

ADAPTEC INC
Form 10-Q
February 07, 2006

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2005

or

☐ Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 0-15071

ADAPTEC, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

**691 S. MILPITAS BLVD.,
MILPITAS, CALIFORNIA**

(Address of principal executive offices)

94-2748530

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

95035

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code **(408) 945-8600**

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act)

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Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act)

Yes ☐ No ☒

The number of shares of Adaptec's common stock outstanding as of January 31, 2006 was 114,036,179.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
<u>Part I.</u>	<u>Financial Information</u>	
	<u>Item 1.</u>	
	<u>Financial Statements:</u>	
	<u>Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>Item 2.</u>	
	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and</u>	
	<u>Results of Operations</u>	<u>27</u>
	<u>Item 3.</u>	
	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>53</u>
	<u>Item 4.</u>	
	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>53</u>
<u>Part II.</u>	<u>Other Information</u>	
	<u>Item 6.</u>	
	<u>Exhibits</u>	<u>55</u>
	<u>Signature</u>	<u>56</u>

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements****ADAPTEC, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(unaudited)**

	Three-Month Period Ended		Nine-Month Period Ended	
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net revenues	\$ 77,831	\$ 93,473	\$ 236,731	\$ 292,299
Cost of revenues	48,857	59,577	156,442	164,912
Gross profit	28,974	33,896	80,289	127,387
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	14,404	21,293	47,254	68,237
Selling, marketing and administrative	15,739	17,785	49,717	55,044
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets	1,689	2,182	5,466	7,070
Restructuring charges	2,587	2,228	3,105	4,975
Goodwill impairment			90,602	
Other charges (gains)	1,472	(2,755)	1,472	(2,755)
Total operating expenses	35,891	40,733	197,616	132,571
Loss from continuing operations	(6,917)	(6,837)	(117,327)	(5,184)
Interest and other income	4,479	3,097	12,610	8,599
Interest expense	(758)	(1,083)	(2,598)	(3,350)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(3,196)	(4,823)	(107,315)	65
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(582)	(21,788)	3,206	(31,463)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(2,614)	16,965	(110,521)	31,528
Discontinued operations, net of taxes				
(Note 4)				
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(4,149)	5,524	(31,045)	(17,092)
Income (loss) from disposal of discontinued operations, net of taxes	3,502		(3,474)	
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(647)	5,524	(34,519)	(17,092)
Net income (loss)	\$ (3,261)	\$ 22,489	\$ (145,040)	\$ 14,436
Net income (loss) per share:				
Basic				
Continuing operations	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.15	\$ (0.98)	\$ 0.29
Discontinued operations	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.15)
Net income (loss)	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.20	\$ (1.28)	\$ 0.13
Diluted				
Continuing operations	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.98)	\$ 0.25
Discontinued operations	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.13)
Net income (loss)	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.17	\$ (1.28)	\$ 0.12
Shares used in computing net income (loss) per share:				
Basic	113,531	111,136	112,980	110,429
Diluted	113,531	134,517	112,980	131,607

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ADAPTEC, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(unaudited)

	December 31, 2005				March 31, 2005			
	(in thousands)							
Assets								
Current assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents			\$	107,688			\$	441,588
Marketable securities				424,618				84,968
Restricted cash and marketable securities				1,647				1,766
Accounts receivable, net				57,086				70,159
Inventories				22,441				60,204
Prepaid expenses and other current assets				14,384				26,081
Assets held for sale				22,583				
Current assets of discontinued operations				4,597				
Total current assets				655,044				684,766
Property and equipment, net				32,750				56,180
Restricted marketable securities, less current portion				3,084				4,615
Goodwill								91,486
Other intangible assets, net				21,739				79,457
Other long-term assets				9,867				47,002
Long-term assets of discontinued operations				25,884				
Total assets			\$	748,368			\$	963,506
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity								
Current liabilities:								
Accounts payable			\$	48,976			\$	61,637
Accrued liabilities				86,067				116,007
Current liabilities of discontinued operations				5,336				
Total current liabilities				140,379				177,644
¾% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes				225,000				225,000
3% Convertible Subordinated Notes				11,992				35,190
Other long-term liabilities				3,656				15,349
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)								
Stockholders' equity:								
Common stock				114				112
Additional paid-in capital				168,604				165,707
Deferred stock-based compensation				(460)				(2,416)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes				(2,091)				706
Retained earnings				201,174				346,214
Total stockholders' equity				367,341				510,323
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity			\$	748,368			\$	963,506

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ADAPTEC, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)

	Nine-Month Period Ended							
	December 31, 2005				December 31, 2004			
	(in thousands)							
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:								
Income (loss) from continuing operations		\$	(110,521	)		\$	31,528	
Adjustments to reconcile income (loss) from continuing operations to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:								
Non-cash restructuring charges						109		
Impairment of goodwill			90,602					
Stock-based compensation			284			2,348		
Non-cash effect of tax settlement						(26,009	)	
Loss on extinguishment of debt			102					
Loss (gain) on sale of long-lived assets			1,472			(2,755	)	
Depreciation and amortization			19,398			28,359		
Deferred income taxes						(40	)	
Other non-cash items			378			(12	)	
Changes in assets and liabilities (net of acquired businesses)			(1,169	)		(21,498	)	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities of Continuing Operations			546			12,030		
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities of Discontinued Operations			7,876			(27,980	)	
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities		\$	8,422			\$	(15,950	)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:								
Purchases of certain net assets in connection with acquisitions, net of cash acquired						(65,380	)	
Payment of holdback in connection with acquisition of Eurologic						(2,279	)	
Proceeds from sale of business			24,126					
Maturities of restricted marketable securities			1,688			2,213		
Purchases of property and equipment			(6,452	)		(8,102	)	
Proceeds from sale of long-lived assets						9,577		
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment			2,684					
Purchases of marketable securities			(495,893	)		(270,249	)	
Sales of marketable securities			137,826			327,574		
Maturities of marketable securities			16,084			65,541		
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities of Continuing Operations			(319,937	)		58,895		
Net Cash Used for Investing Activities of Discontinued Operations			(1,655	)		(63,048	)	
Net Cash Used for Investing Activities			(321,592	)		(4,153	)	
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:								
Repurchases and redemption of long-term debt			(22,988	)				
Proceeds from issuance of common stock			3,329			5,446		
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Financing Activities			(19,659	)		5,446		
Effect of Foreign Currency Translation on Cash and Cash Equivalents			(1,071	)		822		
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents			(333,900	)		(13,835	)	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period			441,588			102,463		
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period		\$	107,688			\$	88,628	

See accompanying Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ADAPTEC, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of management, the accompanying Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements (financial statements) of Adaptec, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) have been prepared on a consistent basis with the March 31, 2005 audited consolidated financial statements and include all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, necessary to fairly state the information set forth therein. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and, therefore, omit certain information and footnote disclosure necessary to present the statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, which was filed with the SEC on June 14, 2005. The third quarters of fiscal 2006 and 2005 ended on December 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively. For presentation purposes, the accompanying financial statements have been shown as ending on December 31. The results of operations for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2006 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the entire fiscal year.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period reported amounts to conform to the current period presentation, including reclassification of auction rate securities from cash and cash equivalents to marketable securities. Previously, such auction rate securities were classified as cash and cash equivalents. Accordingly, the Company has revised its presentation and made adjustments to the accompanying Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows to reflect the gross purchases and sales of these auction rate securities as investing activities. This adjustment resulted in a net increase in cash used for investing activities by \$12.6 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2005. This reclassification had no impact on previously reported results of operations, operating cash flows or working capital of the Company.

In addition, as discussed in Note 4, on September 30, 2005, the Company completed the sale to International Business Machines (IBM) of its IBM i/p Series RAID component business (IBM i/p Series RAID Business) and on September 29, 2005 the Company's Board of Directors approved management's recommendation to divest its systems business. Both of these businesses have been accounted for as discontinued operations. Accordingly, the Company has reclassified the underlying Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and related disclosures for all periods presented to reflect the IBM i/p Series RAID Business and the systems business as discontinued operations. In the third quarter of fiscal 2006, in conjunction with the renegotiation of a customer supply contract, the Company decided to retain a product line that was previously classified within discontinued systems business. Accordingly, the Company has reclassified the underlying Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and related disclosures for all periods presented to reflect that product line as part of continuing operations.

Unless otherwise indicated and other than balance sheet amounts as of March 31, 2005, the Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements relate to the discussion of the Company's continuing operations.

The glossary of key acronyms used in the Company's industry and accounting rules and regulations referred to within this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is listed in alphabetical order in Note 20.

2. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, which changes the requirements for the accounting for, and reporting of, a change in accounting principle. Previously, most voluntary changes in accounting principles were required to be recognized by way of a cumulative effect adjustment within net income during the period of the change. SFAS No. 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005; however, the Statement does not change the transition provisions of any existing accounting pronouncements. The Company's results of operations and financial condition will only be impacted following the adoption of SFAS No. 154 if it implements changes in accounting principles that are addressed by the standard or corrects accounting errors in future periods.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R). This statement replaces SFAS No. 123, amends SFAS No. 95 and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25. SFAS No. 123(R) requires companies to apply a fair-value based measurement method in accounting for share-based payment transactions with employees and to record compensation expense for all stock awards granted and to awards modified, repurchased or cancelled after the required effective date. In addition, the Company is required to record compensation expense (as previous awards continue to vest) for the unvested portion of previously granted awards that remain outstanding at the date of adoption. In April 2005, the SEC approved that SFAS No. 123(R) will be effective for annual periods, as opposed to interim periods as originally issued by the FASB, beginning after June 15, 2005. In March 2005, the SEC issued SAB 107, which offers guidance on SFAS No. 123(R). SAB 107 was issued to assist preparers by simplifying some of the implementation challenges of SFAS No. 123(R) while enhancing the information that investors receive. The Company intends to use the modified prospective method, which will result in a significant increase to expenses on the Company's consolidated financial statements beginning April 1, 2006. The Company cannot currently quantify the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) and SAB 107 as it will depend on the amount of share-based payments that the Company grants in the future as well as other variables that affect the fair market value estimates which cannot be forecasted at this time. The pro forma disclosures of the impact of SFAS No. 123 provided in Note 3 may not be representative of the impact of adopting this statement.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, which clarifies the accounting for abnormal amounts of facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted materials (spoilage) to require them to be recognized as current-period charges. This statement is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. Earlier application is permitted. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic-value-based method, which is in accordance with APB Opinion No. 25 as interpreted by FIN 44, and complies with the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148, an amendment of SFAS No. 123. The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to non-employees in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123 and EITF No. 96-18, which requires that such equity instruments be recorded at their fair value on the measurement date, which is typically the date of grant.

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The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share as if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to employee and director stock option plans, including shares issued under the Company's ESPP, collectively called "options," for all periods presented:

	Three-Month Period Ended						Nine-Month Period Ended					
	December 31, 2005			December 31, 2004			December 31, 2005			December 31, 2004		
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)											
Net income (loss), as reported	\$	(3,261)	)	\$	22,489	)	\$	(145,040)	)	\$	14,436	)
Add: Deferred stock-based compensation expense included in reported net income (loss)		223			775			1,526			2,453	
Deduct: Total stock-based compensation expense determined under the fair value-based method, net of tax		(3,740)	)		(3,837)	)		(10,120)	)		(9,923)	)
Pro forma net income (loss)	\$	(6,778)	)	\$	19,427	)	\$	(153,634)	)	\$	6,966	)
Basic net income (loss) per share:												
As reported	\$	(0.03)	)	\$	0.20	)	\$	(1.28)	)	\$	0.13	)
Pro forma	\$	(0.06)	)	\$	0.17	)	\$	(1.36)	)	\$	0.06	)
Diluted net income (loss) per share:												
As reported	\$	(0.03)	)	\$	0.17	)	\$	(1.28)	)	\$	0.12	)
Pro forma	\$	(0.06)	)	\$	0.15	)	\$	(1.36)	)	\$	0.06	)

SFAS No. 123 requires the use of option pricing models that were not developed for use in valuing employee stock options. The Black-Scholes option pricing model, used by the Company, was developed for use in estimating the fair value of short-lived exchange traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the options' expected life and the price volatility of the underlying stock.

The fair value of options granted in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2006 and 2005, as reported were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Three-Month Period Ended						Nine-Month Period Ended					
	December 31, 2005			December 31, 2004			December 31, 2005			December 31, 2004		
Employee Stock Option Plans:												
Expected life (in years)		4.3			2.0			2.5			2.3	
Risk-free interest rates		4.4	%		3.1	%		4.1	%		3.0	%
Expected volatility		52	%		39	%		38	%		44	%
Dividend yield												
ESPP:												
Expected life (in years)		1.3			1.4			1.1			1.4	
Risk-free interest rates		3.9	%		2.1	%		3.8	%		2.1	%
Expected volatility		40	%		50	%		39	%		50	%
Dividend yield												

4. Discontinued Operations

IBM i/p Series RAID Business:

On September 30, 2005, the Company entered into a series of arrangements with IBM pursuant to which the Company sold its IBM i/p Series RAID Business to IBM for approximately \$22.0 million plus \$1.3 million for certain fixed assets. In addition, IBM purchased certain related inventory at the Company's net book value of \$0.8 million. Expenses incurred in the transaction primarily included costs of approximately \$0.5 million for legal and accounting fees. In addition, the Company accrued \$0.3 million for lease obligations. Under the terms of the agreements, the Company granted IBM a nonexclusive license to certain intellectual property and sold to IBM substantially all of the assets dedicated to the engineering and manufacturing of RAID controllers and connectivity products for the IBM i/p Series RAID Business. Under the terms of the nonexclusive license, IBM will pay royalties to the Company for the sale of its board-level products over the next six quarters, which will be recognized as contingent consideration in discontinued operations when earned. In the third quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company received royalties of \$3.5 million, which the Company recorded in Income (loss) from disposal of discontinued operations, net of taxes, in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Net revenues and the components of income (loss) related to these discontinued operations, which were previously included in the Company's DPS segment, were as follows:

	Three-Month Period Ended								Nine-Month Period Ended										
	December 31, 2005				December 31, 2004				December 31, 2005				December 31, 2004						
	(in thousands)																		
Net revenues		\$	237				\$	9,870				\$	20,046				\$	15,056	
Income (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes			424				(3,341	)				(14,239	)				(8,945	)	
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes			282				(11,714	)				(360	)				(903	)	
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes		\$	142				\$	8,373				\$	(13,879	)			\$	(8,042	)

The components of net assets, at the time of the sale of the IBM i/p Series RAID Business, were as follows:

	September 30, 2005	
	(in thousands)	
Inventories	\$	838
Prepaid expenses		11,139
Property and equipment, net		3,326
Other intangibles, net		10,958
Other long-term assets		24,507
Accrued liabilities		(10,051)
Other long-term liabilities		(10,625)
Net assets of discontinued operations	\$	30,092

Accounts receivable related to the IBM i/p Series RAID Business were not included in discontinued operations as the Company will be retaining these assets.

Systems Business:

On September 29, 2005, the Company's Board of Directors approved management's recommendation to divest its systems business, which includes substantially all of the operating assets and cash flows that were obtained through the Snap Appliance and Eurologic Systems acquisitions as well as internally developed hardware and software. In connection with this action, the Company has classified the systems business as a discontinued operation in the financial statements. The Company has entered into an exclusive arrangement with an investment banker to sell this business and expects to receive proceeds, less cost to sell, in excess of its carrying value.

In the third quarter of fiscal 2006, in conjunction with the renegotiation of a customer supply contract, the Company decided to retain a product line that was previously classified within discontinued systems business. Accordingly, the Company has reclassified the underlying Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and related disclosures for all periods presented to reflect that product line as part of continuing operations.

Net revenues and the components of net loss related to the discontinued operations, were as follows:

	Three-Month Period Ended								Nine-Month Period Ended										
	December 31, 2005				December 31, 2004				December 31, 2005				December 31, 2004						
	(in thousands)																		
Net revenues		\$	18,958				\$	23,205				\$	53,704			\$	56,395		
Loss from discontinued operations before provision for income taxes			(3,501	)				(2,729	)				(16,651	)			(10,510	)	
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes			790					120					515				(1,460	)	
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes		\$	(4,291	)			\$	(2,849	)			\$	(17,166	)			\$	(9,050	)

The components of net assets related to the discontinued operations were as follows:

	December 31, 2005		
	(in thousands)		
Inventories	\$	4,522	
Prepaid expenses		75	
Current assets of discontinued operations		4,597	
Property and equipment, net		1,145	
Other intangibles, net		24,730	
Other long-term assets		9	
Total assets of discontinued operations		30,481	
Accrued liabilities		(5,336)	)
Current liabilities of discontinued operations		(5,336)	)
Net assets of discontinued operations	\$	25,145	

Accounts receivable related to the systems business were not included in discontinued operations as the Company intends to retain these assets.

5. Balance Sheet Details**Inventories:**

	December 31, 2005				March 31, 2005			
	(in thousands)							
Raw materials		\$	10,775			\$	15,914	
Work-in-process			6,334				7,435	
Finished goods			5,332				36,855	
Total		\$	22,441			\$	60,204	

Accrued Liabilities:

		December 31, 2005				March 31, 2005				
		(in thousands)								
Tax related		\$	46,632			\$	57,538			
Acquisition related			3,604				6,748			
Accrued compensation and related taxes			19,676				18,304			
IBM distribution agreement							11,575			
Other			16,155				21,842			
Total		\$	86,067			\$	116,007			

6. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets**Goodwill:**

Goodwill allocated to the Company's reportable segments and changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the first nine months of fiscal 2006 was as follows:

	OEM		Channel		Total	
	(in thousands)					
Balance at March 31, 2005	\$	48,783	\$	42,703	\$	91,486
Goodwill adjustments	(166	)	(718	)	(884	)
Goodwill impairment	(48,617	)	(41,985	)	(90,602	)
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$		\$		\$	

In the first quarter of fiscal 2006, adjustments were made to goodwill for changes to the acquisition-related restructuring reserves and other purchase price adjustments for the IBM i/p Series RAID business and Snap Appliance. As a result of the segment reorganization, discussed in Note 15, an assessment of the recoverability of goodwill was performed. Impairment of goodwill is tested at the Company's operating segment level by comparing each segment's carrying amount, including goodwill, to the fair value of that segment. To determine fair value, the Company's review process uses the income, or discounted cash flows, approach and the market approach. In performing its analysis, the Company uses the best information available under the circumstances, including reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections. If the carrying amount of the operating segment exceeds its implied fair value, goodwill is considered impaired and a second step is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. As a result of this review, the Company wrote-off its entire balance of goodwill of \$90.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2006. Factors that led to this conclusion were industry technology changes such as the shift from parallel to serial technology and the migration of core functionality to server chipsets; required increased investments that eventually led the Company to sell the IBM i/p Series RAID Business and the proposed sale of the systems business; continued losses associated with sales of systems to IBM; and general market conditions.

Other Intangible Assets:

	December 31, 2005										March 31, 2005									
	Gross Carrying Amount					Accumulated Amortization					Gross Carrying Amount					Accumulated Amortization				
	(in thousands)																			
Acquisition-related intangible assets:																				
Patents, core and existing technologies		\$	39,578				\$	(27,861	)				\$	74,009				\$	(26,265	)
Supply agreement													7,600					(1,140		)
Customer relationships			1,047					(708	)				1,290					(631		)
Trade names			674					(577	)				10,930					(1,523		)
Foundry agreement													600					(90		)
Subtotal			41,299					(29,146	)				94,429					(29,649		)
Intellectual property assets and warrants			41,623					(32,037	)				41,942					(27,265		)
Total		\$	82,922				\$	(61,183	)				\$	136,371				\$	(56,914	)

Amortization of other intangible assets was \$3.3 million and \$4.1 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively. Amortization of other intangible assets was \$10.5 million and \$12.5 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The annual amortization expense of the other intangible assets that existed as of December 31, 2005 is expected to be as follows:

	Estimated Amortization Expense								
	Acquisition-related Intangible Assets				Intellectual Property Assets				
	(in thousands)								
Fiscal Years:									
2006 (remaining three months)			\$	1,688				\$	1,579
2007				5,726					6,316
2008				2,534					1,691
2009				2,205					
2010 and thereafter									
Total			\$	12,153				\$	9,586

7. Interest and Other Income

The components of interest and other income for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2006 and 2005, were as follows:

	Three-Month Period Ended								Nine-Month Period Ended							
	December 31, 2005				December 31, 2004				December 31, 2005				December 31, 2004			
	(in thousands)															
Interest income	\$	4,450			\$	2,833			\$	11,993			\$	8,593		
Payment of license fee with NSE					(442	)							(1,692	)		
Loss on redemption of debt									(102	)						
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses)		(241	)		461				(621	)			800			
Other		270			245				1,340				898			
Total	\$	4,479			\$	3,097			\$	12,610			\$	8,599		

In the first nine months of fiscal 2006, the Company repurchased \$23.2 million in aggregate principal amount of its 3% Convertible Subordinated Notes (3% Notes) on the open market for an aggregate price of \$23.1 million, resulting in an immaterial loss. The loss on extinguishment of debt has been included in Interest and other income in the Company's Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. Subsequent to the third quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company repurchased \$1.4 million of the 3% Notes on the open market for \$1.3 million, resulting in an immaterial gain. The gain on extinguishment of debt will be included in Interest and other income in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006.

In June 2004, the Company, Nevada SCSI Enterprises, Inc. and Thomas A. Gafford (jointly, NSE) entered into a license and release agreement, pursuant to which the Company paid NSE \$1.3 million as a one-time, fully paid-up license payment fee to settle NSE's claims that some of the Company's products infringed certain patents. The license and release agreement expressly excluded any sales of products made by Eurologic prior to the Company's April 2003 acquisition of Eurologic. In November 2004, the Company exercised its option to secure a license and release with respect to such Eurologic sales by payment to NSE of a royalty fee of \$0.4 million. The Company has filed a claim against the Eurologic acquisition Holdback for the \$0.4 million royalty it paid with respect to Eurologic's pre-acquisition sales. The Eurologic shareholders are disputing the Company's right to withhold the \$0.4 million from the Holdback. See Note 13 for further discussion of the Eurologic Holdback.

8. Restructuring Charges

In the third quarter of fiscal 2006, management approved and initiated a plan to restructure the operations of the Company by simplifying its infrastructure. The third quarter of fiscal 2006 restructuring plan eliminated certain duplicative resources in all functions of the organization worldwide, due in part, to the discontinued operations and vacated redundant facilities in order to reduce the combined cost structure of the Company. This resulted in a restructuring charge of \$2.4 million for the third quarter of fiscal 2006.

The Company recorded provision adjustments of \$0.2 million and \$0.7 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2006 and first nine months of fiscal 2006, respectively, related to severance and benefits as actual costs were lower than anticipated and additional lease costs related to the estimated loss on facilities that the Company subleased. The provision adjustments also include additional lease costs related to the estimated loss on facilities that the Company subleased in connection with Snap Appliance acquisition (Note 18). These provision adjustments pertained to the restructuring plans that the Company implemented in each quarter of fiscal 2005, and restructuring plans that it implemented in fiscal 2004, fiscal 2003, fiscal 2002 and fiscal 2001. The fiscal 2004 restructuring plan was completed in the first quarter of fiscal 2006. The third quarter of fiscal 2005 restructuring plan and fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 restructuring plan were completed in the third quarter of fiscal 2006. For a complete discussion of all restructuring actions that were implemented prior to fiscal 2006, please refer to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. All expenses, including adjustments, associated with the Company's restructuring plans are included in Restructuring charges in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and are not allocated to segments, but are managed at the corporate level.

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The activity in the accrued restructuring reserves related to all of the plans was as follows for the first nine months of fiscal 2006:

	Severance And Benefits	Other Charges	Total
	(in thousands)		
Reserve balance at March 31, 2005	\$ 896	\$ 1,627	\$ 2,523
Q3 '06 Restructuring Plan	1,738	695	2,433
Provision adjustments	(288)	716	428
Cash paid	(1,886)	(1,037)	(2,923)
Reserve balance at December 31, 2005	\$ 460	\$ 2,001	\$ 2,461

The Company anticipates that the remaining restructuring reserve balance of \$2.5 million will be substantially paid out by the first quarter of fiscal 2009, primarily attributable to longer term lease obligations. The remaining restructuring reserve balance is reflected both in Accrued liabilities and Other long-term liabilities in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

9. Other Charges (Gains)

In January 2006, the Company entered into a three-year contract manufacturing agreement with Sanmina-SCI whereby Sanmina-SCI has assumed manufacturing operations of Adaptec products. In addition, the Company sold certain manufacturing assets, buildings and improvements and inventory located in Singapore to Sanmina-SCI. In connection with this agreement, the Company recorded a loss on disposal of assets of \$1.5 million that was recorded in the third quarter of fiscal 2006 in Other charges (gains) on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Please refer to Note 17 for further details.

In October 2004, the Company completed the sale of certain properties in Milpitas, California that were previously classified as held for sale. Net proceeds from the sale of the properties aggregated \$9.6 million, which exceeded the Company's final revised fair value of \$6.8 million. As a result, a gain on the sale of the properties of \$2.8 million was recorded in the third quarter of fiscal 2005 as a credit to Other charges (gains) in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

10. Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share gives effect to all potentially dilutive common shares outstanding during the period, which include certain stock options and warrants, calculated using the treasury stock method, and convertible notes which are potentially dilutive at certain earnings levels, and are computed using the if-converted method.

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A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the basic and diluted income (loss) per share computations for continuing operations, discontinued operations and net income (loss) were as follows:

	Three-Month Period Ended																
	Continuing Operations						Discontinued Operations						Net Income (Loss)				
	December 31, 2005			December 31, 2004			December 31, 2005			December 31, 2004			December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004		
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)																
Numerators:																	
Income (loss)	\$	(2,614	)		\$	16,965		\$	(647	)		\$	5,524		\$	(3,261	)
Adjustment for interest expense on ¾% Notes, net of taxes					454											454	
Adjustment for interest expense on 3% Notes, net of taxes					196											196	
Adjusted income (loss)	\$	(2,614	)		\$	17,615		\$	(647	)		\$	5,524		\$	(3,261	)
Denominators:																	
Weighted average shares outstanding basic		113,531			111,136			113,531				111,136			113,531		111,136
Effect of dilutive securities:																	
Employee stock options and other					1,859							1,859				1,859	
¾% Notes					19,224							19,224				19,224	
3% Notes					2,298							2,298				2,298	
Weighted average shares and potentially dilutive common shares outstanding diluted		113,531			134,517			113,531				134,517			113,531		134,517
Income (loss) per share:																	
Basic	\$	(0.02	)		\$	0.15		\$	(0.01	)		\$	0.05		\$	(0.03	)
Diluted	\$	(0.02	)		\$	0.13		\$	(0.01	)		\$	0.04		\$	(0.03	)

	Nine-Month Period Ended																					
	Continuing Operations						Discontinued Operations						Net Income (Loss)									
	December 31, 2005			December 31, 2004			December 31, 2005			December 31, 2004			December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004							
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)																					
Numerators:																						
Income (loss)	\$	(110,521	)		\$	31,528		\$	(34,519	)		\$	(17,092	)		\$	(145,040	)		\$	14,436	
Adjustment for interest expense on ¾% Notes, net of taxes						1,371														1,371		
Adjustment for interest expense on 3% Notes, net of taxes																						
Adjusted income (loss)	\$	(110,521	)		\$	32,899		\$	(34,519	)		\$	(17,092	)		\$	(145,040	)		\$	15,807	
Denominators:																						
Weighted average shares outstanding basic		112,980			110,429			112,980			110,429			112,980			110,429					
Effect of dilutive securities:																						
Employee stock options and other					1,954					1,954							1,954					
¾% Notes					19,224					19,224							19,224					
3% Notes																						
Weighted average shares and potentially dilutive common shares outstanding diluted		112,980			131,607			112,980			131,607			112,980			131,607					
Income (loss) per share:																						
Basic	\$	(0.98	)		\$	0.29		\$	(0.31	)		\$	(0.15	)		\$	(1.28	)		\$	0.13	
Diluted	\$	(0.98	)		\$	0.25		\$	(0.31	)		\$	(0.13	)		\$	(1.28	)		\$	0.12	

Diluted loss per share from continuing operations, discontinued operations and net loss for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2006 was based only on the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period, as the inclusion of any common stock equivalents would have been anti-dilutive. In addition, certain potential common shares were excluded from the diluted computation from continuing operations, discontinued operations and net income for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2005 because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive. The items excluded for the third quarters and first nine months of fiscal 2006 and 2005 from continuing operations, discontinued operations and net income (loss) were as follows:

	Three-Month Period Ended								Nine-Month Period Ended							
	December 31, 2005				December 31, 2004				December 31, 2005				December 31, 2004			
	(in thousands)															
Outstanding employee stock options		23,549				13,971				22,939				14,478		
Warrants(1)		19,874				19,624				19,874				19,624		
¾% Notes		19,224								19,224						
3% Notes		783								1,030				2,298		

(1) In connection with the issuance of its ¾% Notes, the Company entered into a derivative financial instrument to repurchase up to 19,224,000 shares of its common stock, at the Company's option, at specified prices in the future to mitigate any potential dilution as a result of the conversion of the ¾% Notes. For further discussion on this derivative financial instrument, please refer to Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005.

11. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company's comprehensive income (loss), which consisted of net loss and the changes in net unrealized gains (losses) on marketable securities, net of taxes, and foreign currency translation adjustments, net of taxes, were as follows:

	Three-Month Period Ended						Nine-Month Period Ended							
	December 31, 2005			December 31, 2004			December 31, 2005			December 31, 2004				
	(in thousands)													
Net income (loss)	\$	(3,261	)		\$	22,489		\$	(145,040	)		\$	14,436	
Net unrealized losses on marketable securities, net of taxes		(739	)		(921	)		(1,549	)			(3,955	)	
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of taxes		(286	)		1,089			(1,248	)			1,036		
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$	(4,286	)		\$	22,657		\$	(147,837	)		\$	11,517	

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, were as follows:

	December 31, 2005	March 31, 2005
	(in thousands)	
Unrealized losses on marketable securities	\$ (2,095)	\$ (546)
Foreign currency translation, net of tax of \$3 at December 31, 2005 and \$834 at March 31, 2005	4	1,252
Total	\$ (2,091)	\$ 706

12. Income Taxes

Income tax provisions for interim periods are based on the Company's estimated annual income tax. The estimated annual tax for fiscal 2006 primarily consists of foreign taxes related to the Company's foreign subsidiaries and interest accrued on prior years' tax disputes. The Company currently has a full valuation allowance on its net U.S. deferred tax assets. The Company is in ongoing negotiations with the IRS with regard to its various tax disputes that may result in settlement of certain issues. The Company's tax rate for the period in which a settlement is reached will be impacted if the settlement materially differs from the amounts previously accrued. The tax rate for the third quarter and the first nine months of fiscal 2005 also differed from the combined United States Federal and state statutory income tax rate of 40% due to tax benefits of \$21.9 million and \$31.9 million respectively from discrete events relating to the method and amount of settled controversies. As a result of the settlements, \$21.9 million previously recorded as a tax provision was reversed during the third quarter of fiscal 2005. In addition, \$4.1 million previously recorded as a tax provision was reclassified as a reduction to additional paid-in capital, \$1.8 million previously recorded as a tax provision has been reversed, and a \$4.0 million tax benefit associated with a refund claim has been recognized during the second quarter of fiscal 2005.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has been, or is, subject to IRS audits for its fiscal years 1994 through 2003. The fiscal 1994 through fiscal 1996 cycle, which is docketed in the United States Tax Court, was resolved in December 2001. The outcome did not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations, as sufficient tax provisions had been made. The final Tax Court stipulation will be filed when the subsequent audit cycles are completed. Tax credits that were generated but not used in subsequent years may be carried back to the fiscal 1994 to 1996 audit cycle.

On December 15, 2000, the Company received a statutory notice of deficiency from the IRS with respect to its Federal income tax return for fiscal 1997. The Company filed a Petition with the United States Tax Court on March 14, 2001, contesting the asserted deficiencies. Settlement agreements have been filed with the United States Tax Court on all but one issue. The Company believes that the final outcome of all issues will not have a material adverse impact on its financial position or results of operations, as the Company believes that it has meritorious defenses against the asserted deficiencies and any proposed adjustments and that it has made sufficient tax provisions. However, the Company cannot predict with certainty how these matters will be resolved and whether it will be required to make additional payments.

In addition, the IRS is currently auditing the Company's Federal income tax returns for fiscal 1998 through fiscal 2003. In the third quarter of fiscal 2005, the Company resolved all issues for fiscal 1998 through fiscal 2001, other than the rollover impact of any potential resolution on the remaining fiscal 1997 issue and tax credits that were generated but not used in subsequent years that may be carried back. The Company believes that it has provided sufficient tax provisions for these years and the ultimate outcome of the IRS audits will not have a material adverse impact on its financial position or results of operations in future periods. However, the Company cannot predict with certainty how these matters will be resolved and whether it will be required to make additional tax payments.

The Company is a party to other litigation matters and claims, including those related to intellectual property, which are normal in the course of its operations, and while the results of such litigation matters and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company believes that the final outcome of such matters will not have a material adverse impact on its financial position or results of operations. However, because of the nature and inherent uncertainties of litigation, should the outcome of these actions be unfavorable, the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected.

In connection with the Company's acquisitions of Snap Appliance, Eurologic, Elipsan Limited (Elipsan), and Platys Communications, Inc. (Platys), a portion of the purchase price and other future payments totaling \$6.7 million, \$3.8 million, \$2.0 million and \$15.0 million, respectively, were held back (the Holdbacks) for unknown liabilities that may have existed as of the acquisition dates. The Company has asserted claims against the Snap Appliance, Eurologic and Platys Holdbacks totaling \$3.0 million, \$1.5 million and \$0.7 million, respectively. The Elipsan Holdback of \$2.0 million was paid in the second quarter of fiscal 2006.

14. Guarantees

Intellectual Property Indemnification Obligations

The Company has entered into agreements with customers and suppliers that include intellectual property indemnification obligations. These indemnification obligations generally require the Company to compensate the other party for certain damages and costs incurred as a result of third party intellectual property claims arising from these transactions. In each of these circumstances, payment by the Company is conditional on the other party making a claim pursuant to the procedures specified in the particular contract, which procedures typically allow the Company to challenge the other party's claims. Further, the Company's obligations under these agreements may be limited in terms of time and/or amount, and in some instances, the Company may have recourse against third parties for certain payments made by it under these agreements. It is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount of future payments under these or similar agreements due to the conditional nature of the Company's obligations and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Historically, the Company has not incurred significant costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to such agreements and no amount has been accrued in the accompanying financial statements with respect to these indemnification guarantees.

Product Warranty

The Company provides an accrual for estimated future warranty costs based upon the historical relationship of warranty costs to sales. The estimated future warranty obligations related to product sales are recorded in the period in which the related revenue is recognized. The estimated future warranty obligations are affected by product failure rates, material usage and replacement costs incurred in correcting a product failure. If actual product failure rates, material usage or replacement costs differ from the Company's estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty obligations would be required; however, the Company made no adjustments to pre-existing warranty accruals in the first nine months of fiscal 2006 and 2005.

A reconciliation of the changes to the Company's warranty accrual for the first nine months of fiscal 2006 and 2005 was as follows:

	Nine-Month Period Ended							
	December 31, 2005				December 31, 2004			
	(in thousands)							
Balance at beginning of period	\$	2,084			\$	1,598		
Warranties assumed					2,562			
Warranties provided		3,958			3,932			
Actual costs incurred		(4,053	)		(4,188	)		
Warranties classified as current liabilities of discontinued operations (Note 4)		(359	)					
Balance at end of period	\$	1,630			\$	3,904		

15. Segment Reporting

In the second quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company reorganized its internal organization structure related to its OEM and Channel segments. Where previously the Company's former OEM and Channel segments each offered an integrated set of customer-focused products, the new organization is managed at the product level.

Following the reorganization, the Company operated in two reportable segments: DPS and DSG. A description of the types of customers or products and services provided by each reportable segment is as follows:

- DPS provides storage products and currently sells all of its storage technologies in various form factors, such as board-level products, ASICs, RAID enclosures and stand-alone software. The Company sells these products directly to OEMs, ODMs that supply OEMs, VARs and end users through its network of distribution and reseller customers.
- DSG provides high-performance I/O connectivity and digital media products for personal computing platforms, including notebook and desktop PCs. The Company sells these products to retailers, OEMs and distributors.

The unallocated corporate income and expenses, which are in the Other category, include amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets, restructuring charges, goodwill impairment, other charges (gains), interest and other income, interest expense, all administrative expenses and certain research and development, selling and marketing expenses.

Summarized financial information on the Company's reportable segments, under the new organizational structure, is shown in the following table. The segment financial data for the third quarter of fiscal 2005 and first nine months of fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2006 has been restated to reflect this change. There were no inter-segment revenues for the periods shown below. The Company does not separately track all tangible assets or depreciation by operating segments nor are the segments evaluated under these criteria. Segment financial information is summarized as follows for the third quarters and first nine months of fiscal 2006 and 2005:

	DPS	DSG	Other	Consolidated
	(in thousands)			
Three-Month Period Ended December 31, 2005:				
Net revenues	\$ 69,130	\$ 8,701	\$	\$ 77,831
Segment income (loss)	16,778	(403)	(19,571)	(3,196)
Three-Month Period Ended December 31, 2004:				
Net revenues	\$ 84,888	\$ 8,585	\$	\$ 93,473
Segment income (loss)	16,034	(402)	(20,455)	(4,823)
Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2005:				
Net revenues	\$ 208,114	\$ 28,617	\$	\$ 236,731
Segment income (loss)	42,794	(1,875)	(148,234)	(107,315)
Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2004:				
Net revenues	\$ 263,756	\$ 28,543	\$	\$ 292,299
Segment income (loss)	62,917	5,558	(68,410)	65

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The following table presents the details of unallocated corporate income and expenses for the third quarters and first nine months of fiscal 2006 and 2005:

	Three-Month Period Ended								Nine-Month Period Ended										
	December 31, 2005				December 31, 2004				December 31, 2005				December 31, 2004						
	(in thousands)																		
Unallocated corporate expenses, net		\$	(19,233	)			\$	(22,996	)			\$	(63,067	)			\$	(71,439	)
Restructuring charges			(2,587	)			(2,228	)				(3,105	)					(4,975	)
Other charges (gains)			(1,472	)			2,755					(1,472	)					2,755	
Goodwill impairment												(90,602	)						
Interest and other income			4,479				3,097					12,610						8,599	
Interest expense			(758	)			(1,083	)				(2,598	)					(3,350	)
Total		\$	(19,571	)			\$	(20,455	)			\$	(148,234	)			\$	(68,410	)

16. Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flows

	Nine-Month Period Ended							
	December 31, 2005				December 31, 2004			
	(in thousands)							
Non-cash investing and financial activities:								
Deferred stock-based compensation		\$				\$	7,060	
Adjustment for deferred stock-based compensation		430				116		
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities		(1,549	)			(3,955	)	
Restricted stock						118		

17. Assets Held for Sale

The Company entered into on December 23, 2005 and subsequently closed on January 9, 2006 a three-year contract manufacturing agreement with Sanmina SCI whereby Sanmina SCI has assumed manufacturing operations of Adaptec products. In addition, the Company sold certain manufacturing assets, buildings and improvements and inventory located in Singapore with respect to printed circuit board assemblies and storage system manufacturing operations to Sanmina SCI for the Company's net book value of approximately \$27.0 million, subject to final closing adjustments for \$25.5 million (net of closing costs of \$0.5 million) resulting in a loss on disposal of assets of \$1.5 million that was recorded in the third quarter of fiscal 2006 in Other charges (gains) on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Those assets have been reclassified to Assets held for sale on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

18. Business Acquisitions

The acquisitions described below were previously accounted for as purchase transactions and, accordingly, the results of operations and financial position of the acquired businesses were included in the Company's financial statements as of the respective effective dates of the acquisitions. However, as a result of the sale of the IBM i/p Series RAID Business and the Company's plan to divest its systems business, the assets expected to be sold have been reclassified as Assets and Liabilities of Discontinued Operations on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2005 and the related operations have been reclassified to Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, as discussed in Note 4.

IBM i/p Series RAID: On June 29, 2004, the Company completed the acquisition of the IBM i/p Series RAID component business line consisting of certain purchased RAID data protection intellectual property, semiconductor designs and assets, and licensed from IBM related RAID intellectual property.

The licensing agreement granted the Company the right to use IBM's RAID technology and embedded Power PC technology for the Company's internal and external RAID products to be sold to IBM and other customers. In conjunction with the acquisition, the Company also entered into a three-year exclusive product supply agreement under which the Company agreed to supply RAID software, firmware and hardware to IBM for use in IBM's iSeries and pSeries servers. The Company also entered into an agreement for IBM to provide silicon wafer manufacturing processing services to the Company for the term of the supply agreement at agreed upon rates.

The final purchase price was \$49.3 million, which consisted of a cash payment to IBM of \$47.5 million, warrants valued at \$1.1 million, net of registration costs, and transaction costs of \$0.7 million. This purchase price included a final adjustment of \$0.2 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 to both goodwill and acquisitions costs. In connection with the acquisition, the Company issued a warrant to IBM to purchase 250,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$8.13 per share. The warrant has a term of 5 years from the date of issuance and is immediately exercisable. The warrant was valued using the Black-Scholes valuation model using a volatility rate of 62%, a risk-free interest rate of 3.9% and an estimated life of 5 years. The transaction costs consisted primarily of legal, valuation and other fees. The IBM i/p Series RAID business was included in the Company's DPS segment.

Snap Appliance: On July 23, 2004, the Company completed the acquisition of Snap Appliance, a provider of NAS products, to expand its product offerings in the external storage market and to deliver cost-effective, scalable and easy-to-use DAS, NAS, Fibre Channel and IP-based SAN products from the workgroup to the data center. The final purchase price was \$83.7 million, consisting of \$76.7 million in cash and transaction fees and \$7.0 million related to the fair value of assumed stock options to purchase 1.2 million shares of the Company's common stock. This purchase price included a final adjustment of \$0.7 million in the first half of fiscal 2006 to both goodwill and acquisitions costs. The assumed stock options were valued using the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following assumptions: volatility rate of 58%; a risk-free interest rate of 2.6%; and an estimated life of 2.25 years. In the first quarter of fiscal 2006, adjustments of \$0.7 were made to both goodwill and the acquisition costs.

Of the total assumed stock options, stock options to purchase approximately 0.7 million shares of the Company's common stock, with exercise prices ranging between \$1.42 and \$5.66 per share, were unvested (the Snap Unvested Options). The Snap Unvested Options have a ten-year term and vest primarily over four years from the date of grant. The intrinsic value of the Snap Unvested Options of \$3.6 million was accounted for as deferred stock-based compensation and is being recognized as compensation expense over the related vesting periods.

In addition, a management incentive program was established to pay former employees of Snap Appliance cash payments totaling \$13.8 million, which is being paid, contingent upon their employment with the Company, over a two-year period through the second quarter of fiscal 2007. Payments under the management incentive program will be expensed as employees meet their employment obligations or are recorded as part of the Snap Appliance acquisition-related restructuring for involuntary terminations by the Company. Any amounts outstanding as of the completion of the sale of the systems business will be accelerated.

Acquisition-Related Restructuring:

During the first quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company finalized its Snap Appliance integration plan to eliminate certain duplicative resources, including severance and benefits in connection with the involuntary termination of approximately 24 employees, exiting duplicative facilities and disposing of duplicative assets. The acquisition-related restructuring liabilities were accounted for under EITF No. 95-3 and therefore were included in the purchase price allocation. The Company recorded a total liability of \$6.7 million for these activities, of which the original estimate of \$6.0 million was recorded in the second

quarter of fiscal 2005 and adjustments were recorded in each subsequent quarter through the first quarter of fiscal 2006 totaling \$0.7 million. Any further changes to the Company's finalized plan will be accounted for under SFAS No. 146 and will be recorded in Restructuring charges in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. In the third quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company recorded additional adjustments of \$0.2 million due to additional lease costs related to the estimated loss of facilities that the Company subleased, which was recorded in Restructuring charges in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (Note 8). As of December 31, 2005, the Company had utilized \$4.2 million of these charges. The Company anticipates that the remaining restructuring reserve balance of \$2.7 million will be paid out by the third quarter of fiscal 2012, primarily related to long-term facility leases.

The activity in the accrued restructuring reserve related to the Snap Appliance acquisition-related restructuring plan was as follows for the first nine months of fiscal 2006:

	Severance And Benefits (in thousands)	Other Charges	Total
Snap Appliance Acquisition-Related Restructuring Plan:			
Reserve balance at March 31, 2005	\$ 155	\$ 2,901	\$ 3,056
Adjustments	(49)	244	195
Cash paid	(60)	(538)	(598)
Reserve balance at December 31, 2005	\$ 46	\$ 2,607	\$ 2,653

In-process Technology

As part of the purchase agreements of the IBM i/p Series RAID business and Snap Appliance, certain amounts of the purchase prices were allocated to acquired in-process technology which were determined through established valuation techniques in the high-technology computer industry and written off in the first and second quarter of fiscal 2005, respectively, because technological feasibility had not been established and no alternative future uses existed. The values were determined by estimating the net cash flows and discounting the estimated net cash flows to their present values. A summary of the amounts written off were as follows:

	Acquired	
	In-Process Technology	
	(in thousands)	
IBM i/p Series RAID business(1)	\$ 3,000	
Snap Appliance(2)	2,200	

(1) The in-process projects were related to designing semiconductors and related boards and enhancements to RAID and firmware code.

(2) The identified in-process projects were related to operating system enhancements and system functionality improvements.

The net cash flows from the identified projects were based on estimates of revenues, cost of revenues, research and development expenses, including costs to complete the projects, selling, marketing and administrative expenses, royalty expenses and income taxes from the projects. The Company believes the assumptions used in the valuations were reasonable at the time of the acquisitions. The estimated net revenues and gross margins were based on management's projections of the projects and were in line with industry averages. Estimated total net revenues from the projects of the IBM i/p Series RAID business and Snap Appliance were expected to grow through fiscal 2009 and decline thereafter as other new products were expected to become available. Estimated operating expenses included research and development expenses and selling, marketing and administrative expenses based upon historical and expected direct expense levels and general industry metrics. Estimated research and development expenses included costs

to bring the projects to technological feasibility and costs associated with activities undertaken to correct errors or keep products updated with current information (also referred to as maintenance research and development) after a product is available for general release to customers. These activities range from 0% to 5% of net revenues for the in-process technologies.

The effective tax rate used in the analysis of the in-process technologies reflects a combined historical industry specific average for the United States Federal and state statutory income tax rates. The cost of capital reflects the estimated time to complete the projects and the level of risk involved. The following discount rates were used in computing the present value of net cash flows for the acquired companies: between 23% and 28% for the IBM i/p Series RAID business and approximately 24% for Snap Appliance.

The percentage of completion was determined using costs incurred by the IBM i/p Series RAID business and Snap Appliance prior to their respective acquisition dates compared to the estimated remaining research and development to be completed to bring the projects to technological feasibility. The Company estimated, as of the respective acquisition dates for the IBM i/p Series RAID business and Snap Appliance, that the projects were approximately 50% complete and 25% complete, respectively. All projects outstanding as of the acquisition date for the IBM i/p Series RAID business ceased as of September 30, 2005 with the sale of the business. All projects outstanding as of the acquisition date for Snap Appliance were completed as of September 30, 2005.

Pro forma financial information for the first nine months of fiscal 2005 has not been disclosed as the acquisitions of the IBM i/p Series RAID business and Snap Appliance were included as part of discontinued operations.

19. Subsequent Events

On January 31, 2006, the Company and one of its wholly owned subsidiaries signed a definitive agreement with Sanmina - SCI Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, Sanmina-SCI USA, Inc. (the Definitive Agreement), for the sale of the Company's OEM block-based systems business for \$14.6 million, of which \$5.0 million will be received over the next two years. In addition, Sanmina-SCI USA agreed to pay the Company contingent consideration of up to an additional \$12.0 million if certain revenue levels are achieved over the next three years. Sanmina intends to operate the Company's OEM block-based business within Sanmina-SCI's ODM subsidiary, Newisys.

Under the terms of the Definitive Agreement, Sanmina-SCI USA will assume most OEM contracts for its block-based systems customers. The sale of the OEM block-based systems business, in terms of future expected revenues, represents approximately half of the planned divestiture of the systems business that was included in discontinued operations as of December 31, 2005. In return, Sanmina-SCI USA will supply the Company with block-based system products for the continued sale through the channel. This arrangement will cease upon identifying a buyer for the remainder of the Company's systems business, which represents block- and file-based systems, including Snap-branded solutions. At that time, the new buyer would assume the supply agreement and channel distribution of all products of the systems business.

The Company expects to record a gain of approximately \$13.0 million, subject to final closing adjustments, on the sale of the OEM block-based systems business in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, which will be recorded in Income (loss) from disposal of discontinued operations, net of taxes, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

20. Glossary

The following is a list of business related acronyms that are contained within this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. They are listed in alphabetical order.

- **ASIC:** Application Specific Integrated Circuit
- **ATA:** Advanced Technology Attachment

- **DAS:** Direct-Attached Storage
- **DPS:** Data Protection Solutions
- **DSG:** Desktop Solutions Group
- **ESPP:** Employee Stock Purchase Plan
- **I/O:** Input/Output
- **IP:** Internet Protocol
- **IPsec:** Internet Protocol Security
- **IRS:** Internal Revenue Service
- **iSCSI:** Internet Protocol SCSI
- **NAS:** Network Attached Storage
- **ODM:** Original Design Manufacturer
- **OEM:** Original Equipment Manufacturer
- **PC:** Personal Computer
- **PCI:** Peripheral Component Interconnect
- **RAID:** Redundant Array of Independent Disks
- **ROC:** RAID on a Chip
- **SAN:** Storage Area Networks
- **SAS:** Serial Attached SCSI
- **SATA:** Serial Advanced Technology Attachment
- **SCSI:** Small Computer System Interface
- **SMI-S:** Storage Management Initiative Specification
- **Ultra DMA:** Ultra Direct Memory Access
- **USB:** Universal Serial Bus
- **VARs:** Value Added Reseller

The following is a list of accounting rules and regulations and related regulatory bodies referred to within this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. They are listed in alphabetical order.

- **APB:** Accounting Principles Board
- **APB Opinion No. 20:** Accounting Changes
- **APB Opinion No. 25:** Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees
- **ARB:** Accounting Research Bulletin
- **EITF:** Emerging Issues Task Force
- **EITF No. 95-3:** Recognition of Liabilities in Connection with Purchase Business Combinations

25

- **EITF No. 96-18:** Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services
- **FASB:** Financial Accounting Standards Board
- **FIN:** FASB Interpretation Number
- **FIN 44:** Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation
- **SAB:** Staff Accounting Bulletin
- **SAB 107:** Share Based Payment
- **SEC:** Securities Exchange Commission
- **SFAS:** Statement of Financial Accounting Standards
- **SFAS No. 3:** Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements
- **SFAS No. 95:** Statement of Cash Flows
- **SFAS No. 123:** Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation
- **SFAS No. 123(R):** Share Based Payment
- **SFAS No. 146:** Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities
- **SFAS No. 148:** Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure an amendment of SFAS No. 123
- **SFAS No. 151:** Inventory Costs an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4
- **SFAS No. 154:** Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and SFAS No. 3

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

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The statements contained in this document that are not purely historical are 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, including, without limitation, statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding our business, including, but not limited to, our intention to divest our systems business, revenues from our SCSI-based desktop products and our liquidity in future periods. We may identify these statements by the use of words such as anticipate, believe, continue, could, estimate, expect, intend, may, might, plan, potential, predict, project, should, will, would and other similar expressions. All forward-looking statements included in this document are based on information available to us on the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements, except as may otherwise be required by law.

Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth in the Risk Factors section and elsewhere in this document. In evaluating our business, current and prospective investors should consider carefully these factors in addition to the other information set forth in this document.

While management believes that the discussion and analysis in this report is adequate for a fair presentation of the information presented, we recommend that you read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. Our critical accounting policies have not changed from our fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. For a complete discussion of our critical accounting policies, please refer to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005.

As discussed below, on September 30, 2005, we completed the sale to International Business Machines, or IBM, of our IBM i/p Series RAID component business, or IBM i/p Series RAID Business, and on September 29, 2005, our Board of Directors approved management's recommendation to divest our systems business. Both of these businesses have been accounted for as discontinued operations. Accordingly, we have reclassified the underlying Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and related disclosures for all periods presented to reflect the IBM i/p Series RAID Business and systems business as discontinued operations. In the third quarter of fiscal 2006, in conjunction with the renegotiation of a customer supply contract, we decided to retain a product line that was previously classified within discontinued systems business. Accordingly, we have reclassified the underlying Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and related disclosures for all periods presented to reflect that product line as part of continuing operations.

Unless otherwise indicated and other than balance sheet amounts as of March 31, 2005, the following discussion pertains only to our continuing operations.

For your convenience, we have included, in Note 20 to the Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, a Glossary that contains a list of (1) key acronyms commonly used in our industry that are used in this Quarterly Report and (2) accounting rules and regulations that are also referred to herein. These key acronyms and accounting rules and regulations are listed in alphabetical order.

Results of Operations

Overview

Our new management team is continuing to perform a thorough analysis of our operations, which it initiated in the first quarter of fiscal 2006, and has begun making a detailed plan of our corporate strategy.

This analysis of our operations includes a review of all aspects of our business, including our product portfolio, our relationships with strategic partners and our research and development focus. To date, we have implemented the following steps:

- On January 31, 2006, we and one of its wholly owned subsidiaries signed a definitive agreement with Sanmina-SCI Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, Sanmina-SCI USA, Inc., or the Definitive Agreement, for the sale of our OEM block-based systems business for \$14.6 million, of which \$5.0 million will be received over the next two years. In addition, Sanmina-SCI USA agreed to pay us contingent consideration of up to an additional \$12.0 million if certain revenue levels are achieved over the next three years. Sanmina intends to operate our OEM block-based business within Sanmina-SCI's ODM subsidiary, Newisys. We expect to record a gain of approximately \$13.0 million, subject to final closing adjustments, on the sale of the OEM block-based systems business in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006.
- We entered into on December 23, 2005 and subsequently closed on January 9, 2006 a three-year contract manufacturing agreement with Sanmina-SCI whereby Sanmina-SCI has assumed manufacturing operations of Adaptec products. In addition, we sold certain manufacturing assets, buildings and improvements and inventory located in Singapore with respect to printed circuit board assemblies and storage system manufacturing operations to Sanmina-SCI for our net book value of approximately \$27.0 million, subject to final closing adjustments for \$25.5 million (net of closing costs of \$0.5 million) resulting in a loss on disposal of assets of \$1.5 million that was recorded in the third quarter of fiscal 2006 in Other charges (gains) on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Those assets have been reclassified to Assets held for sale on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.
- On September 30, 2005, we sold our IBM i/p Series RAID Business to IBM for approximately \$22.0 million plus \$1.3 million for certain fixed assets. In addition, IBM purchased certain related inventory at our net book value of \$0.8 million. We also granted IBM a nonexclusive license to certain intellectual property and sold to IBM substantially all of the assets dedicated to the engineering and manufacturing of RAID controllers and connectivity products for the IBM i/p Series RAID Business. Under the terms of the nonexclusive license, IBM will pay us royalties for the sale of our board-level products over the next six quarters, which will be recognized as contingent consideration in discontinued operations when earned. In the third quarter of fiscal 2006, we received royalties of \$3.5 million, which we recorded in Income (loss) from disposal of discontinued operations, net of taxes, in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.
- On September 29, 2005, our Board of Directors approved management's recommendation to divest our systems business, which includes substantially all of the operating assets and cash flows that were obtained through the Snap Appliance and Eurologic Systems acquisitions as well as internally developed hardware and software. In connection with this action, we have classified the systems business as a discontinued operation in the financial statements. We expect to receive proceeds, less cost to sell, in excess of our carrying value. In the third quarter of fiscal 2006, in conjunction with the renegotiation of a customer supply contract, we decided to retain a product line that was previously classified within discontinued systems business. Accordingly, we have reclassified the underlying Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and related disclosures for all periods presented to reflect that product line as part of continuing operations.
- We reorganized our internal organization structure related to our OEM and Channel segments in the second quarter of fiscal 2006. Where previously our former OEM and Channel segments each offered an integrated set of customer-focused products, the new organization is managed at the

product level. Our reportable segments currently are DPS and DSG. As a result of the segment reorganization, an assessment of the recoverability of goodwill was performed and we wrote-off our entire balance of goodwill of \$90.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2006. All prior periods have been restated to reflect our new segments.

The actions that we have taken and the actions that we are considering could adversely affect our business and financial results in the short-term, may not have the long-term beneficial results that we intend and could result in the following:

- Loss of customers;
- Loss of employees;
- Increased dependency on suppliers;
- Supply issues;
- Reduced revenue base;
- Impairment of our assets;
- Increased operating costs; and
- Material restructuring charges.

Our future revenue growth remains largely dependent on the success of our data protection solutions, new OEM design wins and our products addressing new technologies (i.e., Serial Attached SCSI, SATA and iSCSI).

In the third quarter of fiscal 2006, our revenues decreased 17% as compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2005 primarily reflecting a decline in sales volumes and the average selling prices of our parallel SCSI products, which was partially offset by sales of our serial products primarily sold to OEMs and one-time benefits associated with the renegotiation of a customer supply contract related to our systems products. The improvement in gross margin in the third quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2005 was primarily due to decreased component costs and one-time benefits associated with the renegotiation of a customer supply contract related to our systems products, which was partially offset by changes in our product mix, which led to lower average margins. Operating expenses decreased in the third quarter of fiscal 2006 as compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2005, primarily as a result of reduced headcount related to the ServerEngines and Vitesse strategic alliances we entered into in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 and decreased infrastructure spending and reduced headcount as a result of restructuring programs implemented in fiscal 2005 and the third quarter of fiscal 2006.

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The following table sets forth the items in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations as a percentage of net revenues (references to notes in the footnotes to this table are to the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in this report):

	Three-Month Period Ended(1)						Nine-Month Period Ended(2)					
	December 31, 2005			December 31, 2004			December 31, 2005			December 31, 2004		
Net revenues		100	%		100	%		100	%		100	%
Cost of revenues		63			64			66			56	
Gross margin		37			36			34			44	
Operating expenses:												
Research and development		19			23			20			23	
Selling, marketing and administrative		20			19			21			19	
Amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets		2			2			2			3	
Restructuring charges		3			2			1			2	
Goodwill impairment								38				
Other charges (gains)		2			(3)			1			(1)	
Total operating expenses		46			43			83			46	
Loss from continuing operations		(9)			(7)			(49)			(2)	
Interest and other income		6			3			5			3	
Interest expense		(1)			(1)			(1)			(1)	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes		(4)			(5)			(45)			0	
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes		(1)			(23)			2			(11)	
Income (loss) from continuing operations		(3)			18			(47)			11	
Discontinued operations, net of taxes (Note 4)												
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes		(5)			6			(13)			(6)	
Income (loss) from disposal of discontinued operations, net of taxes		4						(1)				
Income (loss) from discontinued operations		(1)			6			(14)			(6)	
Net income (loss)		(4)%			24 %			(61)%			5 %	

(1) In the third quarter of fiscal 2006, we implemented a restructuring plan (Note 8) and recorded a loss on disposal of assets of \$1.5 million (Note 17). In the third quarter of fiscal 2005, we implemented a restructuring plan, recorded a gain of \$2.8 million on the sale of certain properties (Note 9), made a payment of \$0.4 million to Nevada SCSI Enterprises, Inc., or NSE, in the form of a license fee (Note 7) and received a tax benefit from the settlements of disputes with the IRS. These transactions affect the comparability of this data.

(2) In the first nine months of fiscal 2006, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$90.6 million (Note 6), implemented a restructuring plan in the third quarter of fiscal 2006 (Note 8) and recorded a loss on disposal of assets of \$1.5 million (Note 17). In the first nine months of fiscal 2005, we recorded a gain of \$2.8 million on the sale of certain properties (Note 9), made a payment of \$1.7 million to NSE in the form of a license fee (Note 7) and implemented restructuring plans in the first, second and third quarters of fiscal 2005. These transactions affect the comparability of this data.

Net Revenues.

	Three-Month Period Ended December 31, 2005 (in millions, except percentages)			Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2005 December 31, 2004 Percentage Change		
Segment Net Revenues:						
DPS	\$ 69.1	\$ 84.9	(19)%	\$ 208.1	\$ 263.7	(21)%
DSG	8.7	8.6	1 %	28.6	28.6	0 %
Total Net Revenues	77.8	93.5	(17)%	236.7	292.3	(19)%

Net revenues from our DPS segment decreased by \$15.8 million and \$55.6 million in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2006, respectively, as compared to the corresponding periods of fiscal 2005, reflecting a decline in sales volumes and average selling prices of our parallel SCSI products, which was partially offset by sales of our serial products primarily to OEMs and one-time benefits associated with the renegotiation of a customer supply contract related to our systems products. The decline in sales volumes of our SCSI products was primarily attributable to the transition from our Ultra 160 products to Ultra 320 products in which we have a lower market share, a shift to lower cost SATA solutions in which we have a lower market share and motherboards that contain built-in SCSI I/O functionality, thus reducing our average selling price.

Net revenues from our DSG segment increased by \$0.1 million in the third quarter compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2005 as a result of increased sales of our digital media products and sales of storage products that were introduced in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, partially offset by the decline in sales volumes of our SCSI-based desktop computer products. We expect revenues from our SCSI-based desktop computer products to continue to decline as OEMs are incorporating other connectivity technologies directly into their products. Net revenues from our DSG segment remained relatively flat in the first nine months of fiscal 2006 compared to the first nine months of fiscal 2005.

	Three-Month Period Ended December 31, 2005		Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2005 December 31, 2004	
Geographical Revenues:				
North America	37 %	26 %	36 %	34 %
Europe	31 %	39 %	31 %	33 %
Pacific Rim	32 %	35 %	33 %	33 %
Total Geographical Revenues	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Our North America revenues increased as a percentage of our total gross revenues in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2006 as compared to the corresponding periods of fiscal 2005 primarily as a result of one-time benefits associated with the renegotiation of a customer supply contract related to our systems products and increased sales related to a North America OEM, partially offset by a decline in channel sales in North America. Included in European revenues for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2006 was \$1.0 million and \$11.7 million, respectively, of a last time buy customer order.

A small number of our customers account for a substantial portion of our net revenues, and we expect that a limited number of customers will continue to represent a substantial portion of our net revenues for the foreseeable future. IBM and Dell accounted for 34% and 17% of our total net revenues, respectively, in the third quarter of fiscal 2006. IBM and Dell accounted for 38% and 14% of our total net revenues, respectively, in the third quarter of fiscal 2005. IBM and Dell accounted for 30% and 16% of our total net revenues, respectively, in the first nine months of fiscal 2006. IBM, Dell and Synnex accounted for 26%, 14% and 11% of our total net revenues, respectively, in the first nine months of fiscal 2005.

Gross Margin.

	Three-Month Period Ended				Nine-Month Period Ended					
	December 31		December 31,	Percentage	December 31,		December 31,	Percentage		
	2005		2004	Change	2005		2004	Change		
	(in millions, except percentages)									
Gross Profit	\$	29.0	\$	33.9	(15)%	\$	80.3	\$	127.4	(37)%
Gross Margin		37	%	36	%		34	%	44	%

The improvement in gross margin in the third quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2005 was primarily due to decreased component costs and one-time benefits associated with the renegotiation of a customer supply contract related to our systems products, which was partially offset by changes in our product mix, which led to lower average margins.

The decline in gross margin in the first nine months of fiscal 2006 compared to the first nine months of fiscal 2005 was primarily due to changes in our product and customer mix, which led to lower average margins, fixed costs associated with our manufacturing facilities that were distributed over lower revenue levels and an excess inventory adjustment of \$1.9 million recorded in the first nine months of fiscal 2006 related to the transition of our products to comply with the European Union Restriction on Use of Hazardous Substances Directive, or RoHS Directive. This was partially offset by decreased component costs and one-time benefits associated with the renegotiation of a customer supply contract related to our systems products. Our gross margins will be significantly impacted in the future by the mix of OEM and channel revenue.

Research and Development Expense.

	Three-Month Period Ended				Nine-Month Period Ended		
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change		December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change
	(in millions, except percentages)						
Research and Development	\$ 14.4	\$ 21.3	(32)%		\$ 47.3	\$ 68.2	(31)%

The decrease in research and development expense in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2006 as compared to the corresponding periods of fiscal 2005 was primarily a result of reduced headcount achieved as a result of the ServerEngines and Vitesse strategic alliances we entered into in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, decreased infrastructure spending and reduced headcount as a result of restructuring programs implemented in fiscal 2005 and decreased deferred compensation charges of \$0.3 million and \$1.7 million in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2006, respectively compared to the corresponding periods of fiscal 2005. Deferred compensation charges represented the vesting of assumed stock options in connection with our acquisition of Platys Communications, Inc., or Platys, in August 2001. Deferred compensation charges associated with the Platys acquisition ceased in the first quarter of fiscal 2006.

Selling, Marketing and Administrative Expense.

	Three-Month Period Ended			Nine-Month Period Ended		
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change	December 31, 2005	December 31 2004	Percentage Change
	(in millions, except percentages)					
Selling, Marketing and Administrative	\$ 15.7	\$ 17.8	(12)%	\$ 49.7	\$ 55.0	(10)%

The decrease in selling, marketing and administrative expense in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2006 as compared to the corresponding periods of fiscal 2005 was primarily a result of

decreased spending due to reductions of our workforce and infrastructure spending as a result of the restructuring plans we implemented in fiscal 2005 and the third quarter of fiscal 2006. This was partially offset by compensation of \$1.2 million recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 related to retirement costs of our former Chief Executive Officer.

Amortization of Acquisition-Related Intangible Assets.

	Three-Month Period Ended			Nine-Month Period Ended		
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change
Amortization of Acquisition-Related Intangible Assets	\$ 1.7	\$ 2.2	(23)%	\$ 5.5	\$ 7.1	(23)%

Acquisition-related intangible assets include patents, core and existing technologies, covenants-not-to-compete, customer relationships and trade names. We amortize the acquisition-related intangible assets over periods which reflect the pattern in which the economic benefits of the assets are expected to be realized, which is primarily using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, ranging from three months to five years.

The decrease in amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2006 compared to the corresponding periods of fiscal 2005 was due to intangible assets that became fully amortized in August 2005 associated with our Platys acquisition and certain intangible assets that became fully amortized in fiscal 2005 associated with our acquisition of Eurologic Systems Group Limited in April 2003.

Restructuring Charges.

	Three-Month Period Ended			Nine-Month Period Ended		
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change
Restructuring Charges	\$ 2.6	\$ 2.2	16 %	\$ 3.1	\$ 5.0	(38)%

In the third quarter of fiscal 2006, management approved and initiated a plan to restructure our operations by simplifying our infrastructure. The third quarter of fiscal 2006 restructuring plan eliminated certain duplicative resources in all functions of the organization worldwide, due in part, to the discontinued operations and vacated redundant facilities in order to reduce our combined cost structure. This resulted in a restructuring charge of \$2.4 million for the third quarter of fiscal 2006.

As a result of our third quarter of fiscal 2006 restructuring plan, we expect to reduce our annual infrastructure spending by approximately \$3 million, of which 24%, 34% and 42% will be reflected as a reduction in cost of revenues, research and development and selling, marketing and administrative expense, respectively.

We recorded provision adjustments of \$0.2 million and \$0.7 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2006 and first nine months of fiscal 2006, respectively, related to severance and benefits as actual costs were lower than anticipated and additional lease costs related to the estimated loss on facilities that we subleased. The provision adjustments also include additional lease costs related to the estimated loss on facilities that we subleased in connection with the Snap Appliance acquisition (Note 18). These provision adjustments pertained to restructuring plans that we implemented in each quarter of fiscal 2005, and restructuring plans that we implemented in fiscal 2004, fiscal 2003, fiscal 2002 and fiscal 2001. The fiscal 2004 restructuring plan was completed in the first quarter of fiscal 2006. The third quarter of fiscal 2005 restructuring plan and fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 restructuring plan were completed in the third quarter

of fiscal 2006. For a complete discussion of all restructuring actions that were implemented prior to fiscal 2006, please refer to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. All expenses, including adjustments, associated with our restructuring plans are included in Restructuring charges in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and are not allocated to segments, but are managed at the corporate level.

In conjunction with the agreements entered into with Sanmina SCI on December 23, 2005 related to the transaction that subsequently closed on January 9, 2006, management approved and initiated a plan to restructure our work force in our Singapore operations. To the extent that the employees are not be hired by Sanmina SCI, the employees will be terminated by us over approximately the next two quarters. We estimate that we will incur future severance costs in the range of \$5 million and \$6 million.

Goodwill Impairment.

	Three-Month Period Ended			Nine-Month Period Ended		
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change
	(in millions, except percentages)					
Goodwill Impairment	\$	\$		\$ 90.6	\$	100 %

Goodwill is not amortized, but instead is reviewed annually and whenever events or circumstances occur which indicate that goodwill might be impaired. As a result of the segment reorganization discussed above and in Note 15 to the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, an assessment of the recoverability of goodwill was performed. Impairment of goodwill is tested at our operating segment level by comparing each segment's carrying amount, including goodwill, to the fair value of that segment. To determine fair value, our review process uses the income, or discounted cash flows, approach and the market approach. In performing our analysis, we use the best information available under the circumstances, including reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections. If the carrying amount of the operating segment exceeds its implied fair value, goodwill is considered impaired and a second step is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. As a result of this review, we wrote-off our entire balance of goodwill of \$90.6 million in the second quarter of 2006. Factors that led to this conclusion were industry technology changes such as the shift from parallel to serial technology and the migration of core functionality to server chipsets; required increased investments that eventually led us to sell the IBM i/p Series RAID Business and the proposed sale of the systems business; continued losses associated with sales of systems to IBM; and general market conditions.

Other Charges (Gains).

	Three-Month Period Ended			Nine-Month Period Ended		
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change
	(in millions, except percentages)					
Other Charges (Gains)	\$ 1.5	\$ (2.8)	(153)%	\$ 1.5	\$ (2.8)	(153)%

We entered into on December 23, 2005 and subsequently closed on January 9, 2006 a three-year contract manufacturing agreement with Sanmina SCI whereby Sanmina SCI has assumed manufacturing operations of Adaptec products. In addition, we sold certain manufacturing assets, buildings and improvements and inventory located in Singapore with respect to printed circuit board assemblies and storage system manufacturing operations to Sanmina SCI for our net book value of approximately \$27.0 million, subject to final closing adjustments for \$25.5 million (net of closing costs of \$0.5 million) resulting in a loss on disposal of assets of \$1.5 million that was recorded in the third quarter of fiscal 2006 in Other charges (gains) on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Those assets have been reclassified to Assets held for sale on the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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In October 2004, we completed the sale of certain properties in Milpitas, California that were previously classified as held for sale. Net proceeds from the sale of the properties aggregated \$9.6 million, which exceeded our final revised fair value of \$6.8 million. As a result, a gain on the sale of the properties of \$2.8 million was recorded in the third quarter of fiscal 2005 as a credit to Other charges (gains) in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Interest and Other Income.

	Three-Month Period Ended			Nine-Month Period Ended		
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change
	(in millions, except percentages)					
Interest and Other Income:						
Interest income	\$ 4.5	\$ 2.8	57 %	\$ 12.0	\$ 8.6	40 %
Payment of license fee with NSE		(0.4)	100 %		(1.7)	100 %
Loss on redemption of debt				(0.1)		(100)%
Other	0.0	0.7	(96)%	0.7	1.7	(58)%
Total Interest and Other Income	4.5	3.1	45 %	12.6	8.6	47 %

Interest and other income is primarily attributable to interest income earned on our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, fluctuations in foreign currency gains or losses, realized gains and losses on marketable securities, sublease income received from third parties and loss from the repurchase of our 3% Convertible Subordinated Notes, or 3% Notes.

The increase in interest and other income in the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2006 as compared to the corresponding periods of fiscal 2005 was primarily due to higher interest rates earned on our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities in the first nine months of fiscal 2006 and a one-time fully paid-up license payment fee of \$1.7 million to NSE, which was recorded in the first nine months of fiscal 2005, primarily for historical products that incorporated certain technology. This was partially offset by foreign currency fluctuations primarily related to the Euro and a loss of \$0.1 million on the repurchase of our 3% Notes for the first nine months of fiscal 2006. For further discussion on the settlement with NSE and gain on the sale of the property, please refer to Note 7 to the Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest Expense.

	Three-Month Period Ended			Nine-Month Period Ended		
	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004	Percentage Change
	(in millions, except percentages)					
Interest Expense	\$ (0.8)	\$ (1.1)	(30)%	\$ (2.6)	\$ (3.4)	(22)%

Interest expense is primarily associated with our ¾% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes, or ¾% Notes, and 3% Notes issued in December 2003 and March 2002, respectively. The decrease in interest expense for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2006 compared to the corresponding periods of fiscal 2005 was primarily due to the reduction in the outstanding balances of the 3% Notes, as we repurchased \$23.2 million in aggregate principal amount of our 3% Notes during the first nine months of fiscal 2006.

Income Taxes.

	Three-Month Period Ended						Nine-Month Period Ended					
	December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004		Percentage Change	December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004		Percentage Change		
	(in millions, except percentages)											
Provision for (Benefit from) Income Taxes	\$	(0.6)		\$	(21.8)	(97)%	\$	3.2		\$	(31.5)	(110)%

Income tax provisions for interim periods are based on our estimated annual effective income tax. The estimated annual tax for fiscal 2006 primarily consists of foreign taxes related to our foreign subsidiaries and interest accrued on prior years' tax disputes. We currently have a full valuation allowance on our net U.S. deferred tax assets. We are engaged in ongoing negotiations with the IRS with regard to various tax disputes that may result in settlement of certain issues. Our tax rate for the period in which a settlement is reached will be impacted if the settlement materially differs from the amounts previously accrued. The tax rate for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2005 differed from the combined United States Federal and state statutory income tax rate of 40% primarily due to certain acquisition-related intangible assets, excluding goodwill, that are not fully deductible for tax purposes and interest accrued on prior years' tax disputes. The tax rate for the third quarter and the first nine months of fiscal 2005 also differed from the combined United States Federal and state statutory income tax rate of 40% due to tax benefits of \$21.9 million and \$31.9 million respectively from discrete events relating to the method and amount of settled controversies. As a result of the settlements, \$21.9 million previously recorded as a tax provision was reversed during the third quarter of fiscal 2005. In addition, \$4.1 million previously recorded as a tax provision was reclassified as a reduction to additional paid-in capital, \$1.8 million previously recorded as a tax provision has been reversed, and a \$4.0 million tax benefit associated with a refund claim has been recognized during the second quarter of fiscal 2005.

Historically our effective tax rate was benefited by a Singapore tax holiday relating to certain of our products. The contract manufacturing agreement entered into with Sanmina-SCI could jeopardize this holiday which may cause our effective tax rate to increase. We currently have alternative plans to reduce our effective tax rate; however, if these plans are not successful, our effective tax rate could increase, which would adversely affect our financial results.

Income (Loss) From Discontinued Operations.

	Three-Month Period Ended						Nine-Month Period Ended					
	December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004		Percentage Change		December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004		Percentage Change	
	(in millions, except percentages)											
Income (Loss) From Discontinued Operations	\$	(0.6)	\$	5.5	(112)%	\$	(34.5)	\$	(17.1)	102 %		

IBM i/p Series RAID Business: On September 30, 2005, we entered into a series of arrangements with IBM pursuant to which we sold our IBM i/p Series RAID Business to IBM for approximately \$22.0 million plus \$1.3 million for certain fixed assets. In addition, IBM purchased certain related inventory at our net book value of \$0.8 million. Expenses incurred in the transaction primarily included costs of approximately \$0.5 million for legal and accounting fees. In addition, we accrued \$0.3 million for lease obligations. Under the terms of the agreements, we granted IBM a nonexclusive license to certain intellectual property and sold to IBM substantially all of the assets dedicated to the engineering and manufacturing of RAID controllers and connectivity products for the IBM i/p Series RAID Business. Under the terms of the nonexclusive license, IBM will pay us royalties for the sale of our board-level

products over the next six quarters, which will be recognized as contingent consideration in discontinued operations when earned. In the third quarter of fiscal 2006, we received royalties of \$3.5 million, which we recorded in Income (loss) from disposal of discontinued operations, net of taxes, in the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Systems Business: On September 29, 2005, our Board of Directors approved management's recommendation to divest our systems business, which includes substantially all of the operating assets and cash flows that were obtained through the Snap Appliance and Eurologic Systems acquisitions as well as internally developed hardware and software. In connection with this action, we have classified the systems business as a discontinued operation in the financial statements. We have entered into an exclusive arrangement with an investment banker to sell this business and expect to receive proceeds, less cost to sell, in excess of our carrying value.

In the third quarter of fiscal 2006, in conjunction with the renegotiation of a customer supply contract, we decided to retain a product line that was previously classified within discontinued systems business. Accordingly, we have reclassified the underlying Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and related disclosures for all periods presented to reflect that product line as part of continuing operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Key Components of Cash Flows

Cash provided by operations was \$8.4 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2006 as compared to cash used for operations of \$16.0 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2005. Cash provided by operations for the first nine months of fiscal 2006 resulted primarily from the benefit of non-cash items included in operating results, which primarily consisted of an impairment of goodwill of \$90.6 million and depreciation and amortization of \$19.4 million. This was partially offset by our loss from continuing operations of \$110.5 million. Additional factors included changes to working capital assets and liabilities that decreased cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations by \$1.2 million and increased cash provided by operating activities of discontinued operations of \$7.9 million. Cash used for the first nine months of fiscal 2005 resulted primarily from changes to working capital assets and liabilities that decreased cash used for operating activities of continuing operations and discontinued operations by \$21.5 million and \$28.0 million, respectively, and non-cash effect on tax settlement of \$26.0 million. This was partially offset by our income from continuing operations of \$31.5 million and depreciation and amortization of \$28.4 million.

Cash used for investing activities was \$321.6 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2006, which was primarily due to net sales and maturities of restricted marketable securities and marketable securities, net of purchases, of \$340.3 million and purchases of property and equipment from continuing operations of \$6.5 million, partially offset by proceeds from the sale of the IBM i/p Series RAID Business of \$24.1 million. Cash used for investing activities was \$4.2 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2005, which was primarily due to cash used to acquire Snap Appliance and the IBM i/p Series RAID business of \$65.4 million, purchases of property and equipment from continuing operations of \$8.1 million and cash used in investing activities of discontinued operations of \$63.0 million. This was offset by net purchases of restricted marketable securities and marketable securities, net of sales and maturities, of \$125.1 million and proceeds from the sale of long-lived assets of \$9.6 million.

Cash used for financing activities of \$19.7 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2006 was primarily driven by the repurchase of \$23.2 million in aggregate principal amount of our 3% Notes for \$23.0 million. Cash provided by financing activities was \$5.4 million in the first nine months of fiscal 2005, which related to net proceeds received from our issuance of common stock in connection with purchases made under our employee stock purchase plan and stock option exercises.

Liquidity. At December 31, 2005, we had \$532.3 million in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, of which approximately \$91.1 million was held by our Singapore subsidiary. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, we repatriated \$360.6 million of undistributed earnings from Singapore to the United States and incurred a tax liability of \$17.6 million. The repatriated amounts will be used to fund a qualified Domestic Reinvestment Plan, as required by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. If we do not spend the repatriated funds in accordance with our reinvestment plan, we may incur additional tax liabilities. We have not provided for U.S. deferred income taxes or foreign withholding taxes on the remaining undistributed earnings since these earnings totaling approximately \$255.6 million are intended to be reinvested internationally indefinitely. Although we do not have any current plans to repatriate the remaining undistributed earnings from our Singapore subsidiary to our United States parent company, if we were to do so, additional income taxes at the combined United States Federal and state statutory rate of approximately 40% could be incurred from the repatriation.

At December 31, 2005, we had \$237.0 million of aggregate principal amount in convertible notes outstanding, consisting of \$12.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our 3% Notes that are due in March 2007 and \$225.0 million in aggregate principal amount of our ¾% Notes that are due in December 2023.

We are required to maintain restricted cash or investments to serve as collateral for the first ten scheduled interest payments on our ¾% Notes. As of December 31, 2005, we had \$4.7 million of restricted cash and restricted marketable securities, consisting of United States government securities, of which \$1.6 million was classified as short-term and \$3.1 million was long-term.

The IRS is currently auditing our income tax returns for fiscal 1997 and final settlement agreements have been filed with the United States Tax Court on all but one issue. In addition, the IRS is auditing our Federal income tax returns for fiscal 1998 through fiscal 2003. We have resolved all issues for fiscal 1998 through fiscal 2001 other than the rollover impact of any potential resolution on the remaining fiscal 1997 issue and tax credits that were generated but not used in subsequent years that may be carried back. The fiscal 2002 and 2003 audit is ongoing. We believe that we have sufficient tax provisions for these years. We believe the final outcome of the IRS audits will not have a material adverse impact on our liquidity. However, we cannot predict with certainty how these matters will be resolved and whether we will be required to make additional payments.

As of December 31, 2005, we did not have any material changes to our contractual obligations that were disclosed in the Liquidity section of our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. However, as part of the three-year contract manufacturing agreement entered into with Sanmina-SCI on January 9, 2006, we are committed to purchasing majority of our products from Sanmina-SCI. In addition, as part of the agreement, we entered into a put agreement which entitles Sanmina-SCI to return any equipment not used within six months of the close of the transaction. We reserved for this potential liability as of December 31, 2005.

We believe that liquidity provided by our existing working capital, together with expected cash flows from operations and available sources of equity and equipment financing, will be sufficient to support our operations through at least the next twelve months. However, should prevailing economic conditions and/or financial, business and other factors beyond our control adversely affect our estimates of our future cash requirements, we would be required to fund our cash requirements by alternative financing. There can be no assurance that additional financing, if needed, would be available on terms acceptable to us or at all.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, which changes the requirements for the accounting for, and reporting of, a change in accounting principle. Previously, most voluntary changes in accounting

principles were required to be recognized by way of a cumulative effect adjustment within net income during the period of the change. SFAS No. 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005; however, the Statement does not change the transition provisions of any existing accounting pronouncements. Our results of operations and financial condition will only be impacted following the adoption of SFAS No. 154 if it implements changes in accounting principles that are addressed by the standard or corrects accounting errors in future periods.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R). This statement replaces SFAS No. 123, amends SFAS No. 95 and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25. SFAS No. 123(R) requires companies to apply a fair-value based measurement method in accounting for share-based payment transactions with employees and to record compensation expense for all stock awards granted and to awards modified, repurchased or cancelled after the required effective date. In addition, we are required to record compensation expense (as previous awards continue to vest) for the unvested portion of previously granted awards that remain outstanding at the date of adoption. In April 2005, the SEC approved that SFAS No. 123(R) will be effective for annual periods, as opposed to interim periods as originally issued by the FASB, beginning after June 15, 2005. In March 2005, the SEC issued SAB 107, which offers guidance on SFAS No. 123(R). SAB 107 was issued to assist preparers by simplifying some of the implementation challenges of SFAS No. 123(R) while enhancing the information that investors receive. We intend to use the modified prospective method, which will result in a significant increase to expenses on our consolidated financial statements beginning April 1, 2006. We cannot currently quantify the impact of the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) and SAB 107 as it will depend on the amount of share-based payments that we grant in the future as well as other variables that affect the fair market value estimates which cannot be forecasted at this time. The pro forma disclosures of the impact of SFAS No. 123 provided in Note 3 of the Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements may not be representative of the impact of adopting this statement.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, which clarifies the accounting for abnormal amounts of facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted materials (spoilage) to require them to be recognized as current-period charges. This statement is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. Earlier application is permitted. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

RISK FACTORS

Our business faces significant risks. The risks described below may not be the only risks we face. Additional risks that we do not yet know of or that we currently think are immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of the events or circumstances described in the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could suffer, and the trading price of our common stock could decline.

We depend on contract manufacturers and subcontractors, and if they fail to meet our manufacturing needs, it could delay shipments of our products and result in the loss of customers. We rely on contract manufacturers for manufacturing of our products and subcontractors for the assembly and packaging of the integrated circuits included in our products and for the assembly. On January 9, 2006 we entered into a three-year contract manufacturing agreement with Sanmina-SCI whereby Sanmina-SCI has assumed manufacturing operations of Adaptec products. If the transition of the manufacturing facilities does not go as expected it could result in loss of customers or revenue, which would have an adverse effect on our financial results. We have no long-term agreements with our assembly and packaging subcontractors. For example, we employ Quanta Computer, Inc. to manufacture certain products related to the acquisition of Snap Appliance. We also employ Amkor Technology and Advanced Semiconductor Engineering for our final assembly and test operations related to our ASIC products. We cannot assure you these subcontractors will continue to be able and willing to meet our requirements for these components or services. For example, in the third quarter of fiscal 2005, Quanta Computer, Inc. could not meet our manufacturing needs and as a result initial product delivery dates committed to customers were not met. Any significant disruption in supplies from or degradation in the quality of components or services supplied by, these contract manufacturers and subcontractors could delay shipments and result in the loss of customers or revenues, which could have an adverse effect on our financial results.

Actions that we have taken and the actions that we are considering could adversely affect our business and financial results in the short-term, and may not have the long-term beneficial results that we intend. Our new management team is continuing to perform a thorough analysis of our operations, which it initiated in the first quarter of fiscal 2006, and has begun making a detailed plan of our corporate strategy. This analysis of our operations includes a review of all aspects of our business, including our product portfolio, our relationships with strategic partners and our research and development focus. To date we have implemented the following steps described in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Results of Operations Overview.

The actions that we have taken and the actions that we are considering could adversely affect our business and financial results in the short-term, may not have the long-term beneficial results that we intend and could result in the following:

Loss of customers;

Loss of employees;

Increased dependency on suppliers;

Supply issues;

Reduced revenue base;

Impairment of our assets;

Increased operating costs; and

Material restructuring charges.

If we are unable to successfully complete the divestiture of our systems business it could result in an adverse effect on our business and financial results. Completing the systems divestiture could cause significant diversions of management time and resources. In addition, if the anticipated proceeds, less cost to sell, prove to be less than anticipated, it could lead to an impairment of our assets. Additionally, customers for our systems products could be reluctant to continue to buy from us. We may not be successful in selling the systems business on terms that are acceptable to us or might not be able to find a buyer for the business. We may not be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with this divestiture which may adversely affect our business, financial position and operating results.

Our operating results have fluctuated in the past, and are likely to continue to fluctuate, and if our future results are below the expectations of investors or securities analysts, the market price of our common stock would likely decline significantly. Our quarterly operating results have fluctuated in the past, and are likely to vary significantly in the future, based on a number of factors related to our industry and the markets for our products. Factors that are likely to cause our operating results to fluctuate include those discussed in this Risk Factors section. In the first nine months of fiscal 2006, our operating results were materially affected by unusual charges, including a goodwill impairment charge of \$90.6 million and an excess inventory adjustment of \$1.9 million related to the transition of our products to comply with the RoHS Directive.

Our operating expenses are largely based on anticipated revenues, and a large portion of our expenses, including facility costs and salaries, are fixed in the short term. As a result, lower than anticipated revenues for any reason could cause significant variations in our operating results from quarter to quarter.

Due to the factors summarized above, and the other risks described in this section, we believe that you should not rely on period-to-period comparisons of our financial results as an indication of our future performance. In the event that our operating results fall below the expectations of market analysts or investors, the market price of our common stock could decline substantially.

Our operating results may be adversely affected by unfavorable economic and market conditions and the uncertain geopolitical environment. Adverse economic conditions in some markets may impact our business, which could result in:

Reduced demand for our products as a result of a decrease in capital spending by our customers;

Increased price competition for our products;

Increased risk of excess and obsolete inventories;

Excess facilities and manufacturing capacity; and

Higher overhead costs as a percentage of revenues.

Demand for our products would likely be negatively affected if demand in the server and network storage markets declines. For example, demand in the server market declined slightly in fiscal 2002 and fiscal 2003, which contributed to a decline in our net revenues. It is difficult to predict future server sales growth, if any. In addition, other technologies may replace the technologies used in our existing products and the acceptance of our products using new technologies in the market may not be widespread, which could adversely affect our revenues.

Because our sales are made by means of standard purchase orders rather than long-term contracts, if demand for our customers' products declines or if our customers do not control their inventories effectively, they may cancel or reschedule shipments previously ordered from us or reduce their levels of purchases from us. The volume and timing of orders received during a quarter are difficult to forecast. Our customers generally order based on their forecasts and they frequently encounter uncertain and changing demand for their

products. If demand falls below such forecasts or if our customers do not control their inventories effectively, they may cancel or reschedule shipments previously ordered from us. Our customers have from time to time in the past canceled or rescheduled shipments previously ordered from us, and we cannot assure you that they will not do so in the future. In addition, because our sales are made by means of standard purchase orders rather than long-term contracts, we cannot assure you that these customers will continue to purchase quantities of our products at current levels, or at all. Historically, we have set our operating budget based on forecasts of future revenues because we do not have significant backlog. Because much of our operating budget is relatively fixed in the short-term, if revenues do not meet our expectations, then our financial results will be adversely affected.

We depend on a few key customers and the loss of any of them could significantly reduce our revenues. Historically, a small number of our customers has accounted for a significant portion of our revenues. During the first nine months of fiscal 2006, sales to the ten customers from which we received the greatest revenues accounted for approximately 93% of our total gross revenues. In addition, IBM and Dell represented 30% and 16%, respectively, of our total net revenues in the first nine months of fiscal 2006. We believe that our major customers continually evaluate whether or not to purchase products from alternate or additional sources. Additionally, customers' economic and market conditions frequently change. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that a major customer will not reduce, delay or eliminate its purchases from us, which would likely cause our revenues to decline. In addition, we do not carry credit insurance on our accounts receivables and any difficulty in collecting outstanding amounts due from our customers, particularly customers that place larger orders or experience financial difficulties, could adversely affect our revenues and our net income. Because our sales are made by means of standard purchase orders rather than long-term contracts, we cannot assure you that these customers will continue to purchase quantities of our products at current levels, or at all.

If there is a shortage of components used in our customers' products, our sales may decline, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial position. If our customers are unable to purchase certain components which are embedded into their products, their demand for our products may decline. For example, beginning in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, we experienced the impact of other companies' enterprise drive shortages, which reduced the demand for our SCSI-related products from our OEM and Channel customers. This negatively affected our revenues in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005. In addition, our customers may be impacted by component shortages if components are not available that comply with the RoHS Directive. Similar shortages of components used in our customers' products could adversely affect our net revenues and financial results in future periods.

We may be subject to a higher effective tax rate that could negatively affect our results of operations and financial position. Our effective tax rate is benefited by a Singapore tax holiday relating to certain of our products. The tax holiday package, which is effective until fiscal 2010, provides that profits derived from certain products may be exempt from tax, subject to certain conditions. If we do not meet the conditions and requirements of the tax holiday in Singapore, our effective tax rate may increase, which would adversely affect our financial results. The contract manufacturing agreement entered into with Sanmina-SCI could jeopardize this holiday. We currently have alternative plans to reduce our effective tax rate; however, if these plans are not successful, our effective tax rate could increase, which would adversely affect our financial results.

We held approximately \$91.1 million of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities at our subsidiary in Singapore at December 31, 2005. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, we repatriated \$360.6 million of cash from Singapore to the United States in connection with the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 which provides a one-time deduction of 85% for certain dividends from controlled foreign corporations. If the amount repatriated does not qualify for the one-time deduction, we could incur additional income taxes at up to the United States Federal statutory rate of 35%, which would negatively affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our dependence on new products may cause our net revenues to fluctuate or decline. Our future success significantly depends upon our completing and introducing enhanced and new products at competitive prices and performance levels in a timely manner. The success of new product introductions depends on several factors, including the following:

Designing products to meet customer needs;

Product costs;

Timely completion and introduction of new product designs;

Quality of new products;

Differentiation of new products from those of our competitors; and

Market acceptance of our products.

Our product life cycles in each of our segments may be as brief as 12 months. As a result, we believe that we will continue to incur significant expenditures for research and development in the future. We may fail to identify new product opportunities and may not develop and bring new products to market in a timely manner. In addition, products or technologies developed by others may render our products or technologies obsolete or noncompetitive, or our targeted customers may not select our products for design or integration into their products. The failure of any of our new product development efforts could have an adverse effect on our business and financial results.

We have introduced RAID-enabled products based on the next generation SATA technology and delivered our products based on Serial Attached SCSI technology to certain major OEMs for testing and integration. We will not succeed in generating significant revenues from our new SATA and Serial Attached SCSI technology products if the market does not adapt to these new technologies, which would, over time, adversely affect our net revenues and operating results.

Our reliance on industry standards and technological changes in the marketplace may cause our net revenues to fluctuate or decline. The computer industry is characterized by various, evolving standards and protocols. We design our products to conform to certain industry standards and protocols such as the following:

Technologies:

ATA

Fibre channel

FireWire/1394

IPsec

iSCSI

PCI

PCI-Express

PCI-X

RAID

Serial Attached SCSI

SATA

SCSI

43

SMI-S

Ultra DMA

USB

Operating Systems:

Linux

Macintosh

Netware

OS/2

UNIX

Windows

If user acceptance of these standards declines, or if new standards emerge, and if we do not anticipate these changes and develop new products, these changes could adversely affect our business and financial results.

If we lose the cooperation of other hardware and software producers whose products are integral to ours, our ability to sustain or grow our revenues could be adversely affected. We must design our products to operate effectively with a variety of hardware and software products supplied by other manufacturers, including the following:

Microprocessors;

Peripherals; and

Operating system software.

We depend on significant cooperation from these manufacturers to achieve our design objectives and develop products that operate successfully with their products. These companies could, from time to time, elect to make it more difficult for us to design our products for successful operability with their products. For example, if one or more of these companies were to determine that as a result of competition or other factors our technology or products would not be broadly accepted by the markets we target, these companies may no longer work with us to plan for new products and new generations of our products, which would make it more difficult to introduce products on a timely basis or at all. Further, some of these companies might decide not to continue to offer products that are compatible with our technology and our markets could contract. If any of these events were to occur, our revenue could be adversely affected.

We are subject to various environmental laws and regulations that could impose substantial costs upon us and may adversely affect our business. The European Parliament has enacted the RoHS Directive, which restricts the sale of new electrical and electronic equipment containing certain hazardous substances, including lead that is currently used in some of the products we manufacture. We are working to modify our manufacturing processes to eliminate lead from our products in accordance with the timelines established in the RoHS Directive. This may require us to make additional capital expenditures. In addition, the costs associated with compliance may negatively impact our operating results and competitive position. For example, in the first nine months of fiscal 2006, we had an excess inventory adjustment of \$1.9 million related to the transition of our products to comply with the RoHS Directive. We are also working with our suppliers to redesign or reformulate their components containing lead to reduce or eliminate lead in our products. If we are unable to comply with the RoHS Directive, we may suffer a loss of revenue, be unable to sell affected products in certain markets or countries and be at a competitive disadvantage.

The European Parliament has also finalized the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive, or WEEE Directive, which makes producers of electrical and electronic equipment financially responsible for specified collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of past and future covered products. We may incur financial responsibility for the collection, recycling, treatment or disposal of products covered under the WEEE Directive. Because the EU member states have not fully implemented the WEEE Directive, the nature and extent of the costs to comply and fees or penalties associated with non-compliance are unknown at this time. Costs to comply with the WEEE Directive and similar future legislation, if applicable, may also include legal and regulatory costs and insurance costs. We may also be required to take reserves for costs associated with compliance with these regulations.

We entered into strategic alliances with Vitesse for the development of our Serial Attached SCSI ROC product and with ServerEngines to advance our development of iSCSI products, and if these companies fail to develop and bring new products to market in a timely manner it could result in an adverse effect on our business and financial results. In January 2005, we entered into a strategic alliance with Vitesse for it to develop and market the next generation of our Serial Attached SCSI products. In March 2005, we entered into a strategic alliance with ServerEngines to develop and market the next generation of our IP storage products, such as 10Gb iSCSI. Accordingly, we are at risk that Vitesse and ServerEngines may encounter challenges in fulfilling their responsibilities under these alliances, such as timely completing and introducing new product designs, maintaining the quality of new products, minimizing product costs, differentiating new products from those of our competitors and achieving market acceptance of our products. The failure of this new product development effort could have an adverse effect on our business and financial results.

If we do not provide adequate support during our customers' design and development stage, or if we are unable to provide such support in a timely manner, we may lose revenues to our competitors. Certain of our products are designed to meet our customers' specifications and, to the extent we are not able to meet these expectations in a timely manner or provide adequate support during our customers' design and development stage, our customers may choose to buy similar products from another company. If this were to occur we may lose revenues and market share to our competitors.

If we are unable to compete effectively, our net revenues could be adversely affected. The markets for all of our products are intensely competitive and are characterized by the following:

- Rapid technological advances;
- Frequent new product introductions;
- Evolving industry standards; and
- Price erosion.

Consequently, we must continue to enhance our products on a timely basis to keep pace with market demands. If we do not do so, or if our competition is more effective in developing products that meet the needs of our existing and potential customers, we may lose market share and not participate in the future growth of our target markets. For example, intense competition in the transition from products employing Ultra 160 technology to products employing Ultra 320 technology has adversely affected revenues from our SCSI products. Our future success will depend on the level of acceptance of our external storage products and products based on the next generation SATA and Serial Attached SCSI technologies by new and existing customers. In addition, we expect that our future success will depend significantly on our ability to participate in the ongoing development of the network storage market in which we face intense competition from other companies that are also focusing on networked storage products.

We cannot assure you that we will have sufficient resources to accomplish all of the following:

- Satisfy any growth in demand for our products;

- Make timely introductions of new products;
- Compete successfully in the future against existing or potential competitors;
- Provide OEMs with design specifications in a timely manner; and
- Prevent price competition from eroding margins.

Costs associated with acquisitions or strategic alliances may adversely affect our results of operations, which could be exacerbated if we are unable to integrate the acquired companies, products or technologies. In fiscal 2005, we acquired Snap Appliance and the i/p Series RAID business from IBM. In fiscal 2004, we acquired Elipsan, ICP vortex, a provider of a broad range of hardware and software RAID data protection products, and Eurologic, a provider of external and networked storage products. In addition, we enter into strategic alliances from time to time with other companies. For example, we entered into strategic alliances with Vitesse and ServerEngines in January and March 2005, respectively. As part of our overall strategy, we may continue to acquire or invest in complementary companies, products or technologies and enter into strategic alliances with other companies. In order to be successful in these activities, we must:

- Conduct acquisitions that are timely, relative to existing business opportunities;
- Successfully prevail over competing bidders for target acquisitions at an acceptable price;
- Invest in companies and technologies that contribute to the growth of our business;
- Incorporate acquired operations into our business and maintain uniform standards, controls and procedures;
- Retain the key employees of the acquired operations; and
- Develop the capabilities necessary to exploit newly acquired technologies.

The benefits of acquisitions or strategic alliances may prove to be less than anticipated and may not outweigh the costs reported in our financial statements. For example, during the first nine months of fiscal 2006, we sold the IBM i/p Series RAID Business for a loss of \$3.5 million and plan to divest our systems business, which includes certain assets we obtained through the Snap Appliance and Eurologic Systems acquisitions.

Completing any potential future acquisitions or strategic alliances could cause significant diversions of management time and resources. If we acquire new businesses, products or technologies in the future, we may be required to assume warranty claims or other contingent liabilities, including liabilities unknown at the time of acquisition, and amortize significant amounts of other intangible assets and, over time, recognize significant charges for impairment of goodwill, other intangible assets or other losses. If we consummate any potential future acquisitions in which the consideration consists of stock or other securities, our existing stockholders' ownership may be significantly diluted. If we proceed with any potential future acquisitions in which the consideration is cash, we may be required to use a substantial portion of our available cash. In addition, we may be required to invest significant resources in order to perform under a strategic alliance or to complete an acquisition, which could adversely affect our results of operations, at least in the short-term, even if we believe the strategic alliance or acquisition will benefit us in the long-term. We may not be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with these or other business combinations, investments or strategic alliances. These transactions may adversely affect our business, financial position and operating results.

Product quality problems could lead to reduced revenues and gross margins. We produce highly complex products that incorporate leading-edge technologies, including both hardware and software. Software often contains bugs which can interfere with expected operations. We cannot assure you that our pre-shipment testing programs will be adequate to detect all defects which might interfere with customer

satisfaction, reduce sales opportunities, or affect our gross margins if the costs of remedying the problems exceed reserves established for that purpose. An inability to cure a product defect could result in the failure of a product line, and withdrawal, at least temporarily, from a product or market segment, damage to our reputation, inventory costs, product reengineering expenses, and a material impact on revenues and gross margins.

We currently purchase all of the finished production silicon wafers used in our products from wafer suppliers, and if they fail to meet our manufacturing needs, it would delay our production and our product shipments to customers and negatively affect our operations.

Independent foundries manufacture to our specifications all of the finished silicon wafers used for our products. We currently purchase finished production silicon wafers used in our products from Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, or TSMC, and IBM. The manufacture of semiconductor devices is sensitive to a wide variety of factors, including the following:

- The availability of raw materials;
- The availability of manufacturing capacity;
- Transition to smaller geometries of semiconductor devices;
- The level of contaminants in the manufacturing environment;
- Impurities in the materials used; and
- The performance of personnel and equipment.

We cannot assure you that manufacturing problems may not occur in the future. A shortage of raw materials or production capacity could lead our wafer suppliers to allocate available capacity to other customers. Any prolonged inability to obtain wafers with competitive performance and cost attributes, adequate yields or timely deliveries would delay our production and our product shipments, and could have an adverse effect on our business and financial results. We expect that our wafer suppliers will continually seek to convert their processes for manufacturing wafers to more advanced process technologies. Such conversions entail inherent technological risks that can affect yields and delivery times. If for any reason the wafer suppliers we use are unable or unwilling to satisfy our wafer needs, we will be required to identify and qualify additional suppliers. Additional wafer suppliers may be unavailable, may take significant amounts of time to qualify or may be unable to satisfy our requirements on a timely basis.

We depend on the efforts of our distributors, which if reduced, could result in a loss of sales of our products in favor of competitive offerings. We derived approximately 38% of our gross revenues for the first nine months of fiscal 2006 from independent distributor and reseller channels. Our financial results could be adversely affected if our relationships with these distributors or resellers were to deteriorate or if the financial condition of these distributors or resellers were to decline.

Our distributors generally offer a diverse array of products from several different manufacturers. Accordingly, we are at risk that these distributors may give higher priority to selling products from other suppliers. A reduction in sales efforts by our current distributors could adversely affect our business and financial results. For example, some of our distributors have threatened to stop selling our products or make pricing of our products non-competitive if we do not agree to absorb their costs to comply with the RoHS and WEEE Directives with respect to our products. Our distributors build inventories in anticipation of future sales, and if such sales do not occur as rapidly as they anticipate, our distributors will decrease the size of their product orders. If we decrease our price protection or distributor-incentive programs, our distributors may also decrease their orders from us. In addition, we have from time to time taken actions to reduce levels of products at distributors and may do so in the future. These actions may affect our net revenues and negatively affect our financial results.

We reorganized our business segments and have planned significant system enhancements and improvements, and these changes could adversely impact our business if not adequately managed and controlled. In the second quarter of fiscal 2006, we reorganized our internal organization structure related to our OEM and Channel segments. Where previously our former OEM and Channel segments each offered an integrated set of customer-focused products, the new organization is managed at the product level. The reorganization has placed demands on our management and our operational and financial infrastructure. In addition, management is in the process of enhancing our supply-chain systems and processes. These system enhancements and improvements require expenditures and allocation of management resources. If these improvements are not implemented successfully, our ability to manage our new organization could be impaired. In addition, we may be required to incur additional expenditures to address these issues, which could harm our financial position.

If we do not meet our restructuring objectives, we may have to implement additional plans in order to reduce our operating costs and may, as a result, incur additional material restructuring charges. We have implemented several restructuring plans to reduce our operating costs in the third quarter of fiscal 2006, fiscal 2005, fiscal 2004 and fiscal 2003, and recorded related restructuring charges of \$2.6 million, \$5.9 million, \$4.3 million and \$14.3 million, respectively. The plans included primarily the reduction of our workforce and the consolidation of our manufacturing operations in Singapore. The goals of these plans were to support future growth opportunities, focus on investments that grow revenues and increase operating margins. If we do not meet our restructuring objectives, we may have to implement additional restructuring plans to reduce our operating costs, which could cause us to incur material restructuring charges. Further, these restructuring plans may not achieve the goals we had in implementing them due to such factors as significant costs or restrictions on workforce reductions that may be imposed in some international locales and a potential adverse effect on employee morale that could harm our efficiency and our ability to act quickly and effectively in the rapidly changing technology markets in which we sell our products.

Some of our products contain open source software, and any failure to comply with the terms of one or more of these open source licenses could negatively affect our business. Some of our products are distributed with software licensed by its authors or other third parties under so-called open source licenses, including, for example, the GNU General Public License, or GPL, GNU Lesser General Public License, or LGPL, the Mozilla Public License, the BSD License, and the Apache License. Some of those licenses may require as a condition of the license that we make available source code for modifications or derivative works we create based upon, incorporating, or using the open source software, that we provide notices with our products, and/or that we license such modifications or derivative works under the terms of a particular open source license or other license granting third parties certain rights of further use. If an author or other third party that distributes such open source software were to allege that we had not complied with the conditions of one or more of those open source licenses, we could be required to incur legal expenses in defending against such allegations, and if our defenses were not successful we could be enjoined from distribution of the products that contained the open source software and required to either make the source code for the open source software available, to grant third parties certain rights of further use of our software, or to remove the open source software from our products, which could disrupt our distribution and sale of some of our products. In addition, if we combine our proprietary software with open source software in a certain manner, we could under some of the open source licenses, be required to release the source code of our proprietary software. If an author or other third party that distributes open source software were to obtain a judgment against us based on allegations that we had not complied with the terms of any such open source licenses, we could also be subject to liability for copyright infringement damages and breach of contract for our past distribution of such open source software.

Our operations depend on key personnel, the loss of whom could affect the growth and success of our business. In order to be successful, we must retain and motivate our executives, the general managers of

our business segments, our principal engineers and other key employees, including those in managerial, technical, marketing and information technology support positions. In particular, our product generation efforts depend on hiring and retaining qualified engineers. Competition for experienced management, technical, marketing and support personnel remains intense. For example, we transitioned certain research and development efforts to North Carolina, where we have experienced significant competition in our efforts to attract and retain qualified software engineers. The loss of any of these key employees could have a significant impact on our operations. We also must continue to motivate employees and keep them focused on our strategies and goals, which may be particularly difficult due to morale challenges posed by workforce reductions, the announcement of the divestiture of the systems business and general uncertainty.

Our international operations involve risks, and may be subject to political or other non-economic barriers to our being able to sell our products in certain countries, local economic conditions that reduce demand for our products among our target markets and potential disruption in the supply of necessary components. Many of our subcontractors are primarily located in Asia and we have sales offices and customers located throughout Europe, Japan and other countries. Our international operations and sales are subject to political and economic risks, including political instability, currency controls, changes in import/export regulations, tariffs and freight rates. In addition, because our primary wafer supplier, TSMC, is located in Taiwan, we may be subject to certain risks resulting from political instability in Taiwan, including conflicts between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. These and other international risks could result in the creation of political or other non-economic barriers to our being able to sell our products in certain countries, create local economic conditions that reduce demand for our products among our target market or expose us to potential disruption in the supply of necessary components or otherwise adversely affect our ability to generate revenue and operate effectively.

We depend on third parties to transport our products. We rely on independent freight forwarders to move our products between manufacturing plants and our customers. Any transport or delivery problems because of their errors, or because of unforeseen interruptions in their activities due to factors such as strikes, political instability, terrorism, natural disasters and accidents, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and ultimately impact our relationship with our customers.

If the carrying value of our long-lived assets is not recoverable, an impairment loss must be recognized which would adversely affect our financial results. Certain events or changes in circumstances would require us to assess the recoverability of the carrying amount of our long-lived assets. In the first nine months of fiscal 2006, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$90.6 million related to our DPS segment. In fiscal 2005, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$52.3 million related to our Channel segment. In fiscal 2004, we recorded an impairment charge of \$5.0 million related to certain properties classified as held-for sale and a charge of \$1.0 million relating to the decline in value of a minority investment. In fiscal 2003, we recorded an impairment charge of \$1.5 million relating to the decline in value of minority investments. In fiscal 2002, we recorded impairment charges of \$77.6 million relating to technology acquired in a prior acquisition and the decline in value of minority investments. We will continue to evaluate the recoverability of the carrying amount of our long-lived assets, and we may incur substantial impairment charges which could adversely affect our financial results.

If actual results or events differ materially from those contemplated by us in making estimates and assumptions, our reported financial condition and results of operations for future periods could be materially affected. 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 amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. For example, we have identified key accounting estimates in our Critical Accounting Policies in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, which includes revenue, inventory, goodwill and income taxes. In addition, Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005 describes the significant accounting policies essential to preparing our consolidated financial statements. The preparation of these financial statements requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures. Although we believe that our judgments and estimates are appropriate and correct, actual future results may differ materially from our estimates.

If we are unable to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights, we may be unable to compete effectively. Although we actively maintain and defend our intellectual property rights, we may be unable to adequately protect our proprietary rights. In addition, the laws of certain territories in which our products are or may be developed, manufactured or sold, including Asia and Europe, may not protect our products and intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Because we conduct a substantial portion of our operations in Singapore and other locations outside of the United States and sell to a worldwide customer base, we are more dependent on our ability to protect our intellectual property in international environments than would be the case if a larger portion of our operations were domestic.

Despite our efforts, we may be unable to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property, which could harm our business and ability to compete effectively. We have from time to time discovered counterfeit copies of our products being manufactured or sold by others. Although we have programs to detect and deter the counterfeiting of our products, significant availability of counterfeit products could reduce our revenues and damage our reputation and goodwill with customers.

Third parties may assert infringement claims against us, which may be expensive to defend and could divert our resources. From time to time, third parties assert exclusive patent, copyright and other intellectual property rights to our key technologies, and we expect to continue to receive such claims in the future. For example, in fiscal 2005, we, Nevada SCS Enterprises, Inc. and Thomas A. Gafford (jointly, NSE) entered into a license and release agreement, pursuant to which we paid NSE \$1.7 million as a one-time, fully paid-up license fee to settle NSE's claims that some of our products infringed certain patents. In addition, we entered into a patent cross-license agreement with IBM in May 2000. Under this agreement, which was amended in March 2002, we received a release from infringement claims prior to January 1, 2000 and received the right to use certain of IBM's patents through June 30, 2007. In consideration, we paid, in annual installments, an aggregate patent fee of \$13.3 million through June 30, 2004. The risks of our receiving additional claims from third parties may be enhanced in periods such as the one that we are currently entering where we are beginning to offer product lines employing new technologies relative to our existing products.

We cannot assure you that third parties will not assert other infringement claims against us, directly or indirectly, in the future, that assertions by third parties will not result in costly litigation or that we would prevail in such litigation or be able to license any valid and infringed intellectual property from third parties on commercially reasonable terms. These claims may be asserted in respect of intellectual property that we own or that we license from others. In addition to claims brought against us by third parties, we may also bring litigation against others to protect our rights. Intellectual property litigation, regardless of the outcome, could result in substantial costs to us and diversion of our resources, and could adversely affect our business and financial results.

We may be required to pay additional federal income taxes which could negatively affect our results of operations and financial position. On December 15, 2000, we received a statutory notice of deficiency from the IRS with respect to our Federal income tax return for fiscal 1997. We filed a Petition with the United States Tax Court on March 14, 2001, contesting the asserted deficiencies and settlement agreements have been filed with the United States Tax Court on all but one issue. In addition, the IRS is currently auditing our Federal income tax returns for fiscal 1998 through fiscal 2003. We have resolved all issues for fiscal

1998 through fiscal 2001 other than the rollover impact of any potential resolution on the remaining fiscal 1997 issue and tax credits that were generated but not used in subsequent years that may be carried back. While we believe we have meritorious defenses against the asserted deficiencies and any proposed adjustments, and that sufficient taxes have been provided, we cannot predict the final outcome of these matters, and the final resolution could adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

We may be engaged in legal proceedings that could cause us to incur unforeseen expenses and could occupy a significant amount of our management's time and attention. From time to time we are subject to litigation or claims that could negatively affect our business operations and financial position. Such disputes could cause us to incur unforeseen expenses, could occupy a significant amount of our management's time and attention, and could negatively affect our business operations and financial position.

We have in the past financed a portion of our capital expenditure needs from capital market financing, and if we need to seek additional financing, it may not be available on favorable terms. In order to finance strategic acquisitions, capital asset acquisitions and other general corporate needs, we have in the past relied, in part, on the capital markets. Historically, we have been able to access capital markets, but this does not necessarily guarantee that we will be able to access these markets in the future or at terms that are acceptable to us. The availability of capital in these markets is affected by several factors, including geopolitical risk, the interest rate environment and the condition of the economy as a whole. In addition, our own operating performance, capital structure and expected future performance impacts our ability to raise capital. For example, in the third quarter of fiscal 2006, Standard and Poor's Ratings Services downgraded our subordinated debt rating from B- to CCC+. We believe that our current cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and future cash provided by operations will be sufficient to fund our needs for at least the next twelve months. However, if our operating performance falls below expectations, we may need additional funds, which may not be available on favorable terms, if at all.

We are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Because a significant portion of our business is conducted outside the United States, we face exposure to adverse movements in non-United States currency exchange rates. These exposures may change over time as business practices evolve and could have an adverse impact on our financial results and cash flows. Historically, our exposures have related to non-dollar-denominated operating expenses in Europe and Asia. We began Euro-denominated sales to our distribution customers in the European Union in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003. Additionally, we purchase a substantial portion of our raw materials and manufacturing equipment from foreign suppliers, and incur labor and other operating costs in foreign currencies, particularly in our Singapore manufacturing facility. An increase in the value of the dollar could increase the real cost to our customers of our products in markets outside the United States where we sell in dollars, and a weakened dollar could increase the cost of local operating expenses and procurement of raw materials to the extent we must purchase components in foreign currencies.

We hold minority interests in privately held venture funds, and if these venture funds face financial difficulties in their operations, our investments could be impaired. We continue to hold minority interests in privately held venture funds. At December 31, 2005, the carrying value of such investments aggregated \$3.5 million. We have also committed to provide additional funding of up to \$0.3 million. These investments are inherently risky because these venture funds invest in companies that may still be in the development stage or depend on third parties for financing to support their ongoing operations. In addition, the markets for the technologies or products of these companies are typically in the early stages and may never develop. If these companies do not have adequate cash funding to support their operations, or if they encounter difficulties developing their technologies or products, the venture funds' investments in these companies may be impaired, which in turn, could result in impairment of our investment in these venture funds.

Our spin-off of Roxio Inc., which is now known as Napster Inc., may have potential subsequent tax liabilities that could negatively affect our results of operations. Pursuant to our distribution of the Roxio, Inc. common stock, we received an opinion from PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, or PwC, regarding the tax-free nature of the transaction to us and to our stockholders under Section 355 of the Internal Revenue Code. The validity of the PwC opinion relating to the qualification of the distribution as a tax-free transaction is subject to factual representations and assumptions. We are not aware of any facts or circumstances that would cause such representations and assumptions to be untrue. In addition, the opinion of PwC is not binding on the IRS. If Napster or we fail to conform to the requirements set forth in the IRS regulations, it could cause the distribution to be taxable to us and to our stockholders, and our financial results could be adversely affected.

We may have potential business conflicts of interest with Roxio, which is now known as Napster, with respect to our past and ongoing relationships, and we may not resolve these conflicts on terms favorable to us. Conflicts of interest may arise between Napster and us in areas relating to our past and ongoing relationship, including tax, indemnification and other matters arising from the separation. These and other business conflicts could adversely affect the growth of our business in the future.

Changes in securities laws and regulations have increased and may continue to increase our costs. Changes in the laws and regulations affecting public companies, including the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, have increased and may continue to increase our expenses as we evaluate the implications of these rules and devote resources to respond to their requirements. In particular, we incurred additional administrative expense to implement Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which requires management to report on, and our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm to attest to, our internal control over financial reporting.

In addition, The Nasdaq National Market, on which our common stock is listed, has also adopted comprehensive rules and regulations relating to corporate governance. These laws, rules and regulations have increased and will continue to increase the scope, complexity and cost of our corporate governance, reporting and disclosure practices. We also expect these developments to make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance in the future, and we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. Further, our board members, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer could face an increased risk of personal liability in connection with the performance of their duties. As a result, we may have difficulty attracting and retaining qualified board members and executive officers, which would adversely affect our business.

Internal control deficiencies or weaknesses that are not yet identified could emerge. Over time we may identify and correct deficiencies or weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting and, where and when appropriate, report on the identification and correction of these deficiencies or weaknesses. However, the internal control procedures can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that deficiencies or weaknesses are identified. Deficiencies or weaknesses that are not yet identified could emerge, and the identification and corrections of these deficiencies or weaknesses could have a material impact on our results of operations.

Internal control issues that appear minor now may later become material weaknesses. We are required to publicly report on deficiencies or weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting that meet a materiality standard as required by law. Management may, at a point in time, accurately categorize a deficiency or weakness as immaterial or minor and therefore not be required to publicly report such deficiency or weakness. Such determination, however, does not preclude a change in circumstances such that the deficiency or weakness could, at a later time, become a material weakness that could have a material impact on our results of operations.

We may encounter natural disasters, which could cause disruption to our employees or interrupt the manufacturing process for our products. Our operations could be subject to natural disasters and other

business disruptions, which could seriously harm our revenues and financial condition and increase our costs and expenses. Our corporate headquarters are located in California, near major earthquake faults. Additionally, our primary wafer supplier, TSMC, is located in Taiwan, which has experienced significant earthquakes in the past. A severe earthquake could cause disruption to our employees or interrupt the manufacturing process, which could affect TSMC's ability to supply wafers to us, which would negatively affect our business and financial results. The ultimate impact on us and our general infrastructure of being located near major earthquake faults is unknown, but our net revenues and financial condition and our costs and expenses could be significantly impacted in the event of a major earthquake.

Manmade problems such as computer viruses or terrorism may disrupt our operations and harm our operating results. Despite our implementation of network security measures, our servers are vulnerable to computer viruses, break-ins and similar disruptions from unauthorized tampering with our computer systems. Any such event could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition. In addition, the effects of war or acts of terrorism could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition. In addition, as a company with headquarters and significant operations located in the United States, we may be impacted by actions against the United States. We are predominantly uninsured for losses and interruptions caused by terrorist acts and acts of war.

We may experience significant fluctuations in our stock price, which may, in turn, significantly affect the trading price of our convertible notes. Our stock has experienced substantial price volatility, particularly as a result of quarterly variations in our operating results, the published expectations of analysts and as a result of announcements by our competitors and us. In addition, the stock market has experienced price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market price of many technology companies, in particular, and that have often been unrelated to the operating performance of such companies. In addition, the price of our securities may also be affected by general global, economic and market conditions and the cost of operations in one or more of our product markets. While we cannot predict the individual effect that these factors may have on the price of our securities, these factors, either individually or in the aggregate, could result in significant variations in the price of our common stock during any given period of time. These fluctuations in our stock price also impact the price of our outstanding convertible securities and the likelihood of the convertible securities being converted into our common stock.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

For financial market risks related to changes in interest rates, equity price and foreign currency exchange rates, reference is made to Item 7A

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk contained in Part II of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. Our exposure to market risk has not changed materially since March 31, 2005.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and our Chief Financial Officer (CFO), we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based upon that evaluation, our CEO and our CFO have concluded that the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

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

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
Exhibit 10.1	Manufacturing Services and Supply Agreement by and between Adaptec, Inc. and Sanmina-SCI Corporation*
Exhibit 10.2	Asset Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of December 23, 2005, by and among Adaptec Manufacturing (s) Pte. Ltd., Sanmina-SCI Corporation and Sanmina-SCI Systems Singapore Pte. Ltd.
Exhibit 10.3	Amendment to Manufacturing Services and Supply Agreement by and between Adaptec, Inc. and Sanmina-SCI Corporation*
Exhibit 31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Confidential treatment has been requested for portions of this exhibit pursuant to an application for confidential treatment sent to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such portions are omitted from this filing and are filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

ADAPTEC, INC.

By:

/s/ MARSHALL L. MOHR

Marshall L. Mohr

Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(principal financial and accounting officer)

Date: February 7, 2006

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