

CIENA CORP
Form 424B5
April 03, 2006

The information in this preliminary Prospectus Supplement is not complete and may be changed. This preliminary Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus are not an offer to sell these securities and they are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION. DATED APRIL 3, 2006.

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)
Registration No. 333-132952

\$250,000,000

Ciena Corporation

% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013

The notes will bear interest at a rate of % per annum. We will pay interest on the notes on May 1 and November 1 of each year, beginning November 1, 2006. The notes will mature on May 1, 2013.

Notes may be converted prior to maturity (unless earlier repurchased or redeemed) at the option of the holder into shares of our common stock at the initial conversion rate of shares of our common stock per \$1,000 in principal amount of notes, which is equal to an initial conversion price of \$ per share.

Shares of our common stock are traded on the Nasdaq National Stock Market under the symbol CIEN. The closing sale price of our common stock on March 31, 2006 was \$5.21 per share.

The notes are not redeemable prior to May 5, 2009. At any time on or after May 5, 2009, if the closing sale price of our common stock for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading day period ending on the date one day prior to the date of a notice of redemption is greater than 130% of the applicable conversion price on the date of such notice, we may redeem the notes in whole or in part at a cash redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption.

You may require us to repurchase, for cash, all or a portion of your notes upon the occurrence of a fundamental change (as defined in this prospectus supplement) at a purchase price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the repurchase date or, in certain cases, to convert your notes at an increased conversion rate based on the price paid per share of our common stock in a transaction constituting a fundamental change.

The notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and will rank pari passu with all of our other senior unsecured debt and senior to all of our future subordinated debt. The notes will be structurally subordinated to all present and future debt and other obligations of our subsidiaries. In addition, the notes are effectively subordinated to all of our present and future secured debt to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such debt.

We do not intend to apply for a listing of the notes on any national securities exchange or for inclusion of the notes on any automatic quotation system.

See Risk Factors beginning on page S-5 of this prospectus supplement to read about important factors you should consider before buying the notes.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Note	Total
Initial public offering price	100.00%	\$ 250,000,000
Underwriting discount	%	\$
Proceeds to us, before expenses	%	\$

The public offering price set forth above does not include accrued interest, if any. Interest on the notes will accrue from the date of original issuance, expected to be April , 2006.

To the extent Goldman, Sachs & Co. sells more than \$250,000,000 in principal amount of notes, Goldman, Sachs & Co. will have the option to purchase up to an additional \$37,500,000 in principal amount of notes from us at the offering price less the underwriting discount.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. expects to deliver the notes through The Depository Trust Company against payment in New York, New York on April , 2006.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Prospectus Supplement dated April , 2006 to Prospectus dated April 3, 2006.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
Convertible Senior Notes due 2013	\$287,500,000(1)	100%	\$287,500,000	\$30,762.50(2)

(1) Includes \$37,500,000 in aggregate principal amount of notes subject to the underwriter's option to purchase.

(2) Calculated pursuant to Rule 457(f)(2) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

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You should rely only on the information provided or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any free writing prospectus we may authorize to be delivered to you. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different or additional information. We are not making an offer to sell the notes in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale of the notes is not permitted. You should not assume that the information appearing in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or the documents incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than their respective dates. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates.

When used in this prospectus supplement, except where the context otherwise requires, the terms we, us and our refer to Ciena Corporation.

We have a 52 or 53 week fiscal year, which ends on the Saturday nearest to the last day of October in each year. For purposes of financial statement presentation, each fiscal year is described as having ended on October 31. Fiscal 2002, fiscal 2003, fiscal 2004 and fiscal 2005 comprised 52 weeks and fiscal 2001 comprised 53 weeks.

SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information included elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Because this is a summary, it may not contain all the information that may be important to you. You should read the entire prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including Risk Factors beginning on page S-5, and the financial statements and the notes to those statements and other information incorporated by reference, before making a decision whether to invest in the notes.

The Company

Ciena Corporation supplies communications networking equipment, software and services to telecommunications service providers, cable operators, governments and enterprises. We are a network specialist, with expertise in optical networking, data networking and broadband access networks. Our product and service offerings seek to enable customers to converge, transition and connect communications networks that deliver voice, video and data services. In recent years, we have expanded our product portfolio and enhanced product functionality through internal development and acquisition. We have sought to build upon our historical expertise in core optical networking by adding complementary products, software and services to support new high bandwidth applications and network convergence. This strategy has enabled us to increase penetration of our historical telecommunications customers with additional products, and to broaden our addressable markets to include participants in the cable, government and enterprise markets.

Our principal office is located at 1201 Winterson Road, Linthicum, Maryland 21090, and our telephone number is (410) 865-8500.

The Offering

The following is a summary of some of the terms of the notes offered hereby. For a more complete description of the terms of the notes, see Description of the Notes in this prospectus supplement.

Issuer	Ciena Corporation.
Securities Offered	\$250,000,000 principal amount of % Convertible Senior Notes due 2013.
Over allotment Option	To the extent the underwriter sells more than \$250,000,000 in principal amount of notes, the underwriter will have the option to purchase up to an additional \$37,500,000 in principal amount of notes to cover such sales.
Interest	The notes will bear interest at an annual rate of %. Interest is payable on May 1 and November 1 of each year, beginning on November 1, 2006.
Maturity Date	May 1, 2013, unless earlier redeemed, repurchased or converted.
Conversion Rate	The notes may be converted into our common stock, initially at a conversion rate of shares of our common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes (which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of \$ per share) prior to maturity, unless earlier redeemed or repurchased.
Ranking	The notes will be our senior unsecured obligations and will rank pari passu with all of our other senior unsecured debt and senior to all of our future subordinated debt. The notes will be structurally subordinated to all present and future debt and other obligations of our subsidiaries. In addition, the notes are effectively subordinated to all of our present and future secured debt.
Optional Redemption	The notes are not redeemable prior to May 5, 2009. At any time on or after May 5, 2009, if the closing sale price of our common stock for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading day period ending on the date one day prior to the date of a notice of redemption is greater than 130% of the applicable conversion price on the date of such notice, we, at our option, may redeem the notes in whole or in part, at a redemption price in cash equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption.
Sinking Fund	None.
Repurchase at Option of Holder Upon a Fundamental Change	If we undergo a fundamental change (as defined under Description of the Notes Repurchase at Option of the Holder Upon a Fundamental Change), holders will, subject to certain exceptions, have the right, at their option, to require us to purchase for cash any or all of their notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the repurchase date.

Adjustment to Conversion Rate Upon a Fundamental Change	If a holder elects to convert notes in connection with a specified fundamental change, we will in certain circumstances increase the conversion rate by a specified number of additional shares, depending on the price paid per share for our common stock in such fundamental change transaction, as described under Description of the Notes Adjustment to Conversion Rate Upon a Fundamental Change.
Use of Proceeds	<p>We estimate that the net proceeds from this offering, after deducting estimated fees and expenses and underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$243,450,000 (\$280,012,000 if the underwriter exercises its option to purchase additional notes in full).</p> <p>We intend to use approximately \$25,000,000 of the net proceeds from this offering (or approximately \$28,750,000 if the underwriter exercises its option to purchase additional notes in full) to purchase a call spread option on our common stock that is intended to limit exposure to potential dilution from conversion of the notes. See Use of Proceeds. Remaining net proceeds will be added to our working capital and will be used for general corporate purposes, which may include repurchases of our outstanding 3.75% Convertible Notes due February 1, 2008.</p>
Listing	Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol CIEN. We do not intend to list the notes on any exchange.
Risk Factors	Investment in the notes involves risks. You should carefully consider the information under Risk Factors and all other information included in, or incorporated by reference into, this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus before investing in the notes.

Summary Consolidated Financial Data

The summary consolidated historical financial data presented below (1) for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended October 31, 2005 are derived from our consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, and (2) as of January 31, 2005 and 2006 and for the fiscal quarters ended January 31, 2005 and 2006, are derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. You should read this table along with our annual report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ended October 31, 2005 and our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended January 31, 2006. Our unaudited summary consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of such financial statements. Except as otherwise disclosed in our public filings, such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. In the opinion of management, our interim financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as our audited consolidated financial statements. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results of operations for the full year. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year consolidated financial statement presentation.

Balance Sheet Data:

	As of October 31,			As of January 31,	
	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
	(In thousands)				
Cash, cash equivalents, short and long term investments	\$ 1,611,467	\$ 1,268,823	\$ 1,093,487	\$ 1,212,287	\$ 961,585
Total assets	2,378,165	2,137,054	1,675,229	2,066,055	1,544,891
Long-term obligations, excluding current portion	861,149	824,053	761,398	816,373	634,013
Stockholders equity	\$ 1,330,817	\$ 1,154,422	\$ 735,367	\$ 1,097,414	\$ 736,606

Statement of Operations Data:

	Year Ended October 31,			Quarter Ended January 31,	
	2003	2004	2005	2005	2006
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Revenue	\$ 283,136	\$ 298,707	\$ 427,257	\$ 94,748	\$ 120,430
Cost of goods sold	210,091	226,954	291,067	70,517	69,975
Gross profit	73,045	71,753	136,190	24,231	50,455
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	212,523	205,364	137,245	34,662	29,462
Selling and marketing	105,921	112,310	115,022	26,840	26,572
General and administrative	39,703	28,592	33,715	7,656	9,896
Amortization of intangible assets	17,870	30,839	38,782	10,411	6,295
In-process research and development	2,800	30,200			
Restructuring costs	13,575	57,107	18,018	1,125	2,015

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Goodwill impairment		371,712	176,600		
Long-lived asset impairment	47,176	15,926	45,862	184	(3)
Recovery of sale, export, use tax liabilities and payments		(5,388)			
Provision for (recovery of) doubtful accounts, net		(2,794)	2,602		(2,604)
Gain on lease settlement					(6,020)
Total operating expenses	439,568	843,868	567,846	80,878	65,613
Loss from operations	(366,523)	(772,115)	(431,656)	(56,647)	(15,158)
Interest and other income, net	42,959	22,908	28,311	7,433	9,262
Interest expense	(36,331)	(26,813)	(25,430)	(7,226)	(6,053)
Loss on equity investments, net	(4,760)	(4,107)	(9,486)	22	(733)
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	(20,606)	(8,216)	3,882		6,690
Loss before income taxes	(385,261)	(788,343)	(434,379)	(56,418)	(5,992)
Provision for income taxes	1,256	1,121	1,320	577	299
Net loss	\$ (386,517)	\$ (789,464)	\$ (435,699)	\$ (56,995)	\$ (6,291)
Basic and diluted net loss per common and dilutive potential common share	\$ (0.87)	\$ (1.51)	\$ (0.76)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average basic common and dilutive potential common shares outstanding	446,696	521,454	575,187	571,573	580,771

RISK FACTORS

Your investment in the notes involves certain risks. Before deciding to invest, you should consider carefully, among other matters, the following discussion of risks and the other information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

Risk Factors Related to Our Business

If any of these risks are realized our business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and our ability to service debt could be materially adversely affected.

We face intense competition that could hurt our sales and our ability to achieve and maintain profitability.

The markets in which we compete for sales of networking equipment, software and services are extremely competitive, particularly the market for sales to telecommunications service providers. Competition in these markets is based on any one or a combination of the following factors: price, functionality, manufacturing capability, installation, services, existing business and customer relationships, scalability and the ability of products and services to meet customers' immediate and future network requirements. A small number of very large companies have historically dominated the communications networking equipment industry. Our industry has also increasingly experienced competition from low-cost producers in Asia. Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial, technical and marketing resources, greater manufacturing capacity and better established relationships with incumbent carriers and other potential customers than us. As a result of increased merger activity among communication service providers, there has been speculation of consolidation among networking equipment providers, which, if it occurred, could cause some competitors to grow even larger and more powerful. On April 2, 2006, Alcatel and Lucent, two large competitors, announced a definitive agreement to merge, and the effect of this merger on us, should it occur, may be adverse to our competitive position.

We also compete with a number of smaller companies that provide significant competition for a specific product or market. These competitors often base their products on the latest available technologies. Due to the narrower focus of their efforts, these competitors may achieve commercial availability of their products more quickly and may be more attractive to customers. As we seek to expand our channel sales strategy, we also may face competition from resellers and distributors of some of our products, who may be competitors in other customer markets or with respect to complementary technologies.

Increased competition in our markets has resulted in aggressive business tactics, including:

intense price competition;

discounting resulting from sales of used equipment or inventory that a competitor has written down or written off;

early announcements of competing products and extensive marketing efforts;

one-stop shopping options;

competitors offering to repurchase our equipment from existing customers;

customer financing assistance;

marketing and advertising assistance; and

intellectual property assertions and disputes.

The tactics described above can be particularly effective in an increasingly concentrated base of potential customers such as communications service providers. Our inability to compete successfully in our markets would

harm our sales and our ability to achieve and maintain profitability.

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Our revenue and operating results can fluctuate unpredictably from quarter to quarter.

Our revenue can fluctuate unpredictably from quarter to quarter. Fluctuations in our revenue can lead to even greater fluctuations in our operating results. Our budgeted expense levels depend in part on our expectations of future revenue. Any substantial adjustment to expenses to account for lower levels of revenue is difficult and takes time. Consequently, if our revenue declines, our levels of inventory, operating expense and general overhead would be high relative to revenue, resulting in additional operating losses.

Other factors contribute to fluctuations in our revenue and operating results, including:

the level of demand for our products and the timing and size of customer orders, particularly from telecommunications service provider customers;

satisfaction of contractual customer acceptance criteria and related revenue recognition requirements;

availability of an adequate supply of components and sufficient manufacturing capacity;

changes in customers requirements, including delay, changes or cancellations of orders from customers;

the introduction of new products by us or our competitors;

readiness of customer sites for installation;

any significant payment by us associated with the resolution of pending legal proceedings;

changes in accounting rules; and

changes in general economic conditions as well as those specific to our market segments.

Many of these factors are beyond our control, particularly in the case of large carrier orders and multi-vendor or multi-technology network builds where the achievement of certain performance thresholds for acceptance is subject to the readiness and performance of the customer or other providers and changes in customer requirements or installation plans. Any one or a combination of the factors above may cause our revenue and operating results to fluctuate from quarter to quarter. These fluctuations may make it difficult to manage our business and achieve or maintain profitability. As a consequence, our revenues and operating results for a particular quarter may be difficult to predict and our prior results are not necessarily indicative of results likely in future periods.

Our gross margin may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and our product gross margins may be adversely affected by a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control.

Our gross margin fluctuates from period to period and our product gross margin may be adversely affected by numerous factors, including:

increased price competition, including competition from low-cost producers in Asia;

the mix in any period of higher and lower margin products and services;

sales volume during the period;

charges for excess or obsolete inventory;

changes in the price or availability of components for our products;

our ability to continue to reduce product manufacturing costs;

introduction of new products, with initial sales at relatively small volumes with resulting higher production costs; and

increased warranty or repair costs.

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The factors discussed above regarding fluctuations in revenue and operating results can also affect gross margin. We expect product gross margin to continue to fluctuate from quarter to quarter. Fluctuations in product gross margin may make it difficult to manage our business and achieve or maintain profitability. As a consequence, our gross margin for a particular quarter may be difficult to predict and our prior results are not necessarily indicative of results likely in future periods.

Our business and results of operations are significantly affected by conditions in the communications industry, including increases in consolidation activity.

The last few years have seen substantial changes in the communications industry. Many of our customers and potential customers, including telecommunications service providers that have historically provided a significant portion of our sales, have confronted static or declining revenue for their traditional voice services. Traditional communications service providers are under increasing competitive pressure from providers within their industry and other participants that offer, or seek to offer, overlapping or similar services. These pressures are likely to continue to cause communications service providers to seek to minimize the costs of the equipment that they buy and may cause static or reduced capital expenditures by customers or potential customers. These competitive pressures may also result in pricing becoming a more important factor in customer purchasing decisions. Increased focus on pricing may favor low-cost vendors in Asia and larger competitors that can spread the effect of price discounts across a broader offering of products and services and across a larger customer base.

Several large communications service providers have recently completed merger transactions. These included the mergers of Verizon and MCI, and SBC and AT&T, all of which have been significant customers during prior periods. In addition, AT&T has also announced its plans to acquire BellSouth, which has also been a significant customer during prior periods. These mergers will have a major impact on the future of the telecommunications industry. They will further increase concentration of purchasing power among a few large service providers and may result in delays in, or the curtailment of, investments in communications networks, as a result of changes in strategy, network overlap, cost reduction efforts or other considerations. These industry conditions may negatively affect our business, financial condition and results of operation.

We may not be successful in selling our products into new markets and developing and managing new sales channels.

We continue to take steps to sell our expanded product portfolio into new markets and to a broader customer base, including communication service providers, enterprises, cable operators, and federal, state and local governments. To succeed in these markets, we believe we must develop and manage new sales channels and distribution arrangements. We expect these relationships to be an increasing part of our business as we seek to grow. Because we have only limited experience in developing and managing such channels, we may not be successful in reaching additional customer segments, expanding into new geographic regions, or reducing the financial risks of entering new markets and pursuing new customer segments. In addition, sales to federal, state and local governments require compliance with complex procurement regulations with which we have little experience. We may be unable to increase our sales to government contractors if we determine that we cannot comply with applicable regulations. Our failure to comply with regulations for existing contracts could result in civil, criminal or administrative proceedings involving fines and suspension or debarment from federal government contracts. Failure to manage additional sales channels effectively would limit our ability to succeed in these new markets and could adversely affect our ability to grow our customer base and revenues.

Network equipment sales to large communications service providers often involve, lengthy sales cycles and protracted contract negotiations and may require us to assume terms or conditions that negatively affect our pricing, payment and timing of revenue recognition.

In recent years we have sought to add large, incumbent communication service providers as customers for our products, software and services. Our future success will depend on our ability to maintain and expand our sales to these existing communications service provider customers and add new customers. Many of our competitors have long-standing relationships with communications service providers, which can pose significant obstacles to our sales efforts. Sales to large communications service providers typically involve lengthy sales cycles, protracted or difficult contract negotiations, and extensive product testing and network certification. We are sometimes required to assume terms or conditions that negatively affect pricing, payment and the timing of revenue recognition in order to consummate a sale. This may negatively affect the timing of revenue recognition, which would, in turn, negatively affect our gross margin and results of operations. Communications service providers may ultimately insist upon terms and conditions, that we deem too onerous or not in our best interest. As a result, we may incur substantial expenses and devote time and resources to potential relationships that never materialize.

Continued shortages in component supply or manufacturing capacity could increase our costs, adversely affect our results of operations and constrain our ability to grow our business.

As we have expanded our product portfolio, increased our use of contract manufacturers and increased our product sales in recent years, manufacturing capacity and supply constraints related to components and subsystems have become increasingly significant issues for us. We have encountered and continue to experience component shortages that have affected our operations and ability to deliver products timely to customers. Growth in customer demand for the communications networking products supplied by us, our competitors and other third parties, has resulted in supply constraints among providers of some components used in our products. Component shortages and manufacturing capacity constraints may also arise, or be exacerbated by difficulties with our suppliers or contract manufacturers, or our failure to adequately forecast our component or manufacturing needs. If shortages or delays persist or worsen, the price of required components may increase, or the components may not be available at all. If we are unable to secure the components or subsystems that we require at reasonable prices, or are unable to secure manufacturing capacity adequate to meet our needs, we may not be able to satisfy our contractual obligations to customers and our revenue and gross margin could be materially affected. We may also be subject to payment of liquidated damages for delays under customer contracts, and our customer relationships and business reputation may be harmed.

Product performance problems could damage our business reputation and limit our sales prospects.

The development and production of new products with high technology content is complicated and often involves problems with software, components and manufacturing methods. Modifying our products to enable customers to integrate them into a new type of network architecture entails similar risks. If significant reliability, quality, or network monitoring problems develop as a result of our product development, manufacturing or integration, a number of negative effects on our business could result, including:

increased costs associated with fixing software or hardware defects, including service and warranty expenses;

payment of liquidated damages for performance failures;

high inventory obsolescence expense;

delays in collecting accounts receivable;

reduced orders from existing or potential customers; and

damage to our reputation.

Because we outsource manufacturing and use a direct order fulfillment model for certain of our products, we may be subject to product performance problems resulting from the acts or omissions of these third parties. These product performance problems could damage our business reputation and negatively affect our sales.

We must continue to make substantial and prudent investments in product development in order to keep pace with technological advances and succeed in existing and new markets for our products.

In order to be successful, we must balance our initiatives to reduce our operating costs against the need to keep pace with technological advances. The market for communications networking equipment, software and services is characterized by rapid technological change, frequent introductions of new products, and recurring changes in customer requirements. To succeed, we must continue to develop new products and new features for existing products that meet customer requirements and market demand. In addition, we must be able to identify and gain access, including any applicable third party licenses, to new technologies as our market segments evolve. Because our market segments are constantly evolving, we may allocate development resources toward products or technologies for which market demand is lower than anticipated. We may ultimately decide that such lower than expected demand no longer warrants continued investment in a product or technology. These decisions are difficult and may be disruptive to our business and our relationship with customers. Managing our efforts to keep pace with new technologies and reduce operating expense is difficult and there is no assurance that we will be successful.

We may be required to take further write-downs of goodwill and other intangible assets.

As of January 31, 2006, we had \$232.0 million of goodwill on our balance sheet. This amount primarily represents the remaining excess of the total purchase price of our acquisitions over the fair value of the net assets acquired. At January 31, 2006, we had \$113.1 million of other intangible assets on our balance sheet. The amount primarily reflects purchased technology from our acquisitions. At January 31, 2006, goodwill and other intangible assets represented approximately 22.3% of our total assets. During the fourth quarter of 2005, we incurred a goodwill impairment charge of approximately \$176.6 million and an impairment of other intangibles of \$45.7 million. If we are required to record additional impairment charges related to goodwill and other intangible assets, such charges would have the effect of decreasing our earnings or increasing our losses in such period. If we are required to take a substantial impairment charge, our earnings per share or net loss per share could be materially adversely affected in such period.

We may experience unanticipated delays in the development and enhancement of our products that may negatively affect our competitive position and business.

Because our products are based on complex technology, we can experience unanticipated delays in developing, improving, manufacturing or deploying them. Each step in the development life cycle of our products presents serious risks of failure, rework or delay, any one of which could decrease the timing and cost effective development of such product and could affect customer acceptance of the product. Specialized application specific integrated circuits (ASICs) and intensive software testing and validation are key to the timely introduction of enhancements to several of our products, and schedule delays are common in the final validation phase, as well as in the manufacture of specialized ASICs. In addition, unexpected intellectual property disputes, failure of critical design elements, and a host of other execution risks may delay or even prevent the introduction of these products. If we do not develop and successfully introduce products in a timely

manner, our competitive position may suffer and our business, financial condition and results of operations would be harmed.

We may incur significant costs and our competitive position may suffer as a result of our efforts to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights or respond to claims of infringement from others.

Despite efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain and use our products or technology. This is likely to become an increasingly important issue as we expand our operations and product development into countries that provide a lower level of intellectual property protection. Monitoring unauthorized use of our products is difficult, and we cannot be certain that the steps that we are taking will prevent unauthorized use of our technology. If competitors are able to use our technology, our ability to compete effectively could be harmed.

In recent years, we have filed suit to enforce our intellectual property rights and, from time to time, have been subject to litigation and other third party intellectual property claims, including as a result of our indemnification obligations to customers or resellers that purchase our products. The frequency of these assertions is increasing as patent holders, including entities that are not in our industry and that purchase patents as an investment or to monetize such rights by obtaining royalties, use infringement assertions as a competitive tactic and a source of additional revenue. Intellectual property claims can significantly divert the time and attention of our personnel and result in costly litigation. Our pending patent infringement litigation with Nortel Networks, described in our Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended January 31, 2006, which is incorporated by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, has resulted in, and is likely to continue to result in, significant costs. If we are unsuccessful in this litigation, we may be required to pay significant damages, and could be enjoined from marketing or selling certain products. Intellectual property infringement claims can also require us to pay substantial royalties, enter into license agreements and/or develop non-infringing technology. Accordingly, the costs associated with third party intellectual property claims could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may be required to write off significant amounts of inventory.

In recent years, we have placed the majority of our orders to manufacture components or complete assemblies for many of our products only when we have firm orders from our customers. Because this practice can result in delays in the delivery of products to customers, we are increasingly ordering equipment and components from our suppliers based on forecasts of customer demand across all of our products. We believe this change is necessary in response to increased customer insistence upon shortened delivery terms. This change in our inventory purchases exposes us to the risk that our customers will not order those products for which we have forecasted sales, or will purchase fewer than the number of products we have forecasted. In such event, we may be required to write off, or write down inventory, potentially resulting in an accounting charge that could materially affect our results of operations for the quarter in which such charge occurs.

We must manage our relationships with electronic manufacturing service (EMS) providers in order to ensure that our product requirements are met timely and effectively.

We rely on EMS providers to perform the majority of the manufacturing operations for our products and components, and are increasingly utilizing overseas suppliers, particularly in Asia. Because EMS providers are subject to many of the same risks as equipment vendors serving the communications industry, many EMS providers have experienced their own financial difficulties in recent years. The qualification of our EMS providers is a costly and time-consuming process, and these manufacturers build product for other companies, including our competitors. We are constantly reviewing our manufacturing capability, including the work of our EMS providers, to ensure that our

production requirements are met in terms of cost, capacity, quality and reliability. From time to time, we may decide to transfer the manufacturing of a product from one EMS provider to another, to better meet our production needs. It is possible that we may not effectively manage this transition or the new contract manufacturer may not perform as well as expected. As a result, we may not be able to fill orders in a timely manner, which could harm our business. In addition, we do not have contracts in place with some of these providers. Our inability to effectively manage our relationships with our EMS providers, particularly overseas, could negatively affect our business and results of operations.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers, and for some items we do not have a substitute supplier.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers for our product components and subsystems, as well as for equipment used to manufacture and test our products. Our products include several components for which reliable, high-volume suppliers are particularly limited. Some key optical and electronic components we use in our products are currently available only from sole or limited sources, and in some cases, that source also is a competitor. The loss of a source of key components could require us to re-engineer products that use those components, which would increase our costs. Increases in demand for components by us, our competitors or other third parties from sole or limited sources would result in additional supply constraints. Delays in component availability or delivery, or component performance problems, could result in delayed deployment of our products, and inability to recognize revenue, which would negatively affect our results of operations. These delays could also limit our opportunity to pursue additional growth or revenue opportunities and harm our business reputation and customer relationships.

Our international operations could expose us to additional risk and result in increased operating expense.

We market, sell and service our products globally. We have established offices around the world, including in North America, Europe, Latin America and the Asia Pacific region. We have also established a development operation in India to pursue offshore development resources. In addition, we are increasingly relying upon overseas suppliers, particularly in Asia, to manufacture our products and components. We expect that our international activities will be dynamic over the foreseeable future as we enter some new markets and withdraw from or reduce operations in others in order to match our resources with revenue opportunities. These changes to our international operations will require significant management attention and financial resources. In some countries, our success will depend in part on our ability to form relationships with local partners. Our inability to identify appropriate partners or reach mutually satisfactory arrangements for international sales of our products could impact our ability to maintain or increase international market demand for our products.

International operations are subject to inherent risks, and our future results could be adversely affected by a number of factors, including:

greater difficulty in collecting accounts receivable and longer collection periods;

difficulties and costs of staffing and managing foreign operations;

the impact of recessions in economies outside the United States;

reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;

adverse tax consequences;

political and economic instability;

trade protection measures, export compliance, qualification to transact business and other regulatory requirements;

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effects of changes in currency exchange rates; and

natural disasters and epidemics.

Our efforts to offshore certain resources and operations to India may not be successful and may expose us to unanticipated costs or liabilities.

We have established a development operation in India and expect to increase hiring of personnel for this facility during the remainder of fiscal 2006. We have limited experience in offshoring our business functions, particularly development operations, and there is no assurance that our plan will enable us to achieve meaningful cost reductions or greater resource efficiency. Further, offshoring to India involves significant risks, including:

the hiring and retention of appropriate engineering resources, particularly in view of the rapid increase in similar activity in India by other companies that are competing to hire engineers with the skills that we require;

the knowledge transfer related to our technology and exposure to misappropriation of intellectual property or confidential information, including information that is proprietary to us, our customers and other third parties;

heightened exposure to changes in the economic, security and political conditions of India;

currency exchange and tax risks associated with offshore operations; and

development efforts that do not meet our requirements because of language, cultural or other differences associated with international operations, resulting in errors or delays.

Difficulties resulting from the factors above and other risks associated with offshoring could impair our development efforts, harm our competitive position and damage our reputation with existing and potential customers. These factors could be disruptive to our business and may cause us to incur substantial unanticipated costs or expose us to unforeseen liabilities.

The steps that we are taking to restructure our operations and align our resources with market opportunities could disrupt our business.

We have taken several steps, including reductions in force, dispositions of assets and office closures, and internal reorganizations to reduce the size and cost of our operations and to better match our resources with our market opportunities. We expect to take additional steps to reduce our operating expenses. These efforts could be disruptive to our business. Reductions to headcount and other cost cutting measures may result in the loss of technical expertise that could adversely affect our research and development efforts and ability to meet product development schedules. Efforts to reduce operating expense often result in the recording of accounting charges, such as inventory and technology-related write-offs, workforce reduction costs, charges relating to consolidation of excess facilities, or claims from users of discontinued products. If we are required to take a substantial charge, our earnings per share or net loss per share would be adversely affected in such period. If we cannot manage our cost reduction and restructuring efforts effectively, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be harmed.

Our exposure to the credit risks of our customers and resellers may make it difficult to collect receivables and could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

Industry and economic conditions have weakened the financial position of some of our customers. To sell to some of these customers, we may be required to take risks of uncollectible accounts. We may be exposed to similar risks relating to third party resellers and other sales channel partners, as we intend to increasingly utilize such parties as we enter into new geographic regions, particularly in Europe. While we monitor these situations carefully and attempt to take appropriate measures to protect ourselves, it is possible that we may have to write down or write off

doubtful accounts. Such write-downs or write-offs would negatively affect our operating results for the period in which they occur, and, if large, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

If we are unable to attract and retain qualified personnel, we may be unable to manage our business effectively.

If we are unable to retain and motivate our existing employees and attract qualified personnel to fill key positions, we may be unable to manage our business effectively, including the development of existing and new products. If we lose members of our management team or other key personnel, it may be difficult to replace them. Competition for highly skilled technical and other personnel with experience in our industry can be intense. Because we generally do not have employment contracts with our employees, we must rely upon providing competitive compensation packages and a high-quality work environment in order to retain and motivate employees. We have paid our employees significantly reduced or no bonuses for several years. In addition, we have informed employees that we will not be issuing stock options at the same level as historical grants. In addition to these compensation issues, we must continue to motivate and retain employees, which may be difficult due to morale challenges posed by our continuing workforce reductions and offshoring of certain operations.

Our failure to identify additional service delivery partners and manage our relationships with these partners effectively could adversely impact our financial results and relationship with customers.

We rely on a number of service delivery partners, both domestic and international, to complement our global service and support resources. We expect to increasingly rely upon third party service delivery partners for the installation of our equipment in larger network builds, which often include more onerous installation, testing and acceptance terms. In order to ensure that we timely install our products and satisfy obligations to our customers, we must identify, train and certify additional appropriate partners. The certification of these partners can be costly and time-consuming, and these partners service products for other companies, including our competitors. There can be no assurance that we will be able to identify an adequate number of qualified service delivery partners. We may not be able to effectively manage our relationships with our partners and we cannot be certain that they will be able to deliver our services in the manner or time required. If our service partners are unsuccessful in delivering services:

we may suffer delays in recognizing revenues in cases where revenue recognition is dependent upon product installation, testing and acceptance;

our services revenue may be adversely affected; and

our relationship with customers could suffer.

We may be required to assume warranty, service and other unexpected obligations in connection with our resale of complementary products of other companies.

We have entered into agreements with strategic partners that permit us to distribute the products of other companies. As part of our strategy to diversify our product portfolio and customer base, we may enter into additional resale agreements in the future. To the extent we succeed in reselling the products of these companies, we may be required by customers to assume certain warranty and service obligations. While our suppliers often agree to support us with respect to these obligations, we may be required to extend greater protection in order to effect a sale. Moreover, our suppliers are relatively small companies with limited financial resources. If they are unable to provide the required support, we may have to expend our own resources to do so. This risk is amplified because the equipment that we are selling has been designed and manufactured by other third parties and may be subject to warranty claims, the magnitude of which we are unable to evaluate

fully. We may be required to assume warranty, service and other unexpected obligations in connection with our resale of complementary products of other companies.

Our strategy of pursuing strategic acquisitions and investments may expose us to increased costs and unexpected liabilities.

Our business strategy includes acquiring or making strategic investments in other companies to increase our portfolio of products and services, expand the markets we address, diversify our customer base and acquire or accelerate the development of new or improved products. To do so, we may use cash, issue equity that would dilute our current shareholders' ownership, incur debt or assume indebtedness. Strategic investments and acquisitions involve numerous risks, including:

difficulties in integrating the operations, technologies and products of the acquired companies;

diversion of management's attention;

potential difficulties in completing projects of the acquired company and costs related to in-process research and development;

the potential loss of key employees of the acquired company;

subsequent amortization expenses related to intangible assets and charges associated with impairment of goodwill;

ineffective internal controls over financial reporting for purposes of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;

dependence on unfamiliar supply partners; and

exposure to unanticipated liabilities, including intellectual property infringement claims.

As a result of these and other risks, any acquisitions or strategic investments may not reap the intended benefits and may ultimately have a negative impact on our business, results of operation and financial condition.

We may be adversely affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

Historically, our primary exposure to currency exchange rates has been related to non-U.S. dollar denominated operating expenses in Europe, Asia and Canada where we sell primarily in U.S. dollars. As we increase our international sales and utilization of international suppliers, we expect to transact additional business in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. As a result, we will be subject to the possibility of greater effects of foreign exchange translation on our financial statements. For those countries outside the United States where we have significant sales, a devaluation in the local currency would result in reduced revenue and operating profit and reduce the value of our local inventory presented in our financial statements. In addition, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may make our products more expensive for customers to purchase or increase our operating costs, thereby adversely affecting our competitiveness. To date, we have not significantly hedged against foreign currency fluctuations; however, we may pursue hedging alternatives in the future. Although exposure to currency fluctuations to date has not had an adverse effect on our business, there can be no assurance that exchange rate fluctuations in the future will not have a material adverse effect on our revenue from international sales and, consequently, our business, operating results and financial condition.

Failure to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and stock price.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires that we include in our annual report on Form 10-K, a report containing management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal

controls over financial reporting as of the end of our fiscal year and a statement as to whether or not such internal controls are effective. Such report must also contain a statement that our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on management's assessment of such internal controls.

We initially became subject to these requirements for our fiscal year ended October 31, 2005. Compliance with these requirements has resulted in, and is likely to continue to result in, significant costs, the commitment of time and operational resources and the diversion of management's attention. Growth of our business, including our broader product portfolio and increased transaction volume, will necessitate ongoing changes to our internal control systems, processes and infrastructure, including our information systems. Our increasingly global operations, including our development facility in India and offices abroad, will pose additional challenges to our internal control systems as their operations become more significant. We cannot be certain that our current design for internal control over financial reporting, and any modifications necessary to reflect changes in our business, will be sufficient to enable management or our independent registered public accounting firm to determine that our internal controls are effective as of the end of fiscal 2006 or on an ongoing basis. If we are unable to assert that our internal controls over financial reporting are effective (or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to attest that our management's report is fairly stated or they are unable to express an opinion on our management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting or on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting), our business may be harmed. Market perception of our financial condition and the trading price of our stock may be adversely affected and customer perception of our business may suffer.

Our stock price is volatile.

Our common stock price has experienced substantial volatility in the past, and may remain volatile in the future. Volatility can arise as a result of a number of the factors discussed in this Risk Factors section, as well as divergence between our actual or anticipated financial results and published expectations of analysts, and announcements that we, our competitors, or our customers may make.

Risks Related to an Investment in the Notes

Hedging transactions and other transactions may affect the value of the notes.

Concurrently with the closing of the offering of the notes, we intend to use a portion of the net proceeds to purchase a call spread option relating to shares of our common stock from Goldman Sachs Financial Markets, L.P. ("GSFM"), an affiliate of Goldman, Sachs & Co. The call spread option is expected to reduce the potential dilution from conversion of the notes by effectively increasing the conversion price to us. The call spread option may subject us to certain risks and may not achieve the desired effect.

The mitigating effect of the call spread option on dilution will be capped, which means that the call spread option may not completely mitigate dilution from conversion of the notes as intended. For example, if all notes were converted on the expiration date of the call spread option, the exercise of the call spread option would not mitigate dilution to the extent the market price per share of our common stock at the time of conversion exceeded the higher strike price of the call spread option. See "Call Spread Option" below.

GSFM and its affiliates expect to engage in hedging transactions with respect to the call spread option. These hedging transactions involve entering into various derivative transactions such as swaps, with the initial hedging activity involving derivatives structured to achieve a similar position as would result from purchases of shares. Such hedging arrangements could increase the price of our common stock. These hedging transactions may occur in advance of and around the time of the

pricing and offering of the notes and are expected to continue throughout the term of the call spread option.

GSFM, or any transferee of any of its positions, is likely to modify its hedge positions from time to time during the term of the call spread option by purchasing or selling shares of our common stock, our other securities or other instruments it may wish to use in connection with such hedging. The effect, if any, of these transactions and activities on the market price of our common stock or the notes will depend in part on market conditions and the settlement methods under the call spread option and cannot be ascertained at this time, but any of these activities may adversely affect the value of the notes and our common stock, and as a result, the value of the common stock you will receive upon the conversion of the notes.

In connection with the call spread option described above, entities affiliated with GSFM may borrow shares in the stock loan market in advance of and around the time of the offering of the notes and may continue to borrow shares throughout the terms of the notes and the call spread option. These transactions may affect the liquidity and price to borrow shares in the stock loan market. We cannot assure you that such activity will not adversely affect the market price of our common stock and other equity-linked securities. In addition, the existence of the notes may encourage short selling in our common stock by market participants, which could depress the price of our common stock and other equity-linked securities. **Significant leverage and debt service obligations may adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to repay or repurchase the notes.**

We will have significant amounts of outstanding indebtedness, primarily related to the notes and our outstanding 3.75% Convertible Notes due February 1, 2008, upon the completion of this offering.

As a result of this indebtedness, our principal and interest payment obligations will increase substantially. We may be unable to generate sufficient cash to pay the principal of, interest on and other amounts due in respect of our indebtedness, including the notes, when due. We may also add equipment loans and lease lines to finance capital expenditures and may obtain additional long-term debt, working capital lines of credit and lease lines.

Our significant leverage could have important negative consequences, including:

increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing;

requiring the dedication of a substantial portion of our expected cash flow from operations to service our indebtedness, thereby reducing the amount of our expected cash flow available for other purposes, including capital expenditures;

limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we compete;

placing us at a possible competitive disadvantage relative to less leveraged competitors and competitors that have better access to capital resources; and

making it difficult or impossible for us to pay the principal amount of the notes at maturity or the repurchase price of the notes upon a fundamental change, thereby causing an event of default under the indenture.

In addition, the notes will be our obligation exclusively. The indenture for the notes does not limit our ability, or that of our subsidiaries, to incur other indebtedness and liabilities. We may have difficulty paying what we owe under the notes if we or our subsidiaries incur additional indebtedness or other liabilities.

There currently is no public market for the notes being offered.

Prior to the sale of the notes in this offering, there has been no public market for any of the notes, and there can be no assurance as to:

the liquidity of any such market that may develop;

the ability of the holders to sell their notes; or

the price at which the holders would be able to sell their notes.

If such a market were to exist, the notes could trade at prices that may be higher or lower than the principal amount or purchase price of the notes, depending on many factors, including prevailing interest rates, the market for similar notes, and our financial performance. We do not presently intend to apply for the listing of the notes on any securities exchange or for inclusion of the notes on any automated quotation system.

The underwriters have advised us that they presently intend to make a market in the notes. The underwriters are not obligated, however, to make a market in the notes, and any such market-making may be discontinued at any time at the sole discretion of the underwriters. In addition, such market-making activity will be subject to the limits imposed by the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Accordingly, no assurance can be given as to the development or liquidity of any market for the notes.

Holders of the notes may have to pay tax with respect to distributions on our common stock that they do not receive.

The terms of the notes allow for changes in the conversion price of the notes in certain circumstances. A change in conversion price that allows holders of notes to receive more shares of common stock on conversion may increase those note holders' proportionate interests in our earnings and profits or assets. In that case, U.S. holders (as defined under "Important United States Federal Income Tax Consequences") could be treated as though they received a dividend in the form of our common stock under United States tax laws. Such a constructive stock dividend could be taxable to those note holders, although they would not actually receive any cash or other property. You should carefully consider the information under "Important United States Federal Income Tax Consequences."

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds from this offering, after deducting estimated fees and expenses and underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$243,450,000 (\$280,012,500 if the underwriter exercises its option to purchase additional notes in full). We expect to use the net proceeds to provide additional funds for general corporate purposes. These purposes may include repurchases of our outstanding 3.75% Convertible Notes due February 1, 2008. These repurchases may occur at various prices from time to time.

We also intend to use approximately \$25,000,000 of the net proceeds from this offering (or approximately \$28,750,000 if the underwriters exercise their option to purchase additional notes in full) to purchase a call spread option with respect to our common stock. See [Call Spread Option](#) and

[Capitalization](#). The call spread option is intended to reduce the potential dilution from conversion of the notes.

CALL SPREAD OPTION

Concurrently with the closing of the offering of the notes, we will purchase from Goldman Sachs Financial Markets, L.P., an affiliate of Goldman, Sachs & Co. (such affiliate being referred to as the option seller), a call spread option on our common stock. The call spread option covers approximately

million shares of our common stock, which is the number of shares that are initially issuable upon conversion of the notes in full. We will pay the option seller an aggregate of approximately \$25,000,000 in consideration of their sale of the call spread option. The call spread option is a so-called European option, which means that it is exercisable only on its specified expiration date, which will be May 1, 2013.

The call spread option is designed to mitigate dilution from conversion of the notes to the extent that the market price per share of our common stock at the time of exercise of the call spread option is greater than \$ (the lower strike price) and is less than or equal to \$ (the higher strike price). The number of shares subject to the call spread option and the lower strike price and higher strike price will be subject to customary adjustments for transactions of this type similar to the conversion price adjustments in the indenture. However, there could be circumstances where the number of shares subject to the call spread option, the lower strike price or the higher strike price are adjusted and the conversion price of the notes is not adjusted.

If the market value of our common stock at the time of the exercise of the call spread option is above the lower strike price, we will receive from the option seller, for no additional consideration, shares of our common stock valued at an amount equal to the then current market price of our common stock minus the lower strike price, multiplied by the number of shares of common stock underlying the call spread option; provided, however, if the then current market price of our common stock exceeds the higher strike price, this amount will be determined by using the difference between the higher strike price and the lower strike price. Alternatively, and for no additional consideration on our part, we may elect to receive the amount calculated above from the option seller in cash upon our exercise of the option. If the market value of our common stock at the time of exercise of the call spread option is between the lower strike price and the higher strike price, in lieu of the settlement elections above, we may elect to receive from the option seller, upon payment by us of the aggregate exercise price of the option, the full number of shares of common stock underlying the call spread option.

If the market price of our common stock exceeds the higher strike price at time of exercise of the call spread option, the dilution mitigation under the call spread option will be capped, which means that the call spread option will not mitigate dilution from conversion of the notes to the extent the market price per share of our common stock exceeds \$ at the time of conversion.

The call spread option is a contract entered into by us with the option seller, and is not part of the terms of the notes and will not affect the holders' rights under the notes. As a holder of the notes, you will not have any rights with respect to the call spread option.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth:

our total cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and long-term investments, total long-term debt and total capitalization as of January 31, 2006; and

these amounts as adjusted to give effect to the sale of the notes (assuming that the underwriter's option to purchase additional notes is not exercised), after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions, our estimated offering expenses and the approximately \$25.0 million cost of the call spread option on our common stock.

The table does not take into account any repurchases of our outstanding 3.75% Convertible Notes due February 1, 2008 that we may make from the proceeds of this offering or otherwise. This table should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes as filed in our annual report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ended October 31, 2005 and our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended January 31, 2006.

	January 31, 2006	
	Actual	As Adjusted(1)
	(In thousands, except for share data)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 298,624	\$ 517,074
Short-term investments	496,010	496,010
Long-term investments	166,951	166,951
Total cash and cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments	\$ 961,585	\$ 1,180,035
3.75% Convertible Notes due February 1, 2008	542,262	542,262
% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013		250,000
Total long-term debt	\$ 542,262	\$ 792,262
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock par value \$0.01; 20,000,000 shares authorized; zero shares issued and outstanding actual and as adjusted	\$	\$
Common stock par value \$0.01; 980,000,000 shares authorized; 581,581,317 shares issued and outstanding actual and as adjusted(2)	5,816	5,816
Additional paid-in capital	5,493,614	5,468,614
Changes in unrealized gains on investments, net	(3,433)	(3,433)
Translation adjustment	(505)	(505)
Accumulated deficit	(4,758,886)	(4,758,886)
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 736,606	\$ 711,606
Total capitalization	\$ 1,278,868	\$ 1,503,868

- (1) The as adjusted amounts reflect the approximately \$25.0 million cost of the call spread option on our common stock to mitigate against exposure to dilution from the conversion of the notes.
- (2) Outstanding common stock does not include (i) 101.1 million shares of common stock reserved for issuance under our equity incentive plans, under which options to purchase 60.7 million shares were outstanding as of January 31, 2006, at a weighted average exercise price of \$4.79 per share, (ii) 25.0 million shares reserved for issuance under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan at January 31, 2006, (iii) 5.2 million shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 3.75% Convertible Notes due February 1, 2008 and (iv) million shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes offered hereby.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

The notes will be issued under an indenture to be dated as of April , 2006, between us and The Bank of New York, a New York banking association (the trustee) (the indenture). The terms of the notes will include those stated in the indenture and those made part of the indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the Trust Indenture Act).

The following description is a summary of the material provisions of the indenture. It does not restate the indenture in its entirety. A copy of the indenture will be filed by us with the SEC and will be available as described under the heading Where You Can Find More Information in the prospectus accompanying this prospectus supplement.

Brief Description of the Notes

The notes will be:

our general unsecured obligations;

pari passu in right of payment with any other senior unsecured indebtedness of ours;

senior in right of payment to any future indebtedness that is contractually subordinated to the notes;

structurally subordinated to all present and future indebtedness and other obligations of our subsidiaries; and

effectively subordinated to all of our present or future secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness.

General

The notes are convertible prior to maturity at the election of the holder (unless earlier redeemed or repurchased) into shares of our common stock at the initial conversion rate of shares of our common stock per \$1,000 in principal amount of notes, which is equal to an initial conversion price of \$ per share, as described under

Conversion of Notes. We are offering \$250,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of notes (\$287,500,000 aggregate principal amount if the underwriter's option to purchase additional notes is exercised in full). The notes will be issued only in denominations of \$2,000 or in integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. The notes will mature on May 1, 2013, unless earlier redeemed at our option or converted by you or repurchased by us at your option upon a fundamental change.

Neither we nor our subsidiaries are restricted from paying dividends, incurring debt, granting liens, selling assets or issuing or repurchasing our securities under the indenture. In addition, there are no financial covenants in the indenture.

The notes will bear interest at the annual rate of % commencing on the date of issuance. Interest will be payable on May 1 and November 1 of each year, beginning November 1, 2006, subject to limited exceptions if the notes are redeemed, converted or repurchased prior to the interest payment date. The record dates for the payment of interest will be April 15 and October 15. We will not, however, pay accrued interest on any notes that are converted except under the limited circumstances described under Conversion Procedures. We may, at our option, pay interest on the notes by check mailed to the holders. However, beneficial owners of notes issued in global form will be paid by wire transfer in immediately available funds in accordance with DTC's settlement procedures, and a holder of certificated notes with an aggregate principal amount in excess of \$2.0 million will be paid by wire transfer in immediately available funds upon its election if the holder has provided us with wire transfer instructions at least 10 business days prior to the payment date. Interest on the notes will accrue and be paid on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months. We will not be required to make any payment on the notes due

on any day which is not a business day until the following business day. The payment made on the following business day will be treated as though it were paid on the original due date and no interest will accrue on the payment for the additional period of time.

We will maintain an office in New York, New York where the notes may be presented for registration, transfer, exchange or conversion. This office will initially be an office or agency of the trustee. Except under limited circumstances described below, the notes will be issued only in fully-registered book entry form, without coupons, and will be represented by one or more global notes. There will be no service charge for any registration of transfer or exchange of notes. We may, however, require holders to pay a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge payable in connection with certain transfers or exchanges as described under Conversion Procedures.

Conversion of Notes

You may convert all or any portion of the principal amount of your notes in integral multiples of \$1,000 (provided that the principal amount of any such notes to remain outstanding after such conversion is equal to \$2,000 or any integral multiple of \$1,000 in excess thereof) into shares of our common stock at any time on or prior to the close of business on the maturity date, unless the notes have been previously redeemed or repurchased. The conversion rate is initially _____ shares of our common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes (which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of \$ _____ per share). The conversion rate in effect at any given time is referred to in this prospectus supplement as the applicable conversion rate and will be subject to adjustments as described below under Anti-Dilution Adjustments and Adjustment to Conversion Rate Upon a Fundamental Change, but will not be adjusted for accrued interest. The applicable conversion price at any given time is equal to the principal amount of a \$1,000 note divided by the applicable conversion rate.

If you have submitted your notes for repurchase upon a fundamental change, you may only convert your notes if you withdraw your election in accordance with the indenture.

Conversion Procedures

If you wish to exercise your conversion right, you must deliver an irrevocable conversion notice, together, if the notes are in certificated form, with the certificated security (the date of such delivery of notice and all other requirements for conversion having been satisfied, the conversion date), to the conversion agent and us. The conversion agent will, on your behalf, convert the notes into shares of common stock. You may obtain copies of the required form of the conversion notice from the conversion agent. Upon conversion, we will satisfy our conversion obligation with respect to the principal amount of the notes to be converted in shares of our common stock.

Shares of our common stock deliverable upon conversion will be delivered to the conversion agent no later than the third business day following the conversion date.

We will not issue fractional shares of our common stock upon conversion of the notes. In lieu of fractional shares otherwise issuable (calculated on an aggregate basis in respect of all the notes you have surrendered for conversion), you will be entitled to receive cash based on the closing sale price of our common stock on the trading day immediately preceding the conversion date.

Upon conversion of notes, you generally will not receive any cash payment of interest. By delivering to the holder the number of shares of our common stock issuable upon conversion of a note and any cash in lieu of fractional shares of common stock, we will be deemed to have satisfied all of our obligations with respect to such note through the conversion date. That is, we will not pay accrued but unpaid interest, if any, and we will not adjust the conversion rate to account for any accrued interest.

However, if you surrender your notes for conversion between the close of business on a record date and the opening of business on the next interest payment date, including the maturity date, you will receive the interest payable on such notes on the corresponding interest payment date notwithstanding the conversion. Consequently, when you surrender your notes for conversion during such period, you must pay funds equal to the interest payable on the principal amount being converted; provided no such payment by holders will be required for notes or portions of notes called for redemption on a redemption date or delivered for repurchase due to a fundamental change on a repurchase date, in each case occurring during the period from the close of business on a record date and ending on the opening of business on the next interest payment date, or if that interest payment date is not a business day, the next business day after the interest payment date.

The term *business day* means any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or a day on which banking institutions in the City of New York, New York are authorized by law, regulation or executive order to remain closed.

If you convert notes, we will pay any documentary, stamp or similar issue or transfer tax due on the issue of shares of our common stock upon the conversion, unless the tax or duty is due because you request the shares to be issued or delivered in a name other than your own, in which case you will pay the tax or duty. Certificates representing our common stock will be issued or delivered only after all applicable taxes and duties payable by you, if any, have been paid.

Anti-dilution Adjustments

The applicable conversion rate will be subject to adjustment, without duplication, from time to time, upon the occurrence of any of the following events:

- (1) *stock dividends in common stock* we pay or make a dividend or other distribution on our common stock, payable exclusively in shares of our common stock;
- (2) *issuance of rights or warrants* we issue to all or substantially all holders of our common stock rights or warrants that allow the holders to purchase shares of our common stock for a period expiring within 60 days from the date of issuance of the rights or warrants at a price per share at less than the current market price (other than any rights or warrants that by their terms will also be issued to you upon conversion of your notes into shares of our common stock without any action required by us or any other person or that are distributed to our shareholders upon a merger or consolidation and taking into consideration in determining the price per share any consideration received by us for such rights and warrants and any amount payable on exercise or conversion thereof, with the value of such consideration, if other than cash, to be determined by us); provided that the conversion rate will be readjusted to the extent that the rights or warrants are not exercised prior to their expiration and as a result no additional shares are delivered or issued pursuant to such rights or warrants;
- (3) *stock splits and combinations* we:
 - subdivide or split the outstanding shares of our common stock into a greater number of shares;
 - combine or reclassify the outstanding shares of our common stock into a smaller number of shares; or
 - issue by reclassification of the shares of our common stock any shares of our capital stock;
- (4) *distribution of indebtedness, securities or assets* we distribute by dividend or otherwise to all or substantially all holders of our common stock evidences of indebtedness, securities or assets or rights, options or warrants to purchase our securities (provided, however, that if these rights or warrants are only exercisable upon the occurrence of specified triggering

events, then the conversion rate will not be adjusted until the triggering events occur), but excluding:
dividends or distributions described in paragraph (1) above;

rights or warrants described in paragraph (2) above;

dividends or distributions paid exclusively in cash described in paragraph (6), (7) or (8) below (the distributed assets), in which event (other than in the case of a spin-off as described in clause (5) below), the conversion rate will be adjusted to be equal to the rate determined by multiplying:

the conversion rate in effect immediately before the close of business on the record date fixed for determination of stockholders entitled to receive that distribution by

an adjustment factor equal to a fraction, the numerator of which is the current market price of our common stock and the denominator of which is the current market price of our common stock on the date fixed for such determination minus the fair market value, as determined by our board of directors (or a committee thereof), whose determination in good faith will be conclusive, of the portion of those distributed assets applicable to one share of common stock.

For purposes of this clause (4) (unless otherwise stated), the current market price of our common stock means the average of the closing sale prices of our common stock for the five consecutive trading days ending on the trading day prior to the earlier of the record date or the ex-dividend trading day for such distribution, and the new conversion rate will take effect immediately after the record date fixed for determination of the stockholders entitled to receive such distribution. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in cases where (a) the fair market value per share of the distributed assets equals or exceeds the current market price of our common stock, or (b) the current market price of our common stock exceeds the fair market value per share of the distributed assets by less than \$1.00, in lieu of the foregoing adjustment, you will receive upon conversion, in addition to shares of our common stock, if any, the amount and type of distributed assets you would have received if you had converted your notes immediately prior to the record date for such distribution.

The closing sale price of our common stock on any date means the last reported closing price per share (or, if no last closing price is reported, the average of the last bid and ask prices or, if more than one in either case, the average of the average bid and the average ask prices) on such date as reported in composite transactions for the principal U.S. securities exchange on which our common stock then is listed, or if our common stock is not listed on a U.S. national or regional exchange, as reported on The Nasdaq Stock Market, or if our common stock is not quoted on The Nasdaq Stock Market, the closing sale price will be the last quoted bid price for our common stock in the over-the-counter market on the relevant dates as reported by the National Quotation Bureau Incorporated or any similar U.S. system of automated dissemination of quotations of securities prices. If our common stock is not so quoted, the closing sale price will be the price as reported on the principal other market on which our common stock is then traded. In the absence of such quotations, our board of directors will make a good faith determination of the closing sale price.

The term trading day means a day during which trading in securities generally occurs on The Nasdaq Stock Market, or, if our common stock is not then quoted on The Nasdaq Stock Market, then on the New York Stock Exchange or another national or regional securities exchange on which our common stock is then listed or, if our common stock is

not listed on a national or regional securities exchange or quoted on The Nasdaq Stock Market, on the principal other market on which our common stock is then traded or quoted.

- (5) *spin-offs* we distribute to all or substantially all holders of our common stock shares of capital stock of any class or series, or similar equity interests, of or relating to a subsidiary or other business unit and which is traded in the New York Stock Exchange or another U.S. national securities exchange or quoted on The Nasdaq Stock Market or another established automated over-the-counter trading market, which we refer to as a spin-off, in which case the conversion rate will be adjusted so that the same shall equal the rate determined by multiplying:

the conversion rate in effect immediately before the close of business on the record date fixed for determination of stockholders entitled to receive that distribution by

an adjustment factor equal to the sum of the daily adjustments (as described below) for each of the 10 consecutive trading days beginning on the effective date of the spin-off.

The daily adjustment for any given trading day is equal to a fraction:

the numerator of which is the closing sale price of our common stock on that trading day plus the closing sale price of the portion of those shares of capital stock or similar equity interests so distributed applicable to one share of our common stock on that trading day, and

the denominator of which is the product of 10 and the closing sale price of our common stock on that trading day.

The adjustment to the conversion rate in the event of a spin-off will become effective on the tenth trading day from, and including, the effective date of the spin-off.

- (6) *cash distributions* we pay a dividend or make a distribution consisting exclusively of cash to all or substantially all holders of outstanding shares of common stock, in which event the conversion rate will be adjusted so that the same shall equal the rate determined by multiplying:
- the conversion rate in effect immediately prior to the close of business on the date fixed for determination of stockholders entitled to receive such distribution by

an adjustment factor equal to a fraction, the numerator of which is the current market price of our common stock, and the denominator of which is the current market price of our common stock, minus the amount per share of such distribution.

For purposes of this clause (6), the current market price of our common stock means the average of the closing sale prices of our common stock for the five consecutive trading days ending on the trading day prior to the ex-dividend trading day for such cash distribution, and the new conversion rate will take effect immediately after the record date fixed for determination of the stockholders entitled to receive such distribution.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in cases where (a) the per share amount of such distribution equals or exceeds the current market price of our common stock or (b) the current market price of our common stock exceeds the per share amount of such distribution by less than \$1.00, in lieu of the foregoing adjustment, you will receive upon conversion, in addition to shares of our common stock, if any, such distribution you would have received if you had converted your notes immediately prior to the record date for such distribution.

- (7) *tender or exchange offers* we (or one of our subsidiaries) make a payment in respect of a tender offer or exchange offer for any portion of our common stock, in which event, to the extent the cash and value of any other consideration included in the payment per share of our common stock exceeds the closing sale price of our common stock on the trading day

next succeeding the last date on which tenders or exchanges may be made pursuant to such tender offer or exchange offer, as the case may be, the conversion rate will be adjusted so that the same shall equal the rate determined by multiplying:

the conversion rate immediately prior to close of business on the date of the expiration of the tender or exchange offer by

an adjustment factor equal to a fraction, the numerator of which will be the sum of (a) the fair market value, as determined by our board of directors, of the aggregate consideration payable for all shares of our common stock we purchase in the tender or exchange offer and (b) the product of (i) the number of shares of our common stock outstanding less any such purchased shares and (ii) the closing sale price of our common stock on the trading day following the date of the expiration of the tender or exchange offer, and the denominator of which will be the product of (a) the number of shares of our common stock outstanding, including any such purchased shares, and (b) the closing sale price of our common stock on the trading day following the date of expiration of the tender or exchange offer. The adjustment pursuant to this clause (7) will become effective immediately after the opening of business on the second trading day following the date of expiration of the tender or exchange offer.

- (8) *repurchases* we (or one of our subsidiaries) make a payment in respect of a repurchase for our common stock the consideration for which exceeds the then-prevailing market price of our common stock (such amount, the repurchase premium), and that repurchase, together with any other repurchases of our common stock by us (or one of our subsidiaries) involving a repurchase premium concluded within the preceding 12 months not triggering a conversion price adjustment, results in the payment by us of an aggregate consideration exceeding an amount equal to 10% of the market capitalization of our common stock, the conversion rate will be adjusted so that the same shall equal the rate determined by multiplying:

the conversion rate immediately prior to the close of business on the date fixed for determination of the stockholders entitled to receive such distribution by

an adjustment factor equal to a fraction, the numerator of which is the current market price of our common stock and the denominator of which is (a) the current market price of our common stock, minus (b) the quotient of (i) the aggregate amount of all of the repurchase premiums paid in connection with such repurchases and (ii) the number of shares of common stock outstanding on the day following the date of the repurchase triggering the adjustment, as determined by our board of directors;

provided that no adjustment to the conversion rate will be made to the extent the conversion rate is not increased as a result of the above calculation, and provided further that the repurchases of our common stock effected by us or our agent in conformity with Rule 10b-18 under the Exchange Act will not be included in any adjustment to the conversion rate made under this clause (8).

For purposes of this clause (8):

the market capitalization will be calculated by multiplying the current market price of our common stock by the number of shares of common stock then outstanding on the date of the repurchase triggering the adjustment immediately prior to such repurchase,

the current market price will be the average of the closing sale prices of our common stock for the five consecutive trading days beginning on the trading day following the date of the repurchase triggering the adjustment, and

in determining the repurchase premium, the then-prevailing market price of our common stock will be the average of the closing sale prices of our common stock for the five consecutive trading days ending on the relevant repurchase date.

If a payment would cause an adjustment to the conversion rate under both clause (7) and clause (8), the provisions of clause (8) shall control.

We may increase the conversion rate as our board of directors considers advisable to avoid or diminish any income tax to holders of our common stock or rights to purchase our common stock resulting from any dividend or distribution of stock or issuance of rights or warrants to purchase or subscribe for stock or from any event treated as such for income tax purposes. We may also, from time to time, to the extent permitted by applicable law, increase the conversion rate by any amount for any period of at least 20 business days if our board of directors has determined that such increase would be in our best interests. If our board of directors makes such a determination, it will be conclusive. We will give you notice at least 15 days prior to the effective date of such change in the conversion rate, with a copy to the trustee and conversion agent, of such an increase in the conversion rate. Any increase, however, will not be taken into account for purposes of determining whether the closing price of our common stock equals or exceeds 105% of the conversion price in connection with an event that otherwise would be a fundamental change as defined below.

No adjustment to the conversion rate or your ability to convert will be made if you otherwise participate in the distribution without conversion or in certain other cases.

The applicable conversion rate will not be adjusted:

upon the issuance of any shares of our common stock or options, warrants or other rights to acquire our common stock (including the issuance of common stock pursuant to such options, warrants or other rights), in any transaction resulting in an exchange for fair market value, including in connection with a reduction of indebtedness or liabilities of us or any of our subsidiaries including, without limitation, upon the conversion of convertible securities outstanding on the date the notes were issued or pursuant to settlements with respect to claims related to any governmental or private litigation, dispute, investigation, proceeding or other similar action;

upon the issuance of any shares of our common stock pursuant to any present or future plan or similar arrangement providing for the reinvestment of dividends or interest payable on our securities and the investment of additional optional amounts in shares of our common stock under any such plan or arrangement;

upon the issuance of any shares of our common stock or options or rights to purchase such shares pursuant to any present or future employee, director or consultant benefit plan or program or similar arrangement of or assumed by us or any of our subsidiaries;

upon the issuance of any shares of our common stock pursuant to any option, warrant, right or exercisable, exchangeable or convertible security not described in the preceding bullet and outstanding as of the date the notes were first issued;

for a change in the par value of our common stock; or

for accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

We will not be required to make an adjustment in the conversion rate unless the adjustment would require a change of at least 1% in the conversion rate. However, we will carry forward any adjustment that is less than 1% of the conversion rate, take such carried-forward adjustments into account in any subsequent adjustment, and make such carried-forward adjustments, regardless of whether the aggregate adjustment is less than 1%, (a) annually on the anniversary of the first date of issue of the notes and (b) otherwise (1) five business days prior to the stated maturity of the

notes or (2) prior to any redemption date or repurchase date, unless such adjustment has already been made.

Upon conversion of your notes into shares of our common stock, you will also receive the associated rights issued under our Rights Agreement dated December 29, 1997, as amended, or any other stockholder rights plan we may adopt, whether or not the rights have separated from the common stock at the time of conversion unless, prior to conversion, the rights have expired, terminated or been exchanged.

In the case of consolidations, mergers, conveyances, sales or transfers of all or substantially all of our assets or other transactions that cause our common stock to be converted into the right to receive other securities, cash or property, upon conversion of your notes, you will be entitled to receive the same type of consideration that you would have been entitled to receive if you had converted the notes into our common stock immediately prior to any of these events.

For purposes of the foregoing, the type and amount of consideration that you would have been entitled to receive as a holder of our common stock in the case of consolidations, mergers, conveyances, sales or transfers of assets or other transactions that cause our common stock to be converted into the right to receive more than a single type of consideration (determined based in part upon any form of stockholder election) will be deemed to be the weighted average of the types and amounts of consideration received by the holders of our common stock that affirmatively make such an election.

Optional Redemption by Ciena

The notes may not be redeemed prior to May 5, 2009. At any time on or after May 5, 2009, we wil