

HARMONIC INC
Form S-3ASR
November 30, 2007

Table of Contents

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 29, 2007

Registration No. 333-

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

**Form S-3
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

HARMONIC INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

77-0201147

*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)*

**549 Baltic Way
Sunnyvale, CA 94089
(408) 542-2500**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of Registrant's principal executive offices)

**Robin N. Dickson
Chief Financial Officer
549 Baltic Way
Sunnyvale, CA 94089
(408) 542-2500**

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copies to:

Robert G. Day
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
Professional Corporation
650 Page Mill Road
Palo Alto, CA 94304
(650) 493-9300

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If the only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. ____

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. ____

If this Form is a registration statement pursuant to General Instruction I.D. or a post-effective amendment thereto that shall become effective upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 462(e) under the Securities Act, check the following box.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction I.D. filed to register additional securities or additional classes of securities pursuant to Rule 413(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered(1)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Unit(2)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Aggregate(2)	Amount of Registration Fee
---	-----------------------------------	--	---	-----------------------------------

Edgar Filing: HARMONIC INC - Form S-3ASR

Common Stock, \$0.001 par value(3)	1,105,656	\$10.33	\$11,421,426.48	\$350.64
------------------------------------	-----------	---------	-----------------	----------

- (1) Pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act, this registration statement also covers such number of additional shares of Common Stock to prevent dilution resulting from stock splits, stock dividends and similar transactions.
 - (2) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act based on the average of the high and low sales prices per share of common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market on November 27, 2007.
 - (3) Each share of Common Stock includes a right to purchase one-thousandth of a share of Series A Participating Preferred Stock.
-

Table of Contents

PROSPECTUS

1,105,656 Shares of Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the resale of up to 1,105,656 shares of our common stock by the selling stockholders identified in this prospectus. The shares that may be resold by the selling stockholders pursuant to this prospectus were originally issued by us, or may in the future be issued by us, to the selling stockholders in connection with our acquisition of Rhozet Corporation under an agreement and plan of merger.

The selling stockholders identified in this prospectus may sell the shares from time to time in public transactions or in privately negotiated transactions, without limitation, at market prices prevailing at the time of sale or at negotiated prices. The timing and amount of any sale are within the sole discretion of the selling stockholders.

The selling stockholders will receive all of the net proceeds from the sales of the shares of our common stock. These selling stockholders will pay all selling commissions, if any, applicable to the sale of the shares of our common stock. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares.

Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol HLIT. On November 28, 2007, the last reported sale price of our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market was \$10.93 per share.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. You should carefully read and consider the information contained in the section of this prospectus entitled Risk Factors beginning on page 4 before investing in our common stock.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This prospectus is dated November 29, 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>Recent Developments</u>	i
<u>Summary</u>	1
<u>Risk Factors</u>	4
<u>Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements</u>	23
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	23
<u>Selling Stockholders</u>	24
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	25
<u>Legal Matters</u>	26
<u>Experts</u>	26
<u>Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference</u>	26
<u>Where You Can Find More Information</u>	27
<u>EXHIBIT 5.1</u>	
<u>EXHIBIT 23.1</u>	
<u>EXHIBIT 23.2</u>	
<u>EXHIBIT 23.3</u>	

Unless stated otherwise, references in this prospectus to Harmonic, Company, we, us, its or our refer to Harmonic Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries.

Each trademark, trade name or service mark of any other company appearing in this prospectus belongs to its holder.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. This prospectus is not an offer to sell, nor is it seeking an offer to buy, the shares offered by this prospectus in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. The information contained in this prospectus or the documents incorporated by reference herein is accurate only as of the dates of the respective documents in which such information is included, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or any sale of the shares of common stock offered hereby.

Table of Contents

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On July 31, 2007, we completed our previously announced acquisition of Rhozet Corporation, a California corporation, or the Acquisition, pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger dated July 25, 2007, or the Merger Agreement, by and among Harmonic, Rhozet Corporation, or Rhozet, Dusseldorf Acquisition Corporation and with respect to certain articles thereof, David Trescot, as shareholder representative.

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, we paid or will pay an aggregate of approximately \$5.3 million in cash and issued or will issue 1,105,656 shares of our common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, in exchange for all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Rhozet. Of the consideration paid by Harmonic in connection with the Acquisition, \$3.2 million in cash and 200,854 shares are subject to holdback for at least eighteen (18) months following the closing of the Acquisition to satisfy certain indemnification obligations of Rhozet and its stockholders.

The solutions offered by Rhozet facilitate the creation of multi-format video for internet, mobile and broadcast applications. With Rhozet's products, and sometimes in conjunction with our other products, our existing broadcast, cable, satellite and telco customers can deliver traditional video programming over the Internet and to mobile devices, as well as expand the types of content delivered via their traditional networks to encompass web-based and user-generated content. We believe the acquisition also opens up new customer opportunities for us with Rhozet's customer base of broadcast content creators and online video service providers and that it is complementary to our video-on demand networking software business that we acquired in December 2006 from Entone Technologies, Inc.

On November 6, 2007, we completed a public offering of 12.5 million shares of our common stock at a public offering price of \$12.00 per share. The offering resulted in net proceeds to us of \$141.7 million after deduction of underwriting discounts and estimated offering-related expenses. The net proceeds are intended to be used for general corporate purposes and for acquisitions.

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

*This summary highlights selected information about us and this offering. This summary is not complete and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. We encourage you to read this prospectus, including the information under the caption *Risk Factors* and the information we incorporate by reference, in its entirety.*

Harmonic Inc.

Overview

We design, manufacture and sell versatile and high performance video products and system solutions that enable service providers to efficiently deliver the next generation of broadcast and on-demand services, including high-definition television, or HDTV, video-on-demand, or VOD, networked personal video recording and time-shifted TV. Historically, the majority of our sales have been derived from sales of video processing solutions and edge and access systems to cable television operators and from sales of video processing solutions to direct-to-home satellite operators. We also provide our video processing solutions to telecommunications companies, broadcasters and Internet companies that offer video services to their customers.

Industry Background

Demand for Broadband and Digital Video Services

The delivery to subscribers of television programming and Internet-based information and communication services is converging, driven in part by advances in technology and in part by changes in the regulatory and competitive environment. Viewers of video increasingly seek a more personalized and dynamic video experience that can be delivered to a variety of devices ranging from wide-screen HDTVs to mobile devices, including cellular phones. Today, there are a number of developing trends which impact the broadcasting and television business and that of our service provider customers, which deliver video programming. These trends include:

On-Demand Services. The introduction of digital video recorders and network-based VOD services is leading to changes in the way subscribers watch television programming. Subscribers are increasingly utilizing time-shifting and ad-skipping technology. Further advances in technology are likely to accelerate these trends, with cable, satellite and telecommunications, or telco, operators announcing initiatives, often in conjunction with network broadcasters, to increasingly personalize subscribers video viewing experience.

High-Definition Television. The increasing popularity of HDTV and home theater equipment is putting pressure on broadcasters and pay-TV providers to offer additional HDTV content and higher quality video signals for both standard and high definition services. For example, DIRECTV recently announced that it will offer 100 national HDTV channels to its subscribers by the end of 2007, and other service providers are also rapidly introducing expanded HDTV offerings for their subscribers.

The Internet and Other Emerging Distribution Methods. Several companies, including Google, Yahoo! and Apple, have recently announced their entry into the video distribution business and enable their customers to download video content to PCs and mobile devices. We believe it is likely that the entry of these companies into the video distribution business will further change traditional video viewing habits and distribution methods.

Mobile Video. Several telcos in the U.S. and abroad have launched video services to cellular telephones and other mobile devices. Certain cable operators have entered into agreements with mobile phone operators that are likely to

lead to further expansion of mobile video services.

These trends are expected to increase the demand from service providers for sophisticated digital video systems and optical network products, which are required to acquire video content from a variety of sources and deliver it to the subscriber.

Table of Contents

The Market Opportunity

Competition among traditional service providers in the cable, satellite and telco markets has intensified as offerings from nontraditional providers of video, such as Internet companies and mobile operators, are beginning to attract subscribers. The economic success of existing and new operators in this increasingly competitive environment will depend, to a large extent, on their ability to provide a broader range of offerings that package video, voice and data services for subscribers. These services all need to be delivered in a highly reliable manner with easy access to a service provider's network.

Personalized video services, such as VOD, and the increasing amounts of high definition content, as well as an increasing amount of data being transmitted over communications networks, will require greater bandwidth to the home in order to deliver maximum choice and flexibility to the subscriber. In addition, the delivery of live television and downloadable content to cellular telephones and other mobile devices creates bandwidth constraints and network management challenges. The demand for more bandwidth-intensive video, voice and data content has strained existing communications networks and created bottlenecks, especially in the headends and in the last mile of the communications infrastructure where homes connect to the local network. The upgrade and extension of existing networks or the construction of completely new network environments to facilitate the delivery of high-speed broadband video, voice and data services requires substantial expenditure and often the replacement of significant portions of the existing infrastructure. As a result, service providers are seeking solutions that maximize the efficiency of existing available bandwidth and cost-effectively manage and transport digital traffic within networks, while minimizing the need to construct new networks for the distribution of video, voice and data content.

PRODUCTS

Our products generally fall into two principal categories, video processing solutions and edge and access products. In addition, we provide network management software and have recently introduced and acquired new application software products. We also provide technical support services to our customers worldwide. Our video processing solutions provide broadband operators with the ability to acquire a variety of signals from different sources, in different protocols, and to organize, manage and distribute this content to maximize use of the available bandwidth. Our edge products enable cable operators to deliver customized broadcast or narrowcast on-demand services to their subscribers. Our access products, which consist mainly of optical transmission products, node platforms and return path products, allow cable operators to deliver video, voice and data services over their networks.

CUSTOMERS

We sell our products to a variety of broadband communications companies. Set forth below is a representative list of our significant direct and integrator/distributor customers based on net sales during the nine month period ended September 28, 2007.

United States

Cablevision
 Charter Communications
 Comcast
 Cox Communications
 DIRECTV
 EchoStar
 Time Warner Cable

International

Alcatel-Lucent	PCCW Limited
Astra Platform Services	Simac Broadcast
Media Cruise Solutions	Telindus
Nokia-Siemens Networks	Virgin Media

Table of Contents

Historically, a majority of our sales have been to relatively few customers, and due in part to the consolidation of ownership of cable television and direct broadcast satellite systems, we expect this customer concentration to continue for the foreseeable future. Net sales to our ten largest customers in the first nine months of 2007 and the fiscal years 2006 and 2005 accounted for approximately 51%, 50% and 54% of net sales, respectively. In the first nine months of 2007, and the fiscal years 2006 and 2005, Comcast accounted for 18%, 12% and 18% of net sales, respectively.

Sales to customers outside of the U.S. in the first nine months of 2007, and the fiscal years 2006 and 2005 represented 44%, 49% and 40% of net sales, respectively. We expect international sales to continue to account for a substantial portion of our net sales for the foreseeable future.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

We were initially incorporated in California in June 1988 and reincorporated into Delaware in May 1995. We are organized as one operating segment.

Our principal executive offices are located at 549 Baltic Way, Sunnyvale, California 94089. Our telephone number is (408) 542-2500. Our website is www.harmonicinc.com. Information on our website is not part of this prospectus.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock offered by this prospectus involves a high degree of risk. Before deciding to invest in our common stock you should carefully consider the risks discussed below, in addition to the other information contained in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus. The risks and uncertainties discussed below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial may also affect our business and results of operations. If any of these risks actually materializes, our business, financial condition and results of operations would suffer. In such event, the market price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

We depend on cable, satellite and telecom industry capital spending for a substantial portion of our revenue and any decrease or delay in capital spending in these industries would negatively impact our operating results and financial condition and cash flows.

A significant portion of our sales have been derived from sales to cable television, satellite and telecommunications operators, and we expect these sales to constitute a significant portion of net sales for the foreseeable future. Demand for our products will depend on the magnitude and timing of capital spending by cable television operators, satellite operators, telecommunications companies and broadcasters for constructing and upgrading their systems.

These capital spending patterns are dependent on a variety of factors, including:

- access to financing;
- annual budget cycles;
- the impact of industry consolidation;
- the status of federal, local and foreign government regulation of telecommunications and television broadcasting;
- overall demand for communication services and consumer acceptance of new video, voice and data services;
- evolving industry standards and network architectures;
- competitive pressures, including pricing pressures;
- discretionary customer spending patterns; and
- general economic conditions.

In the past, specific factors contributing to reduced capital spending have included:

- uncertainty related to development of digital video industry standards;
- delays associated with the evaluation of new services, new standards and system architectures by many operators;

emphasis on generating revenue from existing customers by operators instead of new construction or network upgrades;

a reduction in the amount of capital available to finance projects of our customers and potential customers;

proposed and completed business combinations and divestitures by our customers and regulatory review thereof;

economic and financial conditions in domestic and international markets; and

bankruptcies and financial restructuring of major customers.

The financial difficulties of certain of our customers and changes in our customers' deployment plans adversely affected our business in recent years. An economic downturn, tightening of credit, or other factors could

Table of Contents

also cause additional financial difficulties among our customers, and customers whose financial condition has stabilized may not purchase new equipment at levels we have seen in the past. Financial difficulties among our customers would adversely affect our operating results and financial condition. In addition, industry consolidation has, in the past and may in the future, constrained capital spending among our customers. As a result, we cannot assure you that we will maintain or increase our net sales in the future. If our product portfolio and product development plans do not position us well to capture an increased portion of the capital spending of U.S. cable operators, our revenue may decline and our operating results would be adversely affected.

Our customer base is concentrated and the loss of one or more of our key customers, or a failure to diversify our customer base, could harm our business.

Historically, a majority of our sales have been to relatively few customers, and due in part to the consolidation of ownership of cable television and direct broadcast satellite systems, we expect this customer concentration to continue in the foreseeable future. Sales to our ten largest customers in the first nine months of 2007 and the years 2006 and 2005 accounted for approximately 51%, 50% and 54% of net sales, respectively. Although we are attempting to broaden our customer base by penetrating new markets such as the telecommunications and broadcast markets and expand internationally, we expect to see continuing industry consolidation and customer concentration due in part to the significant capital costs of constructing broadband networks. For example, Comcast acquired AT&T Broadband in 2002, thereby creating the largest U.S. cable operator, reaching approximately 22 million subscribers. The sale of Adelphia Communications' cable systems to Comcast and Time Warner Cable has led to further industry consolidation. NTL and Telewest, the two largest cable operators in the U.K., completed their merger in 2006. In the direct broadcast satellite, or DBS, market, The News Corporation Ltd. acquired an indirect controlling interest in Hughes Electronics, the parent company of DIRECTV, in 2003. News Corporation announced its intention to sell its interest in DIRECTV to Liberty Media in December 2006. In the telco market, AT&T completed its acquisition of Bell South.

In the first nine months of 2007 and the years 2006 and 2005, sales to Comcast accounted for 18%, 12% and 18%, respectively, of our net sales. In the three months ended September 28, 2007, sales to Comcast and Echostar accounted for 16% and 15%, respectively, of our net sales. The loss of Comcast or Echostar or any other significant customer or any reduction in orders by Comcast, Echostar or any significant customer, or our failure to qualify our products with a significant customer could adversely affect our business, operating results and liquidity. In this regard, sales to Comcast declined in 2006 compared to 2005, both in absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenues. The loss of, or any reduction in orders from, a significant customer would harm our business.

In addition, historically we have been dependent upon capital spending in the cable and satellite industry. We are attempting to diversify our customer base beyond cable and satellite customers, principally into the telco market. Major telcos have begun to implement plans to rebuild or upgrade their networks to offer bundled video, voice and data services. While we have recently increased our revenue from telco customers, we are relatively new to this market. In order to be successful in this market, we may need to build alliances with telco equipment manufacturers, adapt our products for telco applications, take orders at prices resulting in lower margins, and build internal expertise to handle the particular contractual and technical demands of the telco industry. In addition, telco video deployments are subject to delays in completion, as video processing technologies and video business models are new to most telcos and many of their largest suppliers. Implementation issues with our products or those of other vendors have caused, and may continue to cause, delays in project completion for our customers and delay the recognition of revenue by Harmonic. As a result of these and other factors, we cannot assure you that we will be able to increase our revenues from the telco market, or that we can do so profitably, and any failure to increase revenues and profits from telco customers could adversely affect our business.

Table of Contents

Our operating results are likely to fluctuate significantly and may fail to meet or exceed the expectations of securities analysts or investors, causing our stock price to decline.

Our operating results have fluctuated in the past and are likely to continue to fluctuate in the future, on an annual and a quarterly basis, as a result of several factors, many of which are outside of our control. Some of the factors that may cause these fluctuations include:

the level and timing of capital spending of our customers, both in the U.S. and in foreign markets;

changes in market demand;

the timing and amount of orders, especially from significant customers;

the timing of revenue recognition from solution contracts, which may span several quarters;

the timing of revenue recognition on sales arrangements, which may include multiple deliverables;

the timing of completion of projects;

competitive market conditions, including pricing actions by our competitors;

seasonality, with fewer construction and upgrade projects typically occurring in winter months and otherwise being affected by inclement weather;

our unpredictable sales cycles;

the amount and timing of sales to telcos, which are particularly difficult to predict;

new product introductions by our competitors or by us;

changes in domestic and international regulatory environments;

market acceptance of new or existing products;

the cost and availability of components, subassemblies and modules;

the mix of our customer base and sales channels;

the mix of products sold and the effect it has on gross margins;

changes in our operating expenses and extraordinary expenses;

impairment of goodwill and intangibles;

the outcome of litigation;

write-downs of inventory;

the impact of SFAS 123(R), an accounting standard which requires us to record the fair value of stock options as compensation expense;

changes in our tax rate, including as a result of changes in our valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets and our expectation that we would experience a substantial increase in our effective tax rate in periods following a potential release of our valuation allowance;

the impact of FIN 48, a recently adopted accounting interpretation which requires us to expense potential tax penalties and interest;

our development of custom products and software;

the level of international sales; and

economic and financial conditions specific to the cable, satellite and telco industries, and general economic conditions.

Table of Contents

The timing of deployment of our equipment can be subject to a number of other risks, including the availability of skilled engineering and technical personnel, the availability of other equipment such as compatible set top boxes, and our customers' need for local franchise and licensing approvals.

In addition, we often recognize a substantial portion of our revenues in the last month of the quarter. We establish our expenditure levels for product development and other operating expenses based on projected sales levels, and expenses are relatively fixed in the short term. Accordingly, variations in timing of sales can cause significant fluctuations in operating results. As a result of all these factors, our operating results in one or more future periods may fail to meet or exceed the expectations of securities analysts or investors. In that event, the trading price of our common stock would likely decline. In this regard, due to a decrease in gross profit percentage in 2005, and lower than expected sales during the first and second quarters of 2006, we failed to meet our internal expectations, as well as the expectations of securities analysts and investors, and the price of our common stock declined, in some cases significantly.

Our future growth depends on market acceptance of several emerging broadband services, on the adoption of new broadband technologies and on several other broadband industry trends.

Future demand for our products will depend significantly on the growing market acceptance of several emerging broadband services, including digital video, VOD, HDTV, IPTV, mobile video services, very high-speed data services and voice-over-IP, or VoIP.

The effective delivery of these services will depend, in part, on a variety of new network architectures and standards, such as:

- new video compression standards such as MPEG-4 AVC/H.264 for both standard definition and high definition services;

- fiber to the premises, or FTTP, and digital subscriber line, or DSL, networks designed to facilitate the delivery of video services by telcos;

- the greater use of protocols such as IP;

- the adoption of switched digital video; and

- the introduction of new consumer devices, such as advanced set-top boxes and personal video recorders, or PVRs.

If adoption of these emerging services and/or technologies is not as widespread or as rapid as we expect, or if we are unable to develop new products based on these technologies on a timely basis, our net sales growth will be materially and adversely affected.

Furthermore, other technological, industry and regulatory trends will affect the growth of our business. These trends include the following:

- convergence, or the desire of certain network operators to deliver a package of video, voice and data services to consumers, also known as the triple play service;

- the entry of telcos into the video business;

growth in HDTV, on-demand services and mobile video;

the use of digital video by businesses, governments and educators;

efforts by regulators and governments in the U.S. and abroad to encourage the adoption of broadband and digital technologies; and

the extent and nature of regulatory attitudes towards such issues as competition between operators, access by third parties to networks of other operators, local franchising requirements for telcos to offer video, and new services such as VoIP.

Table of Contents

We need to develop and introduce new and enhanced products in a timely manner to remain competitive.

Broadband communications markets are characterized by continuing technological advancement, changes in customer requirements and evolving industry standards. To compete successfully, we must design, develop, manufacture and sell new or enhanced products that provide increasingly higher levels of performance and reliability. However, we may not be able to successfully develop or introduce these products if our products:

are not cost effective;

are not brought to market in a timely manner;

are not in accordance with evolving industry standards and architectures;

fail to achieve market acceptance; or

are ahead of the market.

We are currently developing and marketing products based on new video compression standards. Encoding products based on the MPEG-2 compression standards have represented a significant portion of our sales since our acquisition of DiviCom in 2000. New standards, such as MPEG-4 AVC/H.264 have been adopted which provide significantly greater compression efficiency, thereby making more bandwidth available to operators. The availability of more bandwidth is particularly important to those DBS and telco operators seeking to launch, or expand, HDTV services. We have developed and launched products, including HD encoders, based on these new standards in order to remain competitive and are devoting considerable resources to this effort. There can be no assurance that these efforts will be successful in the near future, or at all, or that competitors will not take significant market share in HD encoding. At the same time, we need to devote development resources to the existing MPEG-2 product line which our cable customers continue to require.

Also, to successfully develop and market certain of our planned products for digital applications, we may be required to enter into technology development or licensing agreements with third parties. We cannot assure you that we will be able to enter into any necessary technology development or licensing agreements on terms acceptable to us, or at all. The failure to enter into technology development or licensing agreements when necessary could limit our ability to develop and market new products and, accordingly, could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Broadband communications markets are characterized by rapid technological change.

Broadband communications markets are relatively immature, making it difficult to accurately predict the markets future growth rates, sizes or technological directions. In view of the evolving nature of these markets, it is possible that cable television operators, telcos or other suppliers of broadband wireless and satellite services will decide to adopt alternative architectures or technologies that are incompatible with our current or future products. Also, decisions by customers to adopt new technologies or products are often delayed by extensive evaluation and qualification processes and can result in delays in sales of current products. If we are unable to design, develop, manufacture and sell products that incorporate or are compatible with these new architectures or technologies, our business will suffer.

The markets in which we operate are intensely competitive.

The markets for digital video systems are extremely competitive and have been characterized by rapid technological change and declining average selling prices. Pressure on average selling prices was particularly severe during the most recent economic downturn as equipment suppliers competed aggressively for customers' reduced capital spending. Our competitors for fiber optic products include corporations such as Motorola, Cisco Systems and C-COR, which has recently agreed to be acquired by Arris. In our video processing and edge and access products, we compete broadly with products from vertically integrated system suppliers including Motorola, Cisco Systems, Thomson Multimedia and Tandberg Television, which was recently acquired by Ericsson, and, in certain product lines, with a number of smaller companies.

Table of Contents

Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than us. Many of these large organizations are in a better position to withstand any significant reduction in capital spending by customers in these markets. They often have broader product lines and market focus and may not be as susceptible to downturns in a particular market. These competitors may also be able to bundle their products together to meet the needs of a particular customer and may be capable of delivering more complete solutions than we are able to provide. Further, some of our competitors have greater financial resources than we do, and they have offered and in the future may offer their products at lower prices than we do, which has in the past and may in the future cause us to lose sales or to reduce our prices in response to competition. In addition, many of our competitors have been in operation longer than we have and therefore have more long-standing and established relationships with domestic and foreign customers. We may not be able to compete successfully in the future, which would harm our business.

If any of our competitors' products or technologies were to become the industry standard, our business could be seriously harmed. For example, new standards for video compression are being introduced and products based on these standards are being developed by us and some of our competitors. If our competitors are successful in bringing these products to market earlier, or if these products are more technologically capable than ours, then our sales could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, companies that have historically not had a large presence in the broadband communications equipment market have begun recently to expand their market share through mergers and acquisitions. The continued consolidation of our competitors could have a significant negative impact on us. Further, our competitors, particularly competitors of our digital and video broadcasting systems business, may bundle their products or incorporate functionality into existing products in a manner that discourages users from purchasing our products or which may require us to lower our selling prices resulting in lower gross margins.

If sales forecasted for a particular period are not realized in that period due to the unpredictable sales cycles of our products, our operating results for that period will be harmed.

The sales cycles of many of our products, particularly our newer products and products sold internationally, are typically unpredictable and usually involve:

- a significant technical evaluation;
- a commitment of capital and other resources by cable, satellite, and other network operators;
- time required to engineer the deployment of new technologies or new broadband services;
- testing and acceptance of new technologies that affect key operations; and
- test marketing of new services with subscribers.

For these and other reasons, our sales cycles generally last three to nine months, but can last up to 12 months. If orders forecasted for a specific customer for a particular quarter do not occur in that quarter, our operating results for that quarter could be substantially lower than anticipated. In this regard, our sales cycles with our current and potential satellite and telco customers are particularly unpredictable. Orders may include multiple elements, the timing of delivery of which may impact the timing of revenue recognition. Additionally, our sales arrangements may include testing and acceptance of new technologies and the timing of completion of acceptance testing is difficult to predict and may impact the timing of revenue recognition. Quarterly and annual results may fluctuate significantly due to revenue recognition policies and the timing of the receipt of orders. For example, revenue from two significant customer orders in the third quarter of 2004 was delayed due to these factors until the fourth quarter of 2004, and delays in the completion of certain projects underway with our international telco customers in the second quarter of 2006 resulted in lower revenue.

In addition, a significant portion of our revenue is derived from solution sales that principally consist of and include the system design, manufacture, test, installation and integration of equipment to the specifications of our customers, including equipment acquired from third parties to be integrated with our products. Revenue forecasts for solution contracts are based on the estimated timing of the system design, installation and integration of projects. Because solution contracts generally span several quarters and revenue recognition is based on progress under the

Table of Contents

contract, the timing of revenue is difficult to predict and could result in lower than expected revenue in any particular quarter.

We must be able to manage expenses and inventory risks associated with meeting the demand of our customers.

If actual orders are materially lower than the indications we receive from our customers, our ability to manage inventory and expenses may be affected. If we enter into purchase commitments to acquire materials, or expend resources to manufacture products, and such products are not purchased by our customers, our business and operating results could suffer. In this regard, our gross margins and operating results have been in the past adversely affected by significant charges for excess and obsolete inventories.

In addition, we must carefully manage the introduction of next generation products in order to balance potential inventory risks associated with excess quantities of older product lines and forecasts of customer demand for new products. For example, in the nine months ended September 28, 2007, we wrote down approximately \$5.5 million for obsolete and excess inventory, with a significant portion of the write-down being due to product transitions. We also wrote down \$1.1 million in 2006 as a result of the end of life of a product line. There can be no assurance that we will be able to manage these product transitions in the future without incurring write-downs for excess inventory or having inadequate supplies of new products to meet customer expectations.

We may be subject to risks associated with acquisitions.

As part of our business strategy, from time to time, we have acquired, and continue to consider acquiring, businesses, technologies, assets and product lines that we believe complement or expand our existing business. For example, on December 8, 2006, we acquired the video networking software business of Entone Technologies, Inc. and, on July 31, 2007, we completed the acquisition of Rhozet, and we expect to make additional acquisitions in the future.

We may face challenges as a result of these activities, because acquisitions entail numerous risks, including:

difficulties in the assimilation of acquired operations, technologies and/or products;

unanticipated costs associated with the acquisition transaction;

the diversion of management's attention from other business;

difficulties in integrating acquired companies' systems controls, policies and procedures to comply with the internal control over financial reporting requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002;

adverse effects on existing business relationships with suppliers and customers;

risks associated with entering markets in which we have no or limited prior experience;

the potential loss of key employees of acquired businesses;

difficulties in the assimilation of different corporate cultures and practices;

substantial charges for the amortization of certain purchased intangible assets, deferred stock compensation or similar items;

substantial impairments to goodwill or intangible assets in the event that an acquisition proves to be less valuable than the price we paid for it; and

delays in realizing or failure to realize the benefits of an acquisition.

For example, we recently closed all operations and product lines related to Broadcast Technology Limited, which we acquired in 2005 and we have recorded charges associated with that closure.

Competition within our industry for acquisitions of businesses, technologies, assets and product lines has been, and may in the future continue to be, intense. As such, even if we are able to identify an acquisition that we would like to consummate, we may not be able to complete the acquisition on commercially reasonable terms or because

Table of Contents

the target is acquired by another company. Furthermore, in the event that we are able to identify and consummate any future acquisitions, we could:

- issue equity securities which would dilute current stockholders' percentage ownership;
- incur substantial debt;
- assume contingent liabilities; or
- expend significant cash.

These financing activities or expenditures could harm our business, operating results and financial condition or the price of our common stock. Moreover, even if we do obtain benefits from acquisitions in the form of increased sales and earnings, there may be a delay between the time when the expenses associated with an acquisition are incurred and the time when we recognize such benefits.

If we are unable to successfully address any of these risks, our business, financial condition or operating results could be harmed.

We face risks associated with having important facilities and resources located in Israel.

We maintain a facility in Caesarea in the State of Israel with a total of 72 employees as of September 28, 2007, or approximately 11% of our workforce. The employees at this facility consist principally of research and development personnel. In addition, we have pilot production capabilities at this facility consisting of procurement of subassemblies and modules from Israeli subcontractors and final assembly and test operations. Accordingly, we are directly influenced by the political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel. Any recurrence of the recent conflict in Israel and Lebanon could have a direct effect on our business or that of our Israeli subcontractors, in the form of physical damage or injury, reluctance to travel within or to Israel by our Israeli and foreign employees, or the loss of employees to active military duty. Most of our employees in Israel are currently obligated to perform annual reserve duty in the Israel Defense Forces and several have been called for active military duty recently. In the event that more employees are called to active duty, certain of our research and development activities may be adversely affected and significantly delayed. In addition, the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its trading partners could significantly harm our business. Terrorist attacks and hostilities within Israel, the hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah, the election of Hamas representatives to a majority of the seats in the Palestinian Legislative Council and the recent conflict between Hamas and Fatah in Gaza have also heightened these risks. We cannot assure you that current or future tensions in the Middle East will not adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We depend on our international sales and are subject to the risks associated with international operations, which may negatively affect our operating results.

Sales to customers outside of the U.S. in the first nine months of 2007 and the years 2006 and 2005 represented 44%, 49% and 40% of net sales, respectively, and we expect that international sales will continue to represent a meaningful portion of our net sales for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, a substantial portion of our contract manufacturing occurs overseas. Our international operations, the international operations of our contract manufacturers and our efforts to increase sales in international markets are subject to a number of risks, including:

- changes in foreign government regulations and telecommunications standards;
- import and export license requirements, tariffs, taxes and other trade barriers;

fluctuations in currency exchange rates;

difficulty in collecting accounts receivable;

potential tax issues;

the burden of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws, treaties and technical standards;

difficulty in staffing and managing foreign operations;

Table of Contents

political and economic instability, including risks related to terrorist activity; and changes in economic policies by foreign governments.

Certain of our international customers have accumulated significant levels of debt and have undertaken reorganizations and financial restructurings, including bankruptcy proceedings. Even if these restructurings are completed, we cannot assure you that these customers will be in a position to purchase new equipment at levels we have seen in the past.

While our international sales and operating expenses have typically been denominated in U.S. dollars, fluctuations in currency exchange rates could cause our products to become relatively more expensive to customers in a particular country, leading to a reduction in sales or profitability in that country. A significant portion of our European business is denominated in Euros, which may subject us to increased foreign currency risk. Gains and losses on the conversion to U.S. dollars of accounts receivable, accounts payable and other monetary assets and liabilities arising from international operations may contribute to fluctuations in operating results.

Furthermore, payment cycles for international customers are typically longer than those for customers in the U.S. Unpredictable sales cycles could cause us to fail to meet or exceed the expectations of security analysts and investors for any given period. In addition, foreign markets may not further develop in the future. Any or all of these factors could adversely impact our business and results of operations.

Changes in telecommunications legislation and regulations could harm our prospects and future sales.

Changes in telecommunications legislation and regulations in the U.S. and other countries could affect the sales of our products. In particular, regulations dealing with access by competitors to the networks of incumbent operators could slow or stop additional construction or expansion by these operators. Local franchising and licensing requirements may slow the entry of telcos into the video business. Increased regulation of our customers' pricing or service offerings could limit their investments and consequently the sales of our products. Changes in regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

In order to manage our growth, we must be successful in addressing management succession issues and attracting and retaining qualified personnel.

Our future success will depend, to a significant extent, on the ability of our management to operate effectively, both individually and as a group. We must successfully manage transition and replacement issues that may result from the departure or retirement of members of our senior management. For example, in May 2006 we announced that our then Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Anthony J. Ley, had retired from his position as President and Chief Executive Officer effective immediately, and that he was being succeeded by our then Executive Vice President, Patrick J. Harshman. In addition, in November 2006, we announced that our Senior Vice President of Operations and Quality, Israel Levi, retired from his position and was succeeded by Charles Bonasera as Vice President of Operations. We also recently announced the appointment of Matthew Aden as our new Vice President of Worldwide Sales and Service. We cannot assure you that changes of management personnel will not cause disruption to our operations or customer relationships, or a decline in our financial results.

In addition, we are dependent on our ability to retain and motivate high caliber personnel, in addition to attracting new personnel. Competition for qualified management, technical and other personnel can be intense and we may not be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel. Competitors and others have in the past and may in the future attempt to recruit our employees. While our employees are required to sign standard agreements concerning

confidentiality and ownership of inventions, we generally do not have employment contracts or non-competition agreements with any of our personnel. The loss of the services of any of our key personnel, the inability to attract or retain qualified personnel in the future or delays in hiring required personnel, particularly senior management and engineers and other technical personnel, could negatively affect our business.

Table of Contents

Accounting standards and stock exchange regulations related to equity compensation could adversely affect our earnings, our ability to raise capital and our ability to attract and retain key personnel.

Since our inception, we have used stock options as a fundamental component of our employee compensation packages. We believe that our stock option plans are an essential tool to link the long-term interests of stockholders and employees, especially executive management, and serve to motivate management to make decisions that will, in the long run, give the best returns to stockholders. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS 123(R) that requires us to record a charge to earnings for employee stock option grants and employee stock purchase plan rights for all periods from January 1, 2006. This standard has negatively impacted and will continue to negatively impact our earnings and may affect our ability to raise capital on acceptable terms. For the nine months ended September 28, 2007, stock-based compensation expense recognized under SFAS 123(R) was \$4.5 million, which consisted of stock-based compensation expense related to employee and consultant equity awards and employee stock purchases.

In addition, regulations implemented by the Nasdaq Stock Market requiring stockholder approval for all stock option plans could make it more difficult for us to grant options to employees in the future. To the extent that new accounting standards make it more difficult or expensive to grant options to employees, we may incur increased compensation costs, change our equity compensation strategy or find it difficult to attract, retain and motivate employees, each of which could materially and adversely affect our business.

We are exposed to additional costs and risks associated with complying with increasing and new regulation of corporate governance and disclosure standards.

We are spending an increased amount of management time and external resources to comply with changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, SEC regulations and the Nasdaq Stock Market rules. Particularly, Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires management's annual review and evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting and attestation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting by management and the Company's independent registered public accounting firm in connection with the filing of the annual report on Form 10-K for each fiscal year. We have documented and tested our internal control systems and procedures and have made improvements in order for us to comply with the requirements of Section 404. This process required us to hire additional personnel and outside advisory services and has resulted in significant additional expenses. While our assessment of our internal control over financial reporting resulted in our conclusion that as of December 31, 2006, our internal control over financial reporting was effective, we cannot predict the outcome of our testing in future periods. If we conclude in future periods that our internal control over financial reporting is not effective or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to provide an unqualified opinion as of future year-ends, investors may lose confidence in our financial statements, and the price of our stock may suffer.

We may need additional capital in the future and may not be able to secure adequate funds on terms acceptable to us.

We have generated substantial operating losses since we began operations in June 1988. We have been engaged in the design, manufacture and sale of a variety of video products and system solutions since inception, which has required, and will continue to require, significant research and development expenditures. As of September 28, 2007 we had an accumulated deficit of \$1.9 billion. These losses, among other things, have had and may have an adverse effect on our stockholders' equity and working capital.

We believe that our existing liquidity sources, including the net proceeds of our recent public offering of common stock, will satisfy our cash requirements for at least the next twelve months. However, we may need to raise additional

funds if our expectations are incorrect, to take advantage of unanticipated strategic opportunities, to satisfy our other liabilities, or to strengthen our financial position. Our ability to raise funds may be adversely affected by a number of factors relating to us, as well as factors beyond our control, including conditions in capital markets and the cable, satellite and telco industries. There can be no assurance that such financing will be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

Table of Contents

In addition, we actively review potential acquisitions that would complement our existing product offerings, enhance our technical capabilities or expand our marketing and sales presence. Any future transaction of this nature could require potentially significant amounts of capital to finance the acquisition and related expenses as well as to integrate operations following a transaction, and could require us to issue our stock and dilute existing stockholders. If adequate funds are not available, or are not available on acceptable terms, we may not be able to take advantage of market opportunities, to develop new products or to otherwise respond to competitive pressures.

We may raise additional financing through public or private equity offerings, debt financings or additional corporate collaboration and licensing arrangements. To the extent we raise additional capital by issuing equity securities, our stockholders may experience dilution. To the extent that we raise additional funds through collaboration and licensing arrangements, it may be necessary to relinquish some rights to our technologies or products, or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us. For example, debt financing arrangements may require us to pledge assets or enter into covenants that could restrict our operations or our ability to incur further indebtedness. If adequate funds are not available, we will not be able to continue developing our products.

If demand for our products increases more quickly than we expect, we may be unable to meet our customers requirements.

If demand for our products increases, the difficulty of accurately forecasting our customers requirements and meeting these requirements will increase. For example, we had insufficient quantities of certain products to meet customer demand late in the second quarter of 2006 and, as a result, our revenues were lower than internal and external expectations. Forecasting to meet customers needs and effectively managing our supply chain is particularly difficult in connection with newer products. Our ability to meet customer demand depends significantly on the availability of components and other materials as well as the ability of our contract manufacturers to scale their production. Furthermore, we purchase several key components, subassemblies and modules used in the manufacture or integration of our products from sole or limited sources. Our ability to meet customer requirements depends in part on our ability to obtain sufficient volumes of these materials in a timely fashion. Also, in recent years, in response to lower sales and the prolonged economic recession, we significantly reduced our headcount and other expenses. As a result, we may be unable to respond to customer demand that increases more quickly than we expect. If we fail to meet customers supply expectations, our net sales would be adversely affected and we may lose business.

We purchase several key components, subassemblies and modules used in the manufacture or integration of our products from sole or limited sources, and we are increasingly dependent on contract manufacturers.

Many components, subassemblies and modules necessary for the manufacture or integration of our products are obtained from a sole supplier or a limited group of suppliers. For example, we depend on a small private company for certain video encoding chips which are incorporated into several new products. Our reliance on sole or limited suppliers, particularly foreign suppliers, and our increased reliance on subcontractors involves several risks, including a potential inability to obtain an adequate supply of required components, subassemblies or modules and reduced control over pricing, quality and timely delivery of components, subassemblies or modules. In particular, certain optical components have in the past been in short supply and are available only from a small number of suppliers, including sole source suppliers. While we expend resources to qualify additional component sources, consolidation of suppliers in the industry and the small number of viable alternatives have limited the results of these efforts. We do not generally maintain long-term agreements with any of our suppliers. Managing our supplier and contractor relationships is particularly difficult during time periods in which we introduce new products and during time periods in which demand for our products is increasing, especially if demand increases more quickly than we expect. Furthermore, from time to time we assess our relationship with our contract manufacturers. In 2003, we entered into a three-year agreement with Plexus Services Corp. as our primary contract manufacturer, and Plexus currently provides us with a substantial portion of the products that we purchase from our contract manufacturers. This agreement has

automatic annual renewals unless prior notice is given and has been renewed until October 2008.

Table of Contents

Difficulties in managing relationships with current contract manufacturers, particularly Plexus, could impede our ability to meet our customers' requirements and adversely affect our operating results. An inability to obtain adequate deliveries or any other circumstance that would require us to seek alternative sources of supply could negatively affect our ability to ship our products on a timely basis, which could damage relationships with current and prospective customers and harm our business. We attempt to limit this risk by maintaining safety stocks of certain components, subassemblies and modules. As a result of this investment in inventories, we have in the past and in the future may be subject to risk of excess and obsolete inventories, which could harm our business, operating results, financial position and liquidity. In this regard, our gross margins and operating results in the past were adversely affected by significant excess and obsolete inventory charges.

Cessation of the development and production of video encoding chips by C-Cube's spun-off semiconductor business may adversely impact us.

Our DiviCom business, which we acquired in 2000, and the C-Cube semiconductor business (acquired by LSI Logic in June 2001) collaborated on the production and development of two video encoding microelectronic chips prior to our acquisition of the DiviCom business. In connection with the acquisition, we have entered into a contractual relationship with the spun-off semiconductor business of C-Cube, under which we have access to certain of the spun-off semiconductor business technologies and products on which the DiviCom business depends for certain product and service offerings. The current term of this agreement is through October 2008, with automatic annual renewals unless terminated by either party in accordance with the agreement provisions. On July 27, 2007, LSI announced that it had completed the sale of its consumer products business (which includes the design and manufacture of encoding chips) to Magnum Semiconductor, and we expect, but cannot be certain, that the agreement providing us with access to certain of the spun-off semiconductor business technologies and products will be assigned to Magnum Semiconductor. If the spun-off semiconductor business is not able to or does not sustain its development and production efforts in this area, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow could be harmed.

We need to effectively manage our operations and the cyclical nature of our business.

The cyclical nature of our business has placed, and is expected to continue to place, a significant strain on our personnel, management and other resources. We reduced our work force by approximately 44% between December 31, 2000 and December 31, 2003 due to reduced industry spending and demand for our products. If demand for products increases significantly, we may need to increase our headcount, as we did during 2004, adding 33 employees. In the first quarter of 2005, we added 42 employees in connection with our acquisition of BTL, and in connection with the consolidation of our two operating divisions in December 2005, we reduced our workforce by approximately 40 employees. Following the closure of our BTL operations in the first quarter of 2007, we reduced our headcount by 29 employees in the U.K. Our purchase of the video networking software business of Entone in December 2006 resulted in the addition of 43 employees, most of whom are based in Hong Kong, and we added approximately 15 employees on July 31, 2007, in connection with the completion of our acquisition of Rhozet. Our ability to manage our business effectively in the future, including any future growth, will require us to train, motivate and manage our employees successfully, to attract and integrate new employees into our overall operations, to retain key employees and to continue to improve our operational, financial and management systems.

We are subject to various environmental laws and regulations that could impose substantial costs upon us and may adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Some of our operations use substances regulated under various federal, state, local and international laws governing the environment, including those governing the management, disposal and labeling of hazardous substances and wastes and the cleanup of contaminated sites. We could incur costs and fines, third-party property damage or personal

injury claims, or could be required to incur substantial investigation or remediation costs, if we were to violate or become liable under environmental laws. The ultimate costs under environmental laws and the timing of these costs are difficult to predict.

We also face increasing complexity in our product design as we adjust to new and future requirements relating to the presence of certain substances in electronic products and making producers of those products financially responsible for

Table of Contents

the collection, treatment, recycling, and disposal of certain products. For example, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union have enacted the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) directive, effective August 13, 2005, which regulates the collection, recovery, and recycling of waste from electrical and electronic products, and the Restriction on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) directive, effective July 1, 2006, which bans the use of certain hazardous materials including lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, and polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs), and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) that exceed certain specified levels. For some products, substituting particular components containing regulated hazardous substances is more difficult or costly and redesign efforts could result in production delays. Selected electronic products that we maintain in inventory may be rendered obsolete if not in compliance with the new environmental laws and we may have unfulfilled sales orders, which could negatively impact our ability to generate revenue from those products. Legislation similar to RoHS and WEEE has been or may be enacted in other jurisdictions, including in the U.S., Japan, and China. Our failure to comply with these laws could result in our being directly or indirectly liable for costs, fines or penalties and third-party claims, and could jeopardize our ability to conduct business in such countries. We also expect that our operations will be affected by other new environmental laws and regulations on an ongoing basis. Although we cannot predict the ultimate impact of any such new laws and regulations, they will likely result in additional costs or decreased revenue, and could require that we redesign or change how we manufacture our products, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are liable for C-Cube's pre-merger liabilities, including liabilities resulting from the spin-off of its semiconductor business.

Under the terms of the merger agreement with C-Cube, we are generally liable for C-Cube's pre-merger liabilities. As of September 28, 2007, approximately \$6.7 million of pre-merger liabilities remained outstanding and are included in accrued liabilities. We are working with LSI Logic, which acquired C-Cube's spun-off semiconductor business in June 2001 and assumed its obligations, to develop an approach to settle these obligations, a process which has been underway since the merger in 2000. These liabilities represent estimates of C-Cube's pre-merger obligations to various authorities in nine countries. We paid \$2.4 million to satisfy a portion of this liability in January 2007, but are unable to predict when the remaining obligations will be paid. The full amount of the estimated obligations has been classified as a current liability. To the extent that these obligations are finally settled for less than the amounts provided, we are required, under the terms of the merger agreement, to refund the difference to LSI Logic. Conversely, if the settlements are more than the remaining \$6.7 million pre-merger liability, LSI Logic is obligated to reimburse us.

The merger agreement stipulates that we will be indemnified by the spun-off semiconductor business if the cash reserves are not sufficient to satisfy all of C-Cube's liabilities for periods prior to the merger. If for any reason, the spun-off semiconductor business does not have sufficient cash to pay such taxes, or if there are additional taxes due with respect to the non-semiconductor business and we cannot be indemnified by LSI Logic, we generally will remain liable, and such liability could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We rely on value-added resellers and systems integrators for a substantial portion of our sales, and disruptions to, or our failure to develop and manage, our relationships with these customers and the processes and procedures that support them could adversely affect our business.

We generate a substantial portion of our sales through net sales to value-added resellers, or VARs, and systems integrators. We expect that these sales will continue to generate a substantial percentage of our net sales in the future. Our future success is highly dependent upon establishing and maintaining successful relationships with a variety of VARs and systems integrators that specialize in video delivery solutions, products and services.

We have no long-term contracts or minimum purchase commitments with any of our VAR or system integrator customers, and our contracts with these parties do not prohibit them from purchasing or offering products or services that compete with ours. Our competitors may be effective in providing incentives to our VAR and systems integrator customers to favor their products or to prevent or reduce sales of our products. Our VAR or systems integrator customers may choose not to purchase or offer our products. Our failure to establish and maintain

Table of Contents

successful relationships with VAR and systems integrator customers would likely materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our failure to adequately protect our proprietary rights may adversely affect us.

We currently hold 39 issued U.S. patents and 19 issued foreign patents, and have a number of patent applications pending. Although we attempt to protect our intellectual property rights through patents, trademarks, copyrights, licensing arrangements, maintaining certain technology as trade secrets and other measures, we cannot assure you that any patent, trademark, copyright or other intellectual property rights owned by us will not be invalidated, circumvented or challenged, that such intellectual property rights will provide competitive advantages to us or that any of our pending or future patent applications will be issued with the scope of the claims sought by us, if at all. We cannot assure you that others will not develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technology, duplicate our technology or design around the patents that we own. In addition, effective patent, copyright and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited in certain foreign countries in which we do business or may do business in the future.

We believe that patents and patent applications are not currently significant to our business, and investors therefore should not rely on our patent portfolio to give us a competitive advantage over others in our industry. We believe that the future success of our business will depend on our ability to translate the technological expertise and innovation of our personnel into new and enhanced products. We generally enter into confidentiality or license agreements with our employees, consultants, vendors and customers as needed, and generally limit access to and distribution of our proprietary information. Nevertheless, we cannot assure you that the steps taken by us will prevent misappropriation of our technology. In addition, we have taken in the past, and may take in the future, legal action to enforce our patents and other intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others, or to defend against claims of infringement or invalidity. Such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could negatively affect our business, operating results, financial position or cash flows.

In order to successfully develop and market certain of our planned products for digital applications, we may be required to enter into technology development or licensing agreements with third parties. Although many companies are often willing to enter into technology development or licensing agreements, we cannot assure you that such agreements will be negotiated on terms acceptable to us, or at all. The failure to enter into technology development or licensing agreements, when necessary or desirable, could limit our ability to develop and market new products and could cause our business to suffer.

Our products include third-party technology and intellectual property, and our inability to use that technology in the future could harm our business.

We incorporate certain third-party technologies, including software programs, into our products, and intend to utilize additional third-party technologies in the future. Licenses to relevant third-party technologies or updates to those technologies may not continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. In addition, the technologies that we license may not operate properly and we may not be able to secure alternatives in a timely manner, which could harm our business. We could face delays in product releases until alternative technology can be identified, licensed or developed, and integrated into our products, if we are able to do so at all. These delays, or a failure to secure or develop adequate technology, could materially and adversely affect our business.

We or our customers may face intellectual property infringement claims from third parties.

Our industry is characterized by the existence of a large number of patents and frequent claims and related litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. In particular, leading companies in the telecommunications industry have extensive patent portfolios. From time to time, third parties have asserted and may assert patent, copyright, trademark and other intellectual property rights against us or our customers. Our suppliers and customers may have similar claims asserted against them. A number of third parties, including companies with greater financial and other resources than us, have asserted patent rights to technologies that are important to us. Any future litigation, regardless of its outcome, could result in substantial expense and significant diversion of the

Table of Contents

efforts of our management and technical personnel. An adverse determination in any such proceeding could subject us to significant liabilities, temporary or permanent injunctions or require us to seek licenses from third parties or pay royalties that may be substantial. Furthermore, necessary licenses may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all.

On July 3, 2003, Stanford University and Litton Systems filed a complaint in U.S. District Court for the Central District of California alleging that optical fiber amplifiers incorporated into certain of our products infringe U.S. Patent No. 4859016. This patent expired in September 2003. The complaint sought injunctive relief, royalties and damages. On August 6, 2007, the District Court granted our motion to dismiss. The plaintiffs have appealed this motion. At this time, we are unable to determine whether we will be able to settle this litigation on reasonable terms or at all, nor can we predict the impact of an adverse outcome of this litigation if we elect to defend against it. No estimate can be made of the possible range of loss associated with the resolution of this contingency and accordingly, we have not recorded a liability associated with the outcome of a negotiated settlement or an unfavorable verdict in litigation. A settlement or an unfavorable outcome of this matter could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial position or cash flows.

Our suppliers and customers may receive similar claims. We have agreed to indemnify some of our suppliers and customers for alleged patent infringement. The scope of this indemnity varies, but, in some instances, includes indemnification for damages and expenses (including reasonable attorney's fees).

We are the subject of securities class action claims and other litigation which, if adversely determined, could harm our business and operating results.

Between June 28, 2000 and August 25, 2000, several actions alleging violations of the federal securities laws by us and certain of our officers and directors (some of whom are no longer with us) were filed in or removed to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. The actions subsequently were consolidated.

A consolidated complaint, filed on December 7, 2000, was brought on behalf of a purported class of persons who purchased our publicly traded securities between January 19, 2000 and June 26, 2000. The complaint also alleged claims on behalf of a purported subclass of persons who purchased C-Cube securities between January 19, 2000 and May 3, 2000. In addition to us and certain of our officers and directors, the complaint also named C-Cube Microsystems Inc. and several of its officers and directors as defendants. The complaint alleged that, by making false or misleading statements regarding our prospects and customers and its acquisition of C-Cube, certain defendants violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. The complaint also alleged that certain defendants violated Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act and Sections 11, 12(a)(2), and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933, or the Securities Act, by filing a false or misleading registration statement, prospectus and joint proxy in connection with the C-Cube acquisition.

On July 3, 2001, the District Court dismissed the consolidated complaint with leave to amend. An amended complaint alleging the same claims against the same defendants was filed on August 13, 2001. Defendants moved to dismiss the amended complaint on September 24, 2001. On November 13, 2002, the District Court issued an opinion granting the motions to dismiss the amended complaint without leave to amend. Judgment for defendants was entered on December 2, 2002. On December 12, 2002, plaintiffs filed a motion to amend the judgment and for leave to file an amended complaint pursuant to Rules 59(e) and 15(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. On June 6, 2003, the District Court denied plaintiffs' motion to amend the judgment and for leave to file an amended complaint. Plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal on July 1, 2003. The appeal was heard by a panel of three judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit on February 17, 2005.

On November 8, 2005, the Ninth Circuit panel affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded for further proceedings the decision of the District Court. The Ninth Circuit affirmed the District Court's dismissal of the plaintiffs' fraud

claims under Sections 10(b), 14(a), and 20(a) of the Exchange Act with prejudice, finding that the plaintiffs failed to adequately plead their allegations of fraud. The Ninth Circuit reversed the District Court's dismissal of the plaintiffs' claims under Sections 11 and 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, however, finding that because those claims did not allege fraud, they met the applicable pleading requirements. Regarding the secondary liability claim under Section 15 of the Securities Act, the Ninth Circuit reversed the dismissal of that claim against Anthony J. Ley, our Chairman and former Chief Executive Officer, and affirmed the dismissal of that claim against

Table of Contents

us, while granting leave to amend. The Ninth Circuit remanded the surviving claims to the District Court for further proceedings.

On November 22, 2005, both the defendants and the plaintiffs petitioned the Ninth Circuit for a rehearing of the appeal. On February 16, 2006 the Ninth Circuit denied both petitions. On May 17, 2006 the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on the issues remanded for further proceedings by the Ninth Circuit, to which the defendants affiliated with Harmonic responded with a motion to dismiss certain claims and to strike certain allegations. On December 11, 2006, the Court granted the motion to dismiss with respect to the Section 12(a)(2) claim against the individual director and officer defendants affiliated with Harmonic and granted the motion to strike, but denied the motion to dismiss the Section 15 claim. A case management conference was held on January 25, 2007, at which the Court set a trial date in August 2008, with discovery to close in February 2008. The Court also ordered the parties to attend a settlement conference with a magistrate judge or a private mediation before June 30, 2007. A mediation session was held on May 24, 2007 at which the parties were unable to reach a settlement.

A derivative action purporting to be on our behalf was filed against its then-current directors in the Superior Court for the County of Santa Clara on September 5, 2000. We were also named as a nominal defendant. The complaint is based on allegations similar to those found in the securities class action and claims that the defendants breached their fiduciary duties by, among other things, causing us to violate federal securities laws. The derivative action was removed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on September 20, 2000. All deadlines in this action were stayed pending resolution of the motions to dismiss the securities class action. On July 29, 2003, the Court approved the parties' stipulation to dismiss this derivative action without prejudice and to toll the applicable limitations period pending the Ninth Circuit's decision in the securities action. Pursuant to the stipulation, defendants have provided plaintiff with a copy of the mandate issued by the Ninth Circuit in the securities action.

A second derivative action purporting to be on our behalf was filed in the Superior Court for the County of Santa Clara on May 15, 2003. It alleges facts similar to those previously alleged in the securities class action and the federal derivative action. The complaint names as defendants our former and current officers and directors, along with former officers and directors of C-Cube Microsystems, Inc., who were named in the securities class action. The complaint also names us as a nominal defendant. The complaint alleges claims for abuse of control, gross mismanagement, and waste of corporate assets against the defendants affiliated with Harmonic, and claims for breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, and negligent misrepresentation against all defendants. On July 22, 2003, the Court approved the parties' stipulation to stay the case pending resolution of the appeal in the securities class action. Following the decision of the Ninth Circuit discussed above, on May 9, 2006, defendants filed demurrers to this complaint. The plaintiffs then filed an amended complaint on July 10, 2006, which names only the defendants affiliated with Harmonic. The defendants filed demurrers to the amended complaint and the parties have stipulated to several continuances of the hearing on the demurrers, which currently is set for December 14, 2007.

On July 3, 2003, Stanford University and Litton Systems filed a complaint in U.S. District Court for the Central District of California alleging that optical fiber amplifiers incorporated into certain of our products infringe U.S. Patent No. 4859016. This patent expired in September 2003. The complaint sought injunctive relief, royalties and damages. On August 6, 2007, the District Court granted our motion to dismiss. The plaintiffs have appealed this motion.

An unfavorable outcome of any of these litigation matters could require that we pay substantial damages, or, in connection with any intellectual property infringement claims, could require that we pay ongoing royalty payments or could prevent us from selling certain of our products. In addition, we may decide to settle any litigation, which could cause us to incur significant costs. A settlement or an unfavorable outcome of these litigation matters could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial position or cash flows.

We are subject to import and export controls that could subject us to liability or impair our ability to compete in international markets.

Our products are subject to U.S. export controls and may be exported outside the U.S. only with the required level of export license or through an export license exception, in most cases because we incorporate encryption technology into our products. In addition, various countries regulate the import of certain technology and have

Table of Contents

enacted laws that could limit our ability to distribute our products or could limit our customers' ability to implement our products in those countries. Changes in our products or changes in export and import regulations may create delays in the introduction of our products in international markets, prevent our customers with international operations from deploying our products throughout their global systems or, in some cases, prevent the export or import of our products to certain countries altogether. Any change in export or import regulations or related legislation, shift in approach to the enforcement or scope of existing regulations, or change in the countries, persons or technologies targeted by such regulations, could result in decreased use of our products by, or in our decreased ability to export or sell our products to, existing or potential customers internationally.

In addition, we may be subject to customs duties and export quotas, which could have a significant impact on our revenue and profitability. While we have not encountered significant difficulties in connection with the sales of our products in international markets, the future imposition of significant increases in the level of customs duties or export quotas could have a material adverse effect on our business.

The terrorist attacks of 2001 and the ongoing threat of terrorism have created great uncertainty and may continue to harm our business.

Current conditions in the U.S. and global economies are uncertain. The terrorist attacks in the U.S. in 2001 and subsequent terrorist attacks in other parts of the world have created many economic and political uncertainties that have severely impacted the global economy, and have adversely affected our business. For example, following the 2001 terrorist attacks in the U.S., we experienced a further decline in demand for our products. The long-term effects of the attacks, the situation in Iraq and the ongoing war on terrorism on our business and on the global economy remain unknown. Moreover, the potential for future terrorist attacks has created additional uncertainty and makes it difficult to estimate the stability and strength of the U.S. and other economies and the impact of economic conditions on our business.

We rely on a continuous power supply to conduct our operations, and any electrical and natural gas crisis could disrupt our operations and increase our expenses.

We rely on a continuous power supply for manufacturing and to conduct our business operations. Interruptions in electrical power supplies in California in the early part of 2001 could recur in the future. In addition, the cost of electricity and natural gas has risen significantly. Power outages could disrupt our manufacturing and business operations and those of many of our suppliers, and could cause us to fail to meet production schedules and commitments to customers and other third parties. Any disruption to our operations or those of our suppliers could result in damage to our current and prospective business relationships and could result in lost revenue and additional expenses, thereby harming our business and operating results.

The markets in which we, our customers and our suppliers operate are subject to the risk of earthquakes and other natural disasters.

Our headquarters and the majority of our operations are located in California, which is prone to earthquakes, and some of the other locations in which we, our customers and suppliers conduct business are prone to natural disasters. In the event that any of our business centers are affected by any such disasters, we may sustain damage to our operations and properties and suffer significant financial losses. Furthermore, we rely on third-party manufacturers for the production of many of our products, and any disruption in the business or operations of such manufacturers could adversely impact our business. In addition, if there is a major earthquake or other natural disaster in any of the locations in which our significant customers are located, we face the risk that our customers may incur losses, or sustained business interruption and/or loss which may materially impair their ability to continue their purchase of products from us. A major earthquake or other natural disaster in the markets in which we, our customers or suppliers operate could

have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Table of Contents

Some anti-takeover provisions contained in our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and stockholder rights plan, as well as provisions of Delaware law, could impair a takeover attempt.

We have provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, each of which could have the effect of rendering more difficult or discouraging an acquisition deemed undesirable by our Board of Directors. These include provisions:

authorizing blank check preferred stock, which could be issued with voting, liquidation, dividend and other rights superior to our common stock;

limiting the liability of, and providing indemnification to, our directors and officers;

limiting the ability of our stockholders to call and bring business before special meetings;

requiring advance notice of stockholder proposals for business to be conducted at meetings of our stockholders and for nominations of candidates for election to our Board of Directors;

controlling the procedures for conduct and scheduling of Board and stockholder meetings; and

providing the Board of Directors with the express power to postpone previously scheduled annual meetings and to cancel previously scheduled special meetings.

These provisions, alone or together, could delay hostile takeovers and changes in control or management of us.

In addition, we have adopted a stockholder rights plan. The rights are not intended to prevent a takeover of us, and we believe these rights will help our negotiations with any potential acquirers. However, if the Board of Directors believes that a particular acquisition is undesirable, the rights may have the effect of rendering more difficult or discouraging that acquisition. The rights would cause substantial dilution to a person or group that attempts to acquire us on terms or in a manner not approved by our Board of Directors, except pursuant to an offer conditioned upon redemption of the rights.

As a Delaware corporation, we are also subject to provisions of Delaware law, including Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation law, which prevents some stockholders holding more than 15% of our outstanding common stock from engaging in certain business combinations without approval of the holders of substantially all of our outstanding common stock.

Any provision of our certificate of incorporation or bylaws, our stockholder rights plan or Delaware law that has the effect of delaying or deterring a change in control could limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of our common stock, and could also affect the price that some investors are willing to pay for our common stock.

Our common stock price may be extremely volatile, and the value of your investment may decline.

Our common stock price has been highly volatile. We expect that this volatility will continue in the future due to factors such as:

general market and economic conditions;

actual or anticipated variations in operating results;

announcements of technological innovations, new products or new services by us or by our competitors or customers;

changes in financial estimates or recommendations by stock market analysts regarding us or our competitors;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;

announcements by our customers regarding end market conditions and the status of existing and future infrastructure network deployments;

Table of Contents

additions or departures of key personnel; and

future equity or debt offerings or our announcements of these offerings.

In addition, in recent years, the stock market in general, and the NASDAQ Stock Market and the securities of technology companies in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. These fluctuations have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of individual companies. These broad market fluctuations have in the past and may in the future materially and adversely affect our stock price, regardless of our operating results. Investors may be unable to resell their shares of our common stock at or above the purchase price.

Our stock price may decline if additional shares are sold in the market.

Future sales of substantial amounts of shares of our common stock by our existing stockholders in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur, may cause the market price of our common stock to decline. In addition, we may be required to issue additional shares upon exercise of previously granted options that are currently outstanding. Increased sales of our common stock in the market after exercise of currently outstanding options could exert significant downward pressure on our stock price. These sales also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price we deem appropriate.

If securities analysts do not continue to publish research or reports about our business, or if they downgrade our stock, the price of our stock could decline.

The trading market for our common stock relies in part on the availability of research and reports that third-party industry or financial analysts publish about us. Further, if one or more of the analysts who do cover us downgrade our stock, our stock price may decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of us, we could lose visibility in the market, which in turn could cause the liquidity of our stock and our stock price to decline.

Table of Contents

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about our plans, objectives, expectations and intentions and other statements that are not historical facts which are contained in this prospectus and the documents incorporated herein by reference. Words such as anticipates, expects, intends, may, will, should, potential, continue, further, believes, seeks, estimates, variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in any such forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth in Risk Factors, as well as those noted in similar sections of the documents incorporated by reference herein. In connection with forward-looking statements which appear in these disclosures, investors should carefully review the factors set forth in this prospectus under the section entitled Risk Factors, as well as those set forth in similar sections of the documents incorporated by reference herein.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, no assurance can be given that such expectations will be attained or that any deviations will not be material. We disclaim any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revision to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The selling stockholders will receive all of the net proceeds from the sales of the shares of common stock covered by this prospectus. These stockholders will pay all selling commissions, if any, applicable to the sale of the shares of common stock. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock.

Table of Contents**SELLING STOCKHOLDERS**

We issued the shares of our common stock that we are registering for resale by this prospectus in a private placement transaction in connection with our acquisition of Rhonet in July 2007. As part of the purchase price for the acquisition, we issued and may issue up to the selling stockholders an aggregate of 1,105,656 shares of our common stock. We also agreed to register for resale 1,105,656 shares of our common stock offered by the selling stockholders in this prospectus.

The following table sets forth the number of shares of our common stock beneficially owned by the selling stockholders as of July 31, 2007, the date of the closing of our acquisition of Rhonet Corporation, and is based on the selling stockholders' representations regarding their ownership thereof. The percentage of outstanding shares of common stock beneficially owned before the offering is based on 93,654,404 shares of common stock outstanding as of November 26, 2007. The number and percentage of outstanding shares of common stock beneficially owned after the offering assumes that all of the shares of our common stock being offered by the selling stockholders are sold and assumes that no additional shares of our common stock are purchased by the selling stockholders prior to the completion of this offering.

Except as indicated in this section, we are not aware of any material relationship between us and the selling stockholders within the past three years, other than as a result of the selling stockholders' beneficial ownership of our common stock or as a result of their employment with us as of the date of the acquisition of Rhonet.

Information about the selling stockholders may change from time to time. Any changed information will be set forth in prospectus supplements or post-effective amendments, if required by applicable law.

For information on the procedure for sales by selling stockholders, see Plan of Distribution on page 25.

Name of Selling Stockholder	Shares of Harmonic Common Stock Owned Prior to the Offering		Number of Shares of Harmonic Common Stock Being Offered	Shares of Harmonic Common Stock Owned After the Offering	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Hiro Yamada	634,242	*	634,242		
Ove Bjelke-Holtermann	317,482	*	317,482		
David Trescot	96,206	*	96,206		
Ikuyo Yamada	28,863	*	28,863		
Karla Vernon	28,863	*	28,863		

* Percentage of shares owned is less than one percent of total outstanding shares of common stock.

Table of Contents

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling stockholders and their successors, including their pledgees, donees or other transferees, may offer and sell shares of the common stock covered by this prospectus from time to time directly or, alternatively, through underwriters, broker-dealers or agents, who may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions, or commissions from the selling stockholders and/or the purchasers of these shares. The shares of common stock may be sold in one or more transactions at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related to the prevailing market prices, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices.

The shares of common stock may be sold in privately negotiated transactions or on any national securities exchange or U.S. inter-dealer quotation system of a registered national securities association on which the common stock may be listed or quoted at the time of sale, in the over-the-counter market, or otherwise. The methods by which such sales may be effected (which may involve crosses or block transactions) include:

- a block trade in which the broker or dealer so engaged will attempt to sell the shares of common stock as an agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as a principal to facilitate the transaction;
- purchases by a broker or dealer as a principal and resale by that broker or dealer for its account;
- ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker solicits purchasers;
- any combination of any of the above; and
- any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

In addition, any shares of common stock covered by this prospectus that qualify for sale under Rules 144 and 145 of the Securities Act may be sold under Rules 144 and 145 rather than under this prospectus. The selling stockholders are not required to sell any shares of common stock covered by this prospectus and may transfer or gift these shares of common stock by other means not described in this prospectus.

Brokers or dealers engaged by the selling stockholders may arrange for other broker-dealers to participate in selling shares. Broker-dealers may receive commissions or discounts from the selling stockholders (or, if any broker-dealer acts as agent for the purchaser of shares, from the purchaser) in amounts to be negotiated.

The selling stockholders and any participating broker-dealers may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with sales of shares of common stock covered by this prospectus. Any commission, discount or concession received by a broker or dealer and any profit on the resale of shares of common stock sold by them while acting as principals might be deemed to be underwriting discounts or commissions under the Securities Act. Because the selling stockholders may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act, the selling stockholders will be subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act. The selling stockholders and any other person participating in the distribution will be subject to applicable provisions of the Exchange Act, as amended, including without limitation, Regulation M.

We have agreed with the selling stockholders to use our commercially reasonable best efforts to keep the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part effective until the earlier of:

- July 31, 2008; and

such time as all shares of common stock described in this prospectus have been sold.

We are paying the expenses of registering the shares under the Securities Act, including registration and filing fees, printing expenses, administrative expenses and our legal fees. The selling stockholders will bear all discounts, commissions or other amounts payable to underwriters, brokers, dealers or agents.

The selling stockholders may agree to indemnify any agent, broker, dealer or underwriter that participates in transactions involving sales of shares against liabilities, including liabilities arising under the Securities Act.

To the extent required, the shares of common stock to be sold, the purchase price of a sale, the names of any agent, broker, dealer, or underwriter or arrangements relating to any such entity or applicable commissions with respect to a particular offer or sale will be set forth in an accompanying prospectus supplement or, if appropriate, a post-effective amendment to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Table of Contents

LEGAL MATTERS

Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, Professional Corporation, Palo Alto, California, will pass upon the validity of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting (which is included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting) incorporated in this prospectus by reference to the annual report on Form 10-K of Harmonic Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2006 have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The consolidated financial statements of Entone Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries incorporated in this prospectus by reference to the current report on Form 8-K/A, filed with the SEC on February 22, 2007, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report, which is incorporated by reference herein, and have been so incorporated in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The audited financial statements of Rhomet Corporation incorporated in this prospectus by reference to the current report on Form 8-K/A, filed with the SEC on October 15, 2007, have been so incorporated in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent public accounting firm given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with it, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this prospectus, except for information superseded by information in this prospectus. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below. The documents we incorporate by reference include:

- (1) Our definitive proxy statement on Schedule 14A, filed with the SEC on April 30, 2007;
- (2) Our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006;
- (3) Our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods ended March 30, 2007, June 29, 2007 and September 28, 2007, respectively;
- (4) Our current report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on November 28, 2007;
- (5) Our current report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on November 13, 2007;
- (6) Our current report on Form 8-K/A, filed with the SEC on October 15, 2007, amending our current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 16, 2007;
- (7) Our current report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on November 1, 2007;

Edgar Filing: HARMONIC INC - Form S-3ASR

- (8) Our current report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on October 4, 2007;
- (9) Our current report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on August 6, 2007;
- (10) Our current report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on July 30, 2007;
- (11) Our current report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on June 27, 2007;
- (12) Our current report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on April 25, 2007;
- (13) Our current report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on March 22, 2007;
- (14) Our current report on Form 8-K/A, filed with the SEC on February 22, 2007; amending our current report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 13, 2006;

Table of Contents

(15) Our current report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on February 5, 2007;

(16) The description of our common stock contained in our registration statement on Form 8-A, filed with the SEC on April 6, 1995, including any amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such description; and

(17) The description of our preferred share purchase rights contained in our registration statement on Form 8-A, filed with the SEC on July 25, 2002, including any amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such description.

All documents filed by us with the SEC pursuant to Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, from the date of this prospectus until the completion of the offering to which this prospectus relates or this offering is terminated, shall also be deemed to be incorporated by reference in, and to be part of, this prospectus from the date any such document is filed. We are not, however, incorporating, in each case, any documents or information that we are deemed to furnish and not file in accordance with SEC rules.

Any statements contained in a document incorporated by reference in this prospectus shall be deemed to be modified, superseded or replaced for purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus (or in any other subsequently filed document which also is incorporated by reference in this prospectus) modifies, supersedes or replaces such statement. Any statement so modified, superseded or replaced shall not be deemed, except as so modified, superseded or replaced, to constitute a part of this prospectus. Statements contained in this prospectus and any document incorporated by reference as to the contents of any contract, agreement or other document referred to are not necessarily complete, and in each instance reference is made to the copy of the contract, agreement or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement or any incorporated document, each statement being so qualified by this reference.

You may request a copy of the above-documented filings at no cost by writing to us at Harmonic Inc., 549 Baltic Way, Sunnyvale, CA 94089 or by telephoning us at (408) 542-2500.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file reports, proxy statements, and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. Copies of our reports, proxy statements, and other information may be inspected at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC:

Public Reference Room
100 F Street, NE
Washington D.C. 20549

Copies of these materials may be obtained by mail at prescribed rates from the public reference section of the SEC at the addresses indicated above or by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Our reports, proxy statements and other information filed with the SEC are also available to the public over the Internet at the Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Table of Contents

1,105,656 Shares

COMMON STOCK

PROSPECTUS

November 29, 2007

Table of Contents**PART II****INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN THE PROSPECTUS****Item 14. *Other expenses of issuance and distribution***

The aggregate estimated (other than the registration fee) expenses to be paid by the registrant in connection with this offering are as follows:

Securities and Exchange Commission registration fee	\$ 351
Accounting fees and expenses	25,000
Legal fees and expenses	25,000
Printing and engraving	4,000
Blue sky fees and expenses	
Transfer agent fees and expenses	
Miscellaneous	
 Total	 \$ 54,351

Item 15. *Indemnification of directors and officers of Harmonic Inc.*

Our Bylaws limit the liability of our directors and officers for expenses to the maximum extent permitted by Delaware law. Delaware law provides that directors of a corporation will not be personally liable for monetary damages for breach of their fiduciary duties as directors, except for liability (i) for any breach of their duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders; (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or that involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law; (iii) for unlawful payments of dividends or unlawful stock repurchases or redemptions as provided in Section 174 of the Delaware General Corporation Law; or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that we must indemnify our directors and may indemnify our other officers, employees and agents to the fullest extent permitted by law.

We have entered into agreements to indemnify our directors and officers, in addition to indemnification provided for in our Bylaws. These agreements, among other things, indemnify our directors and officers for certain expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and settlement amounts incurred by any such person in any action or proceeding, including any action by or in the right of Harmonic, arising out of such person's services as a Harmonic director or officer, any subsidiary of Harmonic or any other company or enterprise to which the person provides services at our request.

Harmonic's Bylaws also permit us to secure insurance on behalf of any officer, director, employee or other agent for any liability arising out of his or her actions in such capacity, regardless of whether the Bylaws would permit indemnification. We also maintain an insurance policy insuring our directors and officers against liability for certain acts and omissions while acting in their official capacities.

Table of Contents

Item 16. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed herewith or incorporated by reference herein:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title
1.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger by and among Rhozet Corporation, Dusseldorf Acquisition Corporation, Harmonic Inc. and David Trescot, as shareholder representative, dated July 25, 2007*
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended**
3.2	Bylaws***
4.1	Form of Stock Certificate****
5.1	Opinion of Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, Professional Corporation
23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm
23.2	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent accountants
23.3	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent auditors
23.4	Consent of Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, Professional Corporation (included in Exhibit 5.1)
24.1	Power of Attorney of Certain Directors and Officers of Registrant (set forth on the signature pages to this Registration Statement)

* Previously filed as an exhibit to Harmonic's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 29, 2007, filed with the SEC on August 3, 2007.

** Previously filed as an exhibit to Harmonic's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, filed with the SEC on March 18, 2002.

*** Previously filed as an exhibit to Harmonic's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, filed with the SEC on March 18, 2002, as amended by the Company's current report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on October 4, 2007.

**** Previously filed as an exhibit to Harmonic's registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-90752).

Item 17. Undertakings

(a) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:

(1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:

(i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act,

(ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume

and price represent no more than a 20 percent change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the Calculation of Registration Fee table in the effective registration statement,

(iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the Registration Statement or any material change to such information in the Registration Statement;

provided, however, that paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (ii) and (iii) do not apply if the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in reports filed with or furnished to the Commission by the Company pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act that are incorporated by reference into

Table of Contents

the registration statement, or is contained in a form of prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) that is part of the registration statement.

(2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

(3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

(4) That, for the purpose of determining liability under the Securities Act to any purchaser:

(A) Each prospectus filed by the Company pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) shall be deemed to be part of the registration statement as of the date the filed prospectus was deemed part of and included in the registration statement; and

(B) Each prospectus required to be filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2), (b)(5), or (b)(7) as part of a registration statement in reliance on Rule 430B relating to an offering made pursuant to Rule 415(a)(1)(i), (vii), or (x) for the purpose of providing the information required by section 10(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 shall be deemed to be part of and included in the registration statement as of the earlier of the date such form of prospectus is first used after effectiveness or the date of the first contract of sale of securities in the offering described in the prospectus. As provided in Rule 430B, for liability purposes of the issuer and any person that is at that date an underwriter, such date shall be deemed to be a new effective date of the registration statement relating to the securities in the registration statement to which that prospectus relates, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof. Provided, however, that no statement made in a registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement or made in a document incorporated or deemed incorporated by reference into the registration statement or prospectus that is part of the registration statement will, as to a purchaser with a time of contract of sale prior to such effective date, supersede or modify any statement that was made in the registration statement or prospectus that was part of the registration statement or made in any such document immediately prior to such effective date.

(b) The undersigned Company hereby undertakes that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each filing of the Company's annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (and, where applicable, each filing of an employee benefit plan's annual report pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act) that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

(c) Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers or controlling persons of the Company pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the Company has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the Company of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the Company in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the Company will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, as amended, the registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form S-3 and has duly caused this Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Sunnyvale, State of California, on November 29, 2007.

HARMONIC INC.

By: /s/ Robin N. Dickson

Robin N. Dickson,
Chief Financial Officer

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Patrick Harshman and Robin N. Dickson and each of them individually, as his or her true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him or her and in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities to sign the Registration Statement filed herewith and any or all amendments to said Registration Statement (including post-effective amendments and registration statements filed pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, as amended, and otherwise), and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents the full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the foregoing, as full to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents or any of them, or his or her substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue thereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, this Registration Statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Patrick Harshman Patrick Harshman	Chief Executive Officer, President (Principal Executive Officer) and Director	November 29, 2007
/s/ Robin N. Dickson Robin N. Dickson	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	November 29, 2007
/s/ Anthony J. Ley Anthony J. Ley	Chairman of the Board of Directors	November 29, 2007
/s/ Harold Covert Harold Covert	Director	November 29, 2007
/s/ Patrick Gallagher Patrick Gallagher	Director	November 29, 2007

Patrick Gallagher

/s/ E. Floyd Kvamme

Director

November 29, 2007

E. Floyd Kvamme

II-4

Table of Contents

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ William F. Reddersen William F. Reddersen	Director	November 29, 2007
/s/ Lewis Solomon Lewis Solomon	Director	November 29, 2007
/s/ David Van Valkenburg David Van Valkenburg	Director	November 29, 2007

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Title
1.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger by and among Rhomet Corporation, Dusseldorf Acquisition Corporation, Harmonic Inc. and David Trescot, as shareholder representative, dated July 25, 2007*
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended**
3.2	Bylaws***
4.1	Form of Stock Certificate****
5.1	Opinion of Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, Professional Corporation
23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent registered public accounting firm
23.2	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent accountants
23.3	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent auditors
23.4	Consent of Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, Professional Corporation (included in Exhibit 5.1)
24.1	Power of Attorney of Certain Directors and Officers of Registrant (set forth on the signature pages to this Registration Statement)
*	Previously filed as an exhibit to Harmonic's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 29, 2007, filed with the SEC on August 3, 2007.
**	Previously filed as an exhibit to Harmonic's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, filed with the SEC on March 18, 2002.
***	Previously filed as an exhibit to Harmonic's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, filed with the SEC on March 18, 2002, as amended by Harmonic's current report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on October 4, 2007.
****	Previously filed as an exhibit to Harmonic's registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-90752).