
**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 March 31, 2015
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)

7195 Oakport Street
Oakland, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

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

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 the definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 May 1, 2015, there were approximately 32,626,793 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
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except par value)

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,343	\$ 11,528
Accounts receivable, net of allowances for sales returns and doubtful accounts of \$991 as of March 31, 2015 and \$1,095 as of December 31, 2014	31,892	29,916
Inventories	17,250	19,985
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,705	2,863
Total current assets	63,190	64,292
Property and equipment, net	1,459	1,165
Other assets	255	255
Total assets	\$ 64,904	\$ 65,712
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 11,490	\$ 11,719
Line of credit	10,000	10,000
Accrued and other liabilities	7,586	7,669
Total current liabilities	29,076	29,388
Other long-term liabilities	1,908	1,981
Total liabilities	30,984	31,369
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value. Authorized 180,000 shares; issued and outstanding 32,626 and 32,506 shares as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	33	32
Additional paid-in capital	1,075,576	1,075,309
Other comprehensive loss	(124)	(35)
Accumulated deficit	(1,041,565)	(1,040,963)
Total stockholders' equity	33,920	34,343
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 64,904	\$ 65,712

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net revenue	\$ 27,122	\$ 28,609
Cost of revenue	16,951	17,744
Gross profit	10,171	10,865
Operating expenses:		
Research and product development	4,050	4,143
Sales and marketing	4,382	4,678
General and administrative	2,277	1,689
Total operating expenses	10,709	10,510
Operating income (loss)	(538)	355
Interest expense, net	(53)	(16)
Other income, net	11	6
Income (loss) before income taxes	(580)	345
Income tax provision	22	43
Net income (loss)	(602)	302
Other comprehensive loss	(89)	(20)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (691)	\$ 282
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.01
Weighted average shares outstanding used to compute basic net income (loss) per share	32,605	32,299
Weighted average shares outstanding used to compute diluted net income (loss) per share	32,605	34,826

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (602)	\$ 302
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	210	90
Stock-based compensation	173	59
Recovery of sales returns and doubtful accounts	(104)	(210)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(1,872)	2,934
Inventories	2,735	1,673
Prepaid expenses and other assets	158	77
Accounts payable	(229)	(4,349)
Accrued and other liabilities	(298)	(716)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>171</u>	<u>(140)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(362)	(31)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(362)</u>	<u>(31)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	95	110
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>95</u>	<u>110</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(89)	(20)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(185)</u>	<u>(81)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	11,528	15,686
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 11,343</u>	<u>\$ 15,605</u>

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 operators and enterprises worldwide. The Company’s products provide enterprise solutions that enable both network service providers and enterprises to deliver high speed fiber access, while transporting voice, video and data to the end user. The Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware in June 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”). All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. 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, 2014.

(c) Risks and Uncertainties

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company incurred a net loss of \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 and a net loss of \$0.6 million for the first quarter of 2015, which net losses have continued to reduce cash and cash equivalents. As of March 31, 2015, the Company had approximately \$11.3 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 “WFB Facility”) with Wells Fargo Bank (“WFB”). The Company currently expects to repay the WFB Facility within the next twelve months. The Company entered into its WFB Facility to provide liquidity and working capital through March 31, 2016, as discussed in Note 5.

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.

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. 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 sell assets, issue securities or access additional indebtedness to meet these needs on favorable terms, or at all, the Company may become unable to pay its ordinary expenses, including its debt service, on a timely basis and may be required to reduce the scope of its planned product development and sales and marketing efforts beyond the reductions it has previously taken. In addition, the Company may be required to reduce its operations in low margin regions, including reductions in headcount. 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 at least the next twelve months.

The Company's financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by various factors, 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;
- Intense competition in the communication equipment market;
- Commercial acceptance of the Company's Single Line Multi-Service ("SLMS") products in its core and FiberLAN businesses; and
- Negative impact from increased financial pressures on key suppliers.

The Company may experience material adverse impacts on its business, operating results and financial condition as a result of weak or recessionary economic or market conditions in the United States or the rest of the world.

(d) 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 condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

(e) Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when the earnings process is complete. The Company recognizes product revenue upon shipment of product under contractual terms which transfer title to customers upon shipment, under normal credit terms, net of estimated sales returns and allowances at the time of shipment. Revenue is deferred if there are significant post-delivery obligations or if the fees are not fixed or determinable. When significant post-delivery obligations exist, revenue is deferred until such obligations are fulfilled. The Company's arrangements generally do not have any significant post-delivery obligations. If the Company's arrangements include customer acceptance provisions, revenue is recognized upon obtaining the signed acceptance certificate from the customer, unless the Company can objectively demonstrate that the delivered products or services meet all the acceptance criteria specified in the arrangement prior to obtaining the signed acceptance. In those instances where revenue is recognized prior to obtaining the signed acceptance certificate, the Company uses successful completion of customer testing as the basis to objectively demonstrate that the delivered products or services meet all the acceptance criteria specified in the arrangement. The Company also considers historical acceptance experience with the customer, as well as the payment terms specified in the arrangement, when revenue is recognized prior to obtaining the signed acceptance certificate. When collectability is not reasonably assured, revenue is recognized when cash is collected.

The Company makes certain sales to product distributors. These customers are given certain privileges to return a portion of inventory. Return privileges generally allow distributors to return inventory based on a percent of purchases made within a specific period of time. The Company recognizes revenue on sales to distributors that have contractual return rights when the products have been sold by the distributors, unless there is sufficient customer specific sales and sales returns history to support revenue recognition upon shipment. In those instances when revenue is recognized upon shipment to distributors, the Company uses historical rates of return from the distributors to provide for estimated product returns.

The Company derives revenue primarily from stand-alone sales of its products. In certain cases, the Company's products are sold along with services, which include education, training, installation, and/or extended warranty services. As such, some of the Company's sales have multiple deliverables. The Company's products and services qualify as separate units of accounting and are deemed to be non-contingent deliverables as the Company's arrangements typically do not have any significant performance, cancellation, termination and refund type provisions. Products are typically considered delivered upon shipment. Revenue from services is recognized ratably over the period during which the services are to be performed.

For multiple deliverable revenue arrangements, the Company allocates revenue to products and services using the relative selling price method to recognize revenue when the revenue recognition criteria for each deliverable are met. The selling price of a deliverable is based on a hierarchy and if the Company is unable to establish vendor-specific objective evidence of selling price (“VSOE”) it uses third-party evidence of selling price (“TPE”), and if no such data is available, it uses a best estimated selling price (“BSP”). In most instances, particularly as it relates to products, the Company is not able to establish VSOE for all deliverables in an arrangement with multiple elements. This may be due to infrequently selling each element separately, not pricing products within a narrow range, or only having a limited sales history. When VSOE cannot be established, the Company attempts to establish the selling price of each element based on TPE. Generally, the Company’s marketing strategy differs from that of the Company’s peers and the Company’s offerings contain a significant level of customization and differentiation such that the comparable pricing of products with similar functionality cannot be obtained. Furthermore, the Company is unable to reliably determine what similar competitor products’ selling prices are on a stand-alone basis. Therefore, the Company is typically not able to determine TPE for the Company’s products.

When the Company is unable to establish selling price using VSOE or TPE, the Company uses BSP. The objective of BSP is to determine the price at which the Company would transact a sale if the product or service were sold on a stand-alone basis. The BSP of each deliverable is determined using average discounts from list price from historical sales transactions or cost plus margin approaches based on the factors, including but not limited to, the Company’s gross margin objectives and pricing practices plus customer and market specific considerations.

The Company has established TPE for its training, education and installation services. TPE is determined based on competitor prices for similar deliverables when sold separately. These service arrangements are typically short term in nature and are largely completed shortly after delivery of the product. Training and education services are based on a daily rate per person and vary according to the type of class offered. Installation services are based on daily rate per person and vary according to the complexity of the products being installed.

Extended warranty services are priced based on the type of product and are sold in one to five year durations. Extended warranty services include the right to warranty coverage beyond the standard warranty period. In substantially all of the arrangements with multiple deliverables pertaining to arrangements with these services, the Company has used and intends to continue using VSOE to determine the selling price for the services. The Company determines VSOE based on its normal pricing practices for these specific services when sold separately.

(f) *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*

The Company had no financial assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 recorded at fair value. The following financial instruments are not measured at fair value on the Company’s condensed consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, but require disclosure of their fair values: cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and debt. The estimated fair value of such instruments at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 approximated their carrying value as reported on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The fair value of such financial instruments is determined using the income approach based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. The fair value of these instruments would be categorized as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy, with the exception of cash and cash equivalents, which would be categorized as Level 1.

(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 months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, three customers represented 34% and 38% of net revenue, respectively.

Three customers accounted for 53% of net accounts receivable as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, receivables from customers in countries other than the United States represented 85% and 86%, respectively, of net accounts receivable.

(h) Comprehensive Income (Loss)

There have been no items reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and into net income (loss). The Company's other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 is comprised of only foreign exchange translations.

(i) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

On May 28, 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The ASU will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective. The new standard is effective for the Company on January 1, 2017. Early application is not permitted. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. The Company is evaluating the effect that ASU 2014-09 will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The Company has not yet selected a transition method nor has it determined the effect of the standard on its ongoing financial reporting.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern, which describes how an entity should assess its ability to meet obligations and sets rules for how this information should be disclosed in financial statements. The new standard is effective for the Company on January 1, 2017. Early application is permitted. The Company is evaluating the effect that ASU 2014-15 will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

(2) Inventories

Inventories as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Raw materials	\$ 11,501	\$ 12,794
Work in process	1,743	2,217
Finished goods	4,006	4,974
	<u>\$ 17,250</u>	<u>\$ 19,985</u>

(3) Property and Equipment, net

Property and equipment, net, as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Machinery and equipment	\$ 10,484	\$ 10,120
Computers and acquired software	4,155	4,155
Furniture and fixtures	263	262
Leasehold improvements	2,191	2,066
	<u>17,093</u>	<u>16,603</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(15,634)	(15,438)
	<u>\$ 1,459</u>	<u>\$ 1,165</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense associated with property and equipment amounted to \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(4) Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) applicable to holders of common stock for the period by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. The calculation of diluted net income (loss) per share gives effect to common stock equivalents; however, potential common equivalent

shares are excluded if their effect is antidilutive. Potential common equivalent shares are composed of incremental shares of common equivalent shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and warrants.

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):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net income (loss):	\$ (602)	\$ 302
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:		
Basic	32,605	32,299
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Stock options and share awards	—	2,527
Diluted	32,605	34,826
Net income (loss) per share:		
Basic	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.01
Diluted	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.01

The following tables set forth potential common stock that is not included in the diluted net income (loss) per share calculation because their effect would be antidilutive for the periods indicated (in thousands, except exercise price per share data):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding stock options and unvested restricted shares	5,618	\$ 1.86

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Warrants	3	\$ 32.45
Outstanding stock options and unvested restricted shares	1,730	\$ 1.26
	1,733	

(5) Debt

As of March 31, 2015, the Company had a \$25.0 million revolving line of credit and letter of credit facility with WFB to provide liquidity and working capital through March 31, 2016. Under the WFB Facility, the Company has the option of borrowing funds at agreed upon interest rates. The amount that the Company is able to borrow under the WFB Facility varies based on eligible accounts receivable and inventory, as defined in the agreement, as long as the aggregate amount outstanding does not exceed \$25.0 million less the amount committed as security for letters of credit. At March 31, 2015, the Company's borrowing base was \$13.4 million. To maintain availability of funds under the WFB Facility, the Company pays a commitment fee on the unused portion. The commitment fee is 0.25% per annum and is recorded as interest expense.

The Company had \$10.0 million outstanding at March 31, 2015 under its WFB Facility. In addition, \$3.0 million was committed as security for letters of credit. The Company had \$0.4 million of borrowing availability under the WFB Facility as of March 31, 2015. The amounts borrowed under the WFB Facility bear interest, payable monthly, at a floating rate equal to the three-month LIBOR plus a margin of 3.0%. The interest rate on the WFB Facility was 3.27% at March 31, 2015.

The Company's obligations under the WFB Facility are secured by substantially all of its personal property assets and those of its subsidiaries that guarantee the WFB Facility, including their intellectual property. The WFB Facility contains

certain financial covenants, and customary affirmative covenants and negative covenants. If the Company defaults under the WFB Facility due to a covenant breach or otherwise, WFB may be 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 WFB Facility. As of March 31, 2015, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

(6) 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):

	Operating Leases
Year ending December 31:	
2015 (remainder of the year)	\$ 1,094
2016	522
2017	119
Total minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 1,735</u>

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 three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Beginning balance	\$ 952	\$ 1,265
Charged to cost of revenue	171	157
Claims and settlements	(161)	(190)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 962</u>	<u>\$ 1,232</u>

Performance Bonds

In the normal course of operations, from time to time, 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 \$0.4 million as of March 31, 2015.

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 \$5.9 million as of March 31, 2015.

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 various 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.

(7) 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 and revenue by products and services (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Revenue by Geography:		
United States	\$ 9,124	\$ 9,358
Canada	1,038	628
Total North America	10,162	9,986
Latin America	6,297	4,999
Europe, Middle East, Africa	9,220	13,020
Asia Pacific	1,443	604
Total International	16,960	18,623
	<u>\$ 27,122</u>	<u>\$ 28,609</u>

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Revenue by Products and Services:		
Products	\$ 25,570	\$ 26,828
Services	1,552	1,781
Total	<u>\$ 27,122</u>	<u>\$ 28,609</u>

(8) Income Taxes

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits, including interest and penalties, at March 31, 2015 was not material. The amount of tax benefits that would impact the effective income tax rate, if recognized, is not expected to be material. There were no significant changes to unrecognized tax benefits during the quarters ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. The Company does not anticipate any significant changes with respect to unrecognized tax benefits within the next 12 months.

The Company or one of its subsidiaries files 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 | 2011 –2014 |
| • California and Canada | 2010 – 2014 |
| • Brazil | 2009 – 2014 |
| • Germany | 2007 – 2014 |
| • United Kingdom | 2010 – 2014 |

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 (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 (the SEC). 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 refinance or repay 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 in our core and FiberLAN businesses, 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 design, develop and manufacture communications network equipment for enterprises and telecommunications operators worldwide. Our products enable both enterprises and network service providers to deliver high speed fiber access, while transporting voice, video and data to the end user. 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. In addition to our established product offerings in our core business, our FiberLAN Passive Optical LAN product provides an alternative to switched copper-based ethernet LANs.

Our global customer base in our core business includes regional, national and international telecommunications carriers. To date, our products are deployed by over 750 network service providers on six continents worldwide. Our global FiberLAN customer base includes hotels, universities, military bases, government institutions, manufacturing facilities and businesses. 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.

We have incurred significant losses to date and expect that our operating losses and negative cash flows from operations may continue. We incurred a net loss of \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 and a net loss of \$0.6 million for the first quarter of 2015, which net losses have continued to reduce cash and cash equivalents. We had an accumulated deficit of \$1,041.6 million as of March 31, 2015. 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 deteriorate, we may experience material adverse impacts on our business, operating results and financial condition. During the past five years, we have continued our focus on cost control and operating efficiency along with restrictions on discretionary spending.

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 cash equivalents.

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, 2014.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We list in the table below the historical condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) data as a percentage of net revenue for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net revenue	100 %	100%
Cost of revenue	62 %	62%
Gross profit	38 %	38%
Operating expenses:		
Research and product development	15 %	15%
Sales and marketing	16 %	16%
General and administrative	9 %	6%
Total operating expenses	40 %	37%
Operating income (loss)	(2)%	1%
Interest expense, net	0 %	0%
Other expense, net	0 %	0%
Income (loss) before income taxes	(2)%	1%
Income tax provision	0 %	0%
Net income (loss)	(2)%	1%
Other comprehensive loss	(1)%	0%
Comprehensive income (loss)	(3)%	1%

Net Revenue

Information about our net revenue for products and services for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 is summarized below (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2015	2014	Decrease	% change
Products	\$ 25.6	\$ 26.8	\$ (1.2)	(4.5)%
Services	1.5	1.8	(0.3)	(16.7)%
Total	\$ 27.1	\$ 28.6	\$ (1.5)	(5.2)%

Information about our net revenue for North America and international markets for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 is summarized below (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2015	2014	Increase (Decrease)	% change
Revenue by geography:				
United States	\$ 9.1	\$ 9.4	\$ (0.3)	(3.2)%
Canada	1.1	0.6	0.5	83.3 %
Total North America	10.2	10.0	0.2	2.0 %
Latin America	6.3	5.0	1.3	26.0 %
Europe, Middle East, Africa	9.2	13.0	(3.8)	(29.2)%
Asia Pacific	1.4	0.6	0.8	133.3 %
Total International	16.9	18.6	(1.7)	(9.1)%
Total	\$ 27.1	\$ 28.6	\$ (1.5)	(5.2)%

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, net revenue decreased 5% or \$1.5 million to \$27.1 million from \$28.6 million for the same period last year. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, product revenue decreased 5% or \$1.2 million to \$25.6 million, compared to \$26.8 million for the same period last year. The decreases in net revenue and product revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2015 were primarily due to decreased sales of our MXK products.

Service revenue represents revenue from maintenance and other services associated with product shipments. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, service revenue decreased by 17% or \$0.3 million to \$1.5 million, compared to \$1.8 million for the same period last year. The decrease in service revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was primarily due to a \$0.1 million decrease in sales of installation services and a \$0.2 million decrease in sales of maintenance services.

International net revenue decreased 9% or \$1.7 million to \$16.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from \$18.6 million for the same period last year, and represented 62% of total net revenue compared with 65% during the same period of 2014. The decrease in international net revenue was primarily due to decreased sales to two customers in Middle East.

For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, three customers represented 34% and 38% 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 Margin

Total cost of revenue, including stock-based compensation, decreased 5% or \$0.8 million to \$16.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared to \$17.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, primarily due to decreased sales in the current year period. Gross margin remained relatively flat during the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to prior year periods, primarily due to improved manufacturing efficiencies during the quarter.

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 decreased 2% or \$0.1 million to \$4.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$4.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The decrease was primarily due to a \$0.2 million decrease in personnel-related expenses, partially offset by a \$0.1 million increase in benefits adjustments and severance payments. 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 decreased 6% or \$0.3 million to \$4.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$4.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The decrease in the three months ended March 31, 2015 was primarily due to a decrease in personnel-related expenses of \$0.3 million as a result of headcount reduction in 2015.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased 35% or \$0.6 million to \$2.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to \$1.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014, primarily due to \$0.2 million in higher legal fees, \$0.2 million in higher personnel-related expenses and \$0.2 million in higher medical and life insurance expenses.

Income Tax Provision

During the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, 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.

OTHER PERFORMANCE MEASURES

In managing our business and assessing our financial performance, we supplement the information provided by our GAAP results with adjusted earnings before stock-based compensation, interest, taxes, and depreciation, or Adjusted EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure. We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) plus (i) interest expense, (ii) provision (benefit) for taxes, (iii) depreciation and amortization, (iv) non-cash equity-based compensation expense, and (v) material non-recurring non-cash transactions, such as gain (loss) on sale of assets or impairment of fixed assets. We believe that the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA enhances the usefulness of our financial information by presenting a measure that management uses internally to monitor and evaluate our operating performance and to evaluate the effectiveness of our business strategies. We believe Adjusted EBITDA also assists investors and analysts in comparing our performance across reporting periods on a consistent basis because it excludes the impact of items that we do not believe reflect our core operating performance.

Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool. Some of these limitations are:

- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements, for capital expenditures or contractual requirements;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debts;
- although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements;
- non-cash compensation is and will remain a key element of our overall long-term incentive compensation package, although we exclude it as an expense when evaluating our ongoing operating performance for a particular period; and
- other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted EBITDA and similar measures differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

Because of these limitations, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for net income (loss) or any other performance measures calculated in accordance with GAAP or as a measure of liquidity. Management understands these limitations and compensates for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using Adjusted EBITDA only supplementally.

Set forth below is a reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA, which we consider to be the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to Adjusted EBITDA (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net income (loss)	\$ (602)	\$ 302
Add:		
Interest expense	55	16
Provision for taxes	22	43
Depreciation and amortization	210	90
Non-cash equity-based compensation expense	173	59
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ (142)</u>	<u>\$ 510</u>

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 March 31, 2015, cash and cash equivalents were \$11.3 million compared to \$11.5 million at December 31, 2014. The \$0.2 million decrease in cash and cash equivalents was attributable to net cash used in investing activities of \$0.4 million and \$0.1 million resulting from the effect of exchange rates on cash, partially offset by net cash provided by operating and financing activities of \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 consisted of a net loss of \$0.6 million, adjusted for non-cash charges totaling \$0.3 million and an increase in net operating assets totaling \$0.5 million. The most significant components of the changes in net operating assets were an increase in accounts receivable of \$1.9 million offset by a decrease of inventory of \$2.7 million. The increase in accounts receivable was primarily the result of increased sales to several large customers in the current year period. The decrease in inventory was due to better utilization of inventory in the current year period.

Net cash used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2014 consisted of net income of \$0.3 million, adjusted for non-cash credits totaling \$0.1 million and offset by an increase in net operating assets totaling \$0.4 million. The most significant components of the changes in net operating assets were a decrease of \$4.3 million in accounts payable offset by decreases in accounts receivable of \$2.9 million and inventory of \$1.7 million. The decrease in accounts receivable was primarily the result of significant cash collections from several large customers in the first quarter of 2014 which caused a decrease in accounts payable as more cash was available to apply to vendor invoices. The decrease in inventory was due to better inventory management and a buildup of inventory in prior periods.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 consisted of purchases of property and equipment.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 consisted of proceeds related to exercises of stock options.

Cash Management

Our primary source of liquidity comes from our cash and cash equivalents which totaled \$11.3 million at March 31, 2015, and our \$25.0 million revolving line of credit and letter of credit facility (the "WFB" Facility) with Wells Fargo Bank ("WFB").

We had \$10.0 million outstanding at March 31, 2015 under the WFB Facility. In addition, \$3.0 million was committed as security for letters of credit. We had \$0.4 million of borrowing availability under the WFB Facility as of March 31, 2015. Amounts borrowed under the WFB Facility bear interest, payable monthly, at a floating rate equal to the three-month LIBOR plus a margin of 3.0%. The interest rate on the WFB Facility was 3.27% at March 31, 2015. The amount that we are able to borrow under the WFB Facility varies based on eligible accounts receivable and inventory, as defined in the agreement, as long as the aggregate principal amount outstanding does not exceed \$25.0 million less the amount committed as security for letters of credit. At March 31, 2015, our borrowing base was \$13.4 million. To maintain availability of funds under the WFB Facility, we pay a commitment fee on the unused portion. The commitment fee is 0.25% and is recorded as interest expense.

Our obligations under the WFB Facility are secured by substantially all of our personal property assets and those of our subsidiaries that guarantee the WFB Facility, including our intellectual property. The WFB Facility contains certain financial covenants, and customary affirmative covenants and negative covenants. If we default under the WFB Facility due to a covenant breach or otherwise, WFB may be entitled to, among other things, require the immediate repayment of all outstanding amounts and sell our assets to satisfy the obligations under the WFB Facility. As of March 31, 2015, 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. Our operating lease commitments include \$0.9 million of future minimum lease payments spread over the three-year lease term under the lease agreement we entered into in July 2013 for our manufacturing facility in Largo, Florida. In addition, we have \$0.3 million of future minimum lease payments spread over the remaining lease period with respect to our Oakland, California campus following the sale of our campus in a sale-leaseback transaction. The total remaining operating lease commitments relate to our various other offices around the world.

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. 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 March 31, 2015, three customers accounted for 53% of net accounts receivable and receivables from customers in countries other than the United States of America represented 85% 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 have incurred significant losses to date and expect that our operating losses and negative cash flows from operations may continue. Our net loss was \$4.1 million and \$0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 and the first quarter of 2015, respectively, and we had an accumulated deficit of \$1,041.6 million at March 31, 2015. 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 potentially unfavorable terms. In addition, we may be required to reduce our operations in low margin regions, including reductions in headcount. 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. In addition, we may be required to reduce our operations in low margin regions, including reductions in headcount. 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 at least the next twelve months.

Contractual Commitments and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At March 31, 2015, our future contractual commitments by fiscal year were as follows (in thousands):

	Total	Payments due by period		
		2015	2016	2017
Operating leases	\$ 1,735	\$ 1,094	\$ 522	\$ 119
Purchase commitments	5,913	5,913	—	—
Line of credit	10,000	10,000	—	—
Total future contractual commitments	\$ 17,648	\$ 17,007	\$ 522	\$ 119

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.

Purchase Commitments

The purchase commitments shown above represent non-cancellable inventory purchase commitments as of March 31, 2015. 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. At March 31, 2015, the interest rate under the WFB Facility was 3.27%.

As of March 31, 2015, we had \$10.0 million outstanding under our line of credit under the WFB Facility and an additional \$3.0 million committed as security for letters of credit. See above under “Cash Management” for further information about the WFB Facility.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

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.

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.

For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, three customers represented 34% and 38% of net revenue, respectively. As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, three customers accounted for 53% of net accounts receivable.

As of March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, receivables from customers in countries other than the United States represented 85% and 86%, 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 March 31, 2015, our outstanding debt balance under our WFB Facility was \$10.0 million. Amounts borrowed under the WFB Facility bear interest, payable monthly, at a floating rate equal to the three-month LIBOR plus a margin of 3.0%. As of March 31, 2015, the interest rate on the WFB Facility was 3.27%. 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 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 intercompany receivables and payables. Accordingly, our operating results are exposed to changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and those currencies. During 2015 and 2014, we did not hedge any of our foreign currency exposure.

We have performed sensitivity analyses as of March 31, 2015 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 \$0.3 million at March 31, 2015. 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 various legal proceedings, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these matters is currently not determinable, we do 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, 2014, 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, 2014, as so updated. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K 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 5. Other Information**Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders**

On May 5, 2015, Zhone held its 2015 annual meeting of stockholders. Of the 32,621,153 shares of common stock outstanding and entitled to vote, 25,537,169 shares, or 78.28%, were represented in person or by proxy at the meeting. Two items of business were acted upon by stockholders at the annual meeting. The voting results are as follows:

Proposal 1 - Election of Directors

Stockholders elected both of Zhone’s nominees as Class II Directors to serve three-year terms expiring at the 2018 annual meeting.

	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain	Broker Non-Votes
C. Richard Kramlich	9,778,106	561,857	—	15,197,206
Mahvash Yazdi	10,175,950	164,013	—	15,197,206

Proposal 2 - Ratification of Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Stockholders ratified the appointment of KPMG LLP as Zhone’s independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015.

	Votes For	Votes Withheld	Abstain	Broker Non-Votes
Ratification of appointment of KPMG LLP	24,978,153	403,786	155,230	—

Executive Compensation

On March 31, 2015, the Board of Directors of Zhone approved a \$100,000 performance bonus for James Norrod, Zhone’s Chief Executive Officer. The performance bonus was accrued as of March 31, 2015.

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.

EXHIBIT INDEX

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.1	Fourth Amendment to Credit and Security Agreements, dated as of March 6, 2015, by and among Zhone Technologies, Inc., ZTI Merger Subsidiary III, Inc., Premisys Communications, Inc., Zhone Technologies International, Inc., Paradyne Networks, Inc., Paradyne Corporation and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13.4 of registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 filed on March 6, 2015).
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
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

**FOURTH AMENDMENT TO
CREDIT AND SECURITY AGREEMENTS**

This Fourth Amendment TO CREDIT AND SECURITY Agreements (the “Amendment”), dated as of March 6, 2015, is entered into by and among ZHONE TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a Delaware corporation (“Zhone Technologies”), ZTI MERGER SUBSIDIARY III, INC., a Delaware corporation (“ZTI”; Zhone Technologies and ZTI are sometimes referred to herein individually as a “Borrower” and collectively as the “Borrowers”), Premisys Communications, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“Premisys”), Zhone Technologies International, Inc., a Delaware corporation, (“Zhone International”), Paradyne Networks, Inc., a Delaware corporation (“Paradyne Networks”), Paradyne Corporation, a Delaware corporation (“Paradyne Corporation”; Premisys, Zhone International, Paradyne Networks, and Paradyne Corporation are sometimes referred to herein individually as a “Guarantor” and collectively as the “Guarantors”), and WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (“Lender”).

RECITALS

A. Borrowers, Guarantors, and Lender are parties to (i) a Credit and Security Agreement, dated March 13, 2012 (as amended by that certain First Amendment to Credit and Security Agreements, dated as of March 13, 2013 (the “First Amendment”), and that certain Second Amendment to Credit and Security Agreements, dated September 30, 2013 (the “Second Amendment”), and that certain Third Amendment to Credit and Security Agreements, dated March 5, 2014 (the “Third Amendment”), and as further amended from time to time, the “Domestic Credit Agreement”), and (ii) a Credit and Security Agreement (Ex-Im Subfacility), dated March 13, 2012 (as amended by the First Amendment and the Second Amendment and the Third Amendment and as further amended from time to time, the “Ex-Im Credit Agreement”; and together with the Domestic Credit Agreement, collectively, the “Credit Agreements”). Capitalized terms used in this Amendment have the meanings given to them in the Credit Agreements unless otherwise specified in this Amendment.

B. Borrowers and Guarantors have requested that certain further amendments be made to the Credit Agreements, and Lender is willing to agree to such amendments pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

1. Amendments to Credit Agreements. The Credit Agreements are amended as follows:

1.1 Section 8 of the Credit Agreements. Section 8 of the Credit Agreements is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

“8 **FINANCIAL COVENANTS.**

Each Borrower covenants and agrees that, until termination of all obligations of Lender to provide extensions of credit hereunder and payment in full of the Obligations, Borrowers will comply with each of the following financial covenants:

(a) **Minimum Liquidity**. Have Liquidity of at least the following:

<u>Minimum Liquidity</u>	<u>Applicable Period/Test Date</u>
\$3,000,000	At all times

(b) **Minimum EBITDA.** If a Liquidity Trigger Event shall occur, Borrowers shall achieve EBITDA, for the periods described below, of at least the required amount set forth in the following table for the applicable period set forth opposite thereto (it being understood that such requirement shall be effective immediately and retroactively) (numbers appearing between “< >” are negative):

<u>Applicable Amount</u>	<u>Applicable Period</u>
\$<2,270,000>	Three-month period ending March 31, 2015
\$<2,272,000>	Six-month period ending June 30, 2015
\$<1,091,000>	Nine-month period ending September 30, 2015
\$421,000	Twelve-month period ending December 31, 2015

(c) **Maximum Capital Expenditures.** Shall not incur or contract to incur Non-Financed Capital Expenditures in excess of \$850,000 in payments in the aggregate during the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015. Borrowers shall provide a report to Lender on the status of their Non-Financial Capital Expenditures each month.

Borrowers shall deliver their Projections for subsequent fiscal years to Lender as required in Section 6.1 and shall work with Lender to set financial covenants for periods beyond those set forth above. Failure to set financial covenants prior to December 31 for each subsequent fiscal year shall constitute an Event of Default.”

2. **No Other Changes.** Except as explicitly amended by this Amendment or the other Loan Documents delivered in connection with this Amendment, all of the terms and conditions of the Credit Agreements and the other Loan Documents shall remain in full force and effect and shall apply to any advance or letter of credit thereunder. This Amendment shall be deemed to be a “Loan Document” (as defined in the Credit Agreements).

3. **Accommodation Fee.** [Intentionally Omitted].

4. **Conditions Precedent.** This Amendment shall be effective when Lender shall have received a duly executed original of this Amendment, together with each of the following, each in substance and form acceptable to Lender in its sole discretion and duly executed by all relevant parties:

4.1 Certificates of Authority from the corporate secretaries of the Borrowers and Guarantors;

4.2 Consent and approval of this Amendment by the Export Import Bank of the United States, if required by Lender;
and

4.3 Such other matters as Lender may require.

5. **Representations and Warranties.** Borrowers and Guarantors hereby represent and warrant to Lender as follows:

5.1 Borrowers and Guarantors have all requisite power and authority to execute this Amendment and any other agreements or instruments required hereunder and to perform all of their obligations hereunder, and this Amendment and all such other agreements and instruments have been duly executed and delivered by Borrowers and Guarantors and constitute the legal, valid and binding obligation of Borrowers and Guarantors, enforceable against Borrowers and Guarantors in accordance with its terms, except as enforcement may be limited by equitable principles or by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or similar laws relating to or limiting creditors’ rights generally.

5.2 The execution, delivery and performance by Borrowers and Guarantors of this Amendment and any other agreements or instruments required hereunder have been duly authorized by all necessary corporate action on the part of Borrowers and Guarantors and do not (i) require any authorization, consent or approval by any governmental department, commission, board, bureau, agency or instrumentality, domestic or foreign, other than authorizations, consents or approvals that have been obtained and are in full force and effect or as contemplated by Section 4.2, (ii) violate any material provision of any law, rule or regulation or of any order, writ, injunction or decree presently in effect, having applicability to Borrowers or Guarantors, or the certificates of incorporation or by-laws of Borrowers or Guarantors, or (iii) result in a breach of or constitute a default under any indenture or loan or credit agreement or any other Material Contract to which Borrowers or Guarantors are a party or by which Borrowers and Guarantors or their respective properties may be bound or affected, except to the extent that any such breach or default could not individually or in the aggregate reasonably be expected to cause a Material Adverse Change.

5.3 All of the representations and warranties contained in Section 5 and Exhibit D of the Credit Agreements are true and correct in all material respects on and as of the date hereof as though made on and as of such date, except to the extent that such representations and warranties relate solely to an earlier date (in which case such representations and warranties continue to be true and correct in all material respects as of such earlier date).

6. References. All references in the Credit Agreements to “this Agreement” shall be deemed to refer to the Credit Agreements as amended hereby; and any and all references in the other Loan Documents to the Credit Agreements shall be deemed to refer to the Credit Agreements as amended hereby.

7. No Waiver. The execution of this Amendment and the acceptance of all other agreements and instruments related hereto shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any Default or Event of Default under the Credit Agreements or a waiver of any breach, default or event of default under any Loan Document or other document held by Lender, whether or not known to Lender and whether or not existing on the date of this Amendment.

8. Release. Borrowers and Guarantors hereby absolutely and unconditionally release and forever discharge Lender, and any and all participants, parent corporations, subsidiary corporations, affiliated corporations, insurers, indemnitors, successors and assigns thereof, together with all of the present and former directors, officers, agents, attorneys, and employees of any of the foregoing, from any and all claims, demands or causes of action of any kind, nature or description, whether arising in law or equity or upon contract or tort or under any state or federal law or otherwise, which Borrowers or Guarantors have had, now have or have made claim to have against any such person for or by reason of any act, omission, matter, cause or thing whatsoever arising from the beginning of time to and including the date of this Amendment, whether such claims, demands and causes of action are matured or unmatured or known or unknown. It is the intention of the Borrowers and Guarantors in executing this release that the same shall be effective as a bar to each and every claim, demand and cause of action specified and in furtherance of this intention each of the Borrowers and Guarantors waives and relinquishes all rights and benefits under Section 1542 of the Civil Code of the State of California, which provides:

“A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CREDITOR DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS OR HER FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, WHICH IF KNOWN BY HIM OR HER MIGHT HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS OR HER SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR.”

The parties acknowledge that each may hereafter discover facts different from or in addition to those now known or believed to be true with respect to such claims, demands, or causes of action and agree that this instrument shall be and remain effective in all respects notwithstanding any such differences or additional facts.

9. Costs and Expenses. Borrowers agree to pay all reasonable out-of-pocket fees and disbursements of counsel to Lender for the services performed by such counsel in connection with the preparation of this Amendment and the documents and instruments incidental hereto. Borrowers hereby agree that Lender may, at any time or from time to time in its sole discretion and without further authorization by Borrowers, make a loan to Borrowers under the Credit Agreements, or apply the proceeds of any loan, for the purpose of paying any such reasonable out-of-pocket fees, disbursements, costs and expenses.

10. Miscellaneous. This Amendment may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which when so executed and delivered shall be deemed an original and all of which counterparts, taken together, shall constitute one and the same instrument. Transmission by facsimile or “pdf” file of an executed counterpart of this Amendment shall be deemed to constitute due and sufficient delivery of such counterpart. Any party hereto may request an original counterpart of any party delivering such electronic counterpart. This Amendment and the rights and obligations of the parties hereto shall be construed in accordance with, and governed by, the laws of the State of California. In the event of any conflict between this Amendment and the Credit Agreements, the terms of this Amendment shall govern.

[Signature Page Follows]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Amendment to be duly executed as of the date first above written.

BORROWERS:

ZHONE TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

By: /s/ KIRK MISAKA

Name: Kirk Misaka

Title: Chief Financial Officer

ZTI MERGER SUBSIDIARY III, INC.

By: /s/ KIRK MISAKA

Name: Kirk Misaka

Title: Chief Financial Officer

GUARANTORS:

PREMISYS COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

By: /s/ KIRK MISAKA

Name: Kirk Misaka

Title: Chief Financial Officer

ZHONE TECHNOLOGIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

By: /s/ KIRK MISAKA

Name: Kirk Misaka

Title: Chief Financial Officer

PARADYNE NETWORKS, INC.

By: /s/ KIRK MISAKA

Name: Kirk Misaka

Title: Chief Financial Officer

PARADYNE CORPORATION

By: /s/ KIRK MISAKA

Name: Kirk Misaka

Title: Chief Financial Officer

LENDER:

WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

By: /s/ HARRY L. JOE

Name: Harry L. Joe

Title: Authorized Signatory

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

I, James Norrod, 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: May 8, 2015

/s/ JAMES NORROD

James Norrod

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: May 8, 2015

/s/ KIRK MISAKA

Kirk Misaka

Chief Financial Officer

SECTION 1350 CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, James Norrod, 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 March 31, 2015 (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: May 8, 2015

/s/ JAMES NORROD

James Norrod

Chief Executive Officer

/s/ KIRK MISAKA

Kirk Misaka

Chief Financial Officer