

ARRIS GROUP INC
Form 10-Q
May 10, 2004

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

Form 10-Q

For the quarter ended March 31, 2004

of

Arris Group, Inc.

A Delaware Corporation
IRS Employer Identification No. 58-2588724
SEC File Number 000-31254

**3871 Lakefield Drive
Suwanee, GA 30024
(770) 622-8400**

ARRIS Group, Inc. (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

ARRIS Group, Inc. is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

As of April 30, 2004, 86,958,775 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, were outstanding.

**ARRIS GROUP, INC.
FORM 10-Q
For the Quarter Ended March 31, 2004**

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Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****ARRIS GROUP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**
(in thousands, except share data)

	March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
	(unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 97,197	\$ 84,882
Restricted cash	9,520	6,135
Accounts receivable (net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$4,742 in 2004 and \$4,446 in 2003)	57,862	56,344
Other receivables	1,324	1,280
Inventories	73,399	78,562
Other current assets	10,351	7,900
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current assets	249,653	235,103
Property, plant and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation of \$52,148 in 2004 and \$53,823 in 2003)	23,148	25,376
Goodwill	150,569	150,569
Intangibles (net of accumulated amortization of \$85,678 in 2004 and \$76,756 in 2003)	21,440	30,362
Investments	4,656	5,504
Other assets	2,973	4,945
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 452,439	\$ 451,859
	<hr/>	<hr/>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 32,492	\$ 24,389
Accrued compensation, benefits and related taxes	5,273	4,267
Current portion of long-term debt	902	1,073
Current portion of capital lease obligations	6	14
Other accrued liabilities	34,378	34,683
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Total current liabilities	73,051	64,426
Long-term debt, net of current portion	75,000	125,092
Other long-term liabilities	13,404	12,960
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total liabilities	161,455	202,478
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$1.00 per share, 5.0 million shares authorized; none issued and outstanding		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 320.0 million shares authorized; 86.8 million and 75.4 million shares issued and outstanding in 2004 and 2003, respectively	887	773
Capital in excess of par value	645,676	586,008
Accumulated deficit	(347,298)	(328,642)
Unrealized holding gain on marketable securities	781	771
Unearned compensation	(7,598)	(8,104)
Unfunded pension losses	(1,293)	(1,293)
Cumulative translation adjustments	(171)	(132)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total stockholders' equity	290,984	249,381
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$ 452,439	\$ 451,859
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**ARRIS GROUP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(unaudited)****(in thousands, except per share data)**

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Net sales	\$ 111,628	\$ 91,343
Cost of sales	75,334	66,599
Gross profit	36,294	24,744
Operating expenses:		
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	17,544	21,538
Provision for doubtful accounts	44	843
Research and development expenses	16,177	14,859
Restructuring and impairment charges	6,175	336
Amortization of intangibles	8,922	8,708
Total operating expenses	48,862	46,284
Operating income (loss)	(12,568)	(21,540)
Other expense (income):		
Interest expense	1,564	1,664
Membership interest		2,418
Loss (gain) on debt retirement	4,406	(28,506)
Loss (gain) on investments	859	(23)
Loss (gain) on foreign currency	3	(482)
Other expense (income), net	(414)	(57)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(18,986)	3,446
Income tax expense (benefit)	9	
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(18,995)	3,446
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	339	
Net income (loss)	\$ (18,656)	\$ 3,446

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Net income (loss) per common share:

Basic:

Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.24)	\$ 0.04
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Income (loss) from discontinued operations		
--	--	--

Net income (loss)

\$ (0.24)

\$ 0.04

Diluted:

Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (0.24)	\$ 0.04
--	-----------	---------

Income (loss) from discontinued operations		
--	--	--

Net income (loss)

\$ (0.24)

\$ 0.04

Weighted average common shares:

Basic

78,829

82,068

Diluted

78,829

83,602

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**ARRIS GROUP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(unaudited)**
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$(18,656)	\$ 3,446
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	2,881	6,165
Amortization of intangibles	8,922	8,708
Amortization of unearned compensation	1,049	444
Amortization of deferred finance fees	232	943
Provision for doubtful accounts	44	843
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(21)	
Loss (gain) on investments	859	(23)
Loss (gain) on debt retirement	4,406	(28,506)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions and dispositions:		
Accounts receivable	(1,562)	10,559
Other receivables	(44)	1,235
Inventory	5,163	203
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9,298	(17,121)
Accrued membership interest		2,418
Other, net	(4,720)	(1,294)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	7,851	(11,980)
Investing activities:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(1,687)	(1,099)
Cash paid for acquisition, net of cash acquired	(50)	(458)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(1,737)	(1,557)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of bonds		125,000
Redemption of preferred membership interest		(88,430)
Repurchase and retirement of common stock		(28,000)
Payments on capital lease obligations	(8)	(392)
Payments on debt obligations	(263)	(12,370)
Deferred financing costs paid		(4,744)
Proceeds from issuance of stock	6,472	607

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Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	6,201	(8,329)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12,315	(21,866)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	84,882	98,409
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 97,197	\$ 76,543
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Noncash investing and financing activities:		
Net tangible assets acquired, excluding cash	\$	\$ 990
Net liabilities assumed	50	(1,215)
Intangible assets acquired, including goodwill		683
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash paid for acquisition, net of cash acquired	\$ 50	\$ 458
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Equity issued in exchange for 4 1/2% convertible subordinated notes due 2008	\$ 50,000	\$
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Equity issued for make-whole interest payment - 4 1/2% convertible subordinated notes due 2008	\$ 4,406	\$
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Interest paid during the period	\$ 2,841	\$ 418
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Income taxes paid during the period	\$ 30	\$
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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ARRIS GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Note 1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

ARRIS Group, Inc. (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, except as the context otherwise indicates, ARRIS or the Company), is an international communications technology company, headquartered in Suwanee, Georgia. ARRIS specializes in the design and engineering of hybrid fiber-coax architectures and the development and distribution of products for these broadband networks. The Company provides its customers with products and services that enable reliable, high-speed, two-way broadband transmission of video, telephony, and data.

ARRIS operates in one business segment, Communications, providing a range of customers with network and system products and services, primarily hybrid fiber-coax networks and systems, for the communications industry. This segment accounts for 100% of consolidated sales, operating profit and identifiable assets of the Company. ARRIS provides a broad range of products and services to cable system operators and telecommunication providers. ARRIS is a leading developer, manufacturer and supplier of telephony, data, construction, rebuild and maintenance equipment for the broadband communications industry. ARRIS supplies most of the products required in a broadband communication system, including headend, distribution, drop and in-home subscriber products.

The consolidated financial statements furnished herein reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements for the periods shown. Additionally, certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2004 financial statement presentation. Interim results of operations are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected from a twelve-month period. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's most recently audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, as filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

Note 2. Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 132, *Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits*. As revised, this statement requires additional quarterly and annual disclosures for defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans, including information on plan assets, obligations, and cash flows. The revised statement was effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2003 and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2003. The Company adopted the additional disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 132 in fiscal 2003. (See Note 4 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements). The adoption did not have any impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 3. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company uses the intrinsic value method for valuing its awards of stock options and restricted stock and records the related compensation expense, if any, in accordance with APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* and related interpretations. No stock-based employee or director compensation cost for stock options is reflected in net income, as all options granted have exercise prices equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The Company records compensation expense related to its restricted stock awards and director stock units. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share as if the

Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, as amended by SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-based Compensation Transition and Disclosure*, to all stock-based employee compensation.

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	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
	(in thousands, except per share data)	
Net income (loss), as reported	\$ (18,656)	\$ 3,446
Add: Stock-based employee compensation included in reported net income, net of taxes	1,282	444
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based methods for all awards, net of taxes	<u>(4,118)</u>	<u>(6,805)</u>
Net income (loss), pro forma	<u>\$ (21,492)</u>	<u>\$ (2,915)</u>
Net income (loss) per common share:		
Basic as reported	<u>\$ (0.24)</u>	<u>\$ 0.04</u>
Basic pro forma	<u>\$ (0.27)</u>	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>
Diluted as reported	<u>\$ (0.24)</u>	<u>\$ 0.04</u>
Diluted pro forma	<u>\$ (0.27)</u>	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>

In 2003, the Company offered to all eligible employees the opportunity to exchange certain outstanding stock options for restricted shares of ARRIS common stock. The Company's Board of Directors and its eight most highly compensated executive officers during 2002 were not eligible to participate in the offer. As a result, ARRIS cancelled options to purchase approximately 4.7 million shares of common stock and granted approximately 1.5 million restricted shares in exchange. Employees tendered approximately 76% of the options eligible to be exchanged under the program. In accordance with APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, the Company recorded a fixed compensation expense equal to the fair market value of the shares of restricted stock granted through the offer; this cost is being amortized over the four-year vesting period for the restricted shares. All eligible options that were not surrendered for exchange are subject to variable accounting. This variable accounting charge will fluctuate in accordance with the market price of ARRIS common stock until such stock options are exercised, forfeited, or expire unexercised. During the three months ended March 31, 2004, ARRIS recognized compensation expense of approximately \$0.2 million related to the vested portion of these options. As of March 31, 2004, the eligible options outstanding which were subject to variable accounting totaled approximately 1.2 million, of which approximately 0.7 million were vested. Approximately 95% of the eligible options have an exercise price of \$11.00 or less, and become fully vested over the next two years.

Note 4. Pension Benefits*Components of Net Periodic Pension Benefit Cost*

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
	(in thousands)	
Service cost	\$ 141	\$ 190
Interest cost	315	338
Expected return on plan assets	(223)	(189)
Amortization of prior service cost	140	138
Amortization of net (gain) loss	(23)	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net periodic pension cost	\$ 350	\$ 480
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Table of Contents*Employer Contributions*

No minimum funding contributions are required in 2004; however, the Company may make a voluntary contribution. During the three months ended March 31, 2004, the Company contributed \$14 thousand to the plan.

Note 5. Guarantees*Warranty*

ARRIS provides warranties of various lengths to customers based on the specific product and the terms of individual agreements. The Company provides for the estimated cost of product warranties based on historical trends, embedded base of product in the field, failure rates, and repair costs at the time revenue is recognized. Expenses related to product defects and unusual product warranty problems are recorded in the period the problem is identified. While the Company engages in extensive product quality programs and processes, including actively monitoring and evaluating the quality of its suppliers, the estimated warranty obligation could be affected by changes in ongoing product failure rates, material usage and service delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure as well as specific product failures outside of ARRIS' baseline experience. If actual product failure rates, material usage or service delivery costs differ from estimates, revisions, which could be material, would be recorded against the warranty liability. ARRIS evaluates its warranty obligations on an individual product, and product group basis.

The Company offers extended warranties and support service agreements on certain products. Revenue from these agreements is deferred at the time of the sale and recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the contract period. Costs of services performed under these types of contracts are charged to expense as incurred.

Information regarding the changes in ARRIS' aggregate product warranty liabilities was as follows for the three month period ended March 31, 2004 (in thousands):

<i>Balance at December 31, 2003</i>	4,633
Accruals related to warranties (including changes in estimates)	1,443
Settlements made (in cash or in kind)	(1,527)
	<hr/>
<i>Balance at March 31, 2004</i>	<hr/> \$ 4,549

Note 6. Discontinued Operations

Upon evaluation and review of the ARRIS product portfolio, the Company concluded that the Keptel telecommunications product line was not core to its long-term strategy and thus sold the product line on April 24, 2002. The transaction included a distribution agreement whereby the Company will continue to distribute certain Keptel products to cable operators. Prior to the sale of the Keptel product line, the related products were manufactured by Keptel and were subsequently sold either directly by Keptel's sales force or through Telewire, ARRIS' distribution arm. Although a few Keptel products are still distributed by Telewire, in accordance with the distribution agreement from the new owner, they are no longer manufactured by the Company and only represented approximately \$6.7 million of sales for the year ended December 31, 2003, and \$1.1 million and \$1.9 million of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. As of March 31, 2004, approximately \$0.5 million related to outside fees associated with the disposal remained in an accrual to be paid. The remaining payments are expected to

be complete by the end of 2004.

Upon continued review of ARRIS' product portfolio, the Company sold its Actives product line to Scientific-Atlanta on November 21, 2002, for net proceeds of \$31.8 million. As of March 31, 2004, approximately \$0.1 million related to severance and approximately \$0.1 million related to other shutdown expenses remained in an accrual to be paid. The remaining payments are expected to be complete by the end of 2004.

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The Company's Actives and Keptel telecommunications product lines qualified as discontinued operations in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. Accordingly, the results of these product lines have been reclassified to discontinued operations for all periods presented. Keptel products for cable companies, which have been and continue to be sold by Telewire, are included in continuing operations for all periods presented.

Note 7. Business Acquisitions*Acquisition of Certain Assets of Com21*

On August 13, 2003, the Company completed the acquisition of certain cable modem termination system (CMTS) related assets of Com21, including the stock of its Irish subsidiary. Under the terms of the agreement, ARRIS obtained accounts receivable, inventory, fixed assets, other current prepaid assets, and existing technology in exchange for approximately \$2.4 million of cash, of which \$2.2 million has been paid, and the assumption of approximately \$0.7 million in liabilities. The Company retained \$0.2 million of the cash consideration for any liabilities ARRIS may be required to pay resulting from Com21 activity prior to the acquisition date, of which approximately \$0.1 million has been paid for such liabilities since the acquisition date. The Company also incurred approximately \$0.2 million of legal and professional fees associated with the transaction. ARRIS retained approximately 50 Com21 employees. The Company completed this acquisition because it believed that the acquired product line, along with the existing product offerings of ARRIS, would allow the Company to reach smaller scale cable systems domestically and internationally.

The following is a summary of the preliminary purchase price allocation to record ARRIS' purchase of certain assets of Com21, including the stock of its Irish subsidiary. The purchase price was equal to the net tangible and intangible assets acquired. The final allocation of the purchase price will be determined after completion of thorough analyses to identify and determine the fair values of Com21's tangible and identifiable intangible assets and liabilities as of the date the transaction was completed.

	(in thousands)
Cash paid to Com21	\$ 2,213
Cash retainer	115
Acquisition costs	163
Assumption of certain liabilities of Com21	691
	<hr/>
Adjusted preliminary purchase price	\$ 3,182
	<hr/>
Allocation of preliminary purchase price:	
Net tangible assets acquired	\$ 1,253
Existing technology (to be amortized over 3 years)	1,929
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Total allocated preliminary purchase price	\$ 3,182
	<hr/>

Acquisition of Atoga Systems

On March 21, 2003, ARRIS purchased the business and certain assets of Atoga Systems, a Fremont, California-based developer of optical transport systems for metropolitan area networks. The Company decided to undertake this transaction because it would expand the Company's existing Broadband product portfolio. Under the terms of the agreement, ARRIS obtained certain inventory, fixed assets, and existing technology in exchange for approximately \$0.4 million of cash and the assumption of certain lease obligations. Further, the Company retained 28 employees and issued a total of 500,000 shares of restricted stock to those employees. The value of the restricted stock will be recognized as compensation expense over the related vesting period.

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The following is a summary of the purchase price allocation to record ARRIS purchase price of the assets and certain liabilities of Atoga Systems.

	(in thousands)
Cash paid to Atoga Systems	\$ 434
Acquisition costs (legal fees)	106
Assumption of certain liabilities of Atoga Systems.	<u>1,162</u>
Adjusted purchase price	<u>\$ 1,702</u>
Allocation of purchase price:	
Net tangible assets acquired	\$ 1,013
Existing technology (to be amortized over 3 years)	<u>689</u>
Total allocated purchase price	<u>\$ 1,702</u>

Supplemental Pro Forma Information

Presented below is a summary of unaudited pro forma combined financial information for the Company, the Com21 CMTS business, and Atoga Systems to give effect to the transactions. This summary unaudited pro forma combined financial information is derived from the historical financial statements of the Company, the Com21 CMTS business, and Atoga Systems. This information assumes the transactions were consummated at the beginning of the applicable period. This information is presented for illustrative purposes only and does not purport to represent what the financial position or results of operations of the Company, Com21, and Atoga Systems, or the combined entity would actually have been had the transaction occurred at the applicable dates, or to project the Company's, Atoga Systems', and the Com21 CMTS business', or the combined entity's results of operations for any future period or date. The actual results of the Com21 CMTS business are included in the Company's operations commencing August 13, 2003. The actual results of Atoga Systems are included in the Company's operations commencing March 21, 2003.

	(unaudited) Three Months Ended March 31,	
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
	(in thousands, except per share data)	
Net sales	\$ 111,628	\$ 91,343
Gross profit	36,294	24,744
Operating income (loss)	(12,568)	(24,758)

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Income (loss) before income taxes	(18,986)	122
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(18,995)	122
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	339	
Net income (loss)	(18,656)	122
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net income (loss) per common share:		
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.24)	\$ 0.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Weighted average common shares:		
Basic	78,829	82,068
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Diluted	78,829	83,602
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following table represents the amount assigned to each major asset and liability caption of Com21 as of August 13, 2003 and Atoga Systems as of March 21, 2003, as adjusted:

	As of Acquisition Date (in thousands)	
	Com21	Atoga Systems
Total current assets	\$ 273	\$ 330
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 980	\$ 683
Intangible assets	\$1,929	\$ 689
Total assets	\$3,182	\$ 1,702
Total current and long-term liabilities.	\$ 691	\$ 1,162

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During the first quarter of 2004, ARRIS consolidated two facilities in Georgia, giving the Company the ability to house many of its core technology, marketing, and corporate headquarter functions in a single building. This consolidation resulted in a restructuring charge of \$6.2 million in the first quarter of 2004 related to lease commitments and the write-off of leasehold improvements and other fixed assets. As of March 31, 2004, approximately \$5.1 million related to the lease commitments remained in the restructuring accrual to be paid. ARRIS expects to complete the remaining payments by the second quarter of 2009 (end of lease). Below is a table which summarizes the activity in the restructuring reserve (in millions):

	Writedown of Leasehold Improvements	Lease Commitments	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2003	\$	\$	\$
2004 Provision	1.1	5.1	6.2
Non-cash expense	(1.1)		(1.1)
2004 payments	—	—	—
Balance as of March 31, 2004	\$	\$ 5.1	\$ 5.1

On October 30, 2002, the Company announced that it would close its office in Andover, Massachusetts, which was primarily a product development and repair facility. The Company decided to close the office in order to reduce operating costs through consolidations of its facilities. The closure affected approximately 75 employees. In connection with these actions, the Company recorded a net charge of approximately \$7.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2002. Included in this restructuring charge was approximately \$2.2 million related to remaining lease payments, \$2.7 million of fixed asset write-offs, \$2.2 million of severance, and \$0.5 million of other costs, net of a reduction of a bonus accrual related to the severed employees of \$0.5 million. As of March 31, 2004, approximately \$0.7 million related to lease commitments remained in the restructuring accrual to be paid. ARRIS expects to complete the remaining payments by the second quarter of 2006 (end of lease). Below is a table which summarizes the activity in the restructuring reserve (in millions):

	Writedown of Fixed Assets	Lease Commitments	Employee Severance	Other Costs	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2001	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2002 Provision	2.7	2.2	2.2	0.5	7.6
Non-cash expense	(2.7)				(2.7)
2002 payments			(0.1)		(0.1)

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	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2002		2.2	2.1	0.5	4.8
2003 payments		(1.2)	(1.9)		(3.1)
Adjustments to accrual			(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.7)
	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2003		1.0			1.0
2004 payments		(0.3)			(0.3)
	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as of March 31, 2004	\$	\$ 0.7	\$	\$	\$ 0.7
	—	—	—	—	—

In the third quarter of 2001, the Company announced a restructuring plan to outsource the functions of most of its manufacturing facilities. This decision to reorganize was due in part to the ongoing weakness in industry spending patterns.

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Due to unforeseen delays in exiting the facility after the shutdown, the Company increased its reserve by approximately \$2.4 million (charged to discontinued operations) and \$4.8 million (\$4.4 million charged to discontinued operations and \$0.4 million charged to continuing operations) during 2002 and 2003, respectively. These charges were largely offset by reductions in reserves for restructuring and discontinued operations in 2003 related to the favorable resolution of various vendor obligations and changes in estimate for warranties and certain other costs associated with the disposals. As of March 31, 2004, of the remaining \$4.2 million balance in the restructuring reserve, approximately \$0.1 million related to severance and associated personnel costs, and \$4.1 million related to lease terminations of factories and office space and other shutdown costs. The remaining costs are expected to be expended by the end of 2006 (end of lease). Below is a table which summarizes the activity in the accrual account (in millions):

	Lease Commitments & Other Costs	Employee Severance	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2001	\$ 7.4	\$ 3.7	\$ 11.1
2002 payments	(7.8)	(2.9)	(10.7)
Adjustment to accrual	2.4		2.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as of December 31, 2002	2.0	0.8	2.8
2003 payments	(2.5)	(0.5)	(3.0)
Adjustments to accrual	5.0	(0.2)	4.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as of December 31, 2003	4.5	0.1	4.6
2004 payments	(0.4)		(0.4)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance as of March 31, 2004	\$ 4.1	\$ 0.1	\$ 4.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Note 9. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of average, approximating first-in, first-out, cost or market. The components of inventory are as follows, net of reserves (in thousands):

March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
<hr/>	<hr/>
(Unaudited)	

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Raw material	\$ 5,416	\$ 3,707
Finished goods	<u>67,983</u>	<u>74,855</u>
Total inventories	<u>\$73,399</u>	<u>\$78,562</u>

Table of Contents**Note 10. Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment, at cost, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	
Land	\$ 1,822	\$ 1,822
Building and leasehold improvements	7,289	8,033
Machinery and equipment	66,185	69,344
	<u>75,296</u>	<u>79,199</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(52,148)	(53,823)
	<u>23,148</u>	<u>25,376</u>
Total property, plant and equipment, net	<u>\$ 23,148</u>	<u>\$ 25,376</u>

Note 11. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Company's goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets are reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently if impairment indicators arise. The annual valuation is performed during the fourth quarter of each year and is based upon management's analysis including an independent valuation. Separable intangible assets that are not deemed to have an indefinite life are amortized over their useful lives.

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2003 and for the three months ended March 31, 2004 are as follows (in thousands):

Balance as of December 31, 2002	\$ 151,265
Purchase price allocation adjustment - Cadant, Inc.	(696)
	<u>150,569</u>
Balance as of December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2004.	<u>\$ 150,569</u>

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of the Company's intangible assets, other than goodwill, as of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 are as follows (in thousands):

March 31, 2004			December 31, 2003		
Gross	Accumulated	Net Book	Gross	Accumulated	Net Book

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	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amortization</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amortization</u>	<u>Value</u>
Existing technology acquired:						
Arris Interactive L.L.C.	\$ 51,500	\$(45,637)	\$ 5,863	\$ 51,500	\$(41,345)	\$10,155
Cadant, Inc.	53,000	(39,411)	13,589	53,000	(34,995)	18,005
Atoga Systems	689	(228)	461	689	(170)	519
Com21	1,929	(402)	1,527	1,929	(246)	1,683
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$107,118	\$(85,678)	\$21,440	\$107,118	\$(76,756)	\$30,362
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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Amortization expense recorded on the intangible assets listed in the above table for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$8.9 million and \$8.7 million, respectively. The estimated remaining amortization expense is as follows (in thousands):

2004	\$19,768
2005	\$ 1,212
2006	\$ 460
2007	\$
2008	\$

Note 12. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term debt, capital lease obligations and other long-term obligations consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
	(Unaudited)	
Capital lease obligations	\$ 6	\$ 14
Machinery and equipment notes payable	902	1,165
4½% convertible subordinated notes due 2008	75,000	125,000
Other liabilities	13,404	12,960
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total debt, capital lease obligations and other liabilities	89,312	139,139
Less current portion	(908)	(1,087)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total long term debt, capital lease obligations and other long-term liabilities	\$88,404	\$138,052
	<hr/>	<hr/>

On March 18, 2003, the Company issued \$125.0 million of 4½% convertible subordinated notes due 2008 (Notes due 2008). The Notes due 2008 are convertible, at the option of the holder, at any time prior to maturity, into the Company's common stock at a conversion price of \$5.00 per share, subject to adjustment. The Notes due 2008 pay interest semi-annually, based on an annual rate of 4½%, on March 15 and September 15 of each year. The Company may redeem the Notes due 2008 at any time, plus accrued and unpaid interest subject to certain conditions. If redeemed on or before the third anniversary of the Notes' issuance, an interest make-whole payment is required. In February 2004, the Company called \$50.0 million of the Notes due 2008 for redemption, and the holders of the called notes elected to convert those notes into an aggregate of 10.0 million shares of common stock rather than have the notes redeemed. Under the indenture's terms for redemptions prior to March 18, 2006, the Company made a make-whole interest payment of approximately 0.5 million common shares, resulting in a charge of \$4.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2004. As of March 31, 2004, there were \$75.0 million of the Notes due 2008 outstanding.

In 1998, the Company issued \$115.0 million of 4½% Convertible Subordinated Notes due May 15, 2003 (Notes due 2003). By May 15, 2003, all of the Notes due 2003 had been redeemed.

As of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, the Company had approximately \$9.5 million and \$6.1 million, respectively, outstanding under letters of credit, which are cash collateralized, and classified as restricted cash on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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In connection with the acquisition of Arris Interactive L.L.C. in August 2001, Nortel Networks exchanged its ownership interest in Arris Interactive L.L.C. for 37 million shares of ARRIS common stock and a subordinated redeemable Class B membership interest in Arris Interactive L.L.C. with a face amount of \$100.0 million. The Class B membership interest earned an accreting non-cash return of 10% per annum, compounded annually, and was redeemable in approximately four quarterly installments commencing February 3, 2002, provided that certain availability and other tests were met under the Company's credit facility. Those tests were not met. In June 2002, the Company entered into an option agreement with Nortel Networks that permitted ARRIS to redeem the Class B membership interest in Arris Interactive L.L.C. at a discount of 21% prior to June 30, 2003. To further induce the Company to redeem the Class B membership interest, Nortel Networks offered to forgive approximately \$5.9 million of the amount owed to Nortel Networks if the Company redeemed it prior to March 31, 2003. The Company used approximately \$88.4 million of the proceeds, including the reduction in the forgiveness of the Class B membership interest, of the Notes due 2008 to redeem the Class B membership interest at a discount. This resulted in a gain of approximately \$28.5 million that was recorded in operations in accordance with SFAS No. 145, *Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections*.

In conjunction with the acquisition of Cadant, Inc. and Atoga Systems, the Company assumed capital lease obligations and a note payable related to machinery and equipment. The leases required future rental payments until 2005; however, during the third quarter 2003, the Company paid the remaining Cadant lease payments at an early buyout discount using the proceeds of a new note payable. The new note payable is due January 2005 with an interest rate of 5% per annum. The balance of the remaining capital lease obligations and notes payable at March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 was approximately \$0.9 million and \$1.2 million, respectively.

As of March 31, 2004, the Company had approximately \$13.4 million of other long-term liabilities, which included \$9.2 million related to its accrued pension, \$2.7 million related to its deferred compensation obligations, and \$1.5 million related to a customer advance for a long-term project. As of December 31, 2003, the Company had approximately \$13.0 million of other long-term liabilities, which included \$8.8 million related to its accrued pension, \$2.7 million related to its deferred compensation obligations, and \$1.5 million related to a customer advance.

The Company has not paid cash dividends on its common stock since its inception. In 2002, to implement its shareholder rights plan, the Company's board of directors declared a dividend consisting of one right for each share of its common stock outstanding. Each right represents the right to purchase one one-thousandth of a share of its Series A Participating Preferred Stock and becomes exercisable only if a person or group acquires beneficial ownership of 15% or more of its common stock or announces a tender or exchange offer for 15% or more of its common stock or under other similar circumstances.

Note 13. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Total comprehensive income (loss) for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$(18.7) million and \$3.7 million, respectively. Such comprehensive income (loss), which is recorded as a separate component of stockholders' equity, includes translation adjustments and unrealized holding losses on marketable securities.

Table of Contents**Note 14. Sales Information**

A significant portion of the Company's revenue is derived from sales to Cox Communications and Comcast. Sales to these two customers for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 are set forth below (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Cox Communications	\$27,850	\$25,083
% of sales	24.9%	27.5%
Comcast	\$27,667	\$23,346
% of sales	24.8%	25.6%

No other customer provided more than 10% of total sales for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003.

The Company operates globally and offers products and services that are sold to cable system operators and telecommunications providers. The Company's products and services are focused in two product categories: Broadband and Supplies. Consolidated revenues by principal products and services for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Broadband	\$ 72,118	\$60,770
Supplies	39,510	30,573
Total sales	\$111,628	\$91,343

The Company sells its products in both North America and in international markets. The Company's international revenue is generated from Asia Pacific, Europe, Latin America and Canada. The Asia Pacific market primarily includes China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan. The European market primarily includes Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland. The Latin American market primarily includes Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Puerto Rico. Sales to international customers were approximately 22.2% and 20.5% of total sales for the periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Sales for the periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 are as follows (in thousands):

Three Months Ended March 31,

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
<i>International region</i>		
Asia Pacific	\$ 11,187	\$ 5,368
Europe	8,275	9,068
Latin America	4,031	1,332
Canada	1,294	2,948
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
 Total international sales	 24,787	 18,716
Total domestic sales	86,841	72,627
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
 Total sales	 \$ 111,628	 \$ 91,343
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

As of March 31, 2004, ARRIS held approximately \$1.5 million of assets in Ireland (related to its Com21 facility), comprised of \$0.7 million of cash and \$0.8 million of fixed assets.

Table of Contents**Note 15. Earnings Per Share**

The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) computations for the periods indicated (in thousands except per share data):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Basic:		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (18,995)	\$ 3,446
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	339	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (18,656)</u>	<u>\$ 3,446</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding	<u>78,829</u>	<u>82,068</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share	<u>\$ (0.24)</u>	<u>\$ 0.04</u>
Diluted:		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (18,995)	\$ 3,446
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	339	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (18,656)</u>	<u>\$ 3,446</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding	78,829	82,068
Net effect of dilutive stock options		1,534
		<u> </u>
Total	<u>78,829</u>	<u>83,602</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	<u>\$ (0.24)</u>	<u>\$ 0.04</u>

The Note due 2003 and 2008 were antidilutive for both periods presented. The effects of the options and warrants were not presented for the three-month period ended March 31, 2004 as the Company incurred a net loss during that period and inclusion of these securities would be antidilutive.

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Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

Our long-term goal is to be a leading provider of broadband access products and services. Our primary market and focus is cable system providers or multiple system operators, or MSOs; however, we regularly evaluate alternative outlets for our products and services, including U.S. regional telephone companies, local exchange companies, competitive local exchange carriers, and governmental agencies.

We have adopted a long-term business strategy that includes the following key elements:

Transition to VoIP with an Everything IP, Everywhere philosophy and build on current market successes

Leverage our current voice and data business

Strengthen and grow our Supplies infrastructure distribution channel

Expand our existing product/services portfolio through internal developments, partnerships and acquisitions

Rationalize our product portfolio

Maintain and improve a strong capital structure and expense structure

In executing this strategy we have faced certain industry developments and have implemented various actions. Below is a current summary of key actions and developments:

Industry Conditions 2004 Key Developments

Spending by MSOs on New Revenue-Generating Services

MSOs continue to spend a larger percentage of their capital expenditures on equipment which allows them to create new revenue-generating opportunities, including high-speed data, telephony and digital video. We anticipate future increases in expenditures by the MSOs on products and services, which allow them to capitalize on these opportunities. In particular, we continue to see a growing number of MSOs, globally, increase their level of activity and purchases with respect to telephony, specifically VoIP telephony, using the open standards DOCSIS architecture.

Cable Operator Demand of Open Standards for Equipment and Services Related to High-Speed Data, Telephony and, Potentially, Digital Video

Each of the key new revenue-generating services (high-speed data, telephony and digital video) were originally made available to the MSOs by various companies using proprietary product; however, next generation products are being developed and deployed in compliance with open standards established by the cable industry; see our 2003 Form 10K as filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission for a full discussion of industry standards and open architecture. We continue to see the industry move towards open standards architecture. We believe that the next key service that will be the focus of such standards is digital video over IP, that is the digitization, packetization and transmission of video content to consumers in IP format.

Consolidation of Our Customer Base

Consolidation of our customers has, and may in the future, affect their purchases of our products. In the fourth quarter of 2002, Comcast completed its purchase of AT&T Broadband. Historically, AT&T Broadband had been

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our largest customer. AT&T Broadband, with the deployment of telephony as part of its core strategy, had been using our CBR products in many of its major markets. Comcast announced that, as its initial priority after its acquisition of AT&T Broadband, it would emphasize video and high-speed data operations and focus on improving the profitability of its telephony operations at the expense of subscriber growth. As a result, we experienced a significant decline in sales of our CBR telephony product to Comcast in the fourth quarter of 2002 and 2003, and the first quarter of 2004, which we expect to continue for the foreseeable future.

It is possible other customer consolidations may occur that could also have an impact on future sales of our products, either positive or negative. In particular, Adelphia, which is operating under bankruptcy protection, has recently announced that it is considering selling its systems.

Product and Market 2004 Key Developments

Key Market Developments

We continued to achieve market success with our C4 CMTS product and are actively pursuing opportunities with several MSOs. According to Infonetics Research, we had the leading market share in North America for the CMTS in the fourth quarter 2003. We continue to believe that the introduction of VoIP by multiple MSOs will provide us with a continuing robust market opportunity for our CMTS products.

We continue to have growing market success with our E-MTA products and anticipate substantial growth in sales of this product as MSOs launch VoIP telephony.

We continue to ship robust volumes of our CBR product. Our customers continued to expand their footprint with the purchase of HDTVs in the first quarter. As we have discussed previously, ultimately, we anticipate a decline in revenues of our CBR products; the timing of which is uncertain.

Key Product Developments

We received CableLabs DOCSIS 2.0 and PacketCable certification on our TM 402P embedded Media Terminal Adapter (VoIP-enabled cable modem with battery back up) on April 16, 2004.

We received DOCSIS 2.0 qualification on our C3 CMTS on April 28, 2004.

We have applied for CableLabs certification of our C4 CMTS product. While we cannot be certain, we believe we will achieve certification in this wave of testing.

In the third quarter of 2004, we expect to start shipping in volume our new double density DOCSIS 2.0 C4 product.

On April 7, 2004, we announced the introduction of our Q5, a network edge device to support both MPEG-2TS/DVB-C content and DOCSIS® multimedia content delivery. The Q5 is our first product aimed at the video portion of our market.

Capital Structure and Expense Structure 2004 Key Actions

In the first quarter we redeemed \$50 million of our Convertible Notes due 2008 for common stock, reducing our long term debt to \$75 million. We ended the first quarter with \$97.2 million of cash.

We continue to closely watch and optimize our expense structure. In the first quarter we implemented a previously announced consolidation of facilities in Atlanta which is expected to provide savings of

approximately \$1.5 million on an annual basis.

Table of Contents**Significant Customers**

A significant portion of the Company's revenue is derived from sales to Cox Communications and Comcast. Sales to these two customers for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 are set forth below (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Cox Communications	\$27,850	\$25,083
% of sales	24.9%	27.5%
Comcast	\$27,667	\$23,346
% of sales	24.8%	25.6%

No other customer provided more than 10% of total sales for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003.

Product Sourcing

We use contract manufacturers to produce products for us. Our largest contract manufacturers as of March 31, 2004 were Soletron, Mitsumi, and AG Communications located in the United States, Japan, and the United States, respectively. In late April 2004, AG Communications notified us that it will be closing its manufacturing facility, at which our products have been manufactured, effective September 30, 2004. We are working with AG Communications and other contract manufacturers to secure an effective transition to other supplier(s).

Comparison of Operations for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2004 and 2003***Net Sales***

The table below sets forth our net sales for 2004 and 2003, for each of our product categories (in millions):

	Net Sales			
	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		Increase (Decrease) - 2004 vs. 2003	
	2004	2003	\$	%
<i>Product Category:</i>				
Broadband	\$ 72.1	\$60.8	\$ 11.3	19%
Supplies	39.5	30.5	9.0	30%
Total sales	\$111.6	\$91.3	\$ 20.3	22%

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The table below sets forth our domestic and international sales for 2004 and 2003 (in millions):

	Net Sales			
	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		Increase (Decrease) 2004 vs. 2003	
	2004	2003	\$	%
Domestic	\$ 86.8	\$72.6	\$14.2	20%
International:				
Asia Pacific	11.2	5.4	5.8	107%
Europe	8.3	9.1	(0.8)	(9)%
Latin America	4.0	1.3	2.7	208%
Canada	1.3	2.9	(1.6)	(55)%
Total international	24.8	18.7	6.1	33%
Total	\$111.6	\$91.3	\$20.3	22%

Broadband Net Sales 2004 vs. 2003

During 2004, sales of our Broadband products increased by 19% as compared to 2003. This increase in Broadband revenue in 2004 as compared to 2003 is the result of the following factors:

Beginning during the first quarter 2003 we started to achieve market acceptance for our new generation CMTS products, which include the C4 and the C3. We expect to continue to achieve market success with the C3 and C4; however, we believe we will face significant competition particularly from Motorola, Cisco, Terayon, and ADC. Consistent with this, Comcast and Motorola have announced that Comcast will use Motorola's CMTS in certain networks. We expect that other major MSOs, including Time Warner, Cox, Adelphia, Charter, UPC, and Jupiter will increase their purchases of next generation CMTS in 2004 and beyond.

We continue to have robust sales of our CBR product, particularly to Cox and Jupiter. Both companies expanded their footprint of HDTs in 2003, a leading indicator of future voiceport volume. We expect the footprint to further expand in 2004; in the first quarter 2004, we sold a total of 44 HDTs. We believe that ultimately the sales of these products will decline as customers complete their initial rollout of telephony. We cannot predict the rate and timing of this decline. We anticipate that other MSOs will use VoIP as opposed to CBR for new telephony launches and that we will be positioned to participate in these launches.

We anticipate that our revenue per telephony subscriber will be lower in the VoIP market than in the CBR market, however we anticipate the overall market for VoIP will be significantly larger.

Broadband product revenue internationally increased by \$2.7 million during the first three months in 2004 as compared to the same period in 2003. This increase is primarily the result of increased purchases by Jupiter of our CBR telephony equipment.

At the end of the period, we had approximately \$5.6 million of accumulated deferred revenue, the majority of which we expect to be recognized as revenue in the second half of 2004.

Supplies Net Sales 2004 vs. 2003

Supplies product revenues increased by approximately 30% during 2004 as compared to 2003. The quarter-over-quarter increase in Supplies revenue is the result of several factors:

Included in the Supplies product category are DOCSIS cable modems and embedded multimedia terminal adapters (E-MTAs). Sales of these products increased compared to first quarter 2003. We anticipate continued growth in these products in 2004 and beyond, particularly with respect to the E-MTA as VoIP launches begin in a meaningful way across the industry by multiple MSOs. We believe we have a strong early position with our E-MTA as a result of its features and our reputation and position in the market

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with respect to telephony. We expect that competition for the E-MTA will be significant and that cost will be a very strong factor in customer selection of products.

Revenues during the first quarter 2003 had been reduced by the decline in shipments to Adelphia, which filed for bankruptcy protection in 2002. Sales to Adelphia increased throughout the remainder of 2003, and continue to ramp up in 2004, resulting in a quarter over quarter increase of \$1.7 million.

Gross Profit

The table below sets forth our gross profit for 2004 and 2003, for each of our product categories (in millions):

	Gross Profit \$			
	For the Three Months		Increase - 2004 vs. 2003	
	Ended March 31,		2003	
	2004	2003	\$	%
<i>Product Category:</i>				
Broadband	\$30.0	\$20.1	\$ 9.9	49%
Supplies	6.3	4.6	1.7	37%
Total sales	\$36.3	\$24.7	\$ 11.6	47%

The table below sets forth our gross profit percentages for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, for each of our product categories:

	For the Three Months		Percentage Point Increase
	Ended March 31,		
	2004	2003	2004 vs. 2003
<i>Product Category:</i>			
Broadband	41.6%	33.1%	8.5
Supplies	15.9%	15.1%	0.8
Total sales	32.5%	27.1%	5.4

Broadband Gross Profit 2004 vs. 2003

The increase in Broadband gross profit dollars and percentages during 2004 as compared to 2003 was related to the following factors:

Gross profit dollars were positively impacted by the quarter over quarter increase in revenues.

A shift within the Broadband product mix resulted in higher margins.

In 2004, we recorded \$0.7 million of inventory reserves as compared to \$1.0 million in 2003.

Third and fourth quarter 2003 cost reduction initiatives contributed to an increase in margins in the first quarter 2004. We continue to aggressively pursue and implement product cost reductions.

Supplies Gross Profit 2004 vs. 2003

The Supplies category gross profit dollars and percentages increased during 2004 as compared to 2003. The following factors impacted gross profit quarter over quarter:

The increase in revenues quarter over quarter favorably impacted gross profit dollars.

Product mix, specifically, increased sales of lower margin cable modems, reduced gross profit.

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During 2004, we recognized a partial recovery with respect to inventory previously written off associated with an Argentinean customer. Of this total gain of \$0.9 million, approximately \$0.6 million was related to supplies products and was recorded in cost of sales, increasing the Supplies gross profit dollars and percentage (the remaining portion was related to discontinued operations).

Inventory reserves related to our Supplies products of \$0.5 million each quarter remained flat.

We are aggressively working on product cost reduction programs across the full Supplies portfolio. We anticipate that we may have some margin pressure in the near term. Specifically, we may incur manufacturing start-up costs and initially higher product cost on our DOCSIS 2.0 C4, although we are actively pursuing product cost reduction programs to improve margins. Further, we may experience some price erosion on sales of our DOCSIS 1.1 product. Lastly, as sales of E-MTAs increase, our product mix may change which may result in lower overall gross margin as a percent of sales. As sales of our new products increase and cost reductions of our new products are realized, we anticipate that gross profit will increase.

Operating Expenses

The table below provides detail regarding our operating expenses (in millions):

	Operating Expenses			
	For the Three		Increase (Decrease)	
	Months		2004 vs. 2003	
	Ended March 31,			
	2004	2003	\$	%
SG&A	\$17.5	\$21.5	\$(4.0)	(19)%
Provision for doubtful accounts	0.1	0.9	(0.8)	(89)%
R&D	16.2	14.9	1.3	9%
Restructuring & impairment	6.2	0.3	5.9	1967%
Amortization of intangibles	8.9	8.7	0.2	2%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	\$48.9	\$46.3	\$ 2.6	6%
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Selling, General, and Administrative, or SG&A, Expenses

Several factors contributed to the decrease in SG&A quarter over quarter:

SG&A expenses for 2003 included a charge of approximately \$2.2 million related to the write-off of customer-relations software.

We have implemented several actions to reduce both SG&A and R&D costs over the past year. These actions include reductions in force and curtailment of certain employee benefits, including the cessation of the employer match in 401k contributions in mid-2003.

Offsetting the above, we recorded severance costs of approximately \$0.6 million and stock compensation expense of approximately \$0.2 million in 2004. As a result of our 2003 option exchange program, approximately 1.2 million stock options are subject to variable accounting. For further discussion on our stock compensation expense related to the option exchange program, see Note 3 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Research & Development Expenses

We continue to aggressively invest in research and development. Our primary focus is on products that allow MSOs to capture new revenues, in particular, high-speed data, VoIP, and Video over IP.

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The increase in R&D expense quarter over quarter is primarily related to the addition of expense related to the acquisition of Atoga in March 2003 and Com21 in August 2003.

Restructuring and Impairment Charges

During the first quarter of 2004, ARRIS consolidated two facilities in Georgia, giving the Company the ability to house many of its core technology, marketing, and headquarter functions in a single building. This consolidation resulted in a restructuring charge of \$6.2 million in the first quarter of 2004 related to lease commitments and the write-off of leasehold improvements.

During the first quarter of 2003, ARRIS evaluated the restructuring accruals related to previously closed facilities within our Broadband product category. Upon final review, we recorded an additional restructuring charge of \$0.3 million during the quarter as a result of a change to the initial estimates used. See Note 8 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Amortization of Intangibles

Intangibles amortization expense for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$8.9 million and \$8.7 million, respectively. Our intangible assets represent existing technology acquired as a result of the Arris Interactive L.L.C. acquisition in the third quarter 2001, the Cadant, Inc. acquisition in the first quarter 2002, the Atoga Systems acquisition in the first quarter 2003, and the Com21 acquisition in the third quarter 2003. Amortization expense will decline significantly at the end of 2004. See Note 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Expense (Income)

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the first quarter 2004 and 2003 was \$1.6 million and \$1.7 million, respectively. Interest expense reflects the cost of borrowings on our revolving line of credit (terminated in December 2003), amortization of deferred finance fees, and the interest paid on both the Notes due 2008 and the Notes due 2003. The balance of our outstanding convertible subordinated notes due 2008 was \$75.0 million at March 31, 2004 as compared to approximately \$125.0 million at March 31, 2003; however, as the notes were issued on March 15, 2003, the accrued interest expense on the Notes due 2008 was insignificant during first quarter 2003. Additionally, approximately \$11.5 million was outstanding at March 31, 2003 related to the Notes due 2003. The overall increase in the average outstanding balances of the notes resulted in an increase in 2004 related to interest paid on the notes. However, this was offset with a decrease of approximately \$0.7 million in amortization of deferred finance fees quarter over quarter as a portion of the deferred costs were written off in conjunction with the termination of the Credit Facility at the end of 2003.

Membership Interest Expense

In conjunction with the acquisition of Arris Interactive L.L.C., we issued to Nortel Networks a subordinated redeemable Class B membership interest in Arris Interactive with a face amount of \$100.0 million. This membership interest earned a return of 10% per annum, compounded annually. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2003, we recorded membership interest expense of \$2.4 million. The interest payment ceased upon redemption of the membership interest during the first quarter 2003.

Loss (Gain) on Debt Retirement

In February 2004, we called \$50.0 million of the Notes due 2008 for redemption, and holders of the called notes elected to convert their notes into an aggregate of 10.0 million shares of common stock, rather than have the notes redeemed. Under the indenture's terms for redemptions prior to March 18, 2006, we made a make-whole interest

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payment of approximately 0.5 million common shares, resulting in a charge of \$4.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2004.

During the first quarter 2003, ARRIS redeemed the entire Class B membership interest in Arris Interactive held by Nortel Networks for approximately \$88.4 million. This discounted redemption resulted in a gain of approximately \$28.5 million.

Loss (Gain) on Investments.

We hold certain investments in the common stock of publicly-traded companies and also hold a number of non-marketable equity securities. For further discussion on the classification and the accounting treatment of these investments, see the Investments section within Financial Liquidity and Capital Resources. During the three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003, we recognized a loss (gain) on investments of \$0.9 million and \$(23) thousand, respectively.

Loss (Gain) in Foreign Currency

During the first quarter 2003, we recorded a foreign currency gain of approximately \$(0.5) million, primarily driven by the fluctuation of the value of the euro, as compared to the U.S. dollar, as we have several European customers whose receivables and collections are denominated in euros. During the first quarter 2004, the effect of the foreign currency fluctuation on our receivables was immaterial.

Other Expense (Income)

Other expense (income) for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$(0.4) million and \$(0.1) million, respectively. The other income recorded during both quarters was primarily interest income.

Discontinued Operations

During the three months ended March 31, 2004, we recognized a partial recovery with respect to amounts previously written off associated with an Argentinean customer. Of this total gain of \$0.9 million, approximately \$0.3 million was related to discontinued products and was recorded in discontinued operations.

Table of Contents**Financial Liquidity and Capital Resources***Overview*

One of our key strategies is to maintain and improve our capital structure. The key metrics we focus on are summarized in the table below:

Liquidity & Capital Resources Data

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
	(in millions, except DSO and Turns)	
<i>Key Working Capital Items</i>		
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 7.8	\$ (12.0)
Cash on hand	\$ 97.2	\$ 76.6
Accounts Receivable, net	\$ 57.9	\$ 69.6
Days Sales Outstanding	47	75
Inventory	\$ 73.4	\$ 104.3
Inventory turns	4.0	2.6
<i>Key Debt Items</i>		
Bank Revolver Debt	\$	\$
Convertible Notes due 2003	\$	\$ 11.5
Convertible Notes due 2008	\$ 75.0	\$ 125.0
<i>Capital Expenditures</i>	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.1
<i>Shares Owned by Nortel</i>	5.0	22.0
<i>% Owned by Nortel</i>	5.8%	29.5%

Credit Facility

In August 2001, in conjunction with the acquisition of Arris Interactive L.L.C., we entered into an asset-based credit facility with customary terms and covenants. The facility was necessary to close the transaction and to provide appropriate working capital for the business. We were borrowers under this facility until October 2001. After that time we generated sufficient funds from the other actions listed above, and from operations, to pay off the facility. We ended 2003 with a cash position of approximately \$85 million. The facility was to expire on August 3, 2004. In the fourth quarter of 2003, we reviewed the need to renew or replace the facility and concluded that the cost benefit of renewing was not sufficient. In December 2003, we chose to terminate the facility. This was driven in part by our cash reserves, our perspective on future cash flows, and our belief that a commercially reasonable facility would be available to us in the future, given our asset base, if we required it.

Inventory & Accounts Receivable Programs

We place a strong emphasis on working capital management, particularly with respect to accounts receivable and inventory. We use turns to evaluate inventory management and days sales outstanding, or DSOs, to evaluate accounts receivable management. As the table above indicates, we have improved our performance, particularly as evidenced by the first quarter 2004 turns of 4.0 and DSOs of 47 days.

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Looking forward, we do not anticipate a significant reduction in DSOs. It is possible that DSOs may increase, particularly if the international content of our business increases as international customers typically have longer payment terms. In the near term, we do anticipate an increase in our inventory levels and a decrease in turns as we plan to increase our inventory levels of certain key items.

Summary of Current Liquidity Position and Potential for Future Capital Raising

We believe our current liquidity position, with approximately \$97 million cash on hand as of March 31, 2004, together with the prospects for continued generation of cash from operations are adequate for our short- and medium-term business needs. However, a key part of our overall long-term strategy may be implemented through additional acquisitions. In order to be prepared to make acquisitions generally or in connection with particular acquisitions, it is possible that we will raise capital through private, public, share, and/or debt offerings. We believe we will have the ability to access the capital markets with commercially reasonable terms.

Commitments

Our contractual obligations are disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003. The balance of our long term debt related to the Notes due 2008 was \$75.0 million as of March 31, 2004 as compared to \$125.0 million as of December 31, 2003. The decrease was the result of the conversion of \$50.0 million of the notes into shares of common stock during the first quarter 2004, as previously discussed. This is the only material change to our contractual obligations since December 31, 2003.

Cash Flow

Below is a table setting forth the key lines of our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 7.8	\$ (12.0)
Cash provided by (used in) investing	(1.7)	(1.6)
Cash provided by (used in) financing	6.2	(8.3)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net increase (decrease) in cash	\$ 12.3	\$ (21.9)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Operating Activities:

Below are the key line items affecting cash from operating activities (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Net income (loss) after non-cash adjustments	\$ (0.3)	\$ (8.0)
(Increase)/Decrease in accounts receivable	(1.6)	10.6
(Increase)/Decrease in inventory	5.2	0.2
All other net	4.5	(14.8)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 7.8	\$ (12.0)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

We generated significant cash flow from the reductions in inventory over the past year. This was the result of a strong management focus on reducing inventory levels. Our first quarter 2004 inventory turns were 4.0.

Trade accounts receivables at the end of the first quarter 2003 included approximately 18.6 million euros due from Cabovisao, of which a substantial portion was past due. The increased DSOs in the first quarter 2003 was predominantly due to the outstanding balance from Cabovisao. During the fourth quarter of 2003, we sold the Cabovisao accounts receivable to an unrelated third party for approximately \$10.1 million.

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While we believe we may be able to further improve our working capital position, future cash flow from operating activities will be more dependent on net income after adjustment for non-cash items.

Investing Activities:

Below are the key line items affecting investing activities (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Capital expenditures	\$ (1.7)	\$ (1.1)
Acquisitions/Other	—	(0.5)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ (1.7)	\$ (1.6)

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures are mainly for test equipment and computing equipment. We anticipate investing \$8.0 million to \$10.0 million in 2004.

Acquisitions/Other

This represents cash investments we have made in the acquisition of Atoga.

Financing Activities:

Below are the key items affecting our financing activities (in millions):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Proceeds from issuance of debt	\$	\$ 125.0
Redemption of Class B membership interest		(88.4)
Repurchase and retirement of common stock		(28.0)
Payments on capital lease obligations		(0.4)
Payments on debt obligations	(0.3)	(12.4)
Deferred finance costs paid		(4.7)
Proceeds from issuance of stock	6.5	0.6

	_____	_____
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 6.2	\$ (8.3)
	_____	_____

As can be seen from the above table, we have substantially refinanced our capital structure over the past year. We have eliminated our Notes due 2003 and the Class B membership interest. We accomplished this by using cash from operating activities, selling non-core product lines and issuing \$125 million Notes due 2008 in the first quarter 2003. During the first quarter 2004, approximately \$6.5 million was raised from the issuance of stock, primarily related to the exercise of stock options by employees.

Interest Rates

As of March 31, 2004, we did not have any floating rate indebtedness. At March 31, 2004, we did not have any outstanding interest rate swap agreements.

Foreign Currency

A significant portion of our products are manufactured or assembled in Mexico, the Philippines, and other foreign countries. Our sales into international markets have been and are expected in the future to be an important part of our business. These foreign operations are subject to the usual risks inherent in conducting business abroad, including risks with respect to currency exchange rates, economic and political destabilization, restrictive actions

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and taxation by foreign governments, nationalization, the laws and policies of the United States affecting trade, foreign investment and loans, and foreign tax laws.

We have certain international customers who are billed in their local currency. The monetary value of this business has increased since the acquisition of Arris Interactive L.L.C. and its corresponding international customer base formerly served through Nortel Networks distribution channels. We have implemented a hedging strategy and enter into forward contracts based on a percentage of expected foreign currency receipts. The percentage can vary, based on the predictability of cash receipts. We will periodically review our accounts receivable in foreign currency and purchase forward contracts when appropriate. As of March 31, 2004, we had no forward contracts outstanding.

Financial Instruments

In the ordinary course of business, we, from time to time, will enter into financing arrangements with customers. These financial instruments include letters of credit, commitments to extend credit and guarantees of debt. These agreements could include the granting of extended payment terms that result in longer collection periods for accounts receivable and slower cash inflows from operations and/or could result in the deferral of revenue. As of March 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, we had approximately \$9.5 million and \$6.1 million, respectively, outstanding under letters of credit which were cash collateralized. The cash collateral is held in the form of restricted cash.

Investments

We held certain investments in the common stock of publicly-traded companies, which were classified as trading securities. These investments totaled \$0.2 million at March 31, 2003. The remaining shares of common stock were sold during 2003 and the investment was \$0 at March 31, 2004. Changes in the market value of these securities and gains or losses on related sales of these securities were recognized in income and resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$23 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2003.

We also hold certain investments in the common stock of publicly-traded companies totaling approximately \$0.6 million at March 31, 2004, which are classified as available for sale. Changes in the market value of these securities are typically recorded in other comprehensive income. These securities are also subject to a periodic impairment review, which requires significant judgment. As these investments have been below their cost basis for a period greater than six months, impairment charges of \$0.4 million were recorded during the year ended December 31, 2003. During the three months ended March 31, 2004, additional impairment charges of \$0.8 million were recorded.

In addition, we hold a number of non-marketable equity securities totaling approximately \$0.8 million at March 31, 2004, which are classified as available for sale. The non-marketable equity securities are subject to a periodic impairment review, which requires significant judgment as there are no open-market valuations. During the three months ended March 31, 2004, we recorded a charge of approximately \$0.1 million in relation to non-marketable equity securities deemed to be impaired based on various factors.

We offer a deferred compensation arrangement, which allows certain employees to defer a portion of their earnings and defer the related income taxes. These deferred earnings are invested in a rabbi trust, and are accounted for in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 97-14, *Accounting for Deferred Compensation Arrangements Where Amounts Earned Are Held in a Rabbi Trust and Invested*. A rabbi trust is a funding vehicle used to protect deferred compensation benefits from events (other than bankruptcy). The investment in the rabbi trust is classified as an investment on our balance sheet. At March 31, 2004 and 2003, we had an accumulated unrealized gain related to the rabbi trust of approximately \$0.8 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, included in comprehensive income.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures are made at a level designed to support the strategic and operating needs of the business. ARRIS capital expenditures were \$1.7 million and \$1.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2004 and

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2003, respectively. ARRIS had no significant commitments for capital expenditures at March 31, 2004. Management expects to invest approximately \$8.0 million to \$10.0 million in capital expenditures for the fiscal year 2004.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The accounting and financial reporting policies of the Company are in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management has discussed the development and selection of the Company's critical accounting estimates with the audit committee of the Company's Board of Directors and the audit committee has reviewed the Company's related disclosures. Our critical accounting policies and estimates are disclosed extensively in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, as filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Our critical accounting estimates have not changed in any material respect nor have we adopted any new critical policies during the three months ended March 31, 2004.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain information and statements contained in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other sections of this report, including statements using terms such as may, expect, anticipate, intend, estimate, believe, plan, continue, could be, or similar variations or the negative thereof, forward-looking statements. These statements include, among others, statements that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the markets in which we operate and management's beliefs and assumptions regarding these markets and that concern our product sales and margins, market opportunities, certification achievement, product demand and industry capacity, future actions of participants in our industry, our business strategy, our inventory and accounts receivable, our liquidity position, our ability to access capital markets and our acquisition plans. We caution investors that forward-looking statements made by us are not guarantees of future performance and that a variety of factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in our forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause results or events to differ from current expectations are described in the risk factors below. These factors are not intended to be an all-encompassing list of risks and uncertainties that may affect the operations, performance, development and results of our business. In providing forward-looking statements, we expressly disclaim any obligation to update publicly or otherwise these statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except to the extent required by law.

Risk Factors

Our business is dependent on customers' capital spending on broadband communication systems, and reductions by customers in capital spending could adversely affect our business.

Our performance has been largely dependent on customers' capital spending for constructing, rebuilding, maintaining or upgrading broadband communications systems. Capital spending in the telecommunications industry is cyclical. A variety of factors will affect the amount of capital spending, and therefore, our sales and profits, including:

general economic conditions;

availability and cost of capital;

other demands and opportunities for capital;

regulations;

demands for network services;

competition and technology; and

real or perceived trends or uncertainties in these factors.

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Developments in the industry and in the capital markets over the past several years have reduced access to funding for new and existing customers, causing delays in the timing and scale of deployments of our equipment, as well as the postponement or cancellation of certain projects by our customers. In addition, during the same period, we and other vendors received notification from several customers that they were canceling new projects or scaling back existing projects or delaying new orders to allow them to reduce inventory levels which were in excess of their current deployment requirements.

Further, several of our customers have accumulated significant levels of debt and have announced financial restructurings, including bankruptcy filings. For example, Adelphia has been operating under bankruptcy since the first half of 2002 and Cabovisao's Canadian parent, Csii, has been operating under bankruptcy protection since the middle of 2003. Even if the financial health of that company and other customers improve, we cannot assure you that these customers will be in a position to purchase new equipment at levels we have seen in the past. In addition, the bankruptcy filing of Adelphia in June 2002 has further heightened concerns in the financial markets about the domestic cable industry. The concern, coupled with the current uncertainty and volatile capital markets, has affected the market values of domestic cable operators and may further restrict their access to capital.

The markets in which we operate are intensely competitive, and competitive pressures may adversely affect our results of operations.

The markets for broadband communication systems are extremely competitive and dynamic, requiring the companies that compete in these markets to react quickly and capitalize on change. This will require us to retain skilled and experienced personnel as well as deploy substantial resources toward meeting the ever-changing demands of the industry. We compete with national and international manufacturers, distributors and wholesalers including many companies larger than us. Our major competitors include:

ADC Telecommunications, Inc.;

Cisco Systems, Inc.;

Motorola, Inc.;

Scientific-Atlanta, Inc.;

Tellabs, Inc.;

Terayon Communications Systems, Inc.; and

TVC Communications, Inc.

The rapid technological changes occurring in the broadband markets may lead to the entry of new competitors, including those with substantially greater resources than ours. Because the markets in which we compete are characterized by rapid growth and, in some cases, low barriers to entry, smaller niche market companies and start-up ventures also may become principal competitors in the future. Actions by existing competitors and the entry of new competitors may have an adverse effect on our sales and profitability. The broadband communications industry is further characterized by rapid technological change. In the future, technological advances could lead to the obsolescence of some of our current products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Further, many of our larger competitors 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 therefore will not be as susceptible to downturns in a particular market. In addition, several of our competitors have been in

operation longer than we have been, and therefore they have more long-standing and established relationships with domestic and foreign broadband service users. We may not be able to compete successfully in the future, and competition may harm our business.

Our business has primarily come from several key customers. The loss of one of these customers or a significant reduction in services to one of these customers would have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our two largest customers are Cox Communications and Comcast. For the quarter ended March 31, 2004, sales to Cox Communications accounted for approximately 24.9% of our total revenues, while sales to Comcast accounted for approximately 24.8%. We currently are the exclusive provider of telephony products for both Cox

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Communications and, in eight metro areas, Comcast. We are also a primary vendor for C4 CMTS to Comcast. The loss of Cox Communications, Comcast, or one of our other large customers, or a significant reduction in the services provided to any of them would have a material adverse impact on our business.

The broadband products, which we develop and sell, are subject to technological change and a trend towards open standards, which may impact our future sales and margins.

The broadband products we sell are subject to continuous technological evolution. Further, the cable industry has and will continue to demand a move towards open standards. The move towards open standards is expected to increase the number of MSOs who will offer new services, in particular, telephony. This trend is also expected to increase the number of competitors and drive down the capital costs per subscriber deployed. These factors may adversely impact both our future revenues and margins.

We have anti-takeover defenses that could delay or prevent an acquisition of our company.

On October 3, 2002, our board of directors approved the adoption of a shareholder rights plan (commonly known as a poison pill). This plan is not intended to prevent a takeover, but is intended to protect and maximize the value of shareholders' interests. This poison pill could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us or may delay that process.

We may dispose of existing product lines or acquire new product lines in transactions that may adversely impact us and our future results.

On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our various product offerings in order to determine whether any should be sold or closed and whether there are businesses that we should pursue acquiring. Future acquisitions and divestitures entail various risks, including:

the risk that acquisitions will not be integrated or otherwise perform as expected;

the risk that we will not be able to find a buyer for a product line while product line sales and employee morale will have been damaged because of general awareness that the product line is for sale; and

the risk that the purchase price obtained will not be equal to the book value of the assets for the product line that we sell.

Products currently under development may fail to realize anticipated benefits.

Rapidly changing technologies, evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions and relatively short product life cycles characterize the markets for our products. The technology applications currently under development by us may not be successfully developed. Even if the developmental products are successfully developed, they may not be widely used or we may not be able to successfully exploit these technology applications. To compete successfully, we must quickly 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;

fail to achieve market acceptance; or

fail to meet industry certification standards.

Furthermore, our competitors may develop similar or alternative new technology applications that, if successful, could have a material adverse effect on us. Our strategic alliances are based on business relationships that have not been the subject of written agreements expressly providing for the alliance to continue for a significant period of time. The loss of a strategic partner could have a material adverse effect on the progress of new products under development with that partner.

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Consolidations in the telecommunications industry could result in delays or reductions in purchases of products, which would have a material adverse effect on our business.

The telecommunications industry has experienced the consolidation of many industry participants, and this trend is expected to continue. We and one or more of our competitors may each supply products to businesses that have merged, such as AT&T Broadband and Comcast, or will merge in the future. Consolidations could result in delays in purchasing decisions by the merged businesses, and we could play either a greater or lesser role in supplying the communications products to the merged entity. These purchasing decisions of the merged companies could have a material adverse effect on our business. For example, we experienced delays while the Comcast and AT&T Broadband deal was pending.

Mergers among the supplier base also have increased, and this trend may continue. The larger combined companies with pooled capital resources may be able to provide solution alternatives with which we would be put at a disadvantage to compete. The larger breadth of product offerings by these consolidated suppliers could result in customers electing to trim their supplier base for the advantages of one-stop shopping solutions for all of their product needs. Consolidation of the supplier base could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our success depends in large part on our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel in all facets of our operations.

Competition for qualified personnel is intense, and we may not be successful in attracting and retaining key executives, marketing, engineering and sales personnel, which could impact our ability to maintain and grow our operations. Our future success will depend, to a significant extent, on the ability of our management to operate effectively. In the past, competitors and others have attempted to recruit our employees and in the future, their attempts may continue. The loss of services of any key personnel, the inability to attract and retain qualified personnel in the future or delays in hiring required personnel, particularly engineers and other technical professionals, could negatively affect our business.

We are substantially dependent on contract manufacturers, and an inability to obtain adequate and timely delivery of supplies could adversely affect our business.

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. Our reliance on sole or limited suppliers, particularly foreign suppliers, and our 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. Historically, we have not generally maintained long-term agreements with any of our suppliers or subcontractors. An inability to obtain adequate deliveries or any other circumstance that would require us to seek alternative sources of supply could affect our ability to ship products on a timely basis. Any inability to reliably ship our products on time could damage relationships with current and prospective customers and harm our business.

In late April 2004, we received notice from AG Communications, one of our key contract manufacturers that it will be closing its facility effective September 30, 2004. We are working with AG Communications and other contract manufacturers to secure an effective transition to other supplier(s). It is possible that we may be impacted by this transition.

Our international operations may be adversely affected by any decline in the demand for broadband systems designs and equipment in international markets.

Sales of broadband communications equipment into international markets are an important part of our business. The entire line of our products is marketed and made available to existing and potential international customers. In addition, United States broadband system designs and equipment are increasingly being employed in international markets, where market penetration is relatively lower than in the United States. While international

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operations are expected to comprise an integral part of our future business, international markets may no longer continue to develop at the current rate, or at all. We may fail to receive additional contracts to supply equipment in these markets.

Our international operations may be adversely affected by changes in the foreign laws in the countries in which we have manufacturing or assembly plants.

A significant portion of our products are manufactured or assembled in Mexico and the Philippines and other countries outside of the United States. The governments of the foreign countries in which our products are manufactured may pass laws that impair our operations, such as laws that impose exorbitant tax obligations or nationalize these manufacturing facilities.

We face risks relating to currency fluctuations and currency exchange.

We may encounter difficulties in converting our earnings from international operations to U.S. dollars for use in the United States. These obstacles may include problems moving funds out of the countries in which the funds were earned and difficulties in collecting accounts receivable in foreign countries where the usual accounts receivable payment cycle is longer.

We are exposed to various market risk factors such as fluctuating interest rates and changes in foreign currency rates. These risk factors can impact results of operations, cash flows and financial position. We manage these risks through regular operating and financing activities and periodically use derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts. There can be no assurance that our risk management strategies will be effective.

Our profitability has been, and may continue to be, volatile, which could adversely affect the price of our stock.

We have experienced several years with significant operating losses. Although we have been profitable in the past, we may not be profitable or meet the level of expectations of the investment community in the future, which could have a material adverse impact on our stock price. In addition, our operating results may be adversely affected by timing of sales or a shift in our product mix.

We may face higher costs associated with protecting our intellectual property.

Our future success depends in part upon our proprietary technology, product development, technological expertise and distribution channels. We cannot predict whether we can protect our technology or whether competitors can develop similar technology independently. We have received and may continue to receive from third parties, including some of our competitors, notices claiming that we have infringed upon third-party patents or other proprietary rights. Any of these claims, whether with or without merit, could result in costly litigation, divert the time, attention and resources of our management, delay our product shipments, or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. If a claim of product infringement against us is successful and we fail to obtain a license or develop non-infringing technology, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to various market risks, including interest rates and foreign currency rates. The following discussion of our risk-management activities includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

In the past, we have used interest rate swap agreements, with large creditworthy financial institutions, to manage our exposure to interest rate changes. These swaps would involve the exchange of fixed and variable interest rate payments without exchanging the notional principal amount. During the quarter ended March 31, 2004, we did not have any outstanding interest rate swap agreements.

A significant portion of our products are manufactured or assembled in Mexico, the Philippines, and other countries outside the United States. Our sales into international markets have been and are expected in the future

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to be an important part of our business. These foreign operations are subject to the usual risks inherent in conducting business abroad, including risks with respect to currency exchange rates, economic and political destabilization, restrictive actions and taxation by foreign governments, nationalization, the laws and policies of the United States affecting trade, foreign investment and loans, and foreign tax laws.

We have certain international customers who are billed in their local currency. The monetary value of this business has increased since the acquisition of Arris Interactive L.L.C. and its corresponding international customer base formerly served through Nortel Networks. Changes in the monetary exchange rates may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. To manage the volatility relating to these typical business exposures, we may enter into various derivative transactions, when appropriate. We do not hold or issue derivative instruments for trading or other speculative purposes. The euro and the yen are the predominant currencies of those customers who are billed in their local currency. Taking into account the effects of foreign currency fluctuations of the euro and the yen versus the dollar, a hypothetical 10% weakening of the U.S. dollar (as of March 31, 2004) would provide a gain on foreign currency of approximately \$0.8 million. Conversely, a hypothetical 10% strengthening of the U.S. dollar would provide a loss on foreign currency of approximately \$0.8 million. As of March 31, 2004, we had no material contracts, other than accounts receivable, denominated in foreign currencies.

We will periodically review our accounts receivable in foreign currency and purchase forward contracts when appropriate. As of March 31, 2004, we had no forward contracts outstanding.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) *Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.* Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") as of the end of the period covered by this report (the "Evaluation Date"). Based on such evaluation, such officers have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in alerting them on a timely basis to material information relating to our company (including our consolidated subsidiaries) required to be included in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act.

(b) *Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.* Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated any changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the most recent fiscal quarter. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that there has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION**Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K**

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
31.1	Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	

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	Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 906 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
32.2	Section 906 Certification of Chief Financial Officer

Reports on Form 8-K

On January 6, 2004, we furnished a report on Form 8-K relating to Items 7 and 12.

On February 4, 2004, we furnished a report on Form 8-K relating to Items 7, 9 and 12.

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SIGNATURES

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

ARRIS GROUP, INC.

/s/ David B. Potts

David B. Potts
Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and
Chief Information Officer

Dated: May 10, 2004