, 2010, which would have been received from the option holders had all option holders exercised their options as of that date.

As of September 30, 2010, there was \$1.9 million of unrecognized compensation expense, adjusted for estimated forfeitures related to unvested stock-based payments granted, which are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.0 years.

(9) Net Income (loss) per Share

Basic net income per share is based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Dilutive shares are computed using the Treasury Stock method and include the incremental effect of shares issuable under contingent issuances, stock options and warrants outstanding during each respective period.

The following table is a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator in the basic and diluted net income (loss) per share calculation (in thousands, except per share data):

	<u>Three Months Ended September 30,</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Net income (loss):	<u>\$ 1,697</u>	<u>\$ (1,204)</u>	<u>\$ (3,059)</u>	<u>\$ (10,371)</u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic	30,431	30,222	30,324	30,183
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options and share awards	1,444	—	—	—
Warrants	7	—	—	—
Diluted	<u>31,882</u>	<u>30,222</u>	<u>30,324</u>	<u>30,183</u>
Earnings per share:				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.06</u>	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>	<u>\$ (0.12)</u>	<u>\$ (0.34)</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.05</u>	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>	<u>\$ (0.12)</u>	<u>\$ (0.34)</u>

As of September 30, 2010 and 2009, there were 5,185,517 and 4,516,332, respectively, outstanding stock options and unvested restricted shares. For the three months ended September 30, 2010, there were a total of 1,037,277 outstanding stock options and unvested restricted shares that were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share as the effect would have been anti-dilutive. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, the total outstanding stock options and unvested restricted shares were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share for as the effect would have been anti-dilutive. In addition, as of September 30, 2010 and 2009, warrants were outstanding to acquire 7,238 shares of common stock and were included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended September 30, 2010. The warrants were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 or the three or nine months ended September 30, 2009, as the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

(10) Comprehensive Income/Loss

The components of comprehensive income/loss, net of tax, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Three Months Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>		<u>Nine Months Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Net income/(loss)	\$ 1,697	\$(1,204)	\$(3,509)	\$(10,371)
Other comprehensive income/(loss):				
Change in unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	—	(1)	—	(4)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(38)	(7)	(28)	22
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	<u>\$ 1,659</u>	<u>\$(1,212)</u>	<u>\$(3,537)</u>	<u>\$(10,353)</u>

(11) Debt

Secured Real Estate Loan

In September 2010, the Company extinguished its existing secured real estate loan secured by the Oakland, California campus for \$17.6 million as part of the sale-leaseback transaction as discussed in Note 6. The total amount outstanding under the secured real estate loan was \$18.4 million at the extinguishment date, with a maturity date of April 1, 2011. The interest rate on the secured real estate loan was 6.5% per annum. As the sale transaction and the extinguishment of debt occurred simultaneously with the same party, the gain on the extinguishment of \$0.8 million has been accounted for as sale proceeds in the sale and leaseback transaction as discussed in Note 6.

Credit Facility

In March 2010, the Company renewed its SVB Facility with Silicon Valley Bank (“SVB”) to provide liquidity and working capital through March 15, 2011.

Under the SVB Facility, the Company has the option of borrowing funds at agreed upon interest. The amount that the Company is able to borrow under the SVB Facility varies based on eligible accounts receivable, as defined in the agreement, as long as the aggregate amount outstanding does not exceed \$25.0 million. In addition, under the SVB Facility, the Company is able to utilize the facility as security for letters of credit.

Under the SVB Facility, \$10.0 million was outstanding at September 30, 2010. In addition, \$9.8 million was committed as security for various letters of credit and \$5.0 million was unused and available for borrowing as of September 30, 2010. The amounts borrowed under the SVB Facility bear interest, payable monthly, at a floating rate that is SVB’s prime rate plus 2.5%. The minimum interest rate is 6.5%. The interest rate was 6.5% at September 30, 2010.

The Company’s obligations under the SVB Facility are secured by substantially all of its personal property assets and those of its subsidiaries, including their intellectual property. The SVB Facility contains certain financial covenants, and customary affirmative covenants and negative covenants. If the Company does not comply with the various covenants and other requirements under the SVB Facility, SVB is entitled to, among other things, require the immediate repayment of all outstanding amounts and sell the Company’s assets to satisfy the obligations under the SVB Facility. As of September 30, 2010, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

(12) Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases

The Company has entered into operating leases for certain office space and equipment, some of which contain renewal options. Estimated future lease payments under all non-cancelable operating leases with terms in excess of one year, including taxes and service fees, are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Operating Leases</u>
Year ending December 31:	
2010 (remainder of the year)	\$ 1,272
2011	5,280
2012	2,910
2013	690
2014	654
Thereafter	500
Total minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 11,306</u>

The total minimum lease payments shown above include projected payments and obligations for leases that the Company is no longer utilizing, some of which relate to excess facilities obtained through acquisitions. At September 30, 2010, the Company had estimated commitments of \$7.6 million related to facilities assumed as a result of the Paradyne acquisition, of which \$3.2 million was accrued for excess facilities, which is net of estimated sublease income. The above amounts also include \$3.0 million of future minimum lease payments spread over the five-year lease term under the Lease Agreement entered into with LBA Realty in September 2010 with respect to the Company's Oakland, California campus in connection with the sale and leaseback transaction as discussed in Note 6. For operating leases that include contractual commitments for operating expenses and maintenance, estimates of such amounts are included based on current rates.

Warranties

The Company accrues for warranty costs based on historical trends for the expected material and labor costs to provide warranty services. Warranty periods are generally one year from the date of shipment. The following table reconciles changes in the Company's accrued warranties and related costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	<u>Nine Months Ended</u> <u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 1,662	\$ 1,979
Charged to cost of revenue	1,413	1,061
Claims and settlements	<u>(1,323)</u>	<u>(1,458)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,752</u>	<u>\$ 1,582</u>

Other Commitments

Certain pre-acquisition contingencies from the acquisition of Tellium, Inc. in 2003 continue to exist for which the Company has reserved an estimated amount that it believes is sufficient to cover the potential loss from these matters.

The Company is currently under audit examination by several state taxing authorities for non-income based taxes. The Company has reserved an estimated amount which the Company believes is sufficient to cover probable claims.

Performance Bonds

In the normal course of operations, the Company arranges for the issuance of various types of surety bonds, such as bid and performance bonds, which are agreements under which the surety company guarantees that the Company will perform in accordance with contractual or legal obligations. If the Company fails to perform under its obligations, the maximum potential payment under these surety bonds would have been \$1.1 million as of September 30, 2010.

Purchase Commitments

The Company has agreements with various contract manufacturers which include non-cancellable inventory purchase commitments. The Company's inventory purchase commitments typically allow for cancellation of orders 30 days in advance of the required inventory availability date as set by the Company at time of order. The amount of non-cancellable purchase commitments outstanding was \$4.7 million as of September 30, 2010.

Royalties

The Company has certain royalty commitments associated with the shipment and licensing of certain products. Royalty expense is generally based on a dollar amount per unit shipped or a percentage of the underlying revenue and is recorded in cost of revenue.

Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to legal proceedings, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these matters is currently not determinable, the Company does not expect that the ultimate costs to resolve these matters will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position or results of operations. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and unfavorable rulings could occur. If an unfavorable ruling were to occur, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on the results of operations of the period in which the ruling occurs, or future periods.

(13) Enterprise-Wide Information

The Company designs, develops and manufactures communications products for network service providers. The Company derives substantially all of its revenues from the sales of the Zhone product family. The Company's chief operating decision maker is the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis accompanied by disaggregated information about revenues by geographic region for purposes of making operating decisions and assessing financial performance. The Company has determined that it has operated within one discrete reportable business segment since inception. The following summarizes required disclosures about geographic concentrations.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Revenue by Geography:				
United States	\$11,354	\$12,299	\$33,403	\$38,638
Canada	1,116	1,425	3,634	4,455
Total North America	12,470	13,724	37,037	43,093
Latin America	5,482	5,014	15,156	12,436
Europe, Middle East, Africa	14,987	15,729	43,366	32,291
Asia Pacific	744	1,549	2,461	2,645
Total International	21,213	22,292	60,983	47,372
	<u>\$33,683</u>	<u>\$36,016</u>	<u>\$98,020</u>	<u>\$90,465</u>

(14) Income Taxes

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits, including interest and penalties, at September 30, 2010 was not material. The amount of tax benefits that would impact the effective rate, if recognized, is not expected to be material. There were no significant changes to unrecognized tax benefits during the quarters ended September 30, 2010 and 2009. The Company does not anticipate any significant changes with respect to unrecognized tax benefits within the next 12 months.

The Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various state and foreign jurisdictions. The open tax years for the major jurisdictions are as follows:

- Federal 2006 – 2009
- California and Canada 2005 – 2009
- Brazil 2004 – 2009
- Germany and United Kingdom 2003 – 2009

However, due to the fact the Company had net operating losses and credits carried forward in most jurisdictions, certain items attributable to technically closed years are still subject to adjustment by the relevant taxing authority through an adjustment to tax attributes carried forward to open years.

In addition, to the extent the Company is deemed to have a sufficient connection to a particular taxing jurisdiction to enable that jurisdiction to tax the Company but the Company has not filed an income tax return in that jurisdiction for the year(s) at issue, the jurisdiction would typically be able to assert a tax liability for such years without limitation on the number of years it may examine.

The Company is not currently under examination for income taxes in any material jurisdiction.

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Forward-Looking Statements

This report, including “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results that are subject to the safe harbors created under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. We use words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “goal,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “project,” “seek,” “should,” “target,” “will,” “would,” variations of such words, and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. In addition, statements that refer to projections of earnings, revenue, costs or other financial items; anticipated growth and trends in our business or key markets; future growth and revenues from our Single Line Multi-Service, or SLMS, products; our ability to refinance or repay our existing indebtedness prior to the applicable maturity date; future economic conditions and performance; anticipated performance of products or services; plans, objectives and strategies for future operations; and other characterizations of future events or circumstances, are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict, including those identified under the heading “Risk Factors” in Part II, Item 1A elsewhere in this report and our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a difference include, but are not limited to, the ability to generate sufficient revenue to achieve or sustain profitability, the ability to raise additional capital to fund existing and future operations or to repay or refinance our existing indebtedness, defects or other performance problems in our products, the economic slowdown in the telecommunications industry that has restricted the ability of our customers to purchase our products, commercial acceptance of our SLMS products, intense competition in the communications equipment market from large equipment companies as well as private companies with products that address the same networks needs as our products, higher than anticipated expenses that we may incur, and other factors identified elsewhere in this report and in our most recent reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason.

OVERVIEW

We believe that we are the first company dedicated solely to developing the full spectrum of next-generation access network solutions to cost-effectively deliver high bandwidth services while simultaneously preserving the investment in today’s networks. Our next-generation solutions are based upon our SLMS architecture. From its inception, this SLMS architecture was specifically designed for the delivery of multiple classes of subscriber services (such as voice, data and video distribution), rather than being based on a particular protocol or media. In other words, our SLMS products are built to support the migration from legacy circuit to packet technologies and from copper to fiber technologies. This flexibility and versatility allows our products to adapt to future technologies while allowing service providers to focus on the delivery of additional high bandwidth services. Because this SLMS architecture is designed to interoperate with existing legacy equipment, service providers can leverage their existing networks to deliver a combination of voice, data and video services today, while they migrate, either simultaneously or at a future date, from legacy equipment to next-generation equipment with minimal interruption. We believe that our SLMS solution provides an evolutionary path for service providers from their existing infrastructures, as well as gives newer service providers the capability to deploy cost-effective, multi-service networks that can support voice, data and video.

Our global customer base includes regional, national and international telecommunications carriers. To date, our products are deployed by over 750 network service providers on six continents worldwide. We believe that we have assembled the employee base, technological breadth and market presence to provide a simple yet comprehensive set of next-generation solutions to the bandwidth bottleneck in the access network and the other problems encountered by network service providers when delivering communications services to subscribers.

Since inception, we have incurred significant operating losses and had an accumulated deficit of \$1,019.1 million as of September 30, 2010, and although we had net income of \$1.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010, we expect that our operating losses and negative cash flows from operations may continue. If we are unable to access or raise the capital needed to meet liquidity needs and finance capital expenditures and working capital, or if the economic, market and geopolitical conditions in the United States and the rest of the world do not improve or deteriorate, we may experience material adverse impacts on our business, operating results and financial condition. During 2009, we implemented several activities intended to reduce costs, improve operating efficiencies and change our operations to more closely align them with our key strategic focus, which included headcount reductions. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, we continued to focus on cost control and operating efficiency along with restrictions on discretionary spending. The most significant cost-cutting measure during this period was the sale in September 2010 of our land and buildings located in Oakland, California and extinguishment of related debt in a sale and leaseback transaction with LBA Realty, LLC, or LBA Realty. The sale and leaseback transaction allowed us to reduce occupancy costs going forward and improved the financial position by eliminating the related debt which was due in April 2011.

Going forward, our key financial objectives include the following:

- Increasing revenue while continuing to carefully control costs;
- Continued investments in strategic research and product development activities that will provide the maximum potential return on investment; and
- Minimizing consumption of our cash and short-term investments.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates from the information provided in Part II, “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We list in the table below the historical condensed consolidated statement of operations data as a percentage of net revenue for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net revenue	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cost of revenue	60%	66%	62%	66%
Gross profit	40%	34%	38%	34%
Operating expenses:				
Research and product development	15%	15%	16%	18%
Sales and marketing	18%	15%	19%	18%
General and administrative	7%	6%	8%	8%
Gain on sale of assets	(6)%	0%	(2)%	0%
Total operating expenses	34%	36%	41%	44%
Operating gain (loss)	6%	(2)%	(3)%	(10)%
Interest expense	(1)%	(1)%	(1)%	(1)%
Interest income	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other income, net	0%	0%	0%	0%
Income (loss) before income taxes	5%	(3)%	(4)%	(11)%
Income tax provision (benefit)	0%	0%	0%	0%
Net income (loss)	5%	(3)%	(4)%	(11)%

Revenue

Information about our net revenue for products and services for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 is summarized below (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)	% Change	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)	% Change
Products	\$32.4	\$34.8	\$ (2.4)	(7)%	\$94.8	\$86.2	\$ 8.6	10%
Services	1.3	1.2	0.1	8%	3.2	4.2	(1.0)	(24)%
Total	\$33.7	\$36.0	\$ (2.3)	(6)%	\$98.0	\$90.4	\$ 7.6	8%

Information about our net revenue for North America and international markets for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 is summarized below (in millions):

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)	% change	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)	% change
Revenue by geography:								
United States	\$11.4	\$12.3	\$ (0.9)	(7)%	\$33.4	\$38.6	\$ (5.2)	(13)%
Canada	1.1	1.4	(0.3)	(21)%	3.6	4.4	(0.8)	(18)%
Total North America	12.5	13.7	(1.2)	(9)%	37.0	43.0	(6.0)	(14)%
Latin America	5.5	5.0	0.5	10%	15.2	12.4	2.8	23%
Europe, Middle East, Africa	15.0	15.7	(0.7)	(4)%	43.4	32.3	11.1	34%
Asia Pacific	0.7	1.6	(0.9)	(56)%	2.4	2.7	(0.3)	(11)%
Total International	21.2	22.3	(1.1)	(5)%	61.0	47.4	13.6	29%
Total	\$33.7	\$36.0	\$ (2.3)	(6)%	\$98.0	\$90.4	\$ 7.6	8%

For the three months ended September 30, 2010, net revenue decreased 6% or \$2.3 million to \$33.7 million from \$36.0 million for the same period last year. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, net revenue increased 8% or \$7.6 million to \$98.0 million from \$90.4 million for the same period last year.

For the three months ended September 30, 2010, product revenue decreased 7% or \$2.4 million to \$32.4 million, compared to \$34.8 million for the same period last year. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, product revenue increased 10% or \$8.6 million to \$94.8 million, compared to \$86.2 million for the same period last year.

The decrease in net revenue and product revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily due to lower purchases as compared with the same period last year. The increase in net revenue and product revenue during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily due to the continued growth in sales of our new product lines in the international markets in which Etisalat operates.

For the three months ended September 30, 2010, service revenue increased by 8% or \$0.1 million to \$1.3 million, compared to \$1.2 million for the same period last year. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, service revenue decreased by 24% or \$1.0 million to \$3.2 million, compared to \$4.2 million for the same period last year. The decrease in service revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily due to fewer one-time service sales during the first six months of the current year partially offset by a slight increase in the three months ended September 30, 2010. Service revenue represents revenue from maintenance and other services associated with product shipments.

International revenue decreased 5% or \$1.1 million to \$21.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 from \$22.3 million for the same period last year, and represented 63% of total revenue compared with 62% during the same period of 2009. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, international revenue increased 29% or \$13.6 million to \$61.0 million from \$47.4 million for the same period last year, and represented 62% of total revenue compared with 52% during the same period of 2009. The decrease in international revenue during the three months ended September 20, 2010 was primarily due to fewer large purchases as compared with the same period last year. The increase in international revenue during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily due to increased sales of our new products in Europe, Middle East and Africa.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, Etisalat represented 27% and 28% of net revenue, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, the same customer accounted for 20% and 14% of net revenue, respectively. We anticipate that our results of operations in any given period may depend to a large extent on sales to a small number of large accounts. As a result, our revenue for any quarter may be subject to significant volatility based upon changes in orders from one or a small number of key customers.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Profit

Total cost of revenue, including stock-based compensation, decreased \$3.8 million or 16% to \$20.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 compared to \$23.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009. Cost of revenue increased \$1.6 million or 3% to \$61.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to \$59.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Both the decrease in cost of revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2010, and the increase in cost of revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were primarily due to the changes in sales volume. Although sales volume decreased during the three months ended September 30, 2010, gross margin increased as compared with prior periods due to the significant reduction in cost of revenue for the period resulting from greater sales of products with higher gross margin, such as the MXK products. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, there was also an increase in gross margin resulting from both the increase in sales volume and greater sales of products with a higher gross margin, such as the MXK products. Total cost of revenue was 60% and 66% of net revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and 62% and 66% of net revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

We expect that in the future our cost of revenue as a percentage of net revenue will vary depending on the mix and average selling prices of products sold. In addition, continued competitive and economic pressures could cause us to reduce our prices, adjust the carrying values of our inventory, or record inventory charges relating to discontinued products and excess or obsolete inventory.

Research and Product Development Expenses

Research and product development expenses remained consistent at \$5.3 million for each of the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, and decreased 5% or \$0.9 million to \$15.8 million from \$16.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was a combination of ongoing efforts to streamline processes and cost savings realized from the completion of development of certain new products. The continued restructuring efforts to streamline processes can be seen through the reduction in personnel-related costs of \$0.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The total decrease in non-personnel costs of \$0.7 million related mainly to the completion of development and launch of new products in late 2009 which resulted in decreases in product-related costs \$0.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. We intend to continue to invest in research and product development to attain our strategic product development objectives, while seeking to manage the associated costs through expense controls.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales and marketing expenses increased 13% or \$0.7 million to \$6.0 million from \$5.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2009, and increased 9% or \$1.4 million to \$17.8 million from \$16.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The increases for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily due to increases in marketing expenses of \$0.5 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, as we continued to grow our brand awareness, as well as increases in sales and customer service expenses of \$0.2 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased 4% or \$0.1 million to \$2.4 million from \$2.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2009, and increased 8% or \$0.6 million to \$7.9 million from \$7.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The increase for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was primarily due to increases of \$0.4 million in stock-based compensation with the remaining net increase of \$0.2 million resulting from various other miscellaneous expenses.

Gain on Sale of Assets

Gain on sale of assets increased from zero in 2009 to \$2.0 million in 2010. The gain was attributable to the sale of our Oakland, California campus as discussed in Note 6 of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Income Tax Provision

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, no material provision or benefit for income taxes was recorded, due to our recurring operating losses and the significant uncertainty regarding the realization of our net deferred tax assets, against which we have continued to record a full valuation allowance.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our operations are financed through a combination of our existing cash, cash equivalents, available credit facilities, and sales of equity and debt instruments, based on our operating requirements and market conditions.

At September 30, 2010, cash, cash equivalents, and short term investments were \$21.5 million as compared with cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$21.8 million at December 31, 2009. The decrease in cash, cash equivalents, and short term investments was attributable to the decrease of \$0.3 million in short-term investments from December 31, 2009.

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 consisted of a net loss of \$3.5 million, adjusted for non-cash charges totaling \$1.8 million and an increase in operating assets totaling \$1.5 million. The most significant components of the changes in net operating assets were a decrease in accounts receivable of \$2.5 million and an offsetting decrease in accounts payable of \$4.3 million. The decrease in accounts receivable related to significant cash collections, primarily related to Etisalat, in the second quarter of 2010, which were in turn used to pay down outstanding payables causing the related decrease in the accounts payable balance.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 consisted primarily of proceeds from the sale of the Oakland, California campus and extinguishment of related debt of \$0.6 million as discussed in Note 6 of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the sale and maturity of short-term investments of \$0.3 million, offset by equipment purchases of \$0.5 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 consisted of repayment of the secured real estate debt of \$0.3 million for the period before the sale of the Oakland, California campus and extinguishment of the related debt transaction as discussed in Note 6 of the condensed consolidated financial statements. This was partially offset by the proceeds related to exercises of stock options and purchases made under the ESPP plan of \$0.2 million.

Cash Management

Our primary source of liquidity comes from our cash and cash equivalents which totaled \$21.5 million at September 30, 2010, and our \$25.0 million revolving line of credit and letter of credit facility, or the SVB Facility, with Silicon Valley Bank, or SVB. Our cash and cash equivalents are held in accounts managed by third party financial institutions and consist of invested cash and cash in our operating accounts.

In March 2010, the SVB Facility was renewed and the aggregate amount available for borrowing was increased to \$25.0 million as discussed in Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements. Under the SVB Facility, we have the option of borrowing funds at agreed upon interest rates. The amount that we are able to borrow under the SVB Facility varies based on eligible accounts receivable, as defined in the agreement, as long as the aggregate principal amount outstanding does not exceed \$25.0 million. In addition, under the SVB Facility, we are able to utilize the facility as security for letters of credit.

Under the SVB Facility, \$10.0 million was outstanding at September 30, 2010. In addition, \$9.8 million was committed as security under various letters of credit and \$5.0 million was unused and available for borrowing as of September 30, 2010. The amounts borrowed under the SVB Facility bear interest, payable monthly, at a floating rate that is SVB's prime rate plus 2.5%. The minimum interest rate is 6.5%. The interest rate was 6.5% at September 30, 2010.

Our obligations under the SVB Facility are secured by substantially all of our personal property assets and those of our subsidiaries, including our intellectual property. The SVB Facility contains certain financial covenants, and customary affirmative covenants and negative covenants. If we do not comply with the various covenants and other requirements under the SVB Facility, SVB is entitled to, among other things, require the immediate repayment of all outstanding amounts and sell our assets to satisfy the obligations under the SVB Facility. As of September 30, 2010, we were in compliance with these covenants. We make no assurances that we will be in compliance with these covenants in the future.

Future Requirements and Funding Sources

Our fixed commitments for cash expenditures consist primarily of payments under operating leases, inventory purchase commitments, and payments of principal and interest for debt obligations. As a result of the Paradyne acquisition in 2005, we assumed a lease commitment for facilities in Largo, Florida. The term of the lease expires in June 2012 and had an estimated remaining obligation of approximately \$7.6 million as of September 30, 2010. We intend to continue to occupy only a portion of these facilities and are evaluating our options to exit the excess portion of the lease. We have recorded a liability of \$3.2 million as of September 30, 2010, which we believe is adequate to cover costs incurred to exit the excess portion of these facilities, net of estimated sublease income. Our operating lease commitments also include \$3.0 million of future minimum lease payments spread over the five-year lease term under the lease agreement we entered into with LBA Realty in September 2010 with respect to our Oakland, California campus following the sale of our campus to LBA Realty in a sale-leaseback transaction.

As a result of the financial demands of major network deployments and the difficulty in accessing capital markets, network service providers continue to request financing assistance from their suppliers. From time to time, we may provide or commit to extend credit or credit support to our customers. This financing may include extending the terms for product payments to customers. Depending upon market conditions, we may seek to factor these arrangements to financial institutions and investors to reduce the amount of our financial commitments associated with such arrangements. Our ability to provide customer financing is limited and depends upon a number of factors, including our capital structure, the level of our available credit and our ability to factor commitments to third parties. Any extension of financing to our customers will limit the capital that we have available for other uses.

Our accounts receivable, while not considered a primary source of liquidity, represent a concentration of credit risk because a significant portion of the accounts receivable balance at any point in time typically consists of a relatively small number of customer account balances. As of September 30, 2010, Etisalat accounted for 53% of net accounts receivable, and receivables from customers in countries other than the United States of America represented 78% of net accounts receivable. We do not currently have any material commitments for capital expenditures, or any other material commitments aside from operating leases for our facilities, inventory purchase commitments and debt.

We expect that operating losses and negative cash flows from operations may continue. In order to meet our liquidity needs and finance our capital expenditures and working capital needs for our business, we may be required to sell assets, issue debt or equity securities or borrow on unfavorable terms. Continued uncertainty regarding financial institutions' ability and inclination to lend may negatively impact our ability to access debt financing or to refinance existing indebtedness in the future on favorable terms, or at all. We may be unable to sell assets, issue securities or access additional indebtedness to meet these needs on favorable terms, or at all. If additional capital is raised through the issuance of debt securities or other debt financing, the terms of such debt may include covenants, restrictions and financial ratios that may restrict our ability to operate our business. Likewise, any equity financing could result in additional dilution of our stockholders. If we are unable to obtain additional capital or are required to obtain additional capital on terms that are not favorable to us, we may be required to reduce the scope of our planned product development and sales and marketing efforts beyond the reductions we have previously taken. Based on our current plans and business conditions, we believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and available credit facilities will be sufficient to satisfy our anticipated cash requirements for the foreseeable future.

Contractual Commitments and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At September 30, 2010, our future contractual commitments by fiscal year were as follows (in thousands):

	Total	Payments due by period					2015 and Thereafter
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Operating leases	\$11,306	\$ 1,272	\$5,280	\$2,910	\$6900	\$ 654	\$ 500
Purchase commitments	4,704	4,704	—	—	—	—	—
Line of credit	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—	—
Total future contractual commitments	<u>\$26,010</u>	<u>\$15,976</u>	<u>\$5,280</u>	<u>\$2,910</u>	<u>\$6900</u>	<u>\$ 654</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>

Operating Leases

The operating lease amounts shown above represent primarily off-balance sheet arrangements. For operating lease commitments, a liability is generally not recorded on our balance sheet unless the facility represents an excess facility for which an estimate of the facility exit costs has been recorded on our balance sheet, net of estimated sublease income. For operating leases that include contractual commitments for operating expenses and maintenance, estimates of such amounts are included based on current rates. Payments made under operating leases will be treated as rent expense for the facilities currently being utilized. Of the total \$11.3 million operating lease amount, \$3.2 million has been recorded as a liability on our balance sheet as of September 30, 2010.

Purchase Commitments

The purchase commitments shown above represent non-cancellable inventory purchase commitments as of September 30, 2010. The inventory purchase commitments typically allow for cancellation of orders 30 days in advance of the required inventory availability date as set by us at time of order.

Line of Credit

The line of credit obligation has been recorded as a liability on our balance sheet. The line of credit obligation amount shown above represents the scheduled principal repayment, but not the associated interest payments which may vary based on changes in market interest rates. Although our line of credit under the SVB Facility matures in 2011, we have the right to repay anytime before the maturity date and intend to repay outstanding borrowings within the current year. At September 30, 2010, the interest rate under the SVB Facility was 6.5%. See above under "Cash Management" for further information about the SVB Facility.

As of September 30, 2010, we had \$10.0 million outstanding under our line of credit under the SVB Facility and an additional \$9.8 million committed as security for various letters of credit, as discussed in Note 11 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Sale-leaseback of Oakland, California Campus

On September 28, 2010, we sold our Oakland, California campus, consisting of land and three buildings, to LBA Realty for approximately \$18.8 million in cash. As part of the sale transaction, LBA Realty agreed to settle our secured real estate debt which was secured by the Oakland, California campus for a net sum of \$17.6 million.

In connection with the sale, we entered into a Multi-Tenant Commercial/Industrial Lease Agreement, or the Lease Agreement, to rent one of the buildings from LBA Realty for a five-year term, commencing from the closing of the sale. The initial annual rent under the Lease Agreement is approximately \$0.6 million, with periodic rent escalations at a rate of approximately 2% per annum. Under the Lease Agreement, we are also to receive a non-refundable tenant improvement allowance of \$1.7 million for the required alterations to the property being leased back. The tenant improvement allowance amount will be amortized over the term of the lease as an offset to rent expense.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments consisted of the following as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	<u>September 30,</u> <u>2010</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2009</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,472	\$ 21,460
Short-term investments	—	306
	<u>\$ 21,472</u>	<u>\$ 21,766</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, and accounts receivable. Cash and cash equivalents consist principally of demand deposit and money market accounts. Cash and cash equivalents are principally held with various domestic financial institutions with high credit standing. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and generally do not require collateral. Allowances are maintained for potential doubtful accounts. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, Etisalat accounted for 27% and 28% of net revenue, respectively. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, the same customer accounted for 20% and 14% of net revenue, respectively.

As of September 30, 2010, Etisalat receivables, which are denominated in United Arab Emirates Dirhams, a currency that tracks to the U.S. dollar, accounted for 53% of net accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2009, the same customer accounted for 66% of net accounts receivable.

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, receivables from customers in countries other than the United States represented 78% and 82%, respectively, of net accounts receivable.

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our outstanding debt. As of September 30, 2010, our outstanding debt balance was \$10.0 million, which was comprised of our total outstanding debt related to our SVB Facility. Interest on the line of credit under the SVB Facility accrues at SVB's prime rate plus 2.5% with the minimum rate set at 6.5% and was 6.5% at September 30, 2010. Assuming the outstanding balance on our variable rate debt remains constant over a year, a 2% increase in the interest rate would decrease pre-tax income and cash flow by approximately \$0.2 million.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We transact business in various foreign countries. Substantially all of our assets are located in the United States. We have sales operations throughout Europe, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, primarily inter-company receivables and payables. Accordingly, our operating results are exposed to changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and those currencies. During 2010 and 2009, we did not hedge any of our foreign currency exposure.

We have performed sensitivity analyses as of September 30, 2010 using a modeling technique that measures the impact arising from a hypothetical 10% adverse movement in the levels of foreign currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar, with all other variables held constant. The sensitivity analyses indicated that a hypothetical 10% adverse movement in foreign currency exchange rates would result in a foreign exchange loss of \$0.2 million at September 30, 2010. This sensitivity analysis assumes a parallel adverse shift in foreign currency exchange rates, which do not always move in the same direction. Actual results may differ materially.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. The controls evaluation was done under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer. Based upon this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, subject to the limitations noted in this Part I, Item 4, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC, and that material information relating to Zhong and its consolidated subsidiaries is made known to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, particularly during the period when our periodic reports are being prepared.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of controls effectiveness to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are subject to legal proceedings, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these matters is currently not determinable, management does not expect that the ultimate costs to resolve these matters will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and unfavorable rulings could occur. If an unfavorable ruling were to occur, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on the results of operations of the period in which the ruling occurs, or future periods.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part I, "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, as updated by our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2010 filed with the SEC on May 7, 2010, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. There have been no material changes to the risk factors described in the "Risk Factors" section in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 (as so updated). The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K (as so updated) are not the only risks facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

Item 6. Exhibits

The Exhibit Index on page 26 is incorporated herein by reference as the list of exhibits required as part of this report.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

ZHONG TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Date: November 5, 2010

By: _____ /s/ MORTEZA EJABAT
Name: Morteza Ejabat
Title: Chief Executive Officer

By: _____ /s/ KIRK MISAKA
Name: Kirk Misaka
Title: Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.1	Real Estate Purchase Agreement between Zhone Technologies, Inc. and LBA Realty, LLC dated September 21, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of registrant's Current Report on 8-K filed on September 22, 2010)
10.2	Multi-Tenant Commercial/Industrial Lease Agreement between Zhone Technologies, Inc. and LBA Realty, LLC dated September 21, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of registrant's Current Report on 8-K filed on September 22, 2010)
10.3	Discount Payoff Agreement between Zhone Technologies, Inc. and LBA Realty, LLC dated September 21, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of registrant's Current Report on 8-K filed on September 22, 2010)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)**

I, Morteza Ejabat, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Zhone Technologies, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 5, 2010

/s/ MORTEZA EJABAT

Morteza Ejabat

Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)**

I, Kirk Misaka, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Zhone Technologies, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 5, 2010

/s/ KIRK MISAKA
Kirk Misaka
Chief Financial Officer

SECTION 1350 CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, Morteza Ejabat, Chief Executive Officer of Zhone Technologies, Inc. (the "Company"), and Kirk Misaka, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certify that, to their knowledge:

1. The Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 5, 2010

/s/ MORTEZA EJABAT

Morteza Ejabat

Chief Executive Officer

/s/ KIRK MISAKA

Kirk Misaka

Chief Financial Officer