

CONEXANT SYSTEMS INC

Form 424B3

September 24, 2009

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The information contained in this preliminary prospectus supplement is not complete and may be changed. A registration statement relating to these securities has become effective under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. This preliminary prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus are not an offer to sell these securities nor are they soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any place where the offer or sale is not permitted.

**Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3)
Registration No. 333-160637**

Subject to Completion, Dated September 23, 2009

**Prospectus Supplement
(To Prospectus dated July 27, 2009)**

7,000,000 Shares

Common Stock

We are offering 7,000,000 shares of our common stock. Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol CNXT. The last reported sale price of our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on September 23, 2009 was \$3.39 per share.

Investing in our common stock involves significant risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page S-7 of this prospectus supplement.

	Per Share	Total
Public Offering Price	\$	\$
Underwriting Discount	\$	\$
Proceeds to Us, Before Expenses	\$	\$

We have granted the underwriter a 30-day option to purchase up to an additional 1,050,000 shares of common stock solely to cover over-allotments of shares, if any. If the underwriter exercises this option in full, the total underwriting discount will be \$, and our total proceeds, before expenses, will be \$.

We expect to deliver the shares of our common stock to purchasers on or about September , 2009.

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

Oppenheimer & Co.

The date of this prospectus supplement is September , 2009

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About This Prospectus Supplement

On July 17, 2009, we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) a registration statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-160637) utilizing a shelf registration process relating to the securities described in this prospectus supplement, which registration statement was declared effective on July 27, 2009. On September 23, 2009, we filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-162082) pursuant to Rule 462(b) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, solely to register an additional \$4.0 million of our common stock, which registration statement became effective upon filing.

This document is in two parts. The first part is this prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this common stock offering and also adds to and updates information contained in the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference into the prospectus. The second part, the accompanying prospectus, gives more general information, some of which does not apply to this offering.

If there is a conflict between the information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus or any document incorporated by reference herein or therein, you should rely on the information contained in this prospectus supplement. However, if any statement in one of these documents is inconsistent with a statement in another document having a later date for example, a document incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus the statement in the document having the later date modifies or supersedes the earlier statement.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus, any free writing prospectus that we have authorized to be distributed to you or information incorporated by reference herein or in the accompanying prospectus. Neither we nor the underwriters have authorized anyone to provide you with additional or different information. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy, common stock only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. The information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front of those documents and any document incorporated by reference is accurate only as of its filing date.

No action is being taken in any jurisdiction outside the United States to permit a public offering of the common stock or possession or distribution of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus in that jurisdiction. Persons who come into possession of this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus in jurisdictions outside the United States are required to inform themselves about and to observe any restrictions as to this offering and the distribution of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus applicable to that jurisdiction.

Unless we have indicated otherwise, or the context otherwise requires, references in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus to Conexant, the Company, we, us and our or similar terms are to Conexant Systems Inc. and its subsidiaries.

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Summary

*This summary highlights certain information about us, this offering and information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference. This summary is not complete and does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing. After you read this summary, to fully understand this offering and its consequences to you, you should read and carefully consider the more detailed information and financial statements and related notes that we include in and/or incorporate by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including the information set forth under the heading **Risk Factors**.*

Conexant Systems, Inc.

Our Business

We design, develop, and sell semiconductor solutions comprised of silicon, hardware, software, and firmware that are used in imaging, audio, video, and various embedded-modem applications. Our products and technology are used in a wide range of consumer electronics devices. In our imaging business, our solutions are used in single- and multi-function printers, facsimile machines, and photo printers. We also offer system-on-chip solutions for products that integrate Internet connectivity and touch-screen technology for use in a broad range of video, audio, telephony, and digital signage applications. Examples of these products include digital photo frames, speakerphones, voice-over-IP (VoIP) phones, point-of-sale terminals, and home automation, security, and monitoring systems. Our audio solutions are targeted at products including personal computers, PC peripheral sound systems, notebook docking stations, VoIP speakerphones, intercom, door phone, and surveillance applications. Our video product offering is comprised of decoders and media bridges for video surveillance and security applications, and system solutions for analog video-based multimedia applications. Our embedded-modem solutions are targeted at desktop and notebook PCs, set-top boxes, point-of-sale systems, home automation and security systems, and other industrial applications. Based on industry surveys and internal analysis, we believe we operate in markets with more than \$2 billion in revenue opportunities.

We market and sell our semiconductor products and system solutions directly to leading original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) of communication electronics products, and indirectly through electronic components distributors. We also sell our products to third-party electronic manufacturing service providers, who manufacture products incorporating our semiconductor products for OEMs.

Recent Divestitures

On August 24, 2009, we completed the sale of certain assets related to our Broadband Access Products (BBA) business to Ikanos Communications, Inc. (Ikanos). Assets sold pursuant to the asset purchase agreement with Ikanos include specified intellectual property, inventory, contracts and tangible assets. Ikanos has agreed to assume certain liabilities, including obligations under transferred contracts and certain employee-related liabilities. Under the terms of the asset purchase agreement, Ikanos paid an aggregate of \$54 million, of which approximately \$47 million was received in cash at closing with the remaining proceeds deposited into an escrow account. The escrow account will remain in place for 12 months following the closing of the BBA transaction to satisfy potential indemnification claims by Ikanos pursuant to the indemnification provisions of the asset purchase agreement.

On August 8, 2008, we completed the sale of certain assets related to our Broadband Media Processing (BMP) business to NXP B.V. (NXP) for an aggregate consideration of approximately \$110 million, of which \$11 million was

deposited into an escrow account for 12 months to satisfy potential indemnification claims by NXP. In July 2009, NXP sought indemnification from us for asserted losses in connection with the asset sale and on September 18, 2009, we entered into a settlement agreement with NXP to pay them \$2.65 million from the escrow account for such losses. The remainder of the escrow funds have been returned to us. Assets sold pursuant to the asset purchase agreement with NXP include specified patents, inventory, contracts and tangible assets. NXP assumed certain liabilities, including obligations under transferred contracts

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and certain employee-related liabilities. We also granted to NXP a license to use certain of our retained technology assets in connection with NXP's current and future products in certain fields of use, along with a patent license covering certain of our retained patents to make, use, and sell such products (or, in some cases, components of such products).

Recent Developments

On August 24, 2009, we announced plans to improve our capital structure through the early retirement of up to \$80.0 million of our floating rate senior secured notes due in November 2010. We have commenced a tender offer for \$73.0 million of the notes and entered into an agreement to purchase an additional \$7.0 million of the notes. The tender offer is set to expire on September 24, 2009, and the repurchase of the additional \$7.0 million of the notes must occur no later than the second business day following completion of the tender offer. The \$80.0 million to be used to fund these debt-reduction activities will be from a combination of proceeds from the BBA sale and other completed transactions and available cash on hand.

Corporate Information

We have many years of operating history in the communications semiconductor business, including as part of the semiconductor systems business of Rockwell International Corporation (now Rockwell Automation, Inc.), and have been an independent public company since January 1999, following our spin-off from Rockwell. Since then, we have transformed our company from a broad-based communications semiconductor supplier into a fabless communications semiconductor supplier focused on delivering technology and products for imaging, audio, video, and various embedded-modem applications.

Our principal corporate office is located at 4000 MacArthur Boulevard, Newport Beach, CA 92660, and our main telephone number at that location is (949) 483-4600. We maintain a website at www.conexant.com. The information on, or accessible through, our website is not intended to be incorporated into this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus.

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The Offering

Common stock offered by us	7,000,000 shares
Common stock to be outstanding immediately after this offering	56,917,009 shares
Use of proceeds	We intend to use the net proceeds of this offering for general corporate purposes, including, but not limited to, repaying, redeeming or repurchasing existing debt, and for working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions. See <i>Use of Proceeds</i> on page S-25.
NASDAQ Global Select Market symbol	CNXT
Risk Factors	See <i>Risk Factors</i> beginning on page S-7 and other information included in this prospectus supplement for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in shares of the common stock.

The number of shares of our common stock outstanding after this offering is based on 49,917,009 shares of our common stock outstanding as of August 28, 2009. Unless otherwise indicated, the number of shares of common stock presented in this prospectus supplement excludes the following:

4,245,499 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options outstanding under our stock option and long-term incentive plans, at a weighted average exercise price of \$23.19 per share;

165,166 shares of our common stock that may be issued upon the vesting of restricted stock units outstanding under our long-term incentive plans as of that date;

9,139,908 shares of our common stock available as of that date for future grant or issuance pursuant to our stock option and long-term incentive plans for employees, directors and consultants; and

up to 1,050,000 shares of our common stock that may be purchased by the underwriters to cover over-allotments, if any.

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The following table presents summary consolidated financial information. The summary consolidated financial information for the three fiscal years ended October 3, 2008, September 28, 2007, and September 29, 2006 has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Conexant and its subsidiaries included in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 10, 2009, which is incorporated herein and in the accompanying prospectus by reference. The summary consolidated financial information for the nine fiscal months ended July 3, 2009 and June 27, 2008 and as of July 3, 2009 has been derived from our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended July 3, 2009, which is incorporated herein and in the accompanying prospectus by reference. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#) and [Incorporation of Certain Documents by Reference](#). In August 2009, we completed the sale of certain assets related to our BBA business to Ikanos. The summary consolidated financial information for the three fiscal years ended October 3, 2008, September 28, 2007, and September 29, 2006 presented below has been recast from the financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended October 3, 2008 to reflect the effects of the disposition of the BBA product line. The unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheets as of January 2, 2009 and April 3, 2009, and the unaudited condensed consolidated statements of operations, consolidated statements of stockholders' equity and comprehensive loss, and cash flows for the three-month periods ended December 31, 2007, March 28, 2008, January 2, 2009, and April 3, 2009, and for the six-month periods ended March 28, 2008 and April 3, 2009, included in the Company's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended January 2, 2009 and April 3, 2009, incorporated by reference herein and in the accompanying prospectus, have not been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the effects of the disposition of the BBA product line. If the interim financial statements referred to above were to be refiled, those financial statements would need to be recast to retrospectively reflect the effects of the disposition of the BBA product line for each of the quarters noted above.

The summary consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. Operating results for the nine months ended July 3, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results to be expected for the fiscal year ending October 2, 2009.

	Nine Fiscal Months Ended			Fiscal Year Ended	
	July 3, 2009	June 27, 2008	October 3, 2008	September 28, 2007	September 29, 2006
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Net revenues	\$ 152,272	\$ 250,389	\$ 331,504	\$ 360,703	\$ 485,571
Cost of goods sold(1)	64,409	103,089	137,251	161,972	223,809
Gain on cancellation of supply agreement(2)					(17,500)
Gross margin	87,863	147,300	194,253	198,731	279,262
Operating expenses:					
Research and development(1)	38,783	43,368	58,439	91,885	101,274
Selling, general and administrative(1)	49,739	58,733	77,905	80,893	89,863
Amortization of intangible assets	2,547	2,269	3,652	9,555	18,450
Asset impairments(3)			277	221,965	85

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Gain on sale of intellectual property	(12,858)				
Special charges(4)	13,653	15,910	18,682	11,775	3,731
Total operating expenses	\$ 91,864	\$ 120,280	\$ 158,955	\$ 416,073	\$ 213,403

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	Nine Fiscal Months Ended			Fiscal Year Ended	
	July 3, 2009	June 27, 2008	October 3, 2008	September 28, 2007	September 29, 2006
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)				
Operating (loss) income	\$ (4,001)	\$ 27,020	\$ 35,298	\$ (217,342)	\$ 65,859
Interest expense	15,634	21,822	27,804	36,953	32,567
Other (income) expense, net	(3,455)	6,766	9,223	(36,505)	14,281
(Loss) income from continuing operations before income taxes and gain (loss) on equity method investments	(16,180)	(1,568)	(1,729)	(217,790)	19,011
Provision for income taxes	819	362	849	798	889
(Loss) income from continuing operations before gain (loss) on equity method investments	(16,999)	(1,930)	(2,578)	(218,588)	18,122
(Loss) gain on equity method investments	(2,166)	3,612	2,804	51,182	(8,164)
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(19,165)	1,682	226	(167,406)	9,958
Gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of tax(5)			6,268		
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax(1)(5)	(9,554)	(302,775)	(306,670)	(235,056)	(132,549)
Net loss	\$ (28,719)	\$ (301,093)	\$ (300,176)	\$ (402,462)	\$ (122,591)
(Loss) income per share from continuing operations basic	\$ (0.39)	\$ 0.03	\$	\$ (3.42)	\$ 0.21
(Loss) income per share from continuing operations diluted	\$ (0.39)	\$ 0.03	\$	\$ (3.42)	\$ 0.20
Loss per share from discontinued operations basic	\$ (0.19)	\$ (6.14)	\$ (6.21)	\$ (4.80)	\$ (2.77)
Loss per share from discontinued operations diluted	\$ (0.19)	\$ (6.11)	\$ (6.21)	\$ (4.80)	\$ (2.77)
Net loss per share basic	\$ (0.58)	\$ (6.11)	\$ (6.08)	\$ (8.22)	\$ (2.56)
Net loss per share diluted	\$ (0.58)	\$ (6.08)	\$ (6.08)	\$ (8.22)	\$ (2.56)

	As of July 3, 2009		
	Actual	As Adjusted(6)	Pro Forma As Adjusted(7)
Balance Sheet Data:			
Working capital(8)	\$ 135,940	157,915	77,915
Total assets	399,998	421,973	341,973
Short-term debt	30,739	30,739	30,739
Long-term debt	391,400	391,400	311,400
Shareholders deficit	(161,992)	(140,017)	(140,017)

(1) We adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, on October 1, 2005. As a result, stock-based compensation expense included within cost of goods sold, research and development expense, and selling, general and administrative expense in fiscal 2008, 2007 and 2006 is based on the fair value of all stock options, stock awards and employee stock purchase plan shares. Stock-based compensation expense for earlier periods is based on the intrinsic value of acquired or

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exchanged unvested stock options in business combinations, which is in accordance with previous accounting standards. Non-cash employee stock-based compensation expense included in our consolidated statements of operations was as follows (in thousands):

	Nine Fiscal Months Ended			Fiscal Year Ended	
	July 3, 2009	June 27, 2008	October 3, 2008	September 28, 2007	September 29, 2006
Cost of goods sold	\$ 196	\$ 310	\$ 370	\$ 426	\$ 382
Research and development	746	2,024	2,725	6,157	9,249
Selling, general and administrative	3,410	7,854	9,185	7,271	19,312
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	1,007	3,565			

- (2) In fiscal 2006, Conexant and Jazz Semiconductor, Inc. (Jazz) terminated a wafer supply and services agreement. In lieu of credits towards future purchases of product from Jazz, we received additional shares of Jazz common stock and recorded a gain of \$17.5 million.
- (3) In fiscal 2007, we recorded \$184.7 million of goodwill impairment charges, \$30.3 million of intangible impairment charges and \$6.1 million of property, plant and equipment impairment charges associated with our Embedded Wireless Network product lines.
- (4) Special charges include the following related to the settlement of legal matters and restructuring charges (in thousands):

	Nine Fiscal Months Ended			Fiscal Year Ended	
	July 3, 2009	June 27, 2008	October 3, 2008	September 28, 2007	September 29, 2006
Legal settlements	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,497	\$
Restructuring charges			11,539	7,227	3,641

- (5) As a result of our decision to sell certain assets and liabilities of the BMP and BBA business units in fiscal 2008 and 2009, respectively, the results of the BMP and BBA business and the gain on sale of the BMP business are reported as discontinued operations for all periods presented.
- (6) Gives effect to the offering of 7,000,000 shares of our common stock by us at an assumed public offering price of \$3.39 per share (the last reported sale price of our common stock on September 23, 2009 on the NASDAQ Global Select Market), less the estimated underwriting discount and offering expenses payable by us and the application of net proceeds as described under *Use of Proceeds* as if the offering had occurred on July 3, 2009.
- (7) Gives effect to this offering and the cash tender offer we have commenced to purchase at par up to \$73.0 million of our floating rate senior secured notes and the agreement we have entered into to purchase at par another \$7.0 million of these notes, assuming holders of the notes tender the maximum amount of \$73.0 million principal of the notes and we repurchase the additional \$7.0 million of notes. The tender offer is set to expire on

September 24, 2009, and the repurchase of the additional \$7.0 million of the notes must occur no later than the second business day after completion of the tender offer. If holders of the notes do not tender the maximum amount of \$73.0 million principal of our floating rate senior secured notes or we fail to repurchase the additional \$7.0 million of notes, our working capital, total assets and long-term debt would each increase by the amount not tendered or repurchased.

- (8) Working capital is defined as current assets minus current liabilities.

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Risk Factors

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following risk factors and all other information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus and incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus before purchasing our common stock. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently deem immaterial, also may become important factors that affect us. If any of such risks or the risks described below occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose some or all of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

We face a risk that capital needed for our business and to repay our debt obligations will not be available when we need it.

At July 3, 2009, we had \$141.4 million aggregate principal amount of floating rate senior secured notes outstanding due November 2010 and \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of convertible subordinated notes outstanding. We have commenced a tender offer for \$73.0 million of our floating rate senior secured notes and entered into an agreement to purchase another \$7.0 million of these notes, using proceeds from the sale of our BBA business and other completed transactions and available cash on hand. The tender offer is set to expire on September 24, 2009, and the repurchase of the additional \$7.0 million of the floating rate senior secured notes must occur no later than the second business day after completion of the tender offer. The convertible notes are due in March 2026, but the holders may require us to repurchase, for cash, all or part of their notes on March 1, 2011, March 1, 2016 and March 1, 2021 at a price of 100% of the principal amount, plus any accrued and unpaid interest.

We also have a \$50.0 million credit facility with a bank, under which we had borrowed \$30.7 million as of July 3, 2009. The term of this credit facility has been extended through November 27, 2009, and the facility remains subject to additional 364-day extensions at the discretion of the bank. However, as a smaller company after the sale of our BBA business, we may not be able to maintain a credit facility of this size on terms and conditions no less favorable than the ones currently available, or may not be able to extend the term of the facility at all.

Recent tightening of the credit markets and unfavorable economic conditions have led to a low level of liquidity in many financial markets and extreme volatility in the credit and equity markets. In addition, if the economy or markets in which we operate continue to be subject to adverse economic conditions, our business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations will be adversely affected. If the credit markets remain difficult to access or worsen or our performance is unfavorable due to economic conditions or for any other reasons, we may not be able to obtain sufficient capital to repay amounts due under (i) our credit facility expiring November 2009, (ii) our floating rate senior secured notes when they become due in November 2010 or earlier as a result of a mandatory offer to repurchase, and (iii) our convertible subordinated notes when they become due in March 2026 or earlier as a result of the notes' mandatory repurchase requirements. The first mandatory repurchase date for our convertible subordinated notes is March 1, 2011. In the event we are unable to satisfy or refinance our debt obligations as the obligations are required to be paid, we will be required to consider strategic and other alternatives, including, among other things, the sale of assets to generate funds, the negotiation of revised terms of our indebtedness, and the exchange of new securities for existing indebtedness obligations. We have retained financial advisors to assist us in considering these strategic, restructuring or other alternatives. There is no assurance that we would be successful in completing any of these alternatives. Further, we may not be able to refinance any portion of this debt on favorable terms or at all. Our

failure to satisfy or refinance any of our indebtedness obligations as they come due, including through an exchange of new securities for existing indebtedness obligations, would result in a cross default and potential acceleration of our remaining indebtedness obligations, would have a material adverse effect on our business, and could potentially force us to restructure our indebtedness through a filing under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

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In addition, in the future, we may need to make strategic investments and acquisitions to help us grow our business, which may require additional capital resources. We cannot assure you that the capital required to fund these investments and acquisitions will be available in the future.

Our operating and financial flexibility is limited by the terms of our senior secured notes and our credit facility.

The terms of our credit facility and floating rate senior secured notes contain financial and other covenants that may limit our ability or prevent us from taking certain actions that we believe are in the best interests of our business and our stockholders. For example, our floating rate senior secured notes indenture contains covenants that restrict, subject to certain exceptions, the Company's ability and the ability of our subsidiaries who are guarantors of the notes to: incur or guarantee additional indebtedness or issue certain redeemable or preferred stock; repurchase capital stock; pay dividends on or make other distributions in respect of our capital stock or make other restricted payments; make certain investments; create liens; redeem junior debt; sell certain assets; consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets; enter into certain types of transactions with affiliates; and enter into sale-leaseback transactions. The restrictions imposed by our credit facility or the indenture may prevent us from taking actions that could help to grow our business or increase the value of our securities.

Following the sale of our BBA business, we are a much smaller company and dependent on fewer product lines for our success.

We completed the sale of our BBA business and product lines on August 24, 2009. Following this sale, we are a much smaller company with a narrower, less diversified portfolio of products. This could cause our cash flow and growth prospects to be more volatile and make us more vulnerable to focused competition. As a smaller company, we will have less capital available for research and development and for strategic investments and acquisitions. We could also face greater challenges in satisfying or refinancing our debt obligations as they become due. In addition, we may not be able to appropriately restructure the supporting functions of the Company to fit the needs of a smaller company.

We are subject to the risks of doing business internationally.

For the fiscal quarters ended July 3, 2009 and June 27, 2008, net revenues from customers located outside of the United States (U.S.), primarily in the Asia-Pacific region, represented 99% and 97% of our total net revenues, respectively. For the nine fiscal months ended July 3, 2009 and June 27, 2008, net revenues from customers located outside of the U.S., primarily in the Asia-Pacific region, represented 97% and 97% of our total net revenues, respectively. In addition, a significant portion of our workforce and many of our key suppliers are located outside of the U.S. Our international operations consist of research and development, sales offices, and other general and administrative functions. Our international operations are subject to a number of risks inherent in operating abroad. These include, but are not limited to, risks regarding:

difficulty in obtaining distribution and support;

local economic and political conditions;

limitations on our ability under local laws to protect our intellectual property;

currency exchange rate fluctuations;

disruptions of commerce and capital or trading markets due to or related to terrorist activity, armed conflict, or natural disasters;

restrictive governmental actions, such as restrictions on the transfer or repatriation of funds and trade protection measures, including export duties and quotas and customs duties and tariffs;

changes in legal or regulatory requirements;

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the laws and policies of the U.S. and other countries affecting trade, foreign investment and loans, and import or export licensing requirements; and

tax laws, including the cost of services provided and products sold between us and our subsidiaries which are subject to review by taxing authorities.

Approximately \$23.0 million of our \$123.4 million of cash and cash equivalents at July 3, 2009 was located in foreign countries where we conduct business, including approximately \$17.5 million in India and \$3.1 million in China. These amounts are not freely available for dividend repatriation to the U.S. without the imposition and payment, where applicable, of local taxes. Further, the repatriation of these funds is subject to compliance with applicable local government laws and regulations, and in some cases, requires governmental consent, including in India and China. Our inability to repatriate these funds quickly and without any required governmental consents may limit the resources available to us to fund our operations in the U.S. and other locations or to pay indebtedness.

In addition, U.S. President Barack Obama's administration recently proposed significant changes to the U.S. international tax laws that would limit U.S. deductions for expenses related to unrepatriated foreign-source income and modify the U.S. foreign tax credit and check-the-box rules. We cannot determine whether these proposals will be enacted into law or what, if any, changes may be made to such proposals prior to their being enacted into law. If the U.S. tax laws change in a manner that increases our tax obligation, it could result in a material adverse impact on our net income and our financial position.

Further, because most of our international sales are currently denominated in U.S. dollars, our products could become less competitive in international markets if the value of the U.S. dollar increases relative to foreign currencies. From time to time, we may enter into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to minimize risk of loss from currency exchange rate fluctuations for foreign currency commitments entered into in the ordinary course of business. We have not entered into foreign currency forward exchange contracts for other purposes. Our financial condition and results of operations could be affected (adversely or favorably) by currency fluctuations.

We also conduct a significant portion of our international sales through distributors. Sales to distributors and other resellers accounted for approximately 36% and 40% of our net revenues in the fiscal quarters ended July 3, 2009 and June 27, 2008, and 30% and 34% of our net revenues in the nine fiscal months ended July 3, 2009 and June 27, 2008, respectively. Our arrangements with these distributors are terminable at any time, and the loss of these arrangements could have an adverse effect on our operating results.

We operate in the highly cyclical semiconductor industry, which is subject to significant downturns that may negatively impact our business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical and is characterized by constant and rapid technological change, rapid product obsolescence and price erosion, evolving technical standards, short product life cycles (for semiconductors and for the end-user products in which they are used) and wide fluctuations in product supply and demand. Recent domestic and global economic conditions have presented unprecedented and challenging conditions reflecting continued concerns about the availability and cost of credit, the U.S. mortgage market, declining real estate values, increased energy costs, decreased consumer confidence and spending and added concerns fueled by the U.S. federal government's interventions in the U.S. financial and credit markets. These conditions have contributed to instability in both U.S. and international capital and credit markets and diminished expectations for the U.S. and global economy. In addition, these conditions make it extremely difficult for our customers to accurately forecast and plan future business activities and could cause U.S. and foreign businesses to slow spending on our products, which could cause our sales to decrease or result in an extension of our sales cycles. Further, given the current unfavorable economic

environment, our customers may have difficulties obtaining capital at adequate or historical levels to finance their ongoing business and operations, which could impair their ability to make timely payments to us. If that were to occur, we may be required to increase our allowance for doubtful accounts and our days sales outstanding would be negatively impacted. We cannot predict the timing, strength or duration of any economic slowdown or subsequent economic recovery, worldwide or within our industry. If the economy or markets in which we operate continue

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to be subject to these adverse economic conditions, our business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations will be adversely affected.

We are subject to intense competition.

The communications semiconductor industry in general and the markets in which we compete in particular are intensely competitive. We compete worldwide with a number of U.S. and international semiconductor providers that are both larger and smaller than us in terms of resources and market share. We continually face significant competition in our markets. This competition results in declining average selling prices for our products. We also anticipate that additional competitors will enter our markets as a result of expected growth opportunities, technological and public policy changes and relatively low barriers to entry in certain markets of the industry. Many of our competitors have certain advantages over us, such as significantly greater sales and marketing, manufacturing, distribution, technical, financial and other resources. In addition, many of our current and potential competitors have a stronger financial position, less indebtedness and greater financial resources than we do. These competitors may be able to devote greater financial resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products than we can. The advantages of our competitors may increase now that we have become a significantly smaller company following the sale of our BBA business.

We believe that the principal competitive factors for semiconductor suppliers in our addressed markets are:

- time-to-market;
- product quality, reliability and performance;
- level of integration;
- price and total system cost;
- compliance with industry standards;
- design and engineering capabilities;
- strategic relationships with customers;
- customer support;
- new product innovation; and
- access to manufacturing capacity.

In addition, the financial stability of suppliers is an important consideration in our customers' purchasing decisions. Our relationship with existing and potential customers could be adversely affected if our customers perceive that we lack an appropriate level of financial liquidity or stability or if they think we are too small to do business with.

Current and potential competitors also have established or may establish financial or strategic relationships among themselves or with our existing or potential customers, resellers or other third parties. These relationships may affect customers' purchasing decisions. Accordingly, it is possible that new competitors or alliances could emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against current and potential competitors.

We own or lease a significant amount of space in which we do not conduct operations and doing so exposes us to the financial risks of default by our tenants and subtenants and expenses related to carrying vacant property.

As a result of our various reorganization and restructuring related activities, we lease or own a number of domestic facilities in which we do not operate. At July 3, 2009, we had 554,000 square feet of vacant leased space and 456,000 square feet of owned space, of which approximately 88% was being sub-leased to third parties and 12% was vacant and offered for sublease. Included in these amounts are 389,000 square feet of owned space in Newport Beach that we have leased to Jazz Semiconductor, Inc. and 126,000 square feet of

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leased space in Newport Beach that we have sub-leased to Mindspeed Technologies, Inc. As of July 3, 2009, the aggregate amount owed to landlords under space we lease but do not operate over the remaining terms of the leases was approximately \$106 million and, of this amount, subtenants had lease obligations to us in the aggregate amount of \$29 million. The space we have subleased to others is, in some cases, at rates less than the amounts we are required to pay landlords and, of the aggregate obligations we had to landlords for unused space at July 3, 2009, approximately \$33 million was attributable to space we were attempting to sublease. In the event one or more of our subtenants fails to make lease payments to us or otherwise defaults on their obligations to us, we could incur substantial unanticipated payment obligations to landlords. In addition, in the event tenants of space we own fail to make lease payments to us or otherwise default on their obligations to us, we could be required to seek new tenants and we cannot assure that our efforts to do so would be successful or that the rates at which we could do so would be attractive. In the event our estimates regarding our ability to sublet our available space are incorrect, we would be required to adjust our restructuring reserves which could have a material impact on our financial results in the future.

Our revenues, cash flow from operations and results of operations have fluctuated in the past and may fluctuate in the future, particularly given adverse domestic and global economic conditions.

Our revenues, cash flow and results of operations have fluctuated in the past and may fluctuate in the future. These fluctuations are due to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include, among others:

- changes in end-user demand for the products manufactured and sold by our customers;
- the timing of receipt, reduction or cancellation of significant orders by customers;
- adverse economic conditions, including the unavailability or high cost of credit to our customers;
- the inability of our customers to forecast demand based on adverse economic conditions;
- seasonal customer demand;
- the gain or loss of significant customers;
- market acceptance of our products and our customers' products;
- our ability to develop, introduce and market new products and technologies on a timely basis;
- the timing and extent of product development costs;
- new product and technology introductions by competitors;
- changes in the mix of products we develop and sell;
- fluctuations in manufacturing yields;
- availability and cost of products from our suppliers;
- intellectual property disputes; and
- the effect of competitive pricing pressures, including decreases in average selling prices of our products.

The foregoing factors are difficult to forecast, and these as well as other factors could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

We have recently incurred substantial losses and may incur additional future losses.

Our loss from continuing operations for the nine fiscal months ended July 3, 2009 was \$19.2 million. Our income (loss) from continuing operations for fiscal 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$0.2 million, \$(167.4) million, and \$10.0 million, respectively. These results have had a negative impact on our financial condition and operating cash flows. Our primary sources of liquidity include borrowing under our credit facility, which will expire in November 2009 unless extended at the lender's discretion, and available cash and cash equivalents. We believe that our existing sources of liquidity, together with cash expected to be generated from product

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sales, will be sufficient to fund our operations, research and development, anticipated capital expenditures and working capital for at least the next twelve months. However, we cannot provide any assurance that our business will become profitable or that we will not incur additional substantial losses in the future. Additional operating losses or lower than expected product sales will adversely affect our cash flow and financial condition and could impair our ability to satisfy our indebtedness obligations as such obligations come due.

Our ability to use our net operating losses (NOLs) and other tax attributes to offset future taxable income could be limited by an ownership change and/or decisions by California and other states to suspend the use of NOLs.

We have significant NOLs, research and development (R&D) tax credits, capitalized R&D and amortizable goodwill available to offset our future U.S. federal and state taxable income. Our ability to utilize these NOLs and other tax attributes may be subject to significant limitations under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code (and applicable state law) if we undergo an ownership change, including as a result of this offering or in combination with future offerings, any issuance of our common stock in connection with or as part of an exchange offer for our debt securities or any other issuance of our common stock or ownership change. An ownership change occurs for purposes of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code if, among other things, 5% stockholders (i.e., stockholders who own or have owned 5% or more of our stock (with certain groups of less-than-5% stockholders treated as single stockholders for this purpose)) increase their aggregate percentage ownership of our stock by more than fifty percentage points above the lowest percentage of the stock owned by these stockholders at any time during the relevant testing period. Stock ownership for purposes of Section 382 of the Code is determined under a complex set of attribution rules, so that a person is treated as owning stock directly, indirectly (i.e., through certain entities) and constructively (through certain related persons and certain unrelated persons acting as a group). In the event of an ownership change, Section 382 imposes an annual limitation (based upon our value at the time of the ownership change, as determined under Section 382 of the Code) on the amount of taxable income a corporation may offset with NOLs. If we undergo an ownership change, Section 382 would also limit our ability to use R&D tax credits. In addition, if the tax basis of our assets exceeded the fair market value of our assets at the time of the ownership change, Section 382 could also limit our ability to use amortization of capitalized R&D and goodwill to offset taxable income for the first five years following an ownership change. Any unused annual limitation may be carried over to later years until the applicable expiration date for the respective NOLs. As a result, our inability to utilize these NOLs, credits or amortization as a result of any ownership changes, could adversely impact our operating results and financial condition.

In addition, California and certain states have suspended use of NOLs for certain taxable years, and other states are considering similar measures. As a result, we may incur higher state income tax expense in the future. Depending on our future tax position, continued suspension of our ability to use NOLs in states in which we are subject to income tax could have an adverse impact on our operating results and financial condition.

Our success depends on our ability to timely develop competitive new products and reduce costs.

Our operating results depend largely on our ability to introduce new and enhanced semiconductor products on a timely basis. Successful product development and introduction depends on numerous factors, including, among others, our ability to:

- anticipate customer and market requirements and changes in technology and industry standards;
- accurately define new products;
- complete development of new products and bring our products to market on a timely basis;
- differentiate our products from offerings of our competitors;

achieve overall market acceptance of our products; and

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coordinate product development efforts between and among our sites, particularly in India and China, to manage the development of products at remote geographic locations.

We may not have sufficient resources to make the substantial investment in research and development in order to develop and bring to market new and enhanced products, and our recent reductions in our R&D headcount and other cost savings initiatives could further hinder our ability to invest in research and development. We cannot assure you that we will be able to develop and introduce new or enhanced products in a timely and cost-effective manner, that our products will satisfy customer requirements or achieve market acceptance, or that we will be able to anticipate new industry standards and technological changes. The complexity of our products may lead to errors, defects and bugs which could subject us to significant costs or damages and adversely affect market acceptance of our products. We also cannot assure you that we will be able to respond successfully to new product announcements and introductions by competitors.

In addition, prices of established products may decline, sometimes significantly and rapidly, over time. We believe that in order to remain competitive we must continue to reduce the cost of producing and delivering existing products at the same time that we develop and introduce new or enhanced products. We cannot assure you that we will be successful and as a result our gross margins may decline in future periods.

We have significant goodwill and intangible assets, and future impairment of our goodwill and intangible assets could have a material negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

At July 3, 2009, we had \$110.1 million of goodwill and \$6.3 million of intangible assets, net, which together represented approximately 29% of our total assets. In periods subsequent to an acquisition, at least on an annual basis or when indicators of impairment exist, we must evaluate goodwill and acquisition-related intangible assets for impairment. When such assets are found to be impaired, they will be written down to estimated fair value, with a charge against earnings. If our market capitalization drops below our book value for a prolonged period of time, if our assumptions regarding our future operating performance change or if other indicators of impairment are present, we may be required to write-down the value of our goodwill and acquisition-related intangible assets by taking a non-cash charge against earnings.

In fiscal 2007, we recorded \$184.7 million of goodwill impairment charges, \$30.3 million of intangible impairment charges and \$6.1 million of property, plant and equipment impairment charges associated with our Embedded Wireless Network product lines. Our remaining goodwill is associated with our Imaging and PC Media (IPM) business unit. Overall financial performance declines in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 resulted in us performing an interim test for goodwill impairment related to our IPM business unit. We determined that, despite declines in the IPM business unit of 21%, performance levels remained sufficient to support the IPM related goodwill. During the third fiscal quarter of 2009, we determined that based on then-current IPM business forecasts there were no indicators of impairment and therefore no interim goodwill impairment analysis was necessary for that period. Because of the significance of our remaining goodwill and intangible asset balances, any future impairment of these assets could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations, although, as a non-cash charge, it would have no effect on our cash flow. Significant impairments may also impact shareholders' equity.

The loss of a key customer could seriously impact our revenue levels and harm our business. In addition, if we are unable to continue to sell existing and new products to our key customers in significant quantities or to attract new significant customers, our future operating results could be adversely affected.

We have derived a substantial portion of our past revenue from sales to a relatively small number of customers. As a result, the loss of any significant customer could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of

operations.

Sales to our twenty largest customers, including distributors, represented approximately 85% and 93% of our net revenues in the fiscal quarters ended July 3, 2009 and June 27, 2008, respectively. For the nine fiscal months ended July 3, 2009 and June 27, 2008, sales to our twenty largest customers, including distributors, represented approximately 76% and 84% of our net revenues. For the fiscal quarters ended July 3, 2009 and June 27, 2008, one distributor accounted for 22% and 29% of our net revenues, respectively. For the nine

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fiscal months ended July 3, 2009 and June 27, 2008, one distributor accounted for 20% and 23% of our net revenues, respectively. We expect that our largest customers will continue to account for a substantial portion of our net revenue in future periods. The identities of our largest customers and their respective contributions to our net revenue have varied and will likely continue to vary from period to period. We may not be able to maintain or increase sales to certain of our key customers for a variety of reasons, including the following:

most of our customers can stop incorporating our products into their own products with limited notice to us and suffer little or no penalty;

our agreements with our customers typically do not require them to purchase a minimum quantity of our products;

many of our customers have pre-existing or concurrent relationships with our current or potential competitors that may affect the customers' decisions to purchase our products;

our customers face intense competition from other manufacturers that do not use our products;

some of our customers offer or may offer products that compete with our products;

some of our customers' liquidity may be negatively affected by the recent domestic and global credit crisis;

our customers' perceptions of our liquidity and viability may have a negative impact on their decisions to incorporate our products into their own products; and

our smaller size after selling our BBA business, our cost-savings efforts and any future liquidity constraints may limit our ability to develop and deliver new products to customers.

In addition, our longstanding relationships with some larger customers may also deter other potential customers who compete with these customers from buying our products. To attract new customers or retain existing customers, we may offer certain customers favorable prices on our products. The loss of a key customer, a reduction in sales to any key customer or our inability to attract new significant customers could seriously impact our revenue and materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

Further, our product portfolio consists predominantly of semiconductor solutions for the communications, PC, and consumer markets. Recent unfavorable domestic and global economic conditions have had an adverse impact on demand in these end-user markets by reducing overall consumer spending or shifting consumer spending to products other than those made by our customers. Continued reduced sales by our customers in these end-markets will adversely impact demand by our customers for our products and could also slow new product introductions by our customers and by us. Lower net sales of our products would have an adverse effect on our revenue, cash flow and results of operations.

We may not be able to keep abreast of the rapid technological changes in our markets.

The demand for our products can change quickly and in ways we may not anticipate because our markets generally exhibit the following characteristics:

rapid technological developments;

rapid changes in customer requirements;

frequent new product introductions and enhancements;

short product life cycles with declining prices over the life cycle of the products; and

evolving industry standards.

For example, a portion of our analog modem business that is bundled into PCs is becoming debundled as broadband communications become more ubiquitous. Several of our PC OEM customers have indicated that the trend toward debundling may become more significant, which may have an adverse effect on both our revenues and profitability. Further, our products could become obsolete sooner than anticipated because of a

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faster than anticipated change in one or more of the technologies related to our products or in market demand for products based on a particular technology, particularly due to the introduction of new technology that represents a substantial advance over current technology. Currently accepted industry standards are also subject to change, which may contribute to the obsolescence of our products. Furthermore, as a smaller company following the sale of our BBA business, we might not be able to fund sufficient research and development to keep up with technological developments.

We may be subject to claims of infringement of third-party intellectual property rights or demands that we license third-party technology, which could result in significant expense and loss of our ability to use, make, sell, export or import our products or one or more components comprising our products.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by vigorous protection and pursuit of intellectual property rights. From time to time, third parties have asserted and may in the future assert patent, copyright, trademark and other intellectual property rights to technologies that are important to our business and have demanded and may in the future demand that we license their patents and technology. Any litigation to determine the validity of claims that our products infringe or may infringe these rights, including claims arising through our contractual indemnification of our customers, regardless of their merit or resolution, could be costly and divert the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel. We cannot assure you that we would prevail in litigation given the complex technical issues and inherent uncertainties in intellectual property litigation. We have incurred substantial expense settling certain intellectual property litigation in the past, such as our \$70.0 million charge in fiscal 2006 related to the settlement of our patent infringement litigation with Texas Instruments Incorporated. If litigation results in an adverse ruling we could be required to:

pay substantial damages;

cease the manufacture, use or sale of infringing products, processes or technologies;

discontinue the use of infringing technology;

expend significant resources to develop non-infringing technology, which we may not be successful in developing; or

license technology from the third party claiming infringement, which license may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

If OEMs of communications electronics products do not design our products into their equipment, we will be unable to sell those products. Moreover, a design win from a customer does not guarantee future sales to that customer.

Our products are components of other products. As a result, we rely on OEMs of communications electronics products to select our products from among alternative offerings to be designed into their equipment. We may be unable to achieve these design wins. Without design wins from OEMs, we would be unable to sell our products. Once an OEM designs another supplier's semiconductors into one of its product platforms, it will be more difficult for us to achieve future design wins with that OEM's product platform because changing suppliers involves significant cost, time, effort and risk. Achieving a design win with a customer does not ensure that we will receive significant revenues from that customer and we may be unable to convert design wins into actual sales. Even after a design win, the customer is not obligated to purchase our products and can choose at any time to stop using our products if, for example, it or its own products are not commercially successful.

Because of the lengthy sales cycles of many of our products, we may incur significant expenses before we generate any revenues related to those products.

Our customers may need six months or longer to test and evaluate our products and an additional six months or more to begin volume production of equipment that incorporates our products. The lengthy period of time required also increases the possibility that a customer may decide to cancel or change product plans, which could reduce or eliminate sales to that customer. Thus, we may incur significant research and development,

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and selling, general and administrative expenses before we generate the related revenues for these products, and we may never generate the anticipated revenues if our customer cancels or changes its product plans. As a smaller company following the sale of our BBA business, exposure to lengthy sales cycles may increase the volatility of our revenue stream and common stock price.

Uncertainties involving the ordering and shipment of our products could adversely affect our business.

Our sales are typically made pursuant to individual purchase orders and we generally do not have long-term supply arrangements with our customers. Generally, our customers may cancel orders until 30 days prior to shipment. In addition, we sell a portion of our products through distributors and other resellers, some of whom have a right to return unsold products to us. Sales to distributors and other resellers accounted for approximately 36% and 40% of our net revenues in the fiscal quarters ended July 3, 2009 and June 27, 2008, respectively, and 30% and 34% in the nine fiscal months ended July 3, 2009 and June 27, 2008, respectively. Our distributors may offer products of several different suppliers, including products that may be competitive with ours. Accordingly, there is a risk that the distributors may give priority to other suppliers' products and may not sell our products as quickly as forecasted, which may impact the distributors' future order levels. We routinely purchase inventory based on estimates of end-market demand for our customers' products, which is difficult to predict. This difficulty may be compounded when we sell to OEMs indirectly through distributors and other resellers or contract manufacturers, or both, as our forecasts of demand are then based on estimates provided by multiple parties. In addition, our customers may change their inventory practices on short notice for any reason. The cancellation or deferral of product orders, the return of previously sold products or overproduction due to the failure of anticipated orders to materialize could result in our holding excess or obsolete inventory, which could result in write-downs of inventory.

We are dependent upon third parties for the manufacture, assembly and test of our products.

We are entirely dependent upon outside wafer fabrication facilities (known as foundries or fabs). Therefore, our revenue growth is dependent on our ability to obtain sufficient external manufacturing capacity, including wafer fabrication capacity. If the semiconductor industry experiences a shortage of wafer fabrication capacity in the future, we risk experiencing delays in access to key process technologies, production or shipments and increased manufacturing costs. Moreover, our foundry partners often require significant amounts of financing in order to build or expand wafer fabrication facilities. However, current unfavorable economic conditions have also resulted in a tightening in the credit markets, decreased the level of liquidity in many financial markets and resulted in significant volatility in the credit and equity markets. These conditions may make it difficult for foundries to obtain adequate or historical levels of capital to finance the building or expansion of their wafer fabrication facilities, which would have an adverse impact on their production capacity and could in turn negatively impact our wafer output. In addition, certain of our suppliers have required that we keep in place standby letters of credit for all or part of the products we order. Such requirement, or a requirement that we shorten our payment cycle times in the future, may negatively impact our liquidity and cash position, or may not be available to us due to our then current liquidity or cash position, and would have a negative impact on our ability to produce and deliver products to our customers on a timely basis.

The foundries we use may allocate their limited capacity to fulfill the production requirements of other customers that are larger and better financed than us. If we choose to use a new foundry, it typically takes several months to redesign our products for the process technology and intellectual property cores of the new foundry and to complete the qualification process before we can begin shipping products from the new foundry.

We are also dependent upon third parties for the assembly and testing of our products. Our reliance on others to assemble and test our products subjects us to many of the same risks that we have with respect to our reliance on outside wafer fabrication facilities.

Wafer fabrication processes are subject to obsolescence, and foundries may discontinue a wafer fabrication process used for certain of our products. In such event, we generally offer our customers a last time buy

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program to satisfy their anticipated requirements for our products. The unanticipated discontinuation of wafer fabrication processes on which we rely may adversely affect our revenues and our customer relationships.

In the event of a disruption of the operations of one or more of our suppliers, we may not have a second manufacturing source immediately available. Such an event could cause significant delays in shipments until we could shift the products from an affected facility or supplier to another facility or supplier. The manufacturing processes we rely on are specialized and are available from a limited number of suppliers. Alternate sources of manufacturing capacity, particularly wafer fabrication capacity, may not be available to us on a timely basis. Even if alternate wafer fabrication capacity is available, we may not be able to obtain it on favorable terms, or at all. All such delays or disruptions could impair our ability to meet our customers' requirements and have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

In addition, the highly complex and technologically demanding nature of semiconductor manufacturing has caused foundries from time to time to experience lower than anticipated manufacturing yields, particularly in connection with the introduction of new products and the installation and start-up of new process technologies. Lower than anticipated manufacturing yields may affect our ability to fulfill our customers' demands for our products on a timely basis and may adversely affect our cost of goods sold and our results of operations.

We may experience difficulties in transitioning to smaller geometry process technologies or in achieving higher levels of design integration, which may result in reduced manufacturing yields, delays in product deliveries, increased expenses and loss of design wins to our competitors.

To remain competitive, we expect to continue to transition our semiconductor products to increasingly smaller line width geometries. This transition requires us to modify the manufacturing processes for our products and to redesign some products, as well as standard cells and other integrated circuit designs that we may use in multiple products. We periodically evaluate the benefits, on a product-by-product basis, of migrating to smaller geometry process technologies to reduce our costs. In the past, we have experienced some difficulties in shifting to smaller geometry process technologies or new manufacturing processes, which resulted in reduced manufacturing yields, delays in product deliveries and increased expenses. We may face similar difficulties, delays and expenses as we continue to transition our products to smaller geometry processes. We are dependent on our relationships with our foundries to transition to smaller geometry processes successfully. We cannot assure you that our foundries will be able to effectively manage the transition or that we will be able to maintain our existing foundry relationships or develop new ones. If our foundries or we experience significant delays in this transition or fail to implement this transition efficiently, we could experience reduced manufacturing yields, delays in product deliveries and increased expenses, all of which could negatively affect our relationships with our customers and result in the loss of design wins to our competitors, which in turn would adversely affect our results of operations. As smaller geometry processes become more prevalent, we expect to continue to integrate greater levels of functionality, as well as customer and third party intellectual property, into our products. However, we may not be able to achieve higher levels of design integration or deliver new integrated products on a timely basis, or at all. Moreover, even if we are able to achieve higher levels of design integration, such integration may have a short-term adverse impact on our operating results, as we may reduce our revenue by integrating the functionality of multiple chips into a single chip.

If we are not successful in protecting our intellectual property rights, it may harm our ability to compete.

We use a significant amount of intellectual property in our business. We rely primarily on patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, as well as nondisclosure and confidentiality agreements and other methods, to protect our proprietary technologies and processes. At times, we incorporate the intellectual property of our customers into our designs, and we have obligations with respect to the non-use and non-disclosure of their intellectual property. In the past, we have engaged in litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to

determine the validity and scope of proprietary rights of others, including our customers. We may engage in future litigation on similar grounds, which may require us to expend significant

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resources and to divert the efforts and attention of our management from our business operations. We cannot assure you that:

the steps we take to prevent misappropriation or infringement of our intellectual property or the intellectual property of our customers will be successful;

any existing or future patents will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented; or

any of the measures described above would provide meaningful protection.

Despite these precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our technology without authorization, develop similar technology independently or design around our patents. If any of our patents fails to protect our technology, it would make it easier for our competitors to offer similar products. In addition, effective patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret protection may be unavailable or limited in certain countries.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to effect suitable investments, alliances, acquisitions and where appropriate, divestitures and restructurings.

Although we invest significant resources in research and development activities, the complexity and speed of technological changes make it impractical for us to pursue development of all technological solutions on our own. On an ongoing basis, we review investment, alliance and acquisition prospects that would complement our existing product offerings, augment our market coverage or enhance our technological capabilities. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to identify and consummate suitable investment, alliance or acquisition transactions in the future.

Moreover, if we consummate such transactions, they could result in:

large initial one-time write-offs of in-process research and development;

the incurrence of substantial debt and assumption of unknown liabilities;

the potential loss of key employees from the acquired company;

amortization expenses related to intangible assets; and

the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns.

Integrating acquired organizations and their products and services may be expensive, time-consuming and a strain on our resources and our relationships with employees and customers, and ultimately may not be successful. The process of integrating operations could cause an interruption of, or loss of momentum in, the activities of one or more of our product lines and the loss of key personnel. The diversion of management's attention and any delays or difficulties encountered in connection with acquisitions and the integration of multiple operations could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Moreover, in the event that we have unprofitable operations or product lines we may be forced to restructure or divest such operations or product lines. There is no guarantee that we will be able to restructure or divest such operations or product lines on a timely basis or at a value that will avoid further losses or that will successfully mitigate the negative impact on our overall operations or financial results.

We are required to use proceeds of certain asset dispositions to offer to repurchase our floating rate senior secured notes due November 2010 if we do not use the proceeds within 360 days to invest in assets (other than current assets), and this requirement limits our ability to use asset sale proceeds to fund our operations.

At July 3, 2009, we had \$141.4 million aggregate principal amount of floating rate senior secured notes outstanding. We are required to repurchase, for cash, notes at a price of 100% of the principal amount, plus any accrued and unpaid interest, with the net proceeds of certain asset dispositions if such proceeds are not used within 360 days to invest in assets (other than current assets) related to our business. The sale of our BMP business in August 2008 qualified as an asset disposition requiring us to make offers to repurchase a

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portion of the notes no later than 361 days following the respective asset dispositions. In September 2008, we completed a tender offer for \$80 million of the senior secured notes. In August 2009, we sold our BBA product lines to Ikanos for approximately \$54 million. Because we do not intend to invest the proceeds from the sale of our BBA product lines in assets related to our business within 360 days from the sale, we have recently made an offer to repurchase up to \$73.0 million of our floating rate senior secured notes.

We may not be able to attract and retain qualified management, technical and other personnel necessary for the design, development and sale of our products. Our success could be negatively affected if key personnel leave.

Our future success depends on our ability to attract and to retain the continued service and availability of skilled personnel at all levels of our business. As the source of our technological and product innovations, our key technical personnel represent a significant asset. The competition for such personnel can be intense. While we have entered into employment agreements with some of our key personnel, we cannot assure you that we will be able to attract and retain qualified management and other personnel necessary for the design, development and sale of our products.

Litigation could be costly and harmful to our business.

We are involved in various claims and lawsuits from time to time. For example, in February 2005, certain of our current and former officers and our Employee Benefits Plan Committee were named as defendants in a purported breach of fiduciary duties class action lawsuit that we recently settled for \$3.25 million. Any of these claims or legal actions could adversely affect our business, financial position and results of operations and divert management's attention and resources from other matters.

We currently operate under tax holidays and favorable tax incentives in certain foreign jurisdictions.

While we believe we qualify for these incentives that reduce our income taxes and operating costs, the incentives require us to meet specified criteria which are subject to audit and review. We cannot assure that we will continue to meet such criteria and enjoy such tax holidays and incentives. If any of our tax holidays or incentives are terminated, our results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly.

The price of our common stock is volatile and may fluctuate significantly. For example, since September 1, 2008, the price of our stock has ranged from a high of \$6.13 per share to a low of \$0.26 per share. There can be no assurance as to the prices at which our common stock will trade or that an active trading market in our common stock will be sustained in the future. In addition to the matters discussed in other risk factors included herein, in the accompanying prospectus and the information incorporated by reference herein or therein, some of the reasons for fluctuations in our stock price could include:

- our operating and financial performance and prospects;
- our ability to repay or restructure our debt;
- the depth and liquidity of the market for our common stock;
- investor perception of us and the industry in which we operate;

investor perception of us as a going concern and of our ability to operate successfully as a company with a smaller cash flow and with significant debt obligations;

the level of research coverage of our common stock;

changes in earnings estimates or buy/sell recommendations by analysts;

general financial, domestic, international, economic and other market conditions;

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proposed acquisitions by us or our competitors;

the hiring or departure of key personnel; and

adverse judgments or settlements obligating us to pay damages.

In addition, public stock markets have experienced, and may in the future experience, extreme price and trading volume volatility, particularly in the technology sectors of the market. This volatility has significantly affected the market prices of securities of many technology companies for reasons frequently unrelated to or disproportionately impacted by the operating performance of these companies. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

If we fail to continue to meet all applicable continued listing requirements of The NASDAQ Global Select Market and NASDAQ determines to delist our common stock, the market liquidity and market price of our common stock could decline.

Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. In order to maintain that listing, we must satisfy minimum financial and other continued listing requirements. For example, NASDAQ rules require that we maintain a minimum bid price of \$1.00 per share for our common stock. Our common stock has in the past fallen below this minimum bid price requirement and it may do so again in the future. If our stock price falls below \$1.00 or if we fail to meet other requirements for continued listing on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, our common stock could be delisted from The NASDAQ Global Select Market if we are unable to cure the events of noncompliance in a timely or effective manner. If our common stock were threatened with delisting from The NASDAQ Global Select Market, we may, depending on the circumstances, seek to extend the period for regaining compliance with NASDAQ listing requirements by moving our common stock to the NASDAQ Capital Market. For example, if appropriate, we may request, as we have done in the past, approval by our stockholders to implement a reverse stock split in order to regain compliance with NASDAQ's minimum bid price requirement. If our common stock is not eligible for quotation on another market or exchange, trading of our common stock could be conducted in the over-the-counter market or on an electronic bulletin board established for unlisted securities such as the Pink OTC Markets or the OTC Bulletin Board. In such event, it could become more difficult to dispose of, or obtain accurate quotations for the price of, our common stock, and there would likely also be a reduction in our coverage by security analysts and the news media, which could cause the price of our common stock to decline further. In addition, the delisting of our common stock could give the holders of our convertible subordinated notes a right to cause us to repurchase their notes and it could result in a default under the terms and conditions of our floating rate senior secured notes as well as our convertible subordinated notes.

Anti-takeover provisions in our organizational documents and Delaware law could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us.

Our restated certificate of incorporation and our bylaws, each as amended, contain several provisions that would make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us, including:

a classified board of directors, with three classes of directors each serving a staggered three-year term;

a requirement that a supermajority vote be obtained to remove a director for cause or to amend or repeal certain provisions of our restated certificate of incorporation or our bylaws;

a prohibition on stockholder action by written consent;

a requirement that stockholders provide advance notice of any stockholder nominations of directors at any meeting of stockholders or any proposal of new business to be considered at an annual meeting of stockholders;

the inability of our stockholders to call a special meeting and a requirement that the only business to be conducted at a special meeting will be the business brought before the meeting pursuant to the Company's notice of meeting;

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the exclusive authority of the board of directors to fill vacancies on the board of directors;

the ability of our board of directors to issue shares of our preferred stock in one or more series without further authorization of our stockholders; and

a fair price provision.

In addition to the provisions in our restated certificate of incorporation and our bylaws, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law generally provides that a corporation shall not engage in any business combination with any interested stockholder during the three-year period following the time that such stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, unless either the business combination or the transaction that results in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder is approved in a prescribed manner. These provisions may discourage certain types of transactions in which our stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over the current market price, and may limit the ability of our stockholders to approve transactions that they think may be in their best interests.

We do not intend to pay cash dividends on our common stock.

We have not paid cash dividends since our inception and do not intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. In addition, we are currently prohibited from paying cash dividends under our floating rate senior secured notes indenture. Therefore, stockholders will have to rely on appreciation in our stock price, if any, in order to achieve a gain on an investment. There is no guarantee that our stock will appreciate in value after the offering or even maintain the price at which you purchased your shares.

There could be a negative effect on the price of our common stock if we issue equity securities in connection with a restructuring of any or all of our floating rate senior secured notes or our convertible subordinated notes.

If we decide to issue any equity securities in connection with a restructuring of our floating rate senior secured notes or our convertible subordinated notes, there could be a substantial dilutive effect on our common stock and an adverse effect on the price of our common stock. See also Risks Related to this Offering You will experience immediate dilution in the book value per share of the common stock you purchase.

Risks Related to this Offering

We may allocate the net proceeds from this offering in ways that you and other stockholders may not approve.

We intend to use the net proceeds of this offering for general corporate purposes, including, but not limited to, repaying, redeeming or repurchasing existing debt, and for working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions. Our management will have broad discretion as to the application of these net proceeds. Our stockholders may not agree with the manner in which our management chooses to allocate and spend the net proceeds and our management could spend the net proceeds in ways that do not necessarily improve our operating results or enhance the value of our common stock.

You will experience immediate dilution in the book value per share of the common stock you purchase.