

Ashcroft Jeremiah J III
 Form 4
 January 03, 2018

FORM 4

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

OMB APPROVAL

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
 Ashcroft Jeremiah J III

(Last) (First) (Middle)
 625 LIBERTY AVENUE, SUITE 1700
 (Street)

PITTSBURGH, PA 15222

(City) (State) (Zip)

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
 EQT Corp [EQT]

3. Date of Earliest Transaction (Month/Day/Year)
 01/01/2018

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

____ Director _____ 10% Owner
 Officer (give title below) _____ Other (specify below)
 Senior Vice President

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
 Form filed by One Reporting Person
 Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Ownership (Instr. 4)
			Code	V	Amount (D) Price		
Common Stock	01/01/2018		A		12,550 (1)	A	\$ 0 47,014 D

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474 (9-02)

Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned (e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

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1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3)	2. Conversion or Exercise Price of Derivative Security	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	4. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	5. Number of Derivative Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)	Amount or Number of Shares
Option (Right to Buy)	\$ 56.92	01/01/2018		A	41,900	01/01/2021 01/01/2028	Common Stock	41,900

Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
Ashcroft Jeremiah J III 625 LIBERTY AVENUE, SUITE 1700 PITTSBURGH, PA 15222			Senior Vice President	

Signatures

/s/ Jonathan M. Lushko, Attorney-in-Fact for Jeremiah J. Ashcroft III 01/03/2018

**Signature of Reporting Person Date

Explanation of Responses:

- * If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, *see* Instruction 4(b)(v).
 - ** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. *See* 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).
- (1) Restricted common stock award which vests completely three years from the transaction date.

Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, *see* Instruction 6 for procedure. Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. In contrast, our N3 Residential Gateway simultaneously provides three independent high quality digital video streams that can be distributed throughout a home or office using standard coaxial cable. The N3 Residential Gateway also supports enhanced telephone services, such as an indicator on the television that a message is waiting on the customer's answering machine or service as well as on-screen caller ID. The data port in our N3 Residential Gateway supports high-speed connectivity to the Internet or remote work-at-home access. N3 Residential Gateway 2100. The N3 Residential Gateway 2100 product is our latest single set-top box that delivers integrated data and video services. The form factor of this set-top box is both sleeker and lighter. The N3 Residential Gateway 2100 contains all of the advantages of three independent high quality digital video streams and enhanced telephone services as the N3 Residential Gateway 2000, but also contains increased memory, 16 bit graphics, home network options, applications on all streams, and lower deployment costs from integrated equipment. Additionally, this set-top box supports the global 998 standard for VDSL transport. N3 ETHERset. Our N3 ETHERset is a data-only, desktop device that provides a powerful, low-cost solution for delivering high-speed Internet or data services to subscribers in residences, small businesses and branch offices and the like. Individual or multiple PCs can be connected to a single N3 ETHERset. Element Management Systems. Our products can be managed remotely by our N3 View-1 Element

Management System and our N3 View-2 Service Manager. The View-1 Element Management System enables service providers to manage our equipment and their other systems and products. The View-2 Service Manager enables service providers to manage delivery of voice, data and video services to their customers. CUSTOMERS We market and sell our products through our direct sales force to service providers. Qwest (formerly US WEST) accounted for 41%, 56% and 67% of our revenues in 2001, 2000 and 1999. Accordingly, we have 4 increased the percentage of our sales to the local, independent and international telephone companies. During 2001, we had 72 customers that had purchased at least \$100,000 of our products. We recorded our first sale to Qwest in September 1997 for deployment of video and data service to Qwest's customers in Phoenix, Arizona. In October 1998, Qwest selected our product to provide voice applications in six of the 14 states that Qwest serves. As a result of the merger between U S WEST and Qwest, Qwest slowed its purchases of our equipment in 2001 while it re-evaluates its plans regarding the deployment of VDSL across its network. Sales to Qwest in the future are dependent upon their decision regarding the deployment of our product. Our customers also include All West Communications, Bell Canada, Brandenburg Telephone Company, Cablevision, Centurytel Supply Group, Chibardun Telephone, Chillicothe Telephone, Citizens, Clearlake, Horizon, Horry Telephone Cooperative, Hutchinson Telephone, New ULM Telecom, Paul Bunyan Rural Telephone, South Central Rural Telephone Cooperative, Tri County Telephone, Unite Broadband Services, Warwick Valley, Wood County and XIT Communications. TECHNOLOGY We believe the following key technologies have been instrumental in our ability to provide what we believe is the world's only integrated, complete solution for the delivery of integrated voice, high-speed data and digital video services over the existing telephone copper wires. Advanced Application Specific Circuits Architecture. Applications Specific Circuits are custom-designed silicon circuits that are optimized for a specific task or set of tasks. These circuits are critical because they are performance-optimized to minimize gate counts, packaging size, power dissipation and cost. In addition, one of these circuits may be the only way to provide a new or novel function that is not available in an off-the-shelf circuit. Our engineers have substantial experience in the design of these circuits and have developed a portfolio of over 50 of these circuits, which enables flexible delivery of voice, data and video from a single system. We will continue to pursue additional service and system level Application Specific Circuits as a mechanism for protecting our intellectual property and to achieve ongoing cost reductions. System Design and Integration Expertise. We employ a team of experienced system design and integration engineers in our research and development group. These individuals provide research, design and development resources and ensure that our products can be integrated by our customers. System integration by our customers is required on our specific access products, equipment at the consumer's home or business, and management systems, as well as the integration of our products into our customers' networks. System integration expertise is critical to the successful deployment of new advanced full service telecommunications systems and services by our customers. Wavelength Division Multiplexing Technology. Our system uses a technology known as wavelength division multiplexing. This technology allows multiple optical signals to be carried on the same optical fiber. In particular, this technology is used to communicate two-way voice, data and video over a single optical fiber. This enables our customers to save fiber costs and increase bandwidth. Software and Protocol Stacks. Most of the system software in our products has been developed internally using modern design principles and processes. Where appropriate, various third-party software packages have been integrated into the access system. Some examples include the real time operating system and various protocol stack software packages. Standards-based Architecture. We support multiple industry standards to minimize interoperability issues and leverage industry hardware and software capabilities, and improve time to market. On the customer side of the network, we are working with industry standards for asynchronous digital subscriber line and very high-speed digital subscriber line standards to support various equipment at the customer's home or business. In addition, we are providing an open middleware environment for our family of Residential Gateway products that enable support for various third party interactive applications. 5 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT As of March 20, 2002, we have 112 full time employees and one independent contractor engaged in research and development. We believe that our future success depends on our ability: - to adapt to the rapidly changing telecommunications environment; - to maintain our expertise in core technologies; and - to continue meeting and anticipating the evolving needs of telephone companies. We continually review and evaluate technological changes affecting the telecommunications market and invest substantially in applications-based research and development. We are committed to an ongoing program of new product development that combines internal development efforts with strategic relationships and licensing or marketing arrangements relating to new products and technologies from outside sources. We have focused our research and development expenditures for the past several

years on creating a complete solution for the delivery of voice, data and video services using the existing infrastructure of telephone companies. We have also concentrated on developing the associated customer premises equipment, including our N3 Residential Gateway, and on developing our N3 View-1 Element Management Systems. In 2001, 2000 and 1999, research and development expenses were \$46.9 million, \$55.8 million and \$48.5 million. We believe that our extensive experience in designing and implementing high-quality network components has enabled us to develop integrated systems solutions. We continually seek to constantly improve our existing products, including developing additional home and office products and higher speed interfaces for our products.

SALES AND MARKETING We primarily market and sell our products through a direct sales force located in North America that consists of 34 people as of March 20, 2002. To date, sales activities have been focused primarily on Qwest and local, independent and international telephone markets. Because of the potential importance of our products to our customers' networks, we focus our selling efforts at many levels within each customer's organization. We have a variety of marketing programs and initiatives to support the sale and distribution of our products. As of March 20, 2002, we have 14 full time employees engaged in marketing activities focusing on reaching technical experts within telephone companies and creating product awareness and credibility for our systems among telephone companies. A key factor to building brand awareness for our products is promoting the success of our customers deploying our products. We seek to educate telephone companies regarding the benefits of deploying broadband-ready equipment across a diverse subscriber base. We also build our brand name through continued publicity and referral efforts in both media and industry-centered activities, including editorial presence in various trade magazines, press releases, public speaking opportunities, national and regional trade show participation, advertising, Internet-based communication and promotion, media sponsorships and participation in industry standards activities.

MANUFACTURING We seek to deliver our products on time and defect-free by capitalizing on the experience and expertise of strategic contract manufacturers. Based on their quality assurance and strengths in the volume manufacture of our products, we have established our primary contract manufacturing relationships with Sanmina-SCI Systems and Flextronics Enclosures. Using contract manufacturers allows us to reduce the costly investment in manufacturing capital. We maintain only a limited in-house manufacturing capability for final assembly, testing and integration of our products. Our internal manufacturing expertise is focused on product design for testability, design for manufacturability and the transfer of products from development to manufacturing. Our contract manufacturers typically assemble an account team of personnel representing all the essential functions to deliver products from prototype through volume production. This team works with our design, test and manufacturing engineers, and our quality, materials, logistics and program management teams. Our primary contract 6 manufacturers are certified under international quality standards. Although our contract manufacturers manage material procurement for the majority of the components that are incorporated in our products, we continue to manage the evaluation and selection of certain key components. Our engineering team designs circuits and tests these designs using computer simulations. When the fundamental design is stable, our outsourced manufacturers make the circuits for testing. Upon completion of these tests, vendors such as Metalink, Oki Semiconductor, Broadcom, STMicroelectronics, Philips and Motorola manufacture the circuit in volume. Warranty and repair support is performed off-site by our contract manufacturers and by us at our Rohnert Park, California facility.

CUSTOMER SERVICE AND SUPPORT We believe that successful long-term relationships with our customers require a service organization committed to customer satisfaction. As of March 20, 2002, we have 22 technical support employees at our headquarters or in the field. While not essential to the functionality of the product, we also offer a five-day training course for all new customers prior to receiving and installing a system. To date, revenues from customer service and support have been immaterial. We provide direct support by telephone or at a customer's office or other location at any time. To monitor service activities, we maintain a customer call tracking system. We also maintain a dial-up analog modem connection or an Internet-based management interface to our equipment to assist with diagnostics.

COMPETITION The market for providing equipment for local telecommunications networks is extremely competitive. The principal competitive factors in this market include, or are likely to include: - product performance and price; - features and reliability; - technical support and service; - relationships with phone companies and systems integrators; - compliance with industry standards; - compatibility with the products of other suppliers; - sales and distribution capabilities; - strength of brand name; - long-term cost of ownership to communications providers; and - general industry and economic conditions. Many of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories and greater name recognition and resources than we do. These competitors may undertake more extensive marketing campaigns than we do. In addition, these competitors may adopt

more aggressive pricing policies than we do. Also, these competitors may devote substantially more resources to developing new products than we do. Many of our competitors have been consolidated with larger companies and now have even greater resources to compete with us. Our significant current and potential competitors include Advanced Fibre Communications, Alcatel, Cisco Systems, Efficient Networks, Lucent Technologies, Nokia, Nortel Networks, RELTEC Corporation, BAE Systems, CNI Division, formerly GEC Marconi, Siemens and our largest stockholder, Motorola. Some of these competitors have existing relationships with our current and prospective customers, which could give them a competitive advantage over us as a preferred provider. In addition, we anticipate that other large companies, such as Matsushita Electric Industrial, which markets products under the Panasonic brand name, 7 Microsoft, Network Computer, Philips, Sony Corp., STMicroelectronics and Toshiba America, will likely introduce products that compete with our N3 Residential Gateway product in the future. In addition, we are likely to face increasing competition from alternative technologies. In particular, cable operators are currently deploying products that deliver voice, high-speed data and video services over cable. Cable service providers that offer these packaged services will give subscribers the alternative of purchasing all communications services from a single service provider. If these services are implemented successfully, they will compete directly with the services offered by telephone companies using our products. Consolidation in the telecommunications equipment industry may strengthen our competitors' position in our market. Consolidation of our competitors has occurred, and we expect it to continue to occur in the foreseeable future. For example, Alcatel acquired DSC Communications, Lucent acquired Ascend Communications, and GEC Marconi acquired RELTEC Corporation. Acquisitions such as these further strengthen our competitors' financial, technical and marketing resources and provide access to regional Bell operating company customers. As a result, these competitors are able to devote greater resources to the development, promotion, sale and support of their products. This consolidation may allow some of our competitors to penetrate new markets that we have targeted, such as the domestic local, independent and international telephone markets. If our competitors are successful in these markets, we will be harmed.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY We rely on a combination of patent, copyright and trademark laws, and on trade secrets, confidentiality provisions and other contractual provisions to protect our intellectual property. These measures afford only limited protection. As of March 20, 2002, we have 25 issued patents in the United States and eight issued patents in foreign countries. We have 24 pending U.S. patent applications and 51 pending international patent applications. We market our products primarily under our own name and mark. We consider our trademarks to be valuable assets. We rely on patent, trademark, trade secret and copyright laws both to protect our proprietary technology and to protect us against claims from others. We believe that we have direct intellectual property rights or rights under cross-licensing arrangements covering substantially all of our material technologies. Given the technological complexity of our systems and products, however, we cannot assure that claims of infringement will not be asserted against us or against our customers in connection with their use of our systems and products, nor can we assure the outcome of any such claims.

SOURCES AND AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS We contract for the manufacture of all of our products and have limited in-house manufacturing capabilities. We rely primarily on two large contract manufacturers: Sanmina-SCI Systems and Flextronics Enclosures. For a detailed discussion of these relationships and the risks associated with our dependence upon third-party manufacturers, see "Business -- Manufacturing" and "Risk Factors." Some parts, components and equipment used in our products are obtained from sole sources of supply. If our sole source suppliers or we fail to obtain components in sufficient quantities when required, delivery of our products could be delayed. Additional sole-sourced components may be incorporated into our equipment in the future. We do not have any long-term supply contracts to ensure sources of supply. In addition, our suppliers may enter into exclusive arrangements with our competitors, stop selling their products or components to us at commercially reasonable prices or refuse to sell their products or components to us at any price, which could harm our operating results.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS Our research and development operations are subject to certain federal, state, local and foreign environmental protection laws and regulations. These laws and regulations relate to the use, handling, storage, discharge and disposal of certain hazardous materials and wastes, the pre-treatment and discharge of process waste waters and the control of process air pollutants. We believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with applicable environmental regulations. If those laws and regulations become more stringent over time, we may not be able to comply in a timely manner, or comply at all. Compliance with new laws and 8 regulations could create significant compliance expenses, result in production suspension and delay, restrictions on expansion at present locations and require the acquisition of costly equipment. Non-compliance with laws and regulations could result in penalties and suspension of operations.

REGULATION OF CUSTOMERS Although our products are not now directly subject to significant regulation by the Federal Communications Commission, (or "FCC"), or any other federal or state communications regulatory agency, our customers and their networks, into which our products are incorporated, are subject to government regulation. Accordingly, the effects of regulation on our customers may, in turn, affect our business, operating results and financial condition. FCC regulatory policies affecting either the willingness or the ability of telephone companies or cable operators to offer certain services and to purchase and install our products in their networks, or the terms on which these companies offer the services and conduct their businesses, may impede sales of our products. Several FCC regulatory policies may affect the degree to which or way in which incumbent local exchange carriers, which we refer to as incumbent carriers, principally the regional Bell operating companies, can or choose to make integrated voice, data and video offerings available. For example, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 requires incumbent carriers to offer their competitors cost-based access to certain parts of their networks to enable these competitors to provide telecommunications services. Current FCC rules identify the specific network elements that incumbent carriers must offer to their competitors to enable them to provide telecommunications services. The list of elements that must be unbundled, which is currently under review by the FCC, include the facilities and equipment used to provide broadband services, including high-speed data services. Over the past year, the FCC has initiated several related proceedings to evaluate the appropriate regulatory framework for incumbent carriers to provide broadband services. The Commission has tentatively concluded that it intends to develop a consistent framework for regulation of broadband services offered by cable and telephone companies. The Commission also has tentatively concluded that wireline broadband services are not subject to all the requirements that regulate the offerings of common carriers under Title II of the Communications Act of 1934. Finally, the Commission recently decided that broadband service provided by cable operators via a cable modem is not subject to regulation as a telecommunications service. This ruling, combined with the FCC's review of rules governing the incumbent carriers, indicates that change in the regulatory climate affecting incumbent carriers is possible. However, we will not know for certain the FCC's position until it issues orders in these proceedings and any legal challenges have been decided, which is not expected to occur until later this year at the earliest. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 also requires incumbent carriers to offer for resale, at wholesale rates, any telecommunications services that incumbent carriers offer to customers. As explained above, existing regulations currently define Internet access services as "telecommunications services," and thus incumbent carriers must offer such services for resale to competitors. This requirement also is implicated by on-going FCC proceedings, but the outcome is uncertain until the FCC issues orders in these proceedings and any legal challenges have been resolved. Legislation pending in Congress, namely "The Internet Freedom and Broadband Deployment Act," also would have the effect of changing the requirements on incumbent carriers by reducing the regulation of incumbent carriers' provision of video and high-speed data services. If enacted, this bill would make it easier for the incumbent Bell companies to offer broadband services by allowing them to provide interstate broadband service without prior FCC approval. This legislation was approved by the U.S. House of Representatives earlier this year, but again there is no way to predict whether this legislation will be adopted. Incumbent carriers can provide video services through a structurally separate subsidiary that is not subject to the unbundling and resale requirements. Our equipment is designed to allow carriers to provide video, high-speed data, and digital voice on an integrated basis. Because of the regulatory restrictions, if incumbent carriers choose to offer video or data services through a separate affiliate, incumbent carriers may prefer vendors whose equipment does not provide for integration of service offerings. A separate affiliate may choose to purchase less sophisticated equipment because it might not be able to utilize fully our equipment's 9 integrated features. The FCC may change the separate subsidiary requirement, but we will not know for certain until the FCC issues an order and any legal challenges have been resolved. In its order approving the merger of two Bell operating companies, SBC and Ameritech, the FCC permitted the merged entity to avoid its statutory resale obligations on "advanced services" provided that such services were offered through a separate subsidiary. Recently, however, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit vacated, in part, the FCC's order and held that the FCC may not permit an incumbent carrier to avoid its statutory obligations under the Telecommunications Act of 1996 by setting up an affiliate to offer such services. Distribution of our N3 Residential Gateway could be adversely affected by the FCC's "navigation devices" rules. Those rules require video program distributors, including those who use our system to deliver video, to allow set-top boxes and other navigation devices owned by customers or manufactured by third parties to be connected to the video program distributor's system. The rules require video program distributors to disclose technical details of their interfaces so as to permit third parties to

manufacture the navigation devices and retail customers to connect them. We believe these rules are not readily applicable to our system because our N3 Residential Gateway is in many ways different from a cable set-top box, and currently there is little likelihood of an independent market for our N3 Residential Gateway separate from our entire system. However, if these rules could be applied to our N3 Residential Gateway or other parts of our system, our customers might be required to disclose proprietary technical information including patented data about our technology, to allow competing vendors to access the system. The uncertainties caused by pending regulatory proceedings and possible appeals of FCC decisions, and by pending legislation, could cause potential customers to delay purchasing decisions. In addition, the outcomes of the various regulatory proceedings and legislation may cause potential customers not to deploy all of the services for which our products are designed or to delay the widespread introduction of one or more of these services.

BACKLOG Our backlog primarily consists of purchase orders for products to ship within the next six months. At December 31, 2001, backlog was approximately \$3.2 million. We consider backlog to be an indicator, but not the sole predictor, of future sales because our customers may cancel or defer orders without penalty. Cancellation or reduction of pending purchase orders could seriously harm our future revenues.

EMPLOYEES As of March 20, 2002, we have a total of 238 full-time employees and 7 independent contractors. The total number of employees consists of 112 in research and development, 14 in marketing, 21 in operations, 55 in sales and sales support and 36 in administration. The total number of contractors consists of one in research and development, one in operations, three in marketing and sales support and two in administration. Our employees are not represented by any collective bargaining agreement with respect to their employment, and we have never experienced an organized work stoppage. Satisfactory relations have generally prevailed between our employees and us. Our future success is heavily dependent upon our ability to hire and retain qualified technical, marketing and management personnel. The competition for personnel is intense, particularly for engineering personnel.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES Our principal corporate offices, which include two main buildings, are located in Rohnert Park, California. We lease one of the buildings and own the other. We lease three sales offices, in Parsippany, New Jersey, Englewood, Colorado and Highland Ranch, Colorado. We also lease sales support offices in Phoenix, Arizona and Boulder, Colorado and Englewood, Colorado. In addition, we lease two facilities for our technology department in Parsippany, New Jersey and San Diego, California. We also lease one administrative office in Schaumburg, Illinois. We believe our current facilities are suitable and adequate and have sufficient productive capacity to meet our current needs.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS Securities Litigation. In July 2001, a class action complaint entitled *Zichron Yakov Menachem Inc. v. Next Level Communications, Inc., et al*, was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, alleging various violations of law, including alleged violations of Sections 11, 12 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, based on alleged excessive commissions, and agreements to engage in after-market transactions, received by underwriters in exchange for the receipt of allocations of stock in our initial public offering. Plaintiff seeks to represent a class comprised of all persons who purchased our common stock during the period from November 9, 1999 through December 6, 2000. Based upon information presently known to us, we do not believe that the ultimate resolution of these lawsuits will have a material adverse effect on our business. On January 28, 2002, a complaint entitled *Next Level Communications, Inc. v. Virtual Access plc* was filed by us in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Sonoma. The complaint relates to a demand made by Virtual Access that Next Level invest an additional \$2 million in Virtual Access pursuant to various investment and settlement agreements between the two companies. The complaint by Next Level seeks declaratory relief that Next Level has no obligation to make any further payments to Virtual Access, as well as restitution and rescission. Virtual Access did not file a timely response to the lawsuit and the court entered a Notice of Default in favor of Next Level. Default judgment has not yet been sought or entered.

Other Matters. From time to time, we are a party to other actions which arise in the normal course of business. In our opinion, the ultimate disposition of the items discussed above and these other matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS No matters were submitted to a vote of our stockholders during the quarter ended December 31, 2001.

PART II ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDERS MATTERS During November 1999, we completed our initial public offering in which we sold 9,775,000 shares of our common stock at a price of \$20.00 per share pursuant to a Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-85999). Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market's National Market under the symbol "NXTV." The following table sets forth the high and low closing prices

for our common stock for the periods indicated as reported on The NASDAQ National Market. YEAR HIGH LOW
 ----- 2001..... Fourth Quarter \$ 6.44 \$ 2.60 Third Quarter \$ 6.45 \$ 1.40 Second
 Quarter \$ 12.18 \$ 3.16 First Quarter \$ 14.69 \$ 5.02 2000..... Fourth Quarter \$ 71.50 \$10.38
 Third Quarter \$125.56 \$40.63 Second Quarter \$128.13 \$50.00 First Quarter \$195.75 \$60.75 On March 20, 2002, the
 last reported sale price for our common stock on the NASDAQ National Market was \$1.47 per share. At March 20,
 2002, the number of record holders of our common stock was 260. We have never declared or paid any cash dividends
 on our common stock and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We intend to retain all
 available funds and any future earnings for use in the operation of our business. In addition, our loan agreement with
 Motorola restricts our ability to pay dividends. 11 ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA The selected financial
 data set forth below should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
 Condition and Results of Operations" and the historical consolidated financial statements and notes included in this
 report. YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, ----- 2001 2000 1999
 1998 1997 ----- (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA) Statement
 of Operations Data: Revenues Equipment..... \$ 91,030 \$ 146,314 \$ 54,301 \$ 39,243 \$ 6,045
 Software..... 2,215 3,777 3,296 4,587 2,266 ----- Total
 revenues..... 93,245 150,091 57,597 43,830 8,311 Cost of revenues Equipment..... 81,021 116,090 51,265
 37,372 10,954 Software..... 127 141 292 261 306 Inventory charges..... 76,816 9,000 -- 5,800 -- -----
 ----- Total cost of revenues..... 157,964 125,231 51,557 43,433 11,260 Gross profit
 (loss)..... (64,719) 24,860 6,040 397 (2,949) Operating Expenses: Research and development..... 46,868 55,834
 48,454 47,086 37,064 Selling, general and administrative..... 53,349 46,907 30,511 26,248 26,414 Asset
 impairments and disposals, net..... 8,431 -- -- -- -- Litigation..... -- -- -- 5,000 -- Non-cash compensation
 charge..... -- 2,384 128,284 -- -- ----- Total operating expenses....
 108,648 105,125 207,249 78,334 63,478 ----- Operating loss.....
 (173,367) (80,265) (201,209) (77,937) (66,427) Interest income (expense), net..... (14,454) 5,575 (3,564)
 (3,776) -- Investment impairments and other income (expense), net..... (20,785) (148) (299) (18) (2)
 ----- Net loss..... \$ (208,606) \$ (74,838) \$ (205,072) \$ (81,731) \$
 (66,429) =====
 per share (pro forma in 1999, 1998 and 1997)..... \$ (2.45) \$ (0.91) \$ (2.78) \$ (1.08) \$ (0.95) Shares used to compute
 basic and diluted net loss per share (pro forma in 1999, 1998 and 1997)..... 85,277,764 81,929,663 71,597,834
 69,967,053 69,967,053 12 DECEMBER 31, ----- 2001 2000 1999 1998 1997
 ----- (IN THOUSANDS) BALANCE SHEET DATA: Cash and cash
 equivalents..... \$ 20,580 \$ 35,863 \$128,752 \$ 28,983 \$ 377 Working capital (deficit)..... 47,785 85,265
 147,948 38,564 (29,571) Total assets..... 154,035 275,716 267,811 97,771 52,689 Long-term
 obligations, net of current portion..... 104,428 15,000 25,199 81,275 -- Total stockholders' equity
 (deficit)/partners' equity (deficit)..... (8,299) 158,749 206,228 (14,769) (3,702) The following table sets
 forth unaudited statement of operations data for our eight most recent quarters in the period ended December 31, 2001
 (in millions, except per share data). THREE MONTHS ENDED YEAR ENDED THREE MONTHS ENDED
 ----- MARCH 31, JUNE 30, SEPTEMBER 30,
 DECEMBER 31, DECEMBER 31, MARCH 31, JUNE 30, 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 2000 2000 -----
 ----- Revenues..... \$ 28.7 \$ 31.9 \$ 20.2 \$ 12.4 \$ 93.2 \$ 30.5 \$ 40.2
 Total cost of goods sold, excluding inventory charge.... 22.6 25.9 17.6 15.0 81.1 24.9 32.1 Inventory charge..... --
 72.0 -- 4.8 76.8 -- ----- Gross profit (loss)... 6.1 (66.0) 2.6 (7.4) (64.7) 5.5 8.1
 Gross margin %..... 21.2% -207.0% 13.0% -59.7% -69.4% 18.1% 20.1% R&D..... 14.1 12.9 11.8 8.1 46.9
 13.8 13.6 SG&A..... 14.5 14.8 12.9 11.1 53.3 11.9 11.0 Impairments and asset disposals..... -- 0.8 0.0 7.6
 8.4 -- ----- Total operating expenses..... 28.6 28.5 24.7 26.8 108.6 25.8
 24.6 ----- Operating loss..... (22.5) (94.5) (22.1) (34.2) (173.4) (20.3) (16.5)
 Interest income/ (expense) net..... 0.1 (3.2) (5.4) (5.9) (14.5) 1.8 2.0 Other income/(expense) net..... -- (4.4)
 (0.2) (16.1) (20.8) -- ----- Net loss..... \$(22.4) \$(102.1) \$(27.8) \$(56.3) \$
 (208.6) \$(18.4) \$(14.6) =====
 ===== Shares O/S..... 84.6
 85.2 85.5 85.8 85.3 79.8 80.3 Net loss per share.... \$(0.26) \$ (1.20) \$(0.32) \$(0.66) \$ (2.45) \$(0.23) \$(0.18) The
 following table excludes special items from the GAAP results of operations and is presented to detail net loss and net

loss per share information before the effect of special items (in millions, except per share data). Net loss per GAAP.....													
\$ (22.4)	\$ (102.1)	\$ (27.8)	\$ (56.3)	\$ (208.6)	\$ (18.4)	\$ (14.6)	SPECIAL ITEMS Non-cash interest.....		-- 2.5	3.8	4.1	10.4	
-- --	Goodwill amortization.....		1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	6.5	0.3	0.3	Inventory and related charges.....		-- 72.4 -- 6.3 78.7 --	
--	Investment impairments.....		-- 4.0 --	16.0	20.0	-- --	Asset impairments and disposals.....		-- 0.8 --	7.6	8.4	-- --	
Non-cash compensation charges..... -- -- -- -- -- 2.4 -- Net loss excluding special items..... \$ (20.7) \$ (20.7)													
\$ (22.3)	\$ (20.9)	\$ (84.6)	\$ (15.7)	\$ (14.3)	Net loss per share excluding special items.....		\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.26)				
\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.99)	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.18)	THREE MONTHS ENDED YEAR ENDED -----									
SEPTEMBER 30, DECEMBER 31, DECEMBER 31, 2000 2000 2000 -----													
Revenues.....		\$ 48.3	\$ 31.2	\$ 150.1	Total cost of goods sold, excluding inventory charge.....		36.1	23.0	116.2				
Inventory charge.....		-- 9.0	9.0	-----	-----	Gross profit (loss)...		12.1	(0.9)	24.9	Gross margin %..... 25.1% -2.8%		
R&D.....		13.1	15.3	55.8	SG&A.....		13.7	12.7	49.3	Impairments and asset disposals.....		-- --	
-----		Total operating expenses.....		26.8	28.0	105.1	-----		-----	Operating loss.....		(14.6) (28.8)	
(80.3)		Interest income/ (expense) net.....		1.3	0.5	5.6	Other income/(expense) net.....		-- (0.1)	(0.1)	-----		
-----		Net loss.....		\$ (13.4)	\$ (28.4)	\$ (74.8)	=====		=====	=====	Shares O/S..... 83.5 84.2 81.9		
Net loss per share....		\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.91)	The following table loss and net loss per Net loss per GAAP.....		\$ (13.4)	\$ (28.4)	\$ (74.8)	SPECIAL ITEMS Non-cash interest.....		-- -- --	
-----		Goodwill amortization.....		1.5	1.7	3.7	Inventory and related charges.....		-- 9.0	9.0	Investment impairments.....		
-----		Asset impairments and disposals.....		-- -- --	Non-cash compensation charges.....		-- --	2.4	Net loss excluding special items.....		\$ (11.9)	\$ (17.7)	\$ (59.7)
-----		Net loss per share excluding special items.....		\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.73)	13 ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S						

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS Some of the statements in the following discussion and elsewhere in this report constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We intend these forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and we are including this statement for purposes of complying with these safe harbor provisions. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential" or "continue" or the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These factors include, among other things, those listed under "Risk Factors" below and elsewhere in this report. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements.

OVERVIEW We design and market broadband communications equipment that enables telephone companies and other communications service providers to cost-effectively deliver a full suite of voice, data and video services over the existing copper wire telephone infrastructure. We commenced operations in July 1994 and recorded our first sale in September 1997. From January 1998 until November 1999, we operated through Next Level Communications L.P., which was formed in connection with the transfer of all of the net assets, management and workforce of a wholly-owned subsidiary of General Instrument. In November 1999, the business and assets of that partnership were merged into Next Level Communications, Inc. as part of our recapitalization. In January 2000, General Instrument was acquired by Motorola, Inc., making us an indirect subsidiary of Motorola. We generate our revenues primarily from sales of our equipment. A small number of customers have accounted for a large part of our revenues to date, and we expect this concentration to continue in the future. Qwest, formerly U S WEST, accounted for 41%, 56% and 67% of our total revenues in 2001, 2000 and 1999. Our agreements with our largest customers do not obligate the customers to purchase any products. In addition, our significant customer agreements generally contain fixed-price provisions. As a result, our ability to generate a profit on these contracts depends upon our ability to produce and market our products at costs lower than these fixed prices. The timing of our revenues is difficult to predict because of the length and variability of the sales cycle for our products. Customers view the purchase of our products as a significant and strategic decision. As a result, customers typically undertake significant evaluation, testing and trial of our products before deploying them. This evaluation process frequently results in a lengthy sales cycle, typically ranging from nine months to more than a year. While our customers are evaluating our products and before they place

an order, if at all, we may incur substantial sales and marketing expenses and expend significant management efforts. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS Revenues. Total revenues in 2001 decreased to \$93.2 million from \$150.1 million in 2000. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in equipment sales to Qwest. An equipment revenue analysis by channel is detailed in the following chart. Our equipment revenue is analyzed using three channels: independent operating companies (IOC), major carriers which currently include Qwest and other North American regional bell operating companies (MAJOR CARRIERS) and other customers which include, among others, multiple service organizations and international customers (OTHER). 14 FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, ----- CHANNEL 2001 2000 ----- (IN MILLIONS) IOC..... \$48.1 \$ 56.0 MAJOR CARRIERS (PRIMARILY QWEST)..... 38.3 84.8 OTHER.....

4.6 5.5 ----- TOTAL EQUIPMENT REVENUE..... \$91.0 \$146.3 ===== Sales to

Qwest were significantly reduced in 2001 due to an overall reduction in capital spending by Qwest. Additionally, Qwest has slowed its purchases of our equipment while it re-evaluates its plans regarding the deployment of VDSL across its network. The re-evaluation by Qwest is continuing, and sales to Qwest in the future are dependent upon its decision regarding the deployment of our products. Sales to IOCs and our other customers decreased in 2001 due to a general slowdown in the telecommunications industry and the resulting reduction of our customers' capital expenditures. We expect to continue to derive substantially all of our revenues from sales of equipment to regional bell operating companies and local, foreign and independent telephone companies for the foreseeable future. Revenue levels in future quarters will depend significantly upon Qwest's future decisions and general economic conditions, as well as whether and how quickly our existing customers roll out broadband services in their coverage areas and whether and how quickly we obtain new customers. Cost of Revenues. Total cost of revenues increased to \$158.0 million in 2001 from \$125.2 million in 2000. The increase in our cost of revenues in 2001 was primarily attributable to inventory charges taken in the year totaling \$76.8 million related to excess inventory, obsolescence and lower of cost or market adjustments. Included in 2001 and 2000 cost of revenues are inventory charges totaling \$76.8 million and \$9.0 million. Excluding the inventory charges, cost of revenues were \$81.2 million and \$116.2 million in 2001 and 2000. The 2001 decrease was primarily due to lower sales of equipment. To meet forecasted demand and reduce the anticipated component supply constraints that had existed in the past, in late 2000 we increased inventory levels for certain components and entered into purchase commitments for certain components with long lead times.

However, in the quarter ended June 30, 2001, our estimates of forecasted sales in 2001 and 2002 for our current generation of products declined significantly. As a result, inventory related charges were required and were calculated based upon (i) the substantial completion of the negotiation process with our contract manufacturers and their suppliers and our other vendors regarding purchase commitments and cancellations made by us, (ii) the inventory levels in excess of forecasted demand and (iii) our estimates of salvage or recovery value for each raw material or finished good on an item by item basis. We do not currently anticipate that the excess inventory included in this provision will be used based on our current demand forecast. At December 31, 2001, we updated our estimates and recorded an additional inventory charge. These write-downs were included in cost of revenues in 2001 and consisted of the following: (IN MILLIONS) ----- Excess quantities of raw materials on hand or under purchase commitments, net of salvage..... \$36.9 Excess quantities of finished goods on hand, net of salvage..... 10.8 Obsolescence..... 14.5 Cancellation charges on purchase commitments..... 5.2 Lower of cost or market write-down on current generation product platform..... 9.4 ----- Total..... \$76.8 ===== Significant

estimates included in the calculation of the inventory write-downs above include forecasted demand for our products, sales prices for residential gateways and other finished goods and estimated salvage 15 or recovery value for excess raw materials and finished goods. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and therefore additional inventory write-downs may be necessary in future periods. During 2000, we recorded a \$9.0 million inventory write-down primarily related to a lower of cost or market adjustment to certain residential gateway products and other obsolescence provisions. Excluding the inventory charges in both 2001 and 2000, our gross margin percentage decreased to 13% in 2001 from 23% in 2000. The decline in our gross margin percentage was primarily related to spreading the manufacturing overhead elements of product cost over reduced sales volumes. In the future, gross margin percentage may fluctuate due to a wide variety of factors, including customer mix, product mix, the timing and size of orders which are received, the availability of adequate supplies of key components and assemblies, our ability to introduce new products and technologies on a timely basis, the timing of new product introductions or

announcements by us or our competitors, price competition and unit volume. Our overhead reductions and the improved product cost attributes of our new standards compliant product platform are intended to improve the gross margin percentage in future periods. Research and development. Research and development expenses decreased to \$46.9 million in 2001 from \$55.8 million in 2000. The decrease in the research and development expenses was primarily due to cost cutting measures, including a reduction in research and development personnel, implemented in the current year. Selling, general and administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$53.3 million in 2001 from \$46.9 million 2000. The increase was attributable to increased goodwill amortization arising from the purchase of SoftProse in July 2000 and higher recruiting and relocation expenses in the first half of the year. We reduced our workforce in October 2001 and January 2002 by approximately 15% and 33%. Non-cash compensation charge. Substantially all of our employees in 1999 were granted contingently exercisable stock options that became options to purchase our common stock upon our recapitalization in 1999. In addition, tandem stock options were granted in January 1997 to some of our employees. As a result, non-cash compensation expense was recognized upon the completion of our initial public offering based on the difference between the exercise price of these options and the initial public offering price of our common stock. The non-cash compensation expense related to these option grants in 2000 was \$2.4 million. There was no such expense in 2001, and we do not expect any such expenses to be material in the future. Asset impairments and disposals, net. Asset impairments and disposals in 2001 consisted of (i) the write-off of goodwill related to SoftProse of \$8.4 million, (ii) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and other assets of \$2.6 million and (iii) the gain on sale of our software product line of \$2.6 million (see Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements). Interest income (expense), net. Interest expense was \$14.5 million in 2001. Interest income was \$5.6 million in 2000. Interest expense in 2001 included non-cash interest expense of \$10.4 million related to our loan agreement with Motorola. Interest income in 2000 related primarily to interest earned on our initial public offering proceeds. Other income (expense), net. Other expense in 2001 was \$20.8 million, and was primarily related to the write-down of certain long-term investments in Virtual Access of \$13.0 million, \$4.0 million in Outreach Communications and \$3.0 million in Expanse Networks, Inc. COMPARISON OF 2000 TO 1999 Revenues. Total revenues in 2000 increased to \$150.1 million from \$57.6 million in 1999. The increase was primarily due to an increase in equipment sales. Total revenues for the period included \$146.3 million of equipment sales, compared to \$54.3 million in 1999. Qwest accounted for \$83.4 million of equipment revenue in 2000 as compared to \$38.5 million in 1999. This increase was primarily attributable to Qwest's increased deployment in the first three quarters of 2000. Cost of Revenues. Total cost of revenues increased to \$125.2 million in 2000 from \$51.6 million in 1999. Included in 2000 cost of sales was a \$9.0 million charge to inventory that was primarily related to a lower of 16 cost or market adjustment to certain residential gateway products due to decreases in our sales price per unit and other obsolescence reserves. Our gross margin percentage, including the inventory charge, increased to 17% in 2000 from 10% in 1999. Excluding the inventory charge, the gross margin percentage increased to 23% in 2000 from 10% in 1999. The increase in the gross margin percentage was primarily the result of higher unit volumes, leading to greater efficiencies, including lower fixed costs per unit. Research and development. Research and development expenses increased to \$55.8 million in 2000 from \$48.5 million in 1999. The increase was primarily due to an increase in research and development personnel. Selling, general and administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$46.9 million in 2000 from \$30.5 million in 1999. The increase was primarily attributable to the increase in the scale of our operations including additional personnel in our operations, administration, sales and marketing organizations, promotional expenses and other administrative expenses. We generated higher sales expenses through the hiring of new sales representatives in our efforts to increase the number and size of our customer accounts. Non-cash compensation charge. Substantially all of our employees had been granted contingently exercisable stock options that became options to purchase our common stock upon our recapitalization in 1999. In addition, tandem stock options were granted in January 1997 to some of our employees. As a result, non-cash compensation expense was recognized upon the completion of our initial public offering based on the difference between the exercise price of these options and the initial public offering price of our common stock. The non-cash compensation expense related to these option grants was \$2.4 million in 2000 and \$128.3 million in 1999. Interest income (expense), net. Interest income in 2000 was \$5.6 million, and represents interest income earned on proceeds from our initial public offering. In 1999, interest expense was \$3.6 million, and related to interest on a \$75.0 million note and accrued interest thereon payable to General Instrument that General Instrument contributed to us in exchange for shares of our common stock immediately prior to our initial public offering. LIQUIDITY AND

CAPITAL RESOURCES Net cash used in operating activities was \$127.8 million in 2001, \$103.3 million in 2000 and \$56.6 million in 1999. In 2001, the use of cash in operating activities was primarily due to our net losses of \$208.6 million, less non-cash charges of approximately \$136.0 million, and an increase in inventory net purchases of \$42.7 million and a reduction in accounts payable of \$25.1 million, partially off-set by a reduction in accounts receivable of \$17.0 million. During 2000, the cash used in operating activities was primarily due to net losses of \$74.8 million, and an increase in inventory and receivables of \$73.2 million and \$20.6 million, partially off-set by an increase in liabilities of \$40.1 million. In 1999, net loss of \$205.1 million included \$128.3 million in non-cash compensation charges. Net cash provided by investing activities was \$17.8 million in 2001. Net cash used by investing activities was \$12.5 million in 2000 and \$78.7 million in 1999. The 2001 amount was primarily attributable to the sale of marketable securities, partially off-set by capital expenditures made to support our engineering and testing activities as well as an additional \$8.0 million investment in Virtual Access. In 2001, we also received \$4.9 million for the sale of our software product line. In 2000, net cash used in investing activities also included investments in Expanse Networks, Inc., OutReach Communications L.L.C. and Virtual Access totaling approximately \$15.0 million, off-set by the sale of \$18.0 million in marketable securities. Net cash used in 1999 also included purchases of \$45.1 million of marketable securities with the proceeds from our initial public offering. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$94.7 million in 2001, \$22.9 million in 2000 and \$235.0 million in 1999. The 2001 amount is primarily related to borrowings of \$83.0 million from Motorola, mortgage proceeds of \$20.0 million and \$14.3 million in proceeds related to our Tax Sharing Agreement with Motorola. The 2001 amount was partially off-set by the repayment of a \$25.0 million note. The 2000 amount was primarily related to \$15.0 million in proceeds related to the Tax Sharing Agreement with Motorola and 17 \$9.3 million related to the issuance of common stock in connection with the exercise of stock options. Net cash provided by financing activities in 1999 included \$177.0 million net proceeds from our initial public offering, \$34.0 million contributed by General Instrument (acquired by Motorola, Inc. in January 2000) and borrowings of \$24.9 million. Motorola Loan Commitment -- During 2001 we entered into a note agreement with Motorola for \$83.0 million which matures on May 17, 2003. Interest is payable monthly and is determined on either the base rate, as defined in the agreement, plus 2% or the Eurodollar rate plus 3 1/2% (5.4% at December 31, 2001). In connection with the note agreement we granted warrants to purchase up to 10,000,000 shares of our common stock; 7,500,000 warrants have an exercise price of \$7.39 per share and 2,500,000 warrants have an exercise price of \$4.29 per share. Warrants to purchase 7,000,000 shares of our common stock were exercisable at December 31, 2001. The remaining warrants become exercisable as follows: - 1,000,000 shares become exercisable unless, prior to May 17, 2002, all borrowings under the note agreement have been repaid in full, and it has been terminated; - 1,000,000 shares become exercisable unless, prior to November 17, 2002 all borrowings under the note agreement have been repaid in full, and it has been terminated; and - 1,000,000 shares become exercisable unless, prior to February 17, 2003, all borrowings under the note agreement have been repaid in full, and it has been terminated. We do not expect to repay amounts due under the agreement until its maturity date of May 17, 2003. As a result, the debt discount related to the estimated fair value of the remaining 3,000,000 warrants will be adjusted in subsequent periods, up to their respective measurement dates, to reflect changes in our stock price. The fair value of the warrants of \$37.4 million was recorded as a discount to the note payable with a corresponding increase to additional paid-in capital. The fair value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: no dividends; risk free interest rate that ranged from 4.3% to 4.9%; volatility of 101%; and a contractual life of five years. As of December 31, 2001, no shares of common stock had been purchased under the warrants. We are amortizing the discount under the effective interest method up to the maturity date (May 17, 2003) of the related note. During the year ended December 31, 2001 we amortized \$10.4 million of the discount, which has been reflected as interest expense in our statement of operations. As of December 31, 2001, the Motorola note was recorded at \$56.0 million, net of \$27.0 million of unamortized discount. The note agreement with Motorola contains various covenants, including compliance with net worth requirements, and restrictions on additional indebtedness, capital expenditures, and payment of dividends. As of December 31, 2001, we were not in compliance with the net worth financial covenant. On March 22, 2002, we and Motorola amended the note agreement to waive the debt covenant violation and established revised financial covenants for net worth. Tax sharing and allocation agreement with Motorola -- In December 2000, we received a \$15.0 million advance from Motorola related to a tax sharing and allocation agreement (the "Tax Sharing Agreement"). During 2001 we received an additional \$17.3 million in January 2001, and the Tax Sharing Agreement was finalized in February 2001. The amount advanced to us

of \$32.3 million was based on an estimate of the present value of income tax benefits to Motorola from the inclusion of our operating losses for the period from January 6, 2000 to May 17, 2000 in Motorola's consolidated tax return. On October 10, 2001, we received a revised calculation of the estimated present value of income tax benefits to Motorola based upon actual net losses that were included in Motorola's 2000 tax return. The revised amount was \$29.3 million. Under the original agreement, we were required to repay the \$3.0 million difference by October 15, 2001. On October 15, 2001, the Loan Agreement between us and Motorola was amended to include such \$3.0 million (see above). To the extent Motorola does not achieve the expected tax benefits by September 30, 2006, we must repay any difference.

18 In the event of a debt or equity security offering or a sale of assets in excess of \$25.0 million, the first \$25.0 million of proceeds may be retained by us; the next \$25.0 million (between \$25.0 million and \$50.0 million) of such proceeds will be allocated at least one-third to repay our obligations under the Tax Sharing Agreement, and the balance may be retained by us; the next \$25.0 million of such proceeds (between \$50.0 million and \$75.0 million) will be allocated at least one-half to repay our obligations under the Tax Sharing Agreement and the balance may be retained by us; amounts of such proceeds in excess of \$75.0 million must be used 100% first to repay our obligations under the Tax Sharing Agreement (to the extent of such obligations) and then to repay and reduce the amount owed under the note agreement.

Mortgage Financing -- On October 30, 2001, we received \$20.0 million under a mortgage loan for a company-owned office building. The loan is amortized over a 12-year period with a ten-year term and bears interest at an annual fixed rate of 7.51%. The entire unpaid principal balance, plus accrued interest thereon is due and payable on November 1, 2011. The mortgage was guaranteed by Motorola. In consideration for the guarantee, we issued to Motorola warrants to purchase up to 400,000 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$3.82 per share. Accordingly, the warrants were recorded at the fair value of \$0.7 million, with a discount to the mortgage loan note payable and a corresponding increase to additional paid-in capital. The fair value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: no dividends; risk free interest rate that ranged from 4.3% to 4.9%; volatility of 101%; and a contractual life of five years.

Vendor Note Payable -- At December 31, 2001, we had a \$24.3 million note payable to a vendor. The note bears interest at 10% per year. Accrued interest at December 31, 2001 was \$1.5 million. On March 28, 2002, the Vendor Note Payable was amended. The revised principal and interest payment terms are as follows: \$5.0 million on March 29, 2002, \$13.0 million on May 18, 2002 and the balance of \$9.5 million on March 31, 2003. Such amended due dates have been considered in the table below.

Contractual Obligations -- The following table depicts our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2001: PAYMENTS DUE BY PERIOD ----- 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006

THEREAFTER TOTAL -----	(IN MILLIONS)				
Vendor Note Payable.....	\$15.6	\$ 8.7	-- -- -- --	\$ 24.3	Motorola Debt Note Payable..... -- 83.0 -- -- -- -- 83.0
Tax Sharing Liability.....	-- -- -- --	29.3	-- 29.3	Mortgage Debt.....	1.1 1.2 \$1.3 \$ 1.4 1.5 \$13.5 20.0
Off-balance sheet Commitments	Vendor purchase commitments.....	19.1	-- -- -- --	19.1	Operating leases.....
	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.7 -- 5.4 -----
Total Contractual Obligations.....	\$37.3	\$94.2	\$2.3	\$ 2.3	\$31.5
	\$13.5	\$181.1	=====	=====	=====

2001 RESULTS AND MANAGEMENT'S PLANS FOR 2002 In 2001, net loss was \$208.6 million and net cash used in operating activities was \$127.8 million. As of December 31, 2001, our accumulated deficit was \$488.5 million. Our ability to generate operating income and positive operating cash flows is dependent on our ability to increase sales, convert our inventory and accounts receivable to cash, negotiate favorable terms with our vendors, effectively manage our operating costs and to continue to raise sufficient operating capital. Since late 2000, we have been significantly dependent on Motorola for financial resources. Advances from Motorola totaled \$15.0 million in 2000 and loans and advances totaled \$97.3 million in 2001. In addition, on February 20, 2002, we issued \$30.0 million of redeemable convertible preferred stock ("preferred stock") to 19 Motorola comprised of 6,912,442 shares at a purchase price of \$4.34 per share. Each share of preferred stock is convertible, at the option of the holder, into two shares of our common stock, or 13,824,884 shares in total. The preferred stock is redeemable, at the option of the holder, at an initial redemption price of \$5.21 per share, on or after February 19, 2007. Dividends are cumulative at a rate of 7.5%, payable in cash or additional shares of preferred stock, at our option. Liquidation value is \$10.85 per share. In conjunction with this financing, we issued to Motorola warrants to purchase 3,456,221 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.17 per share and warrants to purchase 3,456,221 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.60 per share. The warrants have a term of five years. During 2001, in addition to the Motorola financing described above, we instituted the following measures to improve liquidity: - Closed our operation in Vietnam eliminating 84 employees in April, 2001; - reduced

our workforce by approximately 36 employees in April, 2001; - received \$20.0 million in October 2001 through the mortgage of our largest office building; - sold our software product line in October 2001 and received \$4.9 million in net proceeds; - reduced our workforce by approximately 60 employees, or 15% in October 2001; - reduced our commitments to purchase raw materials from vendors from approximately \$78.0 million in the second quarter of 2001 to approximately \$19.1 million as of December 31, 2001, primarily due to inventory purchases, along with vendor negotiations; and - extended payments terms for \$24.3 million of vendor payables (see Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements). In 2002, in addition to the issuance of \$30.0 million of preferred stock to Motorola: - we reduced our workforce by approximately 120 employees or 33% in January 2002; and - on March 29, 2002, Motorola agreed to make available to us an additional \$35.0 million in financing (see Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements). At March 29, 2002, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$26.0 million. Management believes that the cash on hand and amounts available under the March 29, 2002 \$35.0 million financing with Motorola will be sufficient to enable us to meet our financial obligations and sustain our operations through at least December 31, 2002.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from such estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The following summarizes our critical accounting policies and significant estimates used in preparing our consolidated financial statements:

Revenue -- We recognize revenue when contractual obligations have been satisfied, title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Generally, we recognize revenue from equipment sales upon shipment. In cases where title and risk of loss pass upon delivery, we recognize revenue from equipment sales upon receipt by the customer. We accrue a provision for estimated sales returns as a reduction of revenue at the time of revenue recognition.

20 Inventory impairment and loss on purchase commitments -- During 2001, we recorded a write-down of inventory excess and obsolete quantities and lower of cost or market adjustments related to our current generation product platform and related communications equipment totaling \$76.8 million. Inventory related charges were calculated based upon (i) the substantial completion of the negotiation process with our contract manufacturers and their suppliers and our other vendors regarding purchase commitments and cancellations made by us, (ii) the inventory levels in excess of forecasted demand and (iii) our estimates of salvage or recovery value for each raw material or finished good on an item by item basis. Significant estimates included in the calculation of the inventory write-downs above include forecasted demand for our products, sales prices for residential gateways and other finished goods and estimated salvage or recovery value for excess raw materials and finished goods. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and therefore additional inventory write-downs may be necessary in future periods.

Impairment of long-term assets -- We periodically evaluate the recoverability of our long-term assets, and recognize an impairment loss when changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount of that asset may not be recoverable. When the sum of the undiscounted future net cash flows to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss would be recorded to reduce the carrying amount to fair value. During 2001, we recorded impairment losses of \$31.0 million. Included within our impairment losses are write-downs of certain long term investments, acquired goodwill and certain other long-term assets. Significant estimates included in the calculation of the impairment loss are estimates of the future operating cash flows and the ultimate sales price of the underlying assets, if any.

Accrued Warranty Reserves -- We accrue the estimated cost of product warranties at the time revenues are recognized. While we engage in extensive product quality programs and processes, including actively monitoring and evaluating the quality of our contract manufacturers, our warranty obligation is affected by actual warranty costs including, material usage and service delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure. If actual product failure rates, material usage or service delivery costs differ from our estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required.

Employee stock-based compensation -- We account for employee stock-based compensation under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25. If we were to account for this compensation under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, results would have changed as described in Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements.

NEW ACCOUNTING

PRONOUNCEMENTS In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 ("SFAS 141"), "Business Combinations" and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 ("SFAS 142"), "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." SFAS 141 requires that all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 be accounted for under the purchase method and addresses the initial recognition and measurement of goodwill and other intangible assets acquired in a business combination. SFAS 142 provides that intangible assets with finite useful lives be amortized and that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives will not be amortized, but will rather be tested at least annually for impairment. We adopted SFAS 142 as of January 1, 2002, as required. Upon the adoption of SFAS 142, we will no longer amortize goodwill of \$0.2 million at December 31, 2001. We do not expect that the adoption of SFAS No. 142 will have a significant effect on our consolidated financial statements. In October 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." SFAS 144 supersedes SFAS 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of," and the accounting and reporting provisions of APB No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations -- Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions," and addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment of disposal of long-lived assets. We adopted SFAS 144 on January 1, 2002. We do not expect that the adoption of SFAS 144 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

21 RISK FACTORS You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below. **WE HAVE INCURRED NET LOSSES AND NEGATIVE CASH FLOW FOR OUR ENTIRE HISTORY, WE EXPECT TO INCUR FUTURE LOSSES AND NEGATIVE CASH FLOW, AND WE HAVE BEEN FINANCIALLY DEPENDENT ON MOTOROLA.** We incurred net losses of \$208.6 million in 2001. Our ability to achieve positive operating cashflow and ultimate profitability will depend on the successful design, development, testing, introduction, marketing and broad commercial distribution of our broadband equipment products. Since late 2000, we have been significantly dependent on Motorola for financial resources. Loans from Motorola totaled \$15.0 million in 2000 and \$97.3 million in 2001. We also issued \$30.0 million in redeemable convertible preferred stock to Motorola in February 2002, and entered into a \$35.0 million financing agreement with Motorola in March, 2002. We expect to incur significant product development, sales and marketing, and administrative expenses. In addition, we depend in part on cost reductions to improve gross profit margins because the fixed-price nature of most of our long-term customer agreements prevents us from increasing prices. As a result, we will need to generate significant revenues and improve gross profit margins to achieve and maintain profitability. We may not be successful in reducing our costs or in selling our products in sufficient volumes to realize cost benefits from our manufacturers. We cannot be certain that we can achieve sufficient revenues or gross profit margin improvements to generate profitability. **OUR CUSTOMER BASE OF TELEPHONE COMPANIES IS EXTREMELY CONCENTRATED AND THE LOSS OF OR REDUCTION IN BUSINESS FROM EVEN ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS, PARTICULARLY QWEST, COULD CAUSE OUR SALES TO FALL SIGNIFICANTLY.** A small number of customers have accounted for a large part of our revenues to date. We expect this concentration to continue in the future. If we lose one of our significant customers, our revenues could be significantly reduced. Qwest accounted for 41%, 56% and 67% of total revenues in 2001, 2000 and 1999. Our agreements with our customers are cancelable by these customers on short notice, without penalty, do not obligate the customers to purchase any products and are not exclusive. As a result of the merger between U S WEST and Qwest, Qwest slowed its purchases of our equipment while it re-evaluates its plans regarding the deployment of VDSL across its network. Sales to Qwest in the future are dependent upon their decision regarding the deployment of our product. Any continued significant reduction in purchases of our equipment by Qwest could have a material adverse effect on us. **A SIGNIFICANT MARKET FOR OUR PRODUCTS MAY NOT DEVELOP IF TELEPHONE COMPANIES DO NOT SUCCESSFULLY DEPLOY BROADBAND SERVICES SUCH AS HIGH-SPEED DATA AND VIDEO; RECENT RELUCTANCE OF TELEPHONE COMPANIES TO MAKE SIGNIFICANT CAPITAL EXPENDITURES MAY HEIGHTEN THIS ISSUE.** Telephone companies have recently begun offering high-speed data services, and most telephone companies have not offered video services at all. Unless telephone companies make the strategic decision to enter the market for providing broadband services, a significant market for our products may not develop. Sales of our products largely depend on the increased use and widespread adoption of broadband services and the ability of our customers to market and sell broadband services, including video services, to their customers. Certain critical issues concerning use of broadband services are unresolved and will likely affect their use. These issues include security, reliability, speed and

volume, cost, government regulation and the ability to operate with existing and new equipment. In addition, telephone companies have recently been reluctant to make significant capital expenditures. Even if telephone companies decide to deploy broadband services, this deployment may not be successful. Our customers have delayed deployments in the past and may delay deployments in the future. Factors that could cause telephone companies not to deploy, to delay deployment of, or to fail to deploy successfully the services for which our products are designed include the following: - industry consolidation; - regulatory uncertainties and delays affecting telephone companies; 22 - varying quality of telephone companies' network infrastructure and cost of infrastructure upgrades and maintenance; - inexperience of telephone companies in obtaining access to video programming content from third-party providers; - inexperience of telephone companies in providing broadband services and the lack of sufficient technical expertise and personnel to install products and implement services effectively; - uncertain subscriber demand for broadband services; and - inability of telephone companies to predict return on their investment in broadband capable infrastructure and equipment. Unless our products are successfully deployed and marketed by telephone companies, we will not be able to achieve our business objectives and increase our revenues. **OUR LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR YOU TO EVALUATE OUR BUSINESS AND PROSPECTS.** We recorded our first sale in September 1997. As a result, we have only a limited operating history upon which you may evaluate our business and prospects. You should consider our prospects in light of the heightened risks and unexpected expenses and difficulties frequently encountered by companies in an early stage of development. These risks, expenses and difficulties, which are described further below, apply particularly to us because the market for equipment for delivering voice, data and video services is new and rapidly evolving. Due to our limited operating history, it will be difficult for you to evaluate whether we will successfully address these risks. **WE EXPECT OUR QUARTERLY REVENUES AND OPERATING RESULTS TO FLUCTUATE, AND THESE FLUCTUATIONS MAY MAKE OUR STOCK PRICE VOLATILE.** Our quarterly revenues and operating results have fluctuated in the past and are likely to fluctuate significantly in the future. As a result, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results may not be meaningful. Fluctuations in our quarterly revenues or operating results may cause volatility in the price of our stock. It is likely that in some future quarter our operating results may be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors, which may cause the price of our stock to fall. Factors likely to cause variations in our quarterly revenues and operating results include: - delays or cancellations of any orders by Qwest, which accounted for approximately 41% of our revenues in 2001, or by any other customer accounting for a significant portion of our revenues; - variations in the timing, mix and size of orders and shipments of our products throughout a quarter or year; - new product introductions by us or by our competitors; - the timing of upgrades of telephone companies' infrastructure; - variations in capital spending budgets of telephone companies; and - increased expenses, whether related to sales and marketing, product development or administration. The amount and timing of our operating expenses generally will vary from quarter to quarter depending on the level of actual and anticipated business activity. Because most of our operating expenses are fixed in the short term, we may not be able to quickly reduce spending if our revenues are lower than we had projected and our results of operations could be harmed. **CONSOLIDATION AMONG TELEPHONE COMPANIES MAY REDUCE OUR SALES.** Consolidation in the telecommunications industry may cause delays in the purchase of our products and cause a reexamination of strategic and purchasing decisions by our customers. In addition, we may lose 23 relationships with key personnel within a customer's organization due to budget cuts, layoffs, or other disruptions following a consolidation. For example, our sales to NYNEX, previously one of our largest clients, have decreased significantly as a result of a shift in focus resulting from its merger with Bell Atlantic. In addition, as a result of the merger between U S WEST and Qwest, Qwest has slowed its purchases of our equipment while it re-evaluates its plans regarding deployment of VDSL across its network. **BECAUSE OUR SALES CYCLE IS LENGTHY AND VARIABLE, THE TIMING OF OUR REVENUE IS DIFFICULT TO PREDICT, AND WE MAY INCUR SALES AND MARKETING EXPENSES WITH NO GUARANTEE OF A FUTURE SALE.** Customers view the purchase of our products as a significant and strategic decision. As a result, customers typically undertake significant evaluation, testing and trial of our products before deployment. This evaluation process frequently results in a lengthy sales cycle, typically ranging from nine months to more than a year. Before a customer places an order, we may incur substantial sales and marketing expenses and expend significant management efforts. In addition, product purchases are frequently subject to unexpected administrative, processing and other delays on the part of our customers. This is particularly true for customers for whom our products represent a very small percentage of their overall purchasing activities. As a result,

sales forecasted to be made to a specific customer for a particular quarter may not be realized in that quarter; and this could result in lower than expected revenues. WE INCURRED SIGNIFICANT WRITE-DOWNS OF OUR INVENTORY IN THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 BASED ON ESTIMATES WHICH MAY VARY FROM ACTUAL RESULTS; THEREFORE, ADDITIONAL INVENTORY WRITE-DOWNS MAY BE NECESSARY IN FUTURE PERIODS. In the quarter ended June 30, 2001, we recorded an inventory write-down (including purchase commitments) related to our current generation product platform and related communications equipment totaling \$72.0 million. In the quarter ended December 31, 2001, we recorded an additional inventory write-down of \$4.8 million. To meet forecasted demand and reduce the anticipated component supply constraints that had existed in the past, we had increased inventory levels for certain components and had entered into purchase commitments for certain components with long lead times. In the quarter ended June 30, 2001, our estimates of forecasted sales in 2001 and 2002, for our current generation of products declined significantly. As a result, the inventory charges were calculated based on: - the substantial completion of the negotiation process with our contract manufacturers and their suppliers and our other vendors regarding purchase commitments and cancellations made by us; - the inventory levels in excess of forecasted demand through June 30, 2003; and - our estimates of salvage or recovery value for each raw material of finished good on an item by item basis. We do not currently anticipate that the excess inventory included in this provision will be used after June 30, 2003 based on our current demand forecast. Significant estimates included in the calculation of the inventory write-downs include forecasted demand for our products, sales prices for residential gateways and other finished goods and estimated salvage or recovery value for excess raw materials and finished goods. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and therefore additional inventory write-downs may be necessary in future periods. GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND RELATED UNCERTAINTY COULD CAUSE OUR CUSTOMERS TO DELAY THE PURCHASE OF OUR PRODUCTS. The Telecommunications Act requires telephone companies, such as the regional Bell operating companies, to offer their competitors cost-based access to some elements of their networks, including facilities and equipment used to provide high-speed data and video services. These telephone companies may not wish to make expenditures for infrastructure and equipment required to provide broadband services if they will be forced to allow competitors access to this infrastructure and equipment. The Federal Communications Commission announced that, except in limited circumstances, it will not require incumbent carriers to offer 24 their competitors access to the facilities and equipment used to provide high-speed data services. Nevertheless, other regulatory and judicial proceedings relating to telephone companies' obligations to provide elements of their network to competitors are pending. The FCC also requires incumbent carriers to permit competitive carriers to collocate their equipment with the local switching equipment of the incumbents. The FCC's collocation rules recently have been vacated in part and continue to be subject to regulatory and judicial proceedings. Recently, the FCC issued a ruling that classified cable modem service as an interstate information service that is subject to FCC jurisdiction but not subject to common carrier regulation. As a result, such services are not currently regulated by the FCC and should not be subject to separate state and local regulation. This ruling may improve the competitive position of cable providers who compete with our customers who provide wireline-based broadband services. There is currently a pending rulemaking proceeding in which the FCC proposes to classify broadband Internet access services provided by wireline-based telephone companies as interstate information services. We cannot predict when or how this rulemaking will be decided. The uncertainties caused by these regulatory proceedings may cause these telephone companies to delay purchasing decisions at least until the proceedings and any related judicial appeals are completed. The outcomes of these regulatory proceedings, as well as other FCC regulation, may cause these telephone companies not to deploy services for which our products are designed or to further delay deployment. Additionally, telephone companies' deployment of broadband services may be slowed down or stopped because of the need for telephone companies to obtain permits from city, state or federal authorities to implement infrastructure. OUR CUSTOMERS AND POTENTIAL CUSTOMERS WILL NOT PURCHASE OUR PRODUCTS IF THEY DO NOT HAVE THE INFRASTRUCTURE NECESSARY TO USE OUR PRODUCTS. The copper wire infrastructures over which telephone companies may deliver voice, data and video services using our products vary in quality and reliability. As a result, some of these telephone companies may not be able to deliver a full set of voice, data and video services to their customers, despite their intention to do so, and this could harm our sales. Even after installation of our products, we remain highly dependent on telephone companies to continue to maintain their infrastructure so that our products will operate at a consistently high performance level. Infrastructure upgrades and maintenance may be costly, and

telephone companies may not have the necessary financial resources. This may be particularly true for our smaller customers and potential customers such as independent telephone companies and domestic local telephone companies. If our current and potential customers' infrastructure is inadequate, we may not be able to generate anticipated revenues from them. **IF COMPETING TECHNOLOGIES THAT OFFER ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS TO OUR PRODUCTS ACHIEVE WIDESPREAD ACCEPTANCE, THE DEMAND FOR OUR PRODUCTS MAY NOT DEVELOP.** Technologies that compete with our products include other telecommunications-related wireline technologies, cable-based technologies, fixed wireless technologies and satellite technologies. If these alternative technologies are chosen by our existing and potential customers, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed. In particular, cable operators are currently deploying products that will be capable of delivering voice, high-speed data and video services over cable, including products from General Instrument, our principal stockholder, and Motorola, its parent. Our technology may not be able to compete effectively against these technologies on price, performance or reliability. Our customers or potential customers that also offer cable-based services may choose to purchase cable-based technologies. Cable service providers that offer not only data and video but also telephony over cable systems will give subscribers the alternative of purchasing all communications services from a single communications service provider, allowing the potential for more favorable pricing and a single point of contact for bill payment and customer service. If these services are implemented successfully over cable connections, they will compete directly with the services offered by telephone companies using our products. In addition, several telephone companies have commenced the marketing of video services over direct broadcast satellite while continuing to provide voice and data services over their existing copper wire 25 infrastructure. If any of these services are accepted by consumers, the demand for our products may not develop and our ability to generate revenues will be harmed. **WE FACE INTENSE COMPETITION IN PROVIDING EQUIPMENT FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS FROM LARGER AND MORE WELL-ESTABLISHED COMPANIES, AND WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO COMPETE EFFECTIVELY WITH THESE COMPANIES.** Many of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, greater name recognition and significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and distribution resources than we do. These competitors may undertake more extensive marketing campaigns, adopt more aggressive pricing policies and devote substantially more resources to developing new products than we are able to, which could result in the loss of current customers and impair our ability to attract potential customers. Our significant current competitors include Advanced Fibre Communications, Alcatel, Cisco Systems, Efficient Networks, Ericsson, Lucent Technologies, Nokia, Nortel Networks, RELTEC (acquired by BAE Systems, CNI Division, formerly GEC Marconi), Scientific Atlanta, Siemens and our largest stockholder, General Instrument/Motorola, as well as emerging companies that are developing new technologies. Some of these competitors have existing relationships with our current and prospective customers. In addition, we anticipate that other large companies, such as Matsushita Electric Industrial which markets products under the Panasonic brand name, Microsoft, Network Computer, Philips, Sony, STMicroelectronics and Toshiba America will likely introduce products that compete with our N(3) Residential Gateway product in the future. Our customer base may be attracted by the name and resources of these large, well-known companies and may prefer to purchase products from them instead of us. **CONSOLIDATION OF OUR COMPETITORS MAY CAUSE US TO LOSE CUSTOMERS AND NEGATIVELY AFFECT OUR SALES.** Consolidation in the telecommunications equipment industry may strengthen our competitors' positions in our market, cause us to lose customers and hurt our sales. For example, as a result of the merger between U S WEST and Qwest, Qwest has slowed its purchases of our equipment while it re-evaluates its plans regarding the deployment of VDSL across its network. In addition, Alcatel acquired DSC Communications, Lucent acquired Ascend Communications and BAE Systems, CNI Division, formerly GEC Marconi, acquired RELTEC. Acquisitions such as these may strengthen our competitors' financial, technical and marketing resources and provide them access to regional Bell operating companies and other potential customers. Consolidation may also allow some of our competitors to penetrate new markets that we have targeted, such as domestic local, independent and international telephone companies. This consolidation may negatively affect our ability to increase revenues. **IF WE DO NOT RESPOND QUICKLY TO CHANGING CUSTOMER NEEDS AND FREQUENT NEW PRODUCT INTRODUCTIONS BY OUR COMPETITORS, OUR PRODUCTS MAY BECOME OBSOLETE.** Our position in existing markets or potential markets could be eroded rapidly by product advances. The life cycles of our products are difficult to estimate. Our growth and future financial performance will depend in part upon our ability to enhance existing products and develop and introduce new products that keep pace with: - the increasing use of the Internet; - the growth in remote access by

telecommuters; - the increasingly diverse distribution sources for high quality digital video; and - other industry and technological trends. We expect that our product development efforts will continue to require substantial investments. We may not have sufficient resources to make the necessary investments. If we fail to timely and cost-effectively develop new products that respond to new technologies and customer needs, the demand for our products may fall and we could lose revenues. 26 OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CERTAIN KEY PERSONNEL ARE CRITICAL TO OUR BUSINESS AND THE LOSS OF THEIR SERVICES COULD DISRUPT OUR OPERATIONS AND OUR CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS. Except for J. Michael Norris, our President and Chief Executive Officer, none of our executive officers or key employees is bound by an employment agreement. Many of these employees have a significant number of options to purchase our common stock. Many of these options are currently vested and some of our key employees may leave us once they have exercised their options. In addition, our engineering and product development teams are critical in developing our products and have developed important relationships with our regional Bell operating company customers and their technical staffs. The loss of any of these key personnel could harm our operations and customer relationships. OUR LIMITED ABILITY TO PROTECT OUR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MAY AFFECT OUR ABILITY TO COMPETE, AND WE COULD LOSE CUSTOMERS. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright and trademark laws, and on trade secrets and confidentiality provisions and other contractual provisions to protect our intellectual property. There is no guarantee that these safeguards will protect our intellectual property and other valuable confidential information. If our methods of protecting our intellectual property in the United States or abroad are not adequate, our competitors may copy our technology or independently develop similar technologies and we could lose customers. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights as fully as do the laws of the United States. If we fail to adequately protect our intellectual property, it would be easier for our competitors to sell competing products, which could harm our business. THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS REGARDING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MATTERS COULD CAUSE US TO STOP SELLING OUR PRODUCTS, LICENSE ADDITIONAL TECHNOLOGY OR PAY MONETARY DAMAGES. From time to time, third parties, including our competitors and customers, have asserted patent, copyright and other intellectual property rights to technologies that are important to us. We expect that we will increasingly be subject to infringement claims as the number of products and competitors in our market grows and the functionality of products overlaps, and our products may currently infringe on one or more United States or international patents. The results of any litigation are inherently uncertain. In the event of an adverse result in any litigation with third parties that could arise in the future, we could be required: - to pay substantial damages, including paying treble damages if we are held to have willfully infringed; - to halt the manufacture, use and sale of infringing products; - to expend significant resources to develop non-infringing technology; and/or - to obtain licenses to the infringing technology. Licenses may not be available from any third party that asserts intellectual property claims against us, on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. In addition, litigation frequently involves substantial expenditures and can require significant management attention, even if we ultimately prevail. In addition, we indemnify our customers for patent infringement claims, and we may be required to obtain licenses on their behalf, which could subject us to significant additional costs. WE DEPEND ON THIRD-PARTY MANUFACTURERS AND ANY DISRUPTION IN THEIR MANUFACTURE OF OUR PRODUCTS WOULD HARM OUR OPERATING RESULTS. We contract for the manufacture of all of our products and have limited in-house manufacturing capabilities. We rely primarily on two large contract manufacturers: Sanmina-SCI Systems and Flextronics Enclosures. The efficient operation of our business will depend, in large part, on our ability to have Sanmina-SCI Systems, Flextronics Enclosures and other companies manufacture our products in a timely manner, cost-effectively and in sufficient volumes while maintaining consistent quality. As our business grows, Sanmina-SCI Systems, Flextronics Enclosures and other contracted manufacturing companies may not have 27 the capacity to keep up with the increased demand. Any manufacturing disruption could impair our ability to fulfill orders and could cause us to lose customers. WE HAVE NO LONG-TERM CONTRACTS WITH OUR MANUFACTURERS, AND WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO DELIVER OUR PRODUCTS ON TIME IF ANY OF THESE MANUFACTURERS STOP MAKING OUR PRODUCTS. We have no long-term contracts or arrangements with any of our contract manufacturers that guarantee product availability, the continuation of particular payment terms or the extension of credit limits. If our manufacturers are unable or unwilling to continue manufacturing our products in required volumes, we will have to identify acceptable alternative manufacturers, which could take in excess of three months. It is possible that a source may not be available to us when needed or be in a position to satisfy our production requirements at acceptable prices and on a timely basis. If we cannot find alternative

sources for the manufacture of our products, we will not be able to meet existing demand. As a result, we may lose existing customers, and our ability to gain new customers may be significantly constrained. **OUR INABILITY TO PRODUCE SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF OUR PRODUCTS BECAUSE OF OUR DEPENDENCE ON COMPONENTS FROM KEY SOLE SUPPLIERS COULD RESULT IN DELAYS IN THE DELIVERY OF OUR PRODUCTS AND COULD HARM OUR REVENUES.** Some parts, components and equipment used in our products are obtained from sole sources of supply. If our sole source suppliers or we fail to obtain components in sufficient quantities when required, delivery of our products could be delayed resulting in decreased revenues. Additional sole-sourced components may be incorporated into our equipment in the future. We do not have any long-term supply contracts to ensure sources of supply. In addition, our suppliers may enter into exclusive arrangements with our competitors, stop selling their products or components to us at commercially reasonable prices or refuse to sell their products or components to us at any price, which could harm our operating results. **THE OCCURRENCE OF ANY DEFECTS, ERRORS OR FAILURES IN OUR PRODUCTS COULD RESULT IN DELAYS IN INSTALLATION, PRODUCT RETURNS AND OTHER LOSSES TO US OR TO OUR CUSTOMERS OR END USERS.** Our products are complex and may contain undetected defects, errors or failures. These problems have occurred in our products in the past and additional problems may occur in our products in the future and could result in the loss of or delay in market acceptance of our products. In addition, we have limited experience with commercial deployment and we expect additional defects, errors and failures as our business expands from trials to commercial deployment at certain customers. We will have limited experience with the problems that could arise with any new products that we introduce. Further, our customer agreements generally include a longer warranty for defects than our manufacturing agreements. These defects could result in a loss of sales and additional costs and liabilities to us as well as damage to our reputation and the loss of our customers. **WE DO NOT HAVE SIGNIFICANT EXPERIENCE IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS AND MAY HAVE UNEXPECTED COSTS AND DIFFICULTIES IN DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL REVENUES.** We plan to extend the marketing and sales of our products internationally. International operations are generally subject to inherent risks and challenges that could harm our operating results, including: - unexpected changes in telecommunications regulatory requirements; - limited number of telephone companies operating internationally; - expenses associated with developing and customizing our products for foreign countries; - tariffs, quotas and other import restrictions on telecommunications equipment; - longer sales cycles for our products; and - compliance with international standards that differ from domestic standards. 28 To the extent that we generate international sales in the future, any negative effects on our international business could harm our business, operating results and financial condition. In particular, fluctuating exchange rates may contribute to fluctuations in our results of operations. **MOTOROLA MAY EXERCISE SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE OVER OUR BUSINESS AND AFFAIRS AND OUR STOCKHOLDER VOTES AND, FOR ITS OWN REASONS, COULD PREVENT TRANSACTIONS WHICH OUR OTHER STOCKHOLDERS MAY VIEW AS FAVORABLE.** Motorola beneficially owns approximately 75% of the outstanding shares of our common stock as of March 20, 2002. Motorola will be able to exercise significant influence over all matters relating to our business and affairs, including approval of significant corporate transactions, which could delay or prevent someone from acquiring or merging with us and could prevent you from receiving a premium for your shares. We do not know whether Motorola's plans for our business and affairs will be different than our existing plans and whether any changes that may be implemented under Motorola's control will be beneficial or detrimental to our other stockholders. **OUR PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDER AND ITS PARENT MAY HAVE INTERESTS THAT CONFLICT WITH THE BEST INTERESTS OF OUR OTHER STOCKHOLDERS AND US AND MAY CAUSE US TO FORGO OPPORTUNITIES OR TAKE ACTIONS THAT DISPROPORTIONATELY BENEFIT OUR PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDER.** It is possible that Motorola could be in a position involving a conflict of interest with us. In addition, individuals who are officers or directors of Motorola and of us may have fiduciary duties to both companies. For example, a conflict may arise if our principal stockholder were to engage in activities or pursue corporate opportunities that may overlap with our business. These conflicts could harm our business and operating results. Our certificate of incorporation contains provisions intended to protect our principal stockholder and these individuals in these situations. These provisions limit your legal remedies. **THE PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK HAS BEEN AND MAY CONTINUE TO BE HIGHLY VOLATILE.** The stock markets have in general, and with respect to high technology companies, including us, in particular, recently experienced extreme stock price and volume volatility, often unrelated to the financial performance of particular companies. The price at which our common stock will trade in the future is likely to also be

highly volatile and may fluctuate substantially due to factors such as: - actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results; - changes in or our failure to meet securities analysts' expectations; - announcements of technological innovations by us or our competitors; - introduction of new products and services by us or our competitors; - limited public float of our common stock; - conditions and trends in the telecommunications and other technology industries; and - general economic and market conditions. SALES OF SHARES OF OUR COMMON STOCK BY EXISTING STOCKHOLDERS COULD CAUSE THE MARKET PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK TO DROP SIGNIFICANTLY. As of March 20, 2002, Motorola owned 64,100,000 shares of our common stock, 6,900,000 shares of convertible preferred stock and warrants to purchase an additional 14,300,000 shares of our common stock; Kevin Kimberlin Partners, LP and its affiliates owned 6,800,000 shares and warrants to acquire additional shares of our common stock; and FMR Corporation owned 1,300,000 shares of our common stock. If Motorola, Kevin Kimberlin Partners LP and its affiliates, FMR, or any of our other stockholders sells substantial amounts of common stock, including shares issued upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants, in the public market, the market price of the common stock could fall. In addition, any distribution of shares of our common stock by Motorola to its stockholders could also have an adverse effect on the market price. Motorola and Kevin Kimberlin Partners LP and its related persons and their transferees are entitled to registration rights pursuant to which they may require that we register their shares under the Securities Act. In addition, as of March 20, 2002, there were outstanding options to purchase approximately 23,900,000 shares of our common stock. Subject to vesting provisions and, in the case of our affiliates, volume and manner of sale restrictions, the shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of our outstanding employee options will be eligible for sale into the public market at various times. ANTI-TAKEOVER PROVISIONS IN OUR CHARTER DOCUMENTS AND DELAWARE LAW COULD PREVENT OR DELAY A CHANGE IN CONTROL OF OUR COMPANY THAT A STOCKHOLDER MAY CONSIDER FAVORABLE. Several provisions of our certificate of incorporation and by laws and Delaware law may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition that a stockholder may consider favorable. These provisions include: - authorizing the issuance of preferred stock without stockholder approval; - providing for a classified board of directors with staggered, three-year terms; - prohibiting cumulative voting in the election of directors; - restricting business combinations with interested stockholders; - limiting the persons who may call special meetings of stockholders; - prohibiting stockholder action by written consent; - establishing advance notice requirements for nominations for election to the board of directors and for proposing matters that can be acted on by stockholders at stockholder meetings; and - requiring super-majority voting to effect amendments to our certificate of incorporation and by laws. Some of these provisions do not currently apply to Motorola and its affiliates. ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK Our exposure to market risk is limited to interest rate fluctuation. Interest on our debt to Motorola is variable, payable monthly and is determined on either the base rate, as defined in the agreement, plus 2% or the Eurodollar rate plus 3 1/2% (5.4% at December 31, 2001). If annual interest rates increased by 10% (0.5% change in interest rate), our interest expense on this debt would increase by approximately \$0.4 million. We do not engage in any hedging activities, and we do not use derivatives or equity investments for cash investment purposes. 30

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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31 INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Next Level Communications, Inc.: We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Next Level Communications, Inc. and subsidiary (the "Company") (a majority owned subsidiary of Motorola, Inc.) as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit)/partners' deficit and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the

amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion. In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Next Level Communications, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA MARCH 29, 2002 32 NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2001	2000	1999	
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)				
Revenues Equipment.....	\$ 91,030	\$ 146,314	\$ 54,301	
Software.....	2,215	3,777	3,296	Total
Revenues.....	93,245	150,091	57,597	Cost of Revenues Equipment.....
81,021	116,090	51,265	Software.....	127
76,816	9,000	--	141	292
				Inventory charges.....
				157,964
				125,231
				51,557
				GROSS PROFIT (LOSS).....
				(64,719)
				24,860
				6,040
				OPERATING EXPENSES
Research & development.....	46,868	55,834	48,454	Selling, general and administrative.....
53,349	46,907	30,511	--	2,384
				128,284
				Asset impairments and disposals, net.....
				8,431
				--
				Total operating expenses.....
				108,648
				105,125
				207,249
				OPERATING LOSS.....
				(173,367)
				(80,265)
				(201,209)
				INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSE), NET.....
				(14,454)
				5,575
				(3,564)
				INVESTMENT IMPAIRMENTS AND OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE), NET.....
				(20,785)
				(148)
				(299)
				NET LOSS.....
				\$ (208,606)
				\$ (74,838)
				\$ (205,072)
				=====
				=====
				BASIC AND DILUTED NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE (PRO FORMA IN 1999).....
				\$ (2.45)
				\$ (0.91)
				\$ (2.78)
				=====
				=====
				=====
				SHARES USED TO COMPUTE BASIC AND DILUTED NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE (PRO FORMA IN 1999).....
				85,277,764
				81,929,663
				71,597,834
				=====
				=====
				=====
				See notes to consolidated financial statements. 33 NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2001 AND 2000 DECEMBER 31, ----- 2001 2000 ----- (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA) ASSETS
Current Assets: Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 20,580	\$ 35,863	Restricted marketable securities.....	--
25,000	Trade receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,332 and \$1,332, respectively.....	15,989	32,993	
Other receivables.....	3,373	4,489	Inventories.....	62,645
86,764	Prepaid expenses and other.....	3,104	2,123	Total current assets.....
105,691	187,232	-----	-----	Property and equipment, net.....
				46,740
				53,593
				Long-term investments.....
				1,398
				15,000
				Goodwill, less accumulated amortization of \$1,020 and \$6,883, respectively.....
				206
				17,813
				Other assets.....
				--
				2,078

				Total Assets.....
				\$ 154,035
				\$ 275,716
				=====
				=====
				LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
Current Liabilities: Accounts payable.....	\$ 13,938	\$ 53,367	Accrued liabilities.....	19,213
17,609	Notes and loans payable Note payable to vendor.....	24,340	--	Note payable -- other.....
				--
				25,000
				Deferred revenue.....
				415
				5,661
				Current portion of capital lease obligations.....
				--
				330

				Total current liabilities.....
				57,906
				101,967

				Long-term obligations: Due to Motorola: Note payable, net of discount.....
				55,984
				--
				Tax sharing agreement liability.....
				29,346
				15,000
				Mortgage note, net of discount.....
				19,098
				--

				Total long term liabilities.....
				104,428
				15,000

				Commitments and contingencies
				Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
Common stock -- \$.01 par value, 400,000,000 shares authorized, 85,869,316 and 84,443,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively.....	791	776	Additional paid-in-capital.....	479,426
438,123	Accumulated deficit.....	(488,516)	(279,910)	Unearned compensation.....
				--
				(240)

				Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit).....
				(8,299)

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158,749 ----- Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)..... \$ 154,035 \$ 275,716 =====
===== See notes to consolidated financial statements. 34 NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND
SUBSIDIARY CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)/PARTNERS'
DEFICIT YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999 LIMITED GENERAL PARTNER COMMON
STOCK ADDITIONAL PARTNER CAPITAL ----- PAID-IN UNEARNED ACCUMULATED CAPITAL
(DEFICIT) SHARES AMOUNT CAPITAL COMPENSATION DEFICIT TOTAL -----
----- (IN THOUSANDS) BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1998..... \$ 1,010 \$(15,779)
-- -- -- \$ (14,769) Partner capital contributions.... 34,000 34,000 Recapitalization: Conversion of note payable into
common stock..... 4,338 \$ 43 \$ 86,710 86,753 Conversion of general partner interest into common stock...
(1,010) 5,863 59 951 -- Conversion of limited partner interest into common stock... (18,221) 55,366 554 17,667 --
Dividend to General Instrument..... 4,400 Initial public offering proceeds..... 9,775 98 176,918
177,016 Issuance of common stock under stock option plan..... 10 16 16 Stock-based compensation.....
130,668 \$(2,384) 128,284 Net loss..... \$(205,072) (205,072) -----
----- BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1999..... -- -- 79,752 754 412,930 (2,384) (205,072) 206,228
===== Issuance of common
stock in connection with: Exercise of stock options and employee stock purchase plan..... 2,183 21 9,230
9,251 Exercise of warrants..... 2,369 Acquisition of SoftProse..... 139 1 16,861 (365) 16,497 Additional initial
public offering expenses..... (898) (898) Amortization of unearned compensation..... 2,509 2,509 Net
loss..... (74,838) (74,838) ----- BALANCE,
DECEMBER 31, 2000..... -- -- 84,443 776 438,123 (240) (279,910) 158,749 =====
===== Issuance of common stock in connection with: Exercise
of stock options and employee stock purchase plan..... 1,426 15 2,774 2,789 Issuance of warrants to
Motorola..... 38,123 38,123 Stock-based compensation and other..... 406 406 Amortization of
unearned compensation..... 240 240 Net loss..... (208,606) (208,606) -----
----- BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2001..... -- -- 85,869 \$ 791 \$479,426 \$ -- \$(488,516) \$
(8,299) ===== See notes to
consolidated financial statements. 35 NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, ----- 2001 2000 1999 ----- (IN
THOUSANDS) OPERATING ACTIVITIES Net loss..... \$(208,606) \$ (74,838)
\$(205,072) Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities: Inventory
charges..... 76,816 9,000 -- Impairment of investments and property and equipment.... 24,094 --
-- Impairment of goodwill..... 8,452 Loss on disposal of assets..... -- 115 338
Non-cash compensation charge..... 536 2,509 128,284 Depreciation and amortization.....
17,649 13,813 8,857 Amortization of discount on note payable to Motorola... 10,427 -- -- Equity in net loss of
investee..... 635 -- -- Gain on sale of software product line..... (2,576) -- -- Changes in assets and
liabilities: Trade receivables..... 17,004 (20,558) (2,811) Inventories.....
(42,697) (73,211) (1,883) Other assets..... (809) (782) 4,993 Accounts
payable..... (25,089) 40,106 (3,206) Accrued liabilities and deferred revenue..... (3,642) 532
13,933 ----- Net cash used in operating activities..... (127,806) (103,314) (56,567) -----
----- INVESTING ACTIVITIES Purchases of property and equipment..... (5,045) (15,515)
(33,585) Proceeds from sale (purchases) of marketable securities, net..... 25,000 18,044
(45,065) Purchase of long-term investments..... (8,000) (14,988) -- Proceeds from sale of software product
line..... 4,875 -- -- Return of capital from long-term investment..... 1,000 -- -- Net
cash provided by (used in) investing activities.... 17,830 (12,459) (78,650) ----- FINANCING
ACTIVITIES Issuance of common stock and other..... 2,899 9,251 16 Proceeds from Motorola financings:
Note payable and warrants..... 82,954 -- -- Tax sharing agreement..... 14,346 15,000
-- Proceeds from mortgage..... 20,000 -- -- Repayment of mortgage..... (176) --
-- Repayment of capital lease obligations..... (330) (617) (899) (Repayment of) proceeds from note
payable..... (25,000) 148 24,853 Initial public offering proceeds (expenses), net..... -- (898) 177,016 Limited
Partner capital contribution..... -- -- 34,000 ----- Net cash provided by financing

activities.....	94,693	22,884	234,986	-----	-----	-----	-----	Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents.....	(15,283)	(92,889)	99,769	Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period.....	35,863	128,752
28,983	-----	-----	-----	Cash and cash equivalents, end of period.....	\$ 20,580	\$ 35,863	\$ 128,752							

===== NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES														
Conversion of vendor payables and commitments into note payable.....	24,340	--	--	Amount held in escrow for software product line sale.....	575	--	--	Equipment acquired under capital lease and notes payable.....	--	--	899	Acquisition of SoftProse -- issuance of common stock.....	16,862	--
liabilities assumed, net.....	--	91	--	Conversion of note payable to General Instrument into common stock.....	--	--	86,753	Conversion of general partner interest into common stock.....	--	--	1,010	Conversion of limited partner interest into common stock.....	--	--
===== SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION														
Cash paid for interest.....	2,614	630	226	Cash paid for income taxes.....	163	43	1	See notes to consolidated financial statements.	36					

36 NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS Next Level Communications, Inc. (the "Company") is a leading provider of broad-band communications systems that enable telephone companies and other emerging communications service providers to cost-effectively deliver voice, data and video services over the existing copper wire telephone infrastructure. Next Level Communications ("NLC" or the "Limited Partner") was incorporated as a California corporation in 1994. In September 1995, NLC was acquired by General Instrument Corporation ("General Instrument"). In January 1998, NLC transferred its net assets, management and workforce to a newly formed limited partnership, Next Level Communications L.P. (the "Partnership"), in exchange for an 89% limited partnership interest. The Partnership recorded the net assets transferred at their historical cost. At the same time, Spencer Trask (the "General Partner") acquired an 11% general partner interest in the Partnership in exchange for a \$10.0 million cash contribution. On August 24, 1999 the Partnership formed the Company as a wholly-owned subsidiary. Management of NLC effected a 1-for-3 reverse stock split on October 14, 1999. All share amounts in the accompanying financial statements have been restated to give effect to the reverse stock split. On November 9, 1999, the Company issued 9,775,000 shares of common stock at \$20.00 per share for net proceeds of \$177.0 million in an initial public offering (the "Offering"). Prior to the completion of the offering, the following recapitalization transactions (the "Recapitalization") occurred: A note payable and accrued interest to General Instrument of \$86.8 million was converted into 4,337,633 shares of the Company's common stock. The Partnership and NLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of General Instrument) were merged into the Company. As part of this merger, the General Partner received 5,863,329 shares of the Company's common stock and General Instrument received 55,366,091 shares of the Company's common stock in exchange for their respective partnership interests. The Company issued a common stock dividend of 4,400,000 shares to General Instrument to reflect the additional value, \$88.0 million, which will be received by the Company upon exercise of the warrants described below. In accordance with the Partnership agreement NLC was entitled to receive the \$88.0 million exercise price. As a result of the Recapitalization, such amounts are to be received by the Company as these warrants are exercised. Accordingly, General Instrument received \$88.0 million of common stock (4,400,000 shares) because it would have received that amount under the Partnership agreement. The General Partner's option and the Partnership agreement to acquire up to 11% of NLC upon an initial public offering was converted into warrants to acquire 8,480,102 shares of the Company's common stock at \$10.38 per share. In 2000, warrants to purchase 2,369,000 shares of common stock were exercised. The exercise price of these warrants was paid through the surrender of additional warrants to purchase 519,493 shares of common stock. The Company did not receive any cash proceeds. At December 31, 2001, warrants to acquire 5,600,000 shares of common stock were outstanding under this agreement. The Recapitalization was accounted for at historical cost. The accompanying financial statements represent those of the Company from November 10, 1999, and those of the Partnership from January 1, 1998 to November 9, 1999. In January 2000, General Instrument was acquired by Motorola, Inc.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES Use of Estimates -- The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year.

37 NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) Significant estimates include the inventory

write-down and loss on purchase commitments (see Note 4) and long-term investment and property and equipment write-downs (see Note 5). Actual results could differ from those estimates. Principles of Consolidation -- These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, SoftProse, Inc. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. Revenue Recognition -- The Company recognizes revenue when contractual obligations have been satisfied, title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer and collection is reasonably assured. Generally, the Company recognizes revenue from equipment sales upon shipment. In cases where title and risk of loss pass upon delivery, the Company recognizes revenue from equipment sales upon receipt by the customer. The Company accrues a provision for estimated sales returns as a reduction of revenue at the time of revenue recognition. Deferred revenue relates to advance payments received on equipment sales contracts in advance of revenue recognition. Software license revenues are recognized when software revenue recognition criteria have been met, pursuant to Statement of Position 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, as revised. License revenue is recognized when a noncancelable license agreement has been signed, delivery has occurred, the fees are fixed and determinable and collection is probable. The portion of revenues from new license agreements which relate to the Company's obligations to provide customer support are deferred, based upon the price charged for customer support when it is sold separately, and recognized ratably over the maintenance period. Revenue from the renewal of customer support contracts is recognized ratably over the term of the agreement. The Company sold its software product line in October 2001. Accordingly, the Company has no deferred software license revenue at December 31, 2001. Product Warranty -- The Company provides for the estimated costs to fulfill customer warranty obligations upon the recognition of the related equipment revenue. Actual warranty costs incurred are charged against the warranty reserve when paid. Research and Development Costs -- Research and development costs are charged to operations as incurred. Stock-Based Compensation -- The Company accounts for employee stock-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 44, "Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation" ("FIN 44"). Cash and Cash Equivalents -- The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined on a first-in, first-out basis, or market. Property and Equipment -- Property and equipment are stated at cost. Provisions for depreciation are based on estimated useful lives of the assets using the straight-line method. Useful lives range from 20 years for buildings, the shorter of five to ten years or the lease term for leasehold improvements and two to seven years for machinery and equipment. Long-term investments -- Long-term investments represent preferred stock and other equity holdings in nonpublic companies. The Company accounts for its long term investments under the cost method when the Company's interest in the investee is less than 20%; and under the equity method when the Company's interest is greater than 20% or the Company has significant influence. Under the equity method the Company recognizes its pro-rata share of the investee's earnings/losses in the period in which they occur. 38 NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) Goodwill -- Through December 31, 2001, the Company amortized goodwill on a straight line basis over three to seven years. Impairment of Long-Lived Assets -- The Company evaluates its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of that asset may not be recoverable. When the sum of the undiscounted future net cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recorded to reduce the carrying amount to fair value. Income taxes -- The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," which prescribes the use of the asset and liability method whereby deferred tax asset or liability account balances are calculated at the balance sheet date using current tax laws and rates in effect. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. For the period from January 6, 2000 to May 17, 2000 the Company's results of operations were included in the consolidated federal income tax return of Motorola. Federal income taxes for that period of time are provided in accordance with an intercompany tax sharing agreement, whereby income taxes or credits for the Company are reported as if the Company filed a separate federal income tax return (see Note 8). Net Loss Per Share -- Basic net loss per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net loss per share is computed based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus the dilutive effect of outstanding stock options and warrants. Diluted net

loss per common share was the same as basic net loss per common share for all periods presented since the effect of any potentially dilutive common stock equivalents is excluded, as they are anti-dilutive. Fair Value of Financial Instruments -- The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The fair value of notes payable is based upon current interest rates for debt instruments with comparable maturities and characteristics. It is not practicable to determine the fair value of the long term debt to Motorola due to the related party nature of the borrowings. Comprehensive (Loss) -- SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income, requires that all items recognized under accounting standards as components of comprehensive income be reported in an annual financial statement that is displayed with the same prominence as other annual financial statements. Comprehensive loss was the same as net loss for all periods presented. Concentration of Risk -- One customer comprised 41%, 56% and 67% of the Company's total revenues in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. The loss of this customer or any substantial reduction in orders by this customer could have a material adverse affect on the Company's operating results. Additionally, the Company relies on certain contract manufacturers to perform substantially all of its manufacturing activities. The inability of its contract manufacturers to fulfill their obligations to the Company could adversely impact future results.

39 NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and generally does not require collateral from its customers. The Company maintains allowances for potential losses, and has not incurred any significant losses to date. Allowance for doubtful accounts activity consists of (in millions):

	Year ended December 31: 1999	2000	2001
BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$0.49	\$0.90	\$(0.05)
ADDITIONS	\$0.90	\$0.90	\$0.90
CHARGES	\$(0.05)	\$(0.05)	\$(0.05)
DEDUCTIONS OF YEAR	\$0.90	\$0.90	\$0.90
END OF YEAR	\$0.49	\$0.90	\$(0.05)

2000..... 1.34 0.01 (0.02) 1.33 2001..... 1.33 -- -- 1.33 New Accounting Pronouncements -- In June 2001, SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" were issued. SFAS 141 requires that all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 be accounted for under the purchase method and addresses the initial recognition and measurement of goodwill and other intangible assets acquired in a business combination. SFAS 142 provides that intangible assets with finite useful lives be amortized and that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives will not be amortized, but will rather be tested at least annually for impairment. The Company will adopt SFAS 142 as of January 1, 2002. Upon the adoption of SFAS 142, the Company will no longer amortize the carrying value of goodwill of \$0.2 million at December 31, 2001. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 142 to have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. In October 2001, SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" was issued. SFAS 144 supersedes SFAS 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets, and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of," and the accounting and reporting provisions of APB No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations -- Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions," and addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment of disposal of long-lived assets. The Company will adopt SFAS 144 as of January 1, 2002. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 144 will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Reclassifications -- Certain 2000 and 1999 amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2001 presentation.

3. 2001 RESULTS AND MANAGEMENT'S PLANS FOR 2002 In 2001, net loss was \$208.6 million and net cash used in operating activities was \$127.8 million. As of December 31, 2001, the Company's accumulated deficit was \$488.5 million. The Company's ability to generate positive operating cash flow is dependent on its ability to increase sales, convert its inventory and accounts receivable to cash, negotiate favorable terms with its vendors, effectively manage its operating costs and to continue to raise sufficient operating capital. Since late 2000, the Company has been significantly dependent on Motorola for financial resources. Advances from Motorola totaled \$15.0 million in 2000 and loans and advances totaled \$97.3 million in 2001. The Company also issued \$30.0 million in redeemable convertible preferred stock to Motorola in February 2002, and entered into a \$35.0 million financing agreement with Motorola in March 2002. During 2001, in addition to the Motorola financing described above, the Company instituted the following measures to improve liquidity: - closed its operation in Vietnam eliminating 84 employees in April 2001; - reduced its workforce by approximately 36 employees in April 2001; 40 NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) - received \$20.0 million in October 2001 through the mortgage of its largest office building; - sold its software product line in October 2001 and received \$4.9 million in net proceeds; - reduced its workforce by

approximately 60 employees, or 15% in October 2001; - reduced commitments to purchase raw materials from vendors from approximately \$78.0 million in the second quarter of 2001 to approximately \$19.1 million as of December 31, 2001, primarily due to inventory purchases, along with vendor negotiations; and - extended payments terms for \$24.3 million of vendor payables (see Note 10). In 2002, in addition to the issuance of \$30.0 million of preferred stock to Motorola: - the Company reduced its workforce by approximately 120 employees or 33% in January 2002; and - on March 29, 2002, Motorola agreed to make available to the Company an additional \$35.0 million in financing (see Note 16). At March 29, 2002, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$26.0 million. Management believes that the cash on hand and amounts available under the March 29, 2002 \$35.0 million financing with Motorola will be sufficient to enable the Company to meet its financial obligations and sustain its operations through at least December 31, 2002. 4. INVENTORY Inventories at December 31, 2001 and 2000 consisted of:

DECEMBER 31, 2001	2000	-----		(IN MILLIONS)	
Raw materials.....	\$24.5	\$22.7	Work-in-process.....	1.7	2.0
Finished goods.....	36.4	62.1	-----	Total.....	\$62.6 \$86.8 =====

==== During 2000 the Company recorded a \$9.0 million inventory write-down comprised of a lower of cost or market adjustment to certain residential gateway products and obsolescence of other inventory items. During 2001, the Company recorded inventory write-downs totaling \$76.8 million. To meet forecasted demand and reduce the anticipated component supply constraints that had existed in the past, the Company had increased inventory levels for certain components and entered into purchase commitments for certain components with long lead times. However, in the quarter ended June 30, 2001, the Company's estimates of forecasted sales in 2001 and 2002, for its current generation of products declined significantly. As a result, inventory related charges of \$72.0 million were required and were calculated based upon (i) the substantial completion of the negotiation process with the Company's contract manufacturers and their suppliers and the Company's other vendors regarding purchase commitments and cancellations made by the Company, (ii) the inventory levels in excess of forecasted demand and (iii) the Company's estimates of salvage or recovery value for each raw material or finished good on an item by item basis. The Company does not currently anticipate that the excess inventory included in this provision will be used based on the Company's current demand

41 NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) forecast. At December 31, 2001, the Company updated its estimates and recorded additional charges of \$4.8 million. Such write-downs were included in cost of revenues in 2001 and consisted of the following: (IN MILLIONS) Excess quantities of raw materials on hand or under purchase commitments, net of estimated salvage..... \$36.9 Excess quantities of finished goods on hand, net of estimated salvage..... 10.8 Obsolescence..... 14.5 Cancellation charges on purchase commitments..... 5.2 Lower of cost or market write-down on current generation product platform..... 9.4 ----- Total..... \$76.8 ===== Significant

estimates included in the calculation of the inventory write-downs above include forecasted demand for the Company's products, sales prices for residential gateways and other finished goods and estimated salvage or recovery value for excess raw materials and finished goods. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and therefore additional inventory write-downs may be necessary in future periods. 5. IMPAIRMENTS AND DISPOSALS OF ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS Asset impairments and disposals, net, in 2001 consisted of the following: (IN MILLIONS) Impairment of goodwill..... \$ 8.4 Loss on disposal of property and equipment and other assets..... 2.6 Gain on sale of product line..... (2.6) ----- Asset impairment and disposals, net..... \$ 8.4 ===== In the fourth quarter of 2001, the Company wrote off the remaining goodwill of \$8.4 million related to the 2000 SoftProse acquisition based on the Company's annual assessment of the recoverability of goodwill. In the fourth quarter of 2001, the Company sold its software product line for net proceeds of \$5.5 million. The Company recorded a gain on the sale of \$2.6 million. The final payment of \$0.6 million is in escrow. Investment impairments of \$20.0 million in 2001 consisted of: (IN MILLIONS) Write-off of investment in Virtual Access, PLC..... \$13.0 Write-off of investment in Expanse Networks, Inc..... 3.0

Write-down of investment in Outreach Communications, LLC.... 4.0 ----- Investment impairments and disposals..... \$20.0 ===== As of December 31, 2001, the Company determined that the estimated fair value of its investments in Virtual Access and Expanse Networks was zero and the decline from their carrying amounts was other than temporary, and accordingly wrote off the entire interests in the fourth quarter of 2001. The investment in Outreach had been reduced to estimated fair value in the second quarter of 2001. 42 NEXT LEVEL

COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) 6.

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT Property and equipment at December 31 consisted of: 2001 2000 ----- (IN MILLIONS) Land..... \$ 2.4 \$ 1.9 Building..... 23.3 22.9 Machinery and equipment..... 52.2 50.5 Leasehold improvements..... 6.6 6.5 ----- Total..... 84.5 81.8 Less accumulated depreciation and amortization..... (37.8) (28.2) ----- Property and equipment, net..... \$ 46.7 \$ 53.6 ===== Machinery and equipment included assets acquired under capital leases of \$1.6 million at December 31, 2001 and 2000. Related accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2001 and 2000 was \$1.6 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. 7.

ACCRUED LIABILITIES Accrued liabilities at December 31 consisted of: 2001 2000 ----- (IN MILLIONS) Accrued payroll and related expenses..... \$ 5.6 \$ 8.8 Warranty reserve..... 4.9 5.6 Interest..... 1.8 0.0 Other..... 6.9 3.2 ----- Total..... \$19.2 \$17.6 ===== 8. DUE TO MOTOROLA Note Payable -- During 2001 the Company entered into a note agreement with Motorola, for \$83.0 million which matures on May 17, 2003. Interest is payable monthly and is determined on either the base rate, as defined in the agreement, plus 2% or the Eurodollar rate plus 3 1/2% (interest rate in effect at December 31, 2001 was 5.4%). In connection with the note agreement the Company granted warrants to purchase up to 10,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock; 7,500,000 warrants have an exercise price of \$7.39 per share, and 2,500,000 warrants have an exercise price of \$4.29 per share. Warrants to purchase 7,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock were exercisable at December 31, 2001. The remaining warrants become exercisable as follows: - 1,000,000 shares become exercisable unless, prior to May 17, 2002, all borrowings under the note agreement have been repaid in full and it has been terminated; - 1,000,000 shares become exercisable unless, prior to November 17, 2002, all borrowings under the note agreement have been repaid in full and it has been terminated; and - 1,000,000 shares become exercisable unless, prior to February 17, 2003, all borrowings under the note agreement have been repaid in full and it has been terminated. 43

NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) The fair value of the warrants of \$37.4 million was recorded as a discount to the note payable with a corresponding increase to additional paid-in capital. The fair value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: no dividends; risk free interest rate that ranged from 4.3% to 4.9%; volatility of 101%; and a contractual life of five years. The Company does not expect to repay amounts due under the agreement until its maturity date of May 17, 2003. As a result, the debt discount related to the estimated fair value of the remaining 3,000,000 warrants will be adjusted in subsequent periods, up to their respective measurement dates, to reflect changes in the Company's stock price. The Company is amortizing the discount under the effective interest method up to the maturity date (May 17, 2003) of the related note. During the year ended December 31, 2001 the Company amortized \$10.4 million of the discount, which has been reflected as interest expense in the accompanying statement of operations. As of December 31, 2001, the Motorola note was recorded at \$56.0 million, net of \$27.0 million of unamortized discount. The note agreement with Motorola contains various covenants, including compliance with net worth requirements, and restrictions on additional indebtedness, capital expenditures, and payment of dividends. As of December 31, 2001, the Company was not in compliance with the net worth financial covenant. On March 26, 2002, the Company and Motorola amended the note agreement to waive the debt covenant violation and established revised financial covenants for net worth. Tax sharing and allocation agreement with Motorola -- In December 2000, the Company received a \$15.0 million advance from Motorola related to a tax sharing and allocation agreement. During 2001 the Company received an additional \$17.3 million in January 2001 and the Tax Sharing Agreement (the "Tax Sharing Agreement") was finalized in February 2001. The amount advanced to the Company of \$32.3 million was based on an estimate of the present value of income tax benefits to Motorola from the inclusion of the Company's operating losses for the period from January 6, 2000 to May 17, 2000 in Motorola's consolidated tax return. On October 10, 2001, the Company received a revised calculation of the estimated present value of income tax benefits to Motorola based upon actual net losses that were included in Motorola's 2000 tax return. The revised amount was \$29.3 million. Under the original agreement, the Company was required to repay the \$3.0 million difference by October 15, 2001. On October 15, 2001, the Loan Agreement between the Company and Motorola was amended to include such \$3.0 million (see above). To the extent Motorola does not achieve the expected tax benefits by September 30, 2006, the Company must repay any difference. In the event of a debt or equity security offering or a sale of assets in excess of \$25.0 million, the first \$25.0 million of proceeds may

be retained by the Company; the next \$25.0 million (between \$25.0 million and \$50.0 million) of such proceeds will be allocated at least one-third to repay the Company's obligations under the Company's Tax Sharing Agreement and the balance may be retained by the Company; the next \$25.0 million of such proceeds (between \$50.0 million and \$75.0 million) will be allocated at least one-half to repay the Company's obligations under the Tax Sharing Agreement and the balance may be retained by the Company; amounts of such proceeds in excess of \$75.0 million must be used 100% first to repay the Company's obligations under the Tax Sharing Agreement (to the extent of such obligations) and then to repay and reduce the amount owed under the note agreement.

9. MORTGAGE FINANCING On October 30, 2001, the Company received \$20.0 million under a mortgage loan collateralized by a Company-owned office building. The loan is amortized over 12 years with a ten-year repayment period and bears interest at an annual fixed rate of 7.51%. Future principal payments are as follows: 2002 -- \$1.1 million; 2003 -- \$1.2 million; 2004 -- \$1.3 million; 2005 -- \$1.4 million; 2006 -- \$1.5 million; thereafter -- \$13.5 million. The unpaid principal balance, plus accrued interest thereon is due and payable on November 1, 2011.

44 NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) The mortgage is guaranteed by Motorola. In consideration for the guarantee, the Company granted to Motorola warrants to purchase up to 400,000 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$3.82 per share. The fair value of the warrants (\$0.7 million) was recorded as a discount to the mortgage loan with a corresponding increase to additional paid-in capital. The fair value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: no dividends; risk free interest rate of 4.3%; volatility 101%; and a contractual life of five years. The Company is amortizing the discount under the effective interest method up to the maturity date of the related mortgage. During the year ended December 31, 2001 the Company amortized \$.01 million of the discount, which has been reflected as interest expense in the accompanying statement of operations.

10. NOTES PAYABLE At December 31, 2000, the Company had \$25.0 million outstanding under its revolving bank line of credit. The line was repaid and closed in 2001, and therefore, no amounts were outstanding under the line at December 31, 2001. At December 31, 2001, the Company had a \$24.3 million note payable to a vendor. The note bears interest at 10% per year. Accrued interest at December 31, 2001 was \$1.5 million. On March 28, 2002, the Vendor Note Payable was amended. The revised principal and interest payment terms are as follows: \$5.0 million was paid on March 29, 2002, \$13.0 million is due on May 18, 2002 and the balance of \$9.5 million is due on March 31, 2003.

11. NET LOSS PER SHARE The following is a reconciliation of the components of the pro forma basic and diluted net loss per share: 2001 2000 1999 -----
----- (IN MILLIONS EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS) Net loss..... \$(208.6)
\$(74.8) \$(205.1) Less: Interest expense for converted GI note payable..... -- -- 5.8 ----- ----- Basic and diluted
net loss..... \$(208.6) \$(74.8) \$(199.3) ===== ===== ===== Weighted average shares
outstanding..... 85.3 81.9 71.6 (1) ----- ----- Net loss per share, basic and diluted..... \$
(2.45) \$(0.91) \$ (2.78)(1) ===== ===== ===== Excluded: in-the-money options and warrants..... 4.1
15.6 -- ----- (1) Basic and diluted net loss per share for 1999 is computed by dividing the pro forma net loss by
the pro forma shares outstanding for the period giving effect to the Recapitalization as if it had occurred on January 1,
1999. Pro forma basic and diluted net loss per share give effect to the contribution of the note and accrued interest
thereon payable to General Instrument and the related elimination of interest expense of \$5.8 million for 1999. The
pro forma shares outstanding exclude warrants and stock options to purchase approximately 20,700,000 shares of
common stock since the inclusion of these shares would be antidilutive.

12. EMPLOYEE STOCK PLANS 1999 STOCK PLAN Options to purchase 5,400,000 shares of common stock were granted under the 1999 Stock Plan. These options vest with respect to 25% of the shares after 12 months of service and the remaining 75% in equal 45
NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS --
(CONTINUED) monthly installments over the next 36 months of service and expire not later than 10 years after the
date of grant. No future awards under the 1999 Stock Plan are expected to be made. 1999 EQUITY INCENTIVE
PLAN Options to purchase 17,400,000 shares of common stock are available for grant under the 1999 Equity
Incentive Plan. Depending on the grant, shares vest over either a three or four-year period with a pro rata portion
vesting after one year of service and the remaining shares vesting in equal monthly installments over the remaining
months of service. Options expire not later than 10 years after the date of grant. Certain employees of the Partnership
were granted contingently exercisable stock options (included in the table which follows) in NLC which vest over a
period ranging from two to three years and which expire in ten years. Such options were exercisable only in the event
of an initial public offering or a change in control of NLC (the "Event"). In November 1999, in conjunction with the

Recapitalization (see Note 1), the outstanding options granted under the NLC stock plan were converted into options to purchase 7,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock with equivalent terms and exercise prices. As a result of the initial public offering of the Company, compensation expense of \$96.9 million was recognized in 1999 related to the contingently exercisable stock options. The compensation expense was determined based on the difference between the exercise price of the vested portion of such options and the initial offering price for the Company's common stock. The Company recorded compensation expense of \$2.4 million in 2000 related to the remaining vesting of these options, as a result of the Motorola acquisition. In addition, in 1997, as part of a tandem stock option grant, certain employees of NLC were granted options at \$1.11 per share for a total of 1,900,000 shares of common stock of NLC, or options at \$15.75 per share for a total of 1,500,000 shares of General Instrument common stock (the "GI Options"). The NLC options were exercisable only upon an Event. The options have a ten-year life and vest over three years. At December 31, 1999, it was determined that the NLC options granted as part of the tandem stock grant were more likely to be exercised than the related GI options. As a result, the Company recorded \$31.4 million in compensation expense in 1999 related to the tandem stock grant. The compensation expense was calculated based on the difference between the exercise price of the vested portion of the NLC options and the initial offering price of the Company's common stock. During 2001, the Company issued non-qualified stock options to consultants to purchase 26,000 shares of common stock at prices between \$2.60 and \$3.35. The options all vested within the quarter they were issued. The fair value of the options issued was \$.05 million, was recorded as compensation expense, and was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: no dividends, risk-free interest rate of 4.3%, volatility of 101%, and a contractual life of 5 years. During 2001, the Company extended the contractual life of certain options held by terminated employees. In accordance with FIN 44, the modification resulted in a new measurement date for these options. As such, the Company recorded an expense of \$0.2 million, as determined by the excess of market value of the Company's common shares over the exercise price of the modified options. STOCK OPTION EXCHANGE PROGRAM In August 2001, the Company implemented a stock option exchange program in which certain employees could exchange options with an exercise price greater than or equal to \$40.00 per share for new options to be granted at least six months and one day from the date of cancellation at the then fair market value. As a result, 5,500,000 options were cancelled in connection with the program. Eligible employees received a one-for-one option re-grant on February 11, 2002 at an exercise price equal to the market price on the replacement grant 46 NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) date of \$2.06. Total shares re-granted under the program in 2002 were 4,700,000. The Company did not incur any compensation expense relative to this stock option exchange program. The following table summarizes activity relating to the NLC Stock Plan (including those granted as part of the tandem stock option grant) and the 1999 Stock Plan and 1999 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plans"): WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES EXERCISE PRICE ----- (IN THOUSANDS) Balance at December 31, 1998 (none exercisable)..... 7,089 1.11 Granted (fair value of \$14.98)..... 8,109 29.09 Canceled..... (281) 3.56 Exercised..... (10) 1.60 ----- Balance at December 31, 1999 (6,799 exercisable shares)..... 14,907 16.43 Granted (fair value of \$49.61)..... 8,735 64.20 Canceled..... (1,600) 60.05 Exercised..... (1,865) 2.04 ----- Balance at December 31, 2000 (7,297 exercisable shares)..... 20,177 34.98 Granted (fair value of \$6.26)..... 4,966 7.99 Canceled..... (8,170) 59.81 Exercised..... (1,022) 1.15 ----- Balance at December 31, 2001 (7,906 exercisable shares)..... 15,951 \$15.99 ===== The following table summarizes information about options granted under the Plans and outstanding at December 31, 2001: WEIGHTED NUMBER AVERAGE WEIGHTED NUMBER WEIGHTED OUTSTANDING AT REMAINING AVERAGE EXERCISABLE AT AVERAGE DECEMBER 31, CONTRACTUAL LIFE EXERCISE DECEMBER 31, EXERCISE EXERCISE PRICES 2001 (IN YEARS) PRICE 2001 PRICE ----- (IN THOUSANDS) (IN THOUSANDS) \$ 0.85-\$ 1.11.. 3,874 5.4 \$ 0.94 3,874 \$ 0.94 \$ 1.40-\$ 1.67.. 118 9.5 \$ 1.56 8 \$ 1.53 \$ 2.16-\$ 2.97.. 138 9.7 \$ 2.55 26 \$ 2.62 \$ 3.41-\$ 4.61.. 196 9.4 \$ 4.27 0 \$ 5.13-\$ 7.29.. 473 8.4 \$ 5.74 112 \$ 6.18 \$ 8.10-\$ 11.31.. 8,048 8.1 \$ 9.90 2,558 \$ 10.95 \$ 12.31-\$ 18.00.. 672 8.9 \$ 13.31 169 \$ 13.45 \$ 19.63-\$ 23.38.. 42 8.9 \$ 21.59 12 \$ 21.59 \$ 30.88-\$ 35.56.. 31 8.8 \$ 34.37 9 \$ 34.42 \$ 49.00-\$ 66.38.. 1,923 7.9 \$ 63.09 930 \$ 63.27 \$ 80.56-\$108.75.. 433 7.5 \$ 80.73 205 \$ 80.91 \$124.00-\$161.25.. 3 0.3 \$129.05 3 \$129.05 ----- \$ 0.85-\$161.25.. 15,951 7.5 \$ 15.99 7,906 \$ 14.06 ===== 47 NEXT LEVEL

COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) 1999 EMPLOYEE STOCK PURCHASE PLAN In 1999, the Company adopted the 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan") under which 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock were reserved for issuance. All employees are eligible to participate. Eligible employees may begin participating in the 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan at the start of any offering period each of which lasts 24 months. Overlapping offering periods start on May 1 and November 1 of each year. Under the Purchase Plan eligible employees may purchase the Company's common stock at a price that is the lower of 85% of either the fair market value at the beginning of the offering period or the fair market value at the end of the period. During 2001 and 2000, the Company issued 396,500 and 318,208 shares of common stock under the Purchase Plan.

ADDITIONAL STOCK PLAN INFORMATION SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, requires the disclosure of pro forma net loss and net loss per share had the Company adopted the fair value method. Under SFAS No. 123, the fair value of stock-based awards to employees is calculated through the use of option pricing models which were developed to estimate the fair value of freely tradable, fully transferable options without vesting restrictions. Such options differ significantly from the Company's stock-based awards. These models require subjective assumptions, including future stock price volatility and expected time to exercise, which greatly affect the calculated values. The Company's calculations for options granted after the offering were made using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Cancellations are recognized when they occur. The estimated fair value of an option grant is based, in part, on the estimated term of the option. Prior to the Company's initial public offering, NLC options granted under the NLC Stock Plan were not exercisable. As a result, it is not practicable to determine the expected term of NLC options and therefore it is not possible to estimate the fair value of such options. As a result, disclosure of the estimated grant date fair value of such options and the related pro forma compensation expense for such options is not possible. The following weighted average assumptions are included in the estimated fair value calculations of grants for the stock option and stock purchase programs: 2001 2000 1999 -----

-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Expected dividend yields.....	0%	0%	0%	Expected stock price					
volatility.....	118.0%	103.0%	70.0%	Risk free interest rate.....	4.8%	6.1%	5.9%		
Expected term (years).....	4.0	4.0	4.8						

Under SFAS No. 123, had the Company recorded compensation expense based on the estimated grant date fair value for awards based on grants under the Plans and the tandem stock grant, the Company's net loss and net loss per share would have changed. The amounts below represent the pro forma amounts for fiscal 2001 (including the cancellation of 5.5 million options, under the stock option exchange program), 2000 and 1999: 2001 2000 1999 ----- (IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT FOR PER SHARE AMOUNTS) Net loss as reported..... \$(208.6) \$(74.8) \$(205.1) Pro forma net loss, as adjusted..... (201.0) (237.4) (213.1) Diluted net loss per share (pro forma in 1999)..... \$ (2.45) \$ (0.91) \$ (2.78) Pro forma diluted loss per share, as adjusted..... \$ (2.36) \$ (2.90) \$ (2.98) 48 NEXT LEVEL

COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) 13. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS In January 2000, the Company adopted the Next Level Communications 401(k) Plan ("NLC Plan") to which employees could contribute up to 12% of the employees' salary subject to the legal maximum. The Company contributes an amount equal to 100% of the first 5% of the employee's salary that the employee contributes. The Company's expense related to the NLC Plan was \$1.5 million and \$1.4 million in 2001 and 2000, respectively. The Company's expense related to the General Instrument 401(k) Plan was \$0.6 million in 1999. 14.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES The Company leases certain of its facilities and equipment under non-cancelable operating leases. Leases expire at various dates from 2002 to 2006 and certain facility leases have renewal options. Future minimum lease payments at December 31, 2001 under operating leases are as follows: (IN MILLIONS) 2002..... \$1.5 2003..... 1.3 2004..... 1.0 2005..... 0.9 2006..... 0.7 --- Total..... \$5.4 ===== Rent expense was \$3.0 million, \$1.7 million and \$4.3 million in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. At December 31, 2001, the Company had commitments with various suppliers to purchase approximately \$19.1 million of components in 2002. The Company is a party to various claims, litigation and other matters. Management believes the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. 15. INCOME TAXES For the period from January 1, 1999 through November 9, 1999, the Company was a limited partnership entity. For federal and state tax purposes, limited partnership entities pass all items of income and expense through to the respective partners of the entity. Consequently, all items of income and expense attributable to

the period in which the Company was a limited partnership were allocated directly to the respective partners. For the period from November 10, 1999 through January 5, 2000, the Company was a corporation filing its tax returns on a stand-alone basis. As a result of the acquisition by Motorola of General Instrument, from January 6, 2000 through May 17, 2000, the Company's taxable loss was included in the consolidated federal tax return of Motorola. Subsequent to May 17, 2000, due to the exercise of various warrants and stock options, Motorola's ownership interest in the Company declined below 80% and the Company was no longer eligible to be included in Motorola's consolidated federal tax return and will file its federal income tax return on a stand-alone basis.

49 NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

The Company's deferred income tax assets as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 consisted of the following in millions:	2001	2000
Deferred tax assets: Federal and state net operating losses.....	\$ 111.3	\$ 69.1
Research and development credits.....	7.3	1.6
Capitalized research and development costs.....	15.2	31.8
Writeoff of long-term assets.....	12.3	--
Interest expense related to Motorola warrants.....	4.2	--
Basis difference in fixed assets.....	0.4	4.1
Inventory reserve.....	28.3	5.5
Other.....	6.5	10.1
Total deferred tax assets before valuation allowance...	185.5	122.2
Valuation allowance.....	(185.5)	(122.2)
Net deferred tax assets.....	\$ --	\$ --

----- No tax benefit has been recorded through December 31, 2001 because of the net operating losses incurred and full valuation allowance provided. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company established a 100% valuation allowance at December 31, 2001 and 2000 due to the uncertainty of realizing future tax benefits from its net operating loss carryforwards and other deferred tax assets. At December 31, 2001, for tax purposes, the Company had approximately \$301.0 million in federal net operating loss carryforwards, approximately \$153.0 million in state net operating loss carryforwards, and approximately \$7.3 million in research and development credit carryforwards. The Company's federal net operating loss and research and development credit carryforwards begin to expire in 2020. The Company's state net operating loss and foreign tax credit carryforwards have various expiration dates beginning in 2002. Internal Revenue Code Section 382 places an annual limitation (the "Section 382 Limitation") on the amount of taxable income which can be offset by NOL carryforwards after a change in control (generally greater than or equal to a 50% change in ownership) of a loss corporation. California has similar rules. Generally, after a control change, a loss corporation cannot deduct NOL carryforwards in excess of the Section 398 Limitation. Future ownership changes may result in expiration of net operating losses and credits before utilization.

50 NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS On February 20, 2002, the Company issued \$30.0 million of redeemable convertible preferred stock ("preferred stock") to Motorola, comprised of 6,912,442 shares at a purchase price of \$4.34 per share. Each share of preferred stock is convertible, at the option of the holder, into two shares of the Company's common stock, or 13,824,884 shares in total. The preferred stock is redeemable, at the option of the holder, at an initial redemption price of \$5.21 per share, on or after February 19, 2007. Dividends are cumulative at a rate of 7.5%, payable in cash or additional shares of preferred stock, at the Company's option. Liquidation value is \$10.85 per share. In conjunction with this financing, the Company also issued to Motorola warrants to purchase 3,456,221 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.17 per share and warrants to purchase 3,456,221 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.60 per share. The warrants have a term of five years. On March 29, 2002, Motorola agreed to make available to the Company up to an additional \$35.0 million in financing. Draw downs by the Company, when they occur, will be treated, at Motorola's option, as either (i) additions to the existing Note Payable Agreement with Motorola and subject to substantially the same terms (interest rate, maturity in May 2003, warrants, etc.) under such agreement (see Note 8) or (ii) additional issuances of redeemable convertible preferred stock, subject to substantially the same terms as the February 2002 issuance of redeemable convertible preferred stock described above.

51 ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE None. PART III ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS Information concerning this item will be in our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for our 2002 annual meeting of stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference. ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION Information concerning this item will be in our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for our 2002 annual meeting of

stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference. ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT Information concerning this item will be in our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for our 2002 annual meeting of stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference. ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS Information concerning this item will be in our definitive proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for our 2002 annual meeting of stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference. PART IV ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES The Financial Statements which are filed with this Form 10-K are set forth in the Index to Financial Statements at page 36, which immediately precedes such financial statements. No schedules are required under the applicable instructions or are inapplicable and have therefore been omitted. 52 EXHIBITS The following exhibits are, as indicated below, either filed herewith or have previously been filed with the SEC and are referred to and incorporated herein by reference to such filings.

EXHIBIT NUMBER EXHIBIT ----- 2.1 Form of Merger Agreement among General Instrument Corporation, Spencer Trask Investors LLC, Next Level Communications, Next Level Communications L.P. and us, which was filed as exhibit 2.1 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation, which was filed as exhibit 3.1 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 3.2 Bylaws, which were filed as exhibit 3.2 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and are incorporated by reference herein. 4.1 Form of Registration Rights Agreement among General Instrument Corporation, Spencer Trask Investors LLC and us, which was filed as exhibit 4.2 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 9.1 Form of Voting Trust Agreement among General Instrument Corporation, Chasemellon Shareholder Services and us, which was filed as exhibit 9.1 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.1 Form of Indemnification Agreement for our directors and officers, which was filed as exhibit 10.1 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.2 Form of Corporate and Intercompany Agreement for our directors and officers, which was filed as exhibit 10. to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.3* 1999 Equity Incentive Plan, which was filed as exhibit 10.3 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.4* 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, which was filed as exhibit 10.4 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.5 Patent and Technical Information Cross-License Agreement, which was filed as exhibit 10.5 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.6** Agreement between U S WEST Communications, Inc. and us, which was filed as exhibit 10.8 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.7** Agreement among Telesector Resources group, Inc., General Instrument Corporation and us, which was filed as exhibit 10.8 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.8** Agreement between Sanmina-SCI Technology, Inc. and us, which was filed as exhibit 10.10 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.9** Agreement between CMC Mississippi, Inc. and us, which was filed as exhibit 10.11 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.10* 1999 Stock Plan, which was filed as exhibit 10.12 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.11 Form of Warrant, which was filed as exhibit 10.13 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 333-85999) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.12 Business Loan Agreement between Bank of America, N.A. and us, which was filed as exhibit 10.14 to our registration statement on Form S-1 (file No. 33-38618) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.13 Form of Change of Control Agreement which was filed as exhibit 10.1 to our 2000 third quarterly report on Form 10-Q (file No. 000-27877) and is incorporated by reference herein. 53 EXHIBIT NUMBER EXHIBIT ----- 10.14 Severance agreement between Mr. Keeler and us effective December 4, 2000 which was filed as exhibit 10.1 to our 2001 first quarterly report on Form 10-Q (file No. 000-27877) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.15 Tax allocation and sharing agreement between Motorola Inc., and us effective February, 2001 which was filed as exhibit 10.2 to our 2001 first quarterly report on Form 10-Q (file No. 000-27877) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.16 Amendment No. 1 (dated July 25, 2001) to Credit Agreement, dated as of May 16, 2001 between Next Level Communications, Inc. and Motorola, Inc. which was filed as exhibit 10.1 to our 2001 second quarterly report on Form 10-Q (file No. 000-27877)

and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.17 Amendment No. 2 (dated September 28, 2001) to Credit Agreement dated as of May 16, 2001 between Next Level Communications, Inc. and Motorola, Inc. which was filed as exhibit 10.1 to our 2001 third quarterly report on Form 10-Q (file No. 000-27877) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.18 Amendment No. 3 (dated October 15, 2001) to Credit Agreement dated as of May 16, 2001 between Next Level Communications, Inc. and Motorola, Inc. which was filed as exhibit 10.2 to our 2001 third quarterly report on Form 10-Q (file No. 000-27877) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.19 Amendment No. 1 (dated October 24, 2001) to Registration Rights Agreement dated as of May 16, 2001 between Next Level Communications, Inc. and Motorola, Inc. which was filed as exhibit 10.3 to our 2001 third quarterly report on Form 10-Q (file No. 000-27877) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.20*** Amendment No. 4 (dated December 11, 2001) to Credit Agreement dated as of May 16, 2001 between Next Level Communications, Inc. and Motorola, Inc. 10.21**** Promissory Note dated as of December 11, 2001 between Next Level Communications, Inc. and Motorola, Inc. 10.22*** Amendment No. 2 (dated December 11, 2001) to the Registration Rights Agreement dated as of May 16, 2001 between Next Level Communications, Inc. and Motorola, Inc. 10.23*** Form of Warrant No. 011. 10.24*** Employment Agreement dated as of August 6, 2001 between Next Level Communications, Inc. and J. Michael Norris. 10.25 Credit Agreement, dated as of May 16, 2001, between Next Level Communications, Inc. and Motorola, Inc. which was filed as exhibit 99.1 to our current report filed on Form 8-K (file No. 0-27877) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.26 Security Agreement, dated as of May 16, 2001, between Next Level Communications, Inc. and Motorola, Inc. which was filed as exhibit 99.2 to our current report filed on Form 8-K (file No. 0-27877) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.27 Form of Warrant which was filed as exhibit 99.3 to our current report filed on Form 8-K (file No. 0-27877) and is incorporated by reference herein. 10.29 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of May 16, 2001, between Next Level Communications, Inc. and Motorola, Inc. which was filed as exhibit 99.1 to our current report filed on Form 8-K (file No. 0-27877) and is incorporated by reference herein. 23.1*** Independent Auditors' Consent. 24.1*** Power of Attorney (see page 55). ----- * Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement. ** Confidential Treatment has been granted as to certain portions of these exhibits. *** Filed herewith. 54

SIGNATURES Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized. NEXT LEVEL COMMUNICATIONS, INC. By: /s/ J. MICHAEL NORRIS ----- Chief Executive Officer and President Date: March 29, 2002 KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below does hereby constitute and appoint J. Michael Norris and Keith A. Zar, with full power of substitution and resubstitutions and full power to act without the other, his or her true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents to act for him or her in his or her name, place or stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this report and to file such amendments, together with exhibits and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting to each attorney-in-fact and agent full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully as he or she might or could do in person, and ratifying and confirming all that the attorneys-in-fact and agents, or his or her substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof. Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated. SIGNATURE TITLE DATE ----- /s/ J. MICHAEL NORRIS Chairman of the Board, Chief March 29, 2002 ----- Executive Officer and President J. Michael Norris (Principal Executive Officer) /s/ JAMES F. IDE Senior Vice President, Chief March 29, 2002 ----- Financial Officer, and Treasurer James F. Ide (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer) /s/ EUGENE DELANEY Director March 29, 2002 ----- Eugene Delaney /s/ CRAIG KORNBLAU Director March 29, 2002 ----- Craig Kornblau /s/ FERDINAND C. KUZNIK Director March 29, 2002 ----- Ferdinand C. Kuznik /s/ PAUL S. LATCHFORD Director March 29, 2002 ----- Paul S. Latchford /s/ JOHN MCCARTNEY Director March 29, 2002 ----- John McCartney 55 SIGNATURE TITLE DATE ----- /s/ JERRY ROSELAND Director March 29, 2002 ----- Jerry Roseland /s/ RICHARD SEVERNS Director March 29, 2002 ----- Richard Severns 56 INDEX TO EXHIBITS EXHIBIT NUMBER EXHIBIT ----- 2.1 Form of Merger Agreement among General Instrument Corporation, Spencer Trask Investors LLC, Next Level Communications, Next Level Communications L.P. and us,

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