

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

Form 10-Q

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended December 26, 2005

OR

[] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to

Commission File Number 1-13449

QUANTUM CORPORATION

Incorporated Pursuant to the Laws of the State of Delaware

IRS Employer Identification Number 94-2665054

1650 Technology Drive, Suite 800, San Jose, California 95110

(408) 944-4000

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [X] No []

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer (See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes [] No [X]

As of the close of business on February 1, 2006, approximately 187.3 million shares of Quantum Corporation's common stock were issued and outstanding.

QUANTUM CORPORATION

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

QUANTUM CORPORATION CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (In thousands, except per-share data) (Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004
Product revenue	\$ 184,865	\$ 170,492	\$ 532,489	\$ 466,460
Royalty revenue	33,500	30,907	96,120	87,668
Total revenue	218,365	201,399	628,609	554,128
Cost of revenue	154,705	141,348	454,848	384,040
Gross margin	63,660	60,051	173,761	170,088
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	25,546	21,239	82,216	65,781
Sales and marketing	21,571	20,093	64,547	64,511
General and administrative	10,070	13,335	29,898	36,541
Restructuring charges	3,515	641	13,022	10,227
	60,702	55,308	189,683	177,060
Income (loss) from operations	2,958	4,743	(15,922)	(6,972)
Interest income and other, net	597	2,387	6,637	6,501
Interest expense	(2,383)	(2,755)	(7,756)	(8,306)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,172	4,375	(17,041)	(8,777)
Income tax provision (benefit)	353	(11,910)	1,405	(8,730)
Net income (loss)	\$ 819	\$ 16,285	\$ (18,446)	\$ (47)
Net income (loss) per share				
Basic	\$ -	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.10)	\$ -
Diluted	\$ -	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.10)	\$ -
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares				
Basic	184,217	181,607	183,663	180,744
Diluted	185,793	219,280	183,663	180,744

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

QUANTUM CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands)

	December 26, 2005 (Unaudited)	March 31, 2005 (1)
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 131,836	\$ 225,136
Short-term investments	99,700	25,000
Restricted cash	558	-
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$8,059 and \$8,962, respectively	137,491	128,627
Inventories	73,035	67,091
Service inventories	54,914	55,216
Deferred income taxes	11,330	11,361
Other current assets	35,164	47,300
Total current assets	544,028	559,731
Long-term assets:		
Property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation	40,562	42,716
Purchased technology, less accumulated amortization	43,104	55,075
Other intangible assets, less accumulated amortization	9,663	12,944
Goodwill	47,178	47,178
Other long-term assets	5,200	6,970
Total long-term assets	145,707	164,883
	\$ 689,735	\$ 724,614
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 69,282	\$ 81,447
Accrued warranty	33,436	37,738
Accrued restructuring charges	12,198	7,704
Short-term debt	1,488	-
Other accrued liabilities	105,064	116,068
Total current liabilities	221,468	242,957
Long-term liabilities:		
Deferred income taxes	10,974	10,974
Convertible subordinated debt	160,000	160,000
Total long-term liabilities	170,974	170,974
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock	267,732	262,409
Retained earnings	29,561	48,274
Stockholders' equity	297,293	310,683
	\$ 689,735	\$ 724,614

(1) Derived from the March 31, 2005 audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Quantum Corporation for fiscal year 2005.

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

QUANTUM CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended	
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (18,446)	\$ (47)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss from to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	33,257	30,535
Deferred income taxes	31	(20)
Compensation related to stock incentive plans	734	711
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(8,864)	5,705
Inventories	(5,944)	28
Accounts payable	(12,165)	(6,053)
Income taxes payable	(976)	(10,262)
Accrued warranty	(4,302)	(4,141)
Other assets and liabilities	24,658	4,913
Net cash provided by operating activities	7,983	21,369
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of short-term investments	(1,362,000)	(2,196,585)
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	1,287,300	2,219,560
Purchases of property and equipment	(14,715)	(10,084)
Proceeds from sale of facility	-	5,137
Proceeds from sale of equity investment	-	5,138
Payments made in connection with business acquisitions	(16,457)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(105,872)	23,166
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Principal payments of short-term debt	-	(537)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	4,589	3,257
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,589	2,720
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(93,300)	47,255
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	225,136	214,607
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 131,836	\$ 261,862
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	\$ 5,923	\$ 5,441
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ (711)	\$ 922
Notes payable issued for achievement of certain earn out provisions of M4 Data (Holdings) Ltd. acquisition	\$ -	\$ 1,511

See accompanying notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

QUANTUM CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 1: Description of Business

Quantum Corporation (“Quantum” or the “Company”) (NYSE: DSS) has two data storage business segments: the Tape Drive business and the Storage Systems business. The Tape Drive business designs, develops, manufactures, licenses, services, and markets tape drives (DLT®, DLT®VS, Super DLT®, LTO, DAT/DDS, and Travan drives) and media cartridges (DLTtape®, Super DLTtape®, and LTO ultrium media cartridges). The Storage Systems business consists of tape automation systems and services and disk-based backup systems.

Note 2: Pro Forma Stock Compensation Expense

As permitted by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (“SFAS No. 123”), Quantum accounts for employee stock-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (“APB 25”) and related interpretations. Under APB 25, when the exercise price of its employee stock awards equals or exceeds the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant, no compensation expense is recognized. Any deferred stock compensation calculated according to APB 25 is amortized over the vesting period of the individual stock awards. In general, the vesting period of these stock awards is graded. Stock awards granted to non-employees are accounted for at fair value in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123, with the associated value recognized over the vesting period of the award. See Note 17 “Recent Accounting Pronouncements” for discussion of the Company’s implementation of SFAS 123R.

Pro forma information regarding net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share is required by SFAS 123. This information is required to be determined as if the Company had accounted for its employee stock awards (including shares issued under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan, collectively called “stock-based awards”), under the fair value method of SFAS 123, as amended by SFAS 148 *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation —Transition and Disclosure*. Stock-based awards have been valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Among other things, the Black-Scholes model considers the expected volatility of the Company’s stock price, determined in accordance with SFAS 123, in arriving at an option valuation.

For purposes of pro forma disclosures, the estimated fair value of Quantum’s employee stock options is amortized to expense over the vesting period of the option. Quantum’s pro forma net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share follow:

(In thousands, except per-share data)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004
Reported net income (loss)	\$ 819	\$ 16,285	\$ (18,446)	\$ (47)
Option fair value amortization, net of tax effects	(2,268)	(2,654)	(6,771)	(9,890)
Pro forma net income (loss)	\$ (1,449)	\$ 13,631	\$ (25,217)	\$ (9,937)
Basic net income (loss) per share:				
As reported	\$ -	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.10)	\$ -
Pro forma	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.05)
Diluted net income (loss) per share:				
As reported	\$ -	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.10)	\$ -
Pro forma	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.05)

Under the Stock Option Plans, the weighted-average grant date fair values reported below have been estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. The weighted average fair values and the assumptions used in calculating such values during each fiscal period are as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004
Option life (in years)	3.23	2.45	3.21	3.08
Risk-free interest rate	4.37%	3.05%	4.00%	2.98%
Stock price volatility	0.54	0.73	0.64	0.79
Dividend yield	—	—	—	—
Weighted-average grant date fair values	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.50

Under the Stock Purchase Plan, rights to purchase shares are only granted during the second and fourth quarter of each fiscal year. The value of rights to purchase shares granted in the second quarter of fiscal year 2006 and fiscal year 2005 was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. In January 2005, the Stock Purchase Plan was modified from a 2-year look back to a 6 month look back option. As a result, the option life decreased from the second quarter of fiscal year 2005 to the second quarter of fiscal year 2006. The weighted average fair values and the assumptions used in calculating such values during each fiscal period are as follows:

	Three Months Ended	
	September 26, 2005	September 26, 2004
Option life (in years)	0.50	1.55
Risk-free interest rate	3.78%	2.00%
Stock price volatility	0.46	0.74
Dividend yield	—	—
Weighted-average grant date fair values	\$ 0.83	\$ 1.46

Note 3: Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Quantum and its majority-owned subsidiaries. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. The interim financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments that, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the periods shown. The results of operations for such periods are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full fiscal year. The Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2005 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date. However, it does not include all of the information and notes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. The accompanying financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of Quantum for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Note 4: Net Income (Loss) Per Share

The following tables set forth the computation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share:

(In thousands, except per-share data)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004
<u>Numerator</u>				
Net income (loss)	\$ 819	\$ 16,285	\$ (18,446)	\$ (47)
Adjustment for interest expense on convertible subordinated notes, net of taxes	-	1,750	-	-
Net income (loss), adjusted	\$ 819	\$ 18,035	\$ (18,446)	\$ (47)
<u>Denominator</u>				
Weighted average shares outstanding used to compute basic net income (loss) per share	184,217	181,607	183,663	180,744
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Dilutive potential common shares	2	285	-	-
Dilutive common stock equivalents	1,574	606	-	-
Shares issuable upon conversion of subordinated notes	-	36,782	-	-
Weighted average shares outstanding used to compute diluted net income (loss) per share	185,793	219,280	183,663	180,744
<u>Net income (loss) per share</u>				
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ -	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.10)	\$ -
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ -	\$ 0.08	\$ (0.10)	\$ -

The computations of diluted net income (loss) per share for the periods presented excluded the effect of the following because the effect would have been antidilutive except for the three months ended December 26, 2005 and December 26, 2004:

- Options to purchase 30.3 million shares and 30.8 million shares of Quantum common stock that were outstanding as of December 26, 2005, and December 26, 2004, respectively.

In addition, the computations of diluted net income (loss) per share for the periods presented excluded the effect of the following because the effect would have been antidilutive except for the three months ended December 26, 2004:

- 4.375% convertible subordinated notes issued in July 2003, which are convertible into 36.8 million shares of Quantum common stock (229.885 shares per \$1,000 note) at a conversion price of \$4.35 per share.

Note 5: Restructuring Charges

In fiscal years 2006 and 2005, Quantum took steps to reduce costs in an effort to return to profitability and rationalize its operations following past acquisitions. The restructuring charges that resulted from these cost reduction efforts relate to the following:

- Outsourcing manufacturing and repair operations;
- Consolidating most of the operations supporting our two business segments; and
- Reducing other general expenses, including consolidating and streamlining operations and administrative functions.

The following tables show the type of activity for the three months and nine months ended December 26, 2005 and December 26, 2004.

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004
<u>By expense type</u>				
Severance and benefits (reversals)	\$ 1,715	\$ (244)	\$ 11,112	\$ 8,472
Facilities	1,800	885	1,910	1,695
Fixed assets	-	-	-	60
Total	\$ 3,515	\$ 641	\$ 13,022	\$ 10,227
<u>By cost reduction actions</u>				
Outsource certain manufacturing and repair operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,045	\$ 2,540
Consolidate the operations supporting our two business segments	3,515	641	4,977	7,676
Other general expense reduction	-	-	-	11
Total	\$ 3,515	\$ 641	\$ 13,022	\$ 10,227

Fiscal year 2006

In the third quarter of fiscal year 2006,

- A \$1.7 million charge was recorded as severance for 45 employees as part of the continuing effort to streamline the Company's product development and marketing processes following the product platform transitions and the consolidation of the marketing function;
- A \$1.9 million charge was recorded for our facility in Colorado Springs, Colorado because the estimated costs were higher than originally anticipated due to an increase in interest rates and a reduction in estimated sublease income; and
- A charge of \$0.1 million was reversed as the costs were lower than originally anticipated for a facility in Boulder, Colorado.

In the second quarter of fiscal year 2006, an \$8.0 million charge was recorded as severance for 267 employees as a result of the closing of the site in Dundalk, Ireland, and the outsourcing of repair operations in the European region. The closure will proceed in phases and is expected to be completed by the second half of calendar year 2006. In addition, a \$1.5 million charge was recorded as severance for 53 employees within the engineering department in order to streamline the Company's product development processes following product platform transitions. The actions are expected to be completed by the end of the fiscal year 2006.

In the first quarter of fiscal year 2006, a \$0.2 million charge was reversed because estimated severance costs related to earlier actions were lower than originally anticipated since actual outplacement fees paid were less than estimated and a \$0.1 million charge was recorded for a lease termination fee in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts .

Fiscal year 2005

In the third quarter of fiscal year 2005,

- A charge of \$0.8 million was recorded for severance benefits and severance related costs for 26 employees impacting most Quantum functions and locations;
- A charge of \$0.9 million was recorded for our facilities in Boulder, Colorado and Colorado Springs, Colorado as a result of changes to the original assumptions;

- A charge of \$0.2 million was reversed as the costs were lower than originally anticipated for a facility in San Jose, California; and
- A charge of \$0.9 million was reversed because estimated severance costs were lower than originally anticipated based on the final settlement of a pension liability.

In the first and second quarters of fiscal year 2005, charges of \$5.5 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, were recorded primarily for severance benefits and severance related costs for 98 and 89 employees, respectively, impacting most Quantum functions and locations, particularly manufacturing outsourcing in the United Kingdom and research and development consolidation. A charge of \$0.9 million was recorded for vacant facilities in the UK in the first quarter of fiscal 2005.

The following two tables show the activity and the estimated timing of future payouts for cost reduction plans (for a complete discussion of Quantum's restructuring charge activity in prior years, refer to Note 7 in Quantum's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2005):

(In thousands)	Severance and benefits	Facilities	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2005	\$ 3,656	\$ 4,048	\$ 7,704
Tape Drive restructuring charges	-	100	100
Cash payments	(2,348)	(1,114)	(3,462)
Non-cash charges	(47)	(21)	(68)
Restructuring charge reversal	(178)	-	(178)
Balance as of June 27, 2005	\$ 1,083	\$ 3,013	\$ 4,096
Tape Drive restructuring charges	5,768	7	5,775
Storage Systems restructuring charges	3,842	3	3,845
Cash payments	(1,079)	(1,028)	(2,107)
Non-cash charges	(39)	-	(39)
Restructuring charge reversal	(17)	(18)	(35)
Balance as of September 26, 2005	\$ 9,558	\$ 1,977	\$ 11,535
Tape Drive restructuring charges	1,445	1,307	2,752
Storage Systems restructuring charges	270	611	881
Cash payments	(2,273)	(552)	(2,825)
Non-cash charges	(27)	-	(27)
Restructuring charge reversal	-	(118)	(118)
Balance as of December 26, 2005	\$ 8,973	\$ 3,225	\$ 12,198
Estimated timing of future payouts:			
Fiscal Year 2006	\$ 1,916	\$ 508	\$ 2,424
Fiscal Year 2007 to 2008	7,057	2,717	9,774
	\$ 8,973	\$ 3,225	\$ 12,198

The \$12.2 million remaining restructuring charge accrual as of December 26, 2005 is comprised of obligations for severance and vacant facilities. The severance charges will be paid during fiscal years 2006 and 2007. The facilities charges related to vacant facilities in Irvine, California; Colorado Springs, Colorado; Boulder, Colorado; and Basingstoke, United Kingdom will be paid over the respective lease terms, which continue through the third quarter of fiscal year 2008.

Note 6: Acquisitions

Certance Holdings

On January 5, 2005, Quantum acquired all of the shares of Certance Holdings and its subsidiaries ("Certance"), a privately held supplier of tape backup drives and data protection solutions, for \$60 million in cash paid to the Certance shareholders plus \$2.5 million for the direct costs of the acquisition. Under the terms of the acquisition, the total consideration payable by Quantum upon acquisition was approximately \$60 million, of which approximately \$40 million was paid as of March 31, 2005 and \$14.2 million was paid in the first quarter of fiscal year 2006. Approximately \$5.8 million was deposited into escrow in September 2005, as security for certain indemnity obligations of the Certance equityholders under the Agreement. In December 2005, Quantum and Certance shareholders signed an agreement whereby \$3.8 million was distributed to Quantum for releasing Certance shareholders from indemnification obligations under the merger agreement. Approximately \$1.5 million has been distributed to the Certance shareholders as of December 26, 2005 and \$0.6 million is reflected in the December 26, 2005 balance sheet as restricted cash.

With the acquisition, Quantum offers end-users a broad range of tape technology choices for meeting their individual backup, recovery and archive needs. The acquisition also enhances Quantum's tape drive and media business by expanding its product and intellectual property portfolio, broadening its end-user customer base and further strengthening its revenue- and cash-generating foundation.

Quantum assigned Certance's tape drive and media products into the Tape Drive segment and Certance's autoloader product into the Storage Systems segment.

The preliminary purchase price at the time of the acquisition was allocated based on the estimated fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired, and liabilities assumed, to the following assets and liabilities:

(In thousands)	Preliminary Purchase Price Allocation March 31, 2005	Adjustments to Preliminary Purchase Price	Preliminary Purchase Price Allocation December 26, 2005
Current assets	\$ 68,010	\$ 1,301	\$ 69,311
Property, plant and equipment	4,248	-	4,248
Long-term assets	2,261	-	2,261
Purchased Technology & Intangibles:			
Existing technology	24,368	(1,028)	23,340
Customer lists	1,601	(67)	1,534
Order backlog and other	196	-	196
Total assets acquired	100,684	206	100,890
Current liabilities *	36,399	206	36,605
Long-term liabilities	1,980	-	1,980
Total liabilities assumed	38,379	206	38,585
Net assets acquired	\$ 62,305	\$ -	\$ 62,305

* Current liabilities include approximately \$3.7 million of a restructuring liability related to the acquisition as of March 31, 2005. The restructuring liability related to the severance benefits for pre-merger Certance employees at the time of the acquisition and the facility charges for certain vacant facilities in the United Kingdom. As of December 26, 2005, \$2.4 million of this restructuring liability has been paid.

Quantum has currently not identified any material pre-merger contingencies where a liability is probable and the amount of the liability can be reasonably estimated.

If information becomes available to us prior to the end of the purchase price allocation period, which would indicate that it is probable that such events had occurred and the amounts can be reasonably estimated, such items will be included in the purchase price allocation. Furthermore, the preliminary nature of the purchase price allocation is also based upon the final determination of restructuring costs and completion of the Certance integration plan.

The intangible assets are being amortized on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives generally ranging from two years to seven years.

Note 7: Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The following table summarizes goodwill by acquisition as of December 26, 2005 and March 31, 2005:

(In thousands)

	Goodwill	Segment
	<hr/>	<hr/>
ATL Products, Inc. (acquired October 1998)	\$ 7,711	Storage Systems
M4 Data	6,222	Storage Systems
Benchmark	23,948	Tape Drive
Benchmark	9,297	Storage Systems
	<hr/>	
	\$ 47,178	
	<hr/>	

Acquired intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives, which generally range from two years to ten years. In estimating the useful lives of intangible assets, management considered the following factors:

- The cash flow projections used to estimate the useful lives of the intangible assets showed a trend of growth that was expected to continue for an extended period of time;
- The tape automation products, in particular, have long development cycles and have experienced long product life cycles; and
- The ability to leverage core technology into new tape automation products and, therefore, to extend the lives of these technologies.

The following tables provide a summary of the carrying amount of intangible assets that will continue to be amortized:

(In thousands)

	As of December 26, 2005			As of March 31, 2005		
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Amount	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Amount
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Purchased technology	\$ 109,940	\$ (66,836)	\$ 43,104	\$ 108,968	\$ (53,893)	\$ 55,075
Trademarks	22,560	(15,113)	7,447	22,560	(12,857)	9,703
Non-compete agreements	2,516	(2,516)	-	2,516	(2,516)	-
Customer lists	15,687	(13,471)	2,216	15,754	(12,513)	3,241
Assembled workforce	1,582	(1,582)	-	4,082	(4,082)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 152,285	\$ (99,518)	\$ 52,767	\$ 153,880	\$ (85,861)	\$ 68,019
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

As of December 26, 2005 and March 31, 2005, net goodwill and intangible assets were \$99.9 million and \$115.2 million, respectively, and represented approximately 14% and 16%, respectively, of total assets.

The total amortization expense related to intangible assets is provided in the table below:

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004
Purchased technology	\$ 4,418	\$ 3,267	\$ 12,943	\$ 9,645
Trademarks	752	745	2,255	2,227
Non-compete agreement	-	121	-	364
Customer lists	328	133	959	399
Assembled workforce	-	188	-	564
	<u>\$ 5,498</u>	<u>\$ 4,454</u>	<u>\$ 16,157</u>	<u>\$ 13,199</u>

The total expected future amortization related to intangible assets is provided in the table below:

(In thousands)

	Amortization
Three months ended March 31, 2006	\$ 5,482
Fiscal year 2007	17,238
Fiscal year 2008	13,634
Fiscal year 2009	7,496
Fiscal year 2010 and thereafter	8,917
Total as of December 26, 2005	<u>\$ 52,767</u>

Note 8: Inventories and Service Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following:

(In thousands)

	December 26, 2005	March 31, 2005
Materials and purchased parts	\$ 32,210	\$ 21,035
Work in process	5,510	7,088
Finished goods	35,315	38,968
	<u>\$ 73,035</u>	<u>\$ 67,091</u>

Service inventories consisted of the following:

(In thousands)

	December 26, 2005	March 31, 2005
Component parts	\$ 35,694	\$ 30,369
Finished units	19,220	24,847
	<u>\$ 54,914</u>	<u>\$ 55,216</u>

Note 9: Accrued Warranty and Indemnifications

The following table details the quarterly and year-to-date change in the accrued warranty balance:

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004
Beginning balance	\$ 35,092	\$ 33,932	\$ 37,738	\$ 38,015
Additional warranties issued	4,729	6,614	15,747	16,430
Adjustments for warranties issued in prior fiscal years	322	1,310	895	2,625
Settlements made in cash	(6,707)	(7,982)	(20,944)	(23,196)
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 33,436</u>	<u>\$ 33,874</u>	<u>\$ 33,436</u>	<u>\$ 33,874</u>

Quantum warrants its products against defects for periods ranging from 12 to 48 months. A provision for estimated future costs and estimated returns for credit relating to warranty is recorded when products are shipped and revenue is recognized. Quantum's estimate of future costs to satisfy warranty obligations is primarily based on estimates of future failure rates and future costs of repair, including materials consumed in the repair, labor and overhead amounts necessary to perform the repair, as well as repair drive volume.

The estimates of future product failure rates are based on both historical product failure data and anticipated future failure rates. If future actual failure rates differ from its estimates, Quantum records the impact in subsequent periods. Similarly, the estimates of future costs of repair are based on both historical data and anticipated future costs. If future actual costs to repair differ significantly from its estimates, Quantum records the impact of these unforeseen cost differences in subsequent periods.

Indemnifications

Quantum has off-balance sheet transactions consisting of certain financial guarantees, both express and implied, related to product liability and potential infringement of intellectual property. Other than certain product warranties recorded as of December 26, 2005, Quantum did not record a liability associated with these guarantees because Quantum has little or no history of costs associated with such indemnification requirements. Contingent liabilities associated with product liability may be mitigated by insurance coverage that Quantum maintains.

Note 10: Credit Agreements, Short-Term Debt and Convertible Subordinated Debt

Quantum's debt includes the following:

(In thousands)

	December 26, 2005	March 31, 2005
Short-term debt (M4 Data (Holdings) Ltd. Debentures)	\$ 1,488	\$ -
Convertible subordinated debt	160,000	160,000
	<u>\$ 161,488</u>	<u>\$ 160,000</u>
Weighted average interest rate	4.381 %	4.375 %

Convertible subordinated debt

On July 30, 2003, Quantum issued 4.375% convertible subordinated notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$160 million due in 2010 in a private placement transaction. The notes are unsecured obligations subordinated in right of payment to all of Quantum's existing and future senior indebtedness. The notes mature on August 1, 2010 and are convertible at the option of the holder at any time prior to maturity, unless previously converted, into an aggregate of 36.8 million shares of Quantum common stock at a conversion price of \$4.35 per share. Quantum cannot redeem the notes prior to August 5, 2008. Quantum received net proceeds from the notes of \$155.1 million after deducting commissions and other expenses.

Short-term debt (M4 Data debentures)

Per the purchase agreement for the acquisition of M4 Data in April 2001, Quantum issued \$1.5 million debentures under the earn out provisions during the nine months ended December 26, 2005. These debentures will be redeemed in February 2006.

Credit line

In December 2002, Quantum entered into a secured senior credit facility with a group of banks, providing Quantum with a \$100 million revolving credit line and a \$50 million synthetic lease that contains the same financial covenants as the revolving credit line. In March 2004, Quantum amended the secured senior credit facility to extend the maturity to March 2006 and adjusted several covenant requirements. In January 2005, Quantum amended the revolving credit line and the synthetic lease agreement to reflect the Certance acquisition. The revolving credit line was amended to increase the line from \$100 million to \$145 million and to adjust covenant requirements. The amount Quantum can borrow under the revolving credit facility is limited by the amount of accounts receivable and inventory. \$27.5 million is committed to standby letters of credit, of which \$25 million secures Quantum's obligation to the lessor under its synthetic lease (see Note 14 "Commitments and Contingencies"). In October 2005, Quantum amended and restated the revolving credit line to extend the maturity to October 2008, adjust covenant levels, and adjust the fee structure. These covenant changes were effective as of Quantum's second quarter of fiscal year 2006.

Borrowings under the revolving credit line bear interest at either the London interbank offering rate (LIBOR) with option periods of one to nine months or a base rate, plus a margin determined by a senior debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") ratio. The credit facility is secured by a blanket lien on all of the assets of Quantum and contains certain financial and reporting covenants, which Quantum is required to satisfy as a condition of the credit line. There is also a cross default provision between this facility and the synthetic lease facility such that a default on one facility constitutes a default on the other facility. As of December 26, 2005, Quantum was in compliance with all of the amended and restated agreement covenants signed in October 2005.

Note 11: Stock Incentive Plans**Stock Option Plans**

Quantum has Stock Option Plans (the “Plans”) that provide for the issuance of stock options, stock appreciation rights, stock purchase rights, restricted stock awards, and long-term performance awards (collectively referred to as “options”) to employees, consultants, officers and affiliates of Quantum. The Plans have reserved 55.7 million shares of stock for future issuance. As of December 26, 2005, 25.4 million shares of stock were available for grant. Options under the Plans generally expire no later than ten years from the grant date and generally vest over four years. Restricted stock granted under the Plans generally vests over two to four years.

A summary of activity relating to Quantum’s Plans follows:

	Options (In thousands)	Weighted-Avg. Exercise Price
Outstanding as of March 31, 2005	31,432	\$ 5.52
Granted	6,363	\$ 2.50
Exercised	(1,467)	\$ 1.45
Canceled	(5,984)	\$ 6.74
Outstanding as of December 26, 2005	30,344	\$ 4.84
Exercisable as of December 26, 2005	20,204	\$ 5.87

The following tables summarize information about options outstanding and exercisable as of December 26, 2005:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding (In thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Options Exercisable (In thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 0.96 - \$ 2.76	7,767	\$ 2.48	6.03	2,732	\$ 2.23
\$ 2.80 - \$ 2.95	6,907	\$ 2.93	4.56	3,947	\$ 2.94
\$ 2.97 - \$ 3.78	6,082	\$ 3.34	6.98	4,314	\$ 3.33
\$ 3.82 - \$ 9.56	6,089	\$ 7.32	4.93	5,714	\$ 7.46
\$ 9.60 - \$ 24.11	3,499	\$ 12.17	4.79	3,497	\$ 12.17
	30,344	\$ 4.84	5.52	20,204	\$ 5.87

The effect on reported net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share of accounting for employee stock options under the fair value method is disclosed in Note 2 “Pro Forma Stock Compensation Expense”.

Note 12: Income Taxes

The tax expense recorded for the third quarter of fiscal year 2006 was \$0.4 million compared to the tax benefit of \$11.9 million for the third quarter of fiscal year 2005. The tax recorded for both quarters reflects foreign income taxes and state taxes. During the third quarter of fiscal year 2005, Quantum recorded a tax benefit of \$15.6 million offset by a tax expense of \$3.5 million related to two discrete items. The \$15.6 million tax benefit related to a reduction in the contingent tax accrual resulting from a favorable resolution of the Internal Revenue Service's audit of our fiscal years ending March 31, 1997, 1998, and 1999. The \$3.5 million tax expense relates to the U.S. tax associated with our decision to pay a dividend from foreign subsidiaries as provided for under the Homeland Reinvestment Act. The decision to repatriate foreign earnings was primarily based upon the significant cash requirements of the Certance acquisition.

The tax expense recorded for the second quarter of fiscal year 2006 was \$0.5 million compared to \$0.4 million for the second quarter of fiscal year 2005. The tax expense for both periods reflects foreign income taxes and state taxes.

The tax expense recorded for the first quarter of fiscal year 2006 was \$0.6 million compared to \$2.8 million for the first quarter of fiscal year 2005. The tax expense for both periods reflects foreign income taxes and state taxes, as well as withholding taxes on royalty income in fiscal year 2005. Income tax substantially decreased for periods after the first quarter of fiscal year 2005 due to the elimination of withholding taxes on royalty income based upon the Japan-US Treaty, which became effective July 1, 2004.

The settlement with the IRS discussed above facilitated a settlement agreement with Maxtor Corporation. The Settlement Agreement with Maxtor was executed on December 23, 2004, and included a Mutual General Release and Global Settlement Agreement with Maxtor Corporation, the corporation to which Quantum sold its former hard disk drive business on March 30, 2001. Under the Settlement Agreement, Quantum and Maxtor:

- (a) Settled, released and discharged each other from liability with respect to certain currently outstanding claims that the parties have against each other, and which the parties may have against each other in the future, arising out of or related to the disposition of the hard disk drive business to Maxtor, including claims related to the Tax Sharing and Indemnity Agreement,
- (b) Agreed that Quantum would be entitled to any refunds and be responsible for any deficiency with respect to the resolution of the Internal Revenue Service's audits of Quantum for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1997 through and including March 31, 1999,
- (c) Agreed upon Quantum's and Maxtor's joint control of and equal payment of fees and costs associated with the Internal Revenue Service's audit of Quantum for the fiscal years ending March 31, 2000 through and including March 31, 2002, and
- (d) Amended certain provisions of the Tax Sharing Agreement, including:
 - Section 1 of the Tax Sharing Agreement provided for the sharing of the tax liabilities of the hard disk drive business acquired by Maxtor and the business retained by Quantum for periods prior to April 2, 2001. Quantum and Maxtor have disputed the operation of this section. Under the Settlement Agreement all claims arising under this section are released and the section is terminated in its entirety.
 - Section 3(a) of the Tax Sharing Agreement provided for Maxtor's indemnity of Quantum for various taxes attributable to periods prior to April 2, 2001. Under the Tax Sharing Agreement, this indemnity obligation was limited to the sum of \$142,000,000 plus 50% of the excess over \$142,000,000. Under the Settlement Agreement, Maxtor's remaining tax indemnity liability under section 3(a) for all tax claims is limited to \$8,760,000 (except that the amount may be increased in circumstances considered remote that relate to the IRS audit of Quantum for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1997 through and including March 31, 1999).

We have provided a full valuation allowance against our U.S. net deferred tax assets due to our history of net losses, difficulty in predicting future results, and belief that we cannot rely on projections of future taxable income to realize the deferred tax assets.

Significant management judgment is required in determining our deferred tax assets and liabilities and valuation allowances for purposes of assessing our ability to realize any future benefit from our net deferred tax assets. We intend to maintain this valuation allowance until sufficient positive evidence exists to support the reversal of the valuation allowance. Future income tax expense will be reduced to the extent that we have sufficient positive evidence to support a reversal of, or decrease in, our valuation allowance.

Quantum has provided adequate amounts and recorded liabilities for probable and estimable tax adjustments that may be proposed by various taxing authorities in the U.S., states, and foreign jurisdictions. If events occur that indicate payments of these amounts will be less than estimated, then reversals of these liabilities would create tax benefits being recognized in the periods when we determine the liabilities have reduced. Conversely, if events occur which indicate that payments of these amounts will be greater than estimated, then tax charges and additional liabilities would be recorded. In particular, various foreign jurisdictions could challenge the characterization or transfer pricing of certain intercompany transactions. In the event of an unfavorable outcome of such challenge, there exists the possibility of a material tax charge and adverse impact on the results of operations in the period in which the matter is resolved or an unfavorable outcome becomes probable and estimable.

Note 13: Litigation

On April 15, 2003, Storage Technology Corporation ("StorageTek") filed suit against Quantum in the U.S. District Court in Colorado, alleging that Quantum infringes two patents relating to the use of an optical servo system in Quantum's SDLT tape drive. StorageTek was acquired by Sun Microsystems, Inc. in August 2005. The suit seeks a permanent injunction against Quantum as well as the recovery of monetary damages, including treble damages for willful infringement. The parties have completed discovery, and a trial has been scheduled for February 27, 2006. The parties conducted a hearing during the week of

March 21, 2005 on StorageTek's motion for a preliminary injunction, which was subsequently denied by the court. Quantum believes that StorageTek's patents are invalid and Quantum intends to defend itself vigorously. Given the inherent uncertainty of the litigation, Quantum currently cannot estimate the extent of the potential damages in the StorageTek dispute.

On August 7, 1998, Quantum was named as one of several defendants in a patent infringement lawsuit filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division. The plaintiff, Papst Licensing GmbH ("Papst"), owns numerous United States patents, which Papst alleges are infringed upon by hard disk drive products that were sold by HDD. In October 1999 the case was transferred to a federal district court in New Orleans, Louisiana, where it has been joined with other lawsuits involving Papst for purposes of coordinated discovery under multi-district litigation rules. The other lawsuits have Maxtor, Minebea Limited, and IBM as parties. The outcome of this patent infringement lawsuit is uncertain. Quantum currently cannot estimate the extent of the potential damages in the Papst dispute against it because the complaint by Papst asserts an unspecified amount of damages. As part of Quantum's disposition of HDD to Maxtor, Maxtor has agreed to assume the defense of the Papst claims against HDD and has also agreed to indemnify Quantum with respect to litigation relating to this dispute.

On August 8, 2003, a class action lawsuit was filed against Quantum in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of San Francisco. Hitachi Maxell, Ltd., Maxell Corporation of America, Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., and Fuji Photo Film U.S.A., Inc. are named in the lawsuit as codefendants. The plaintiff, Franz Inc., alleges violation of California antitrust law, violation of California unfair competition law, and unjust enrichment. In November 2005, the parties agreed to settle the litigation for a mixture of cash and product contributions. The settlement terms will next be submitted to the Court for approval, which is expected to occur in subsequent quarters.

Adverse resolution of any third party infringement claim could subject us to substantial liabilities and require us to refrain from manufacturing and selling certain products. In addition, the costs incurred in intellectual property litigation can be substantial, regardless of the outcome. As a result, our business, financial condition, and operating results may be materially and adversely affected.

Note 14: Commitments and Contingencies

Synthetic Lease

In December 2002, Quantum negotiated a five-year synthetic lease agreement with a group of financial institutions (collectively, the "lessor") for a campus facility in Colorado Springs, Colorado, comprised of three buildings, which expires in December 2007. The lease for the three buildings is accounted for as an operating lease in accordance with SFAS No. 13 *Accounting for Leases*. The total minimum lease payments from the third quarter of fiscal year 2006 until the scheduled expiration date in December 2007 are estimated to be approximately \$6.4 million and approximate the lessor's debt interest service costs. The minimum lease payments will fluctuate depending on short-term interest rates.

The lease is partially secured by a standby letter of credit issued under Quantum's revolving line of credit and a blanket lien on all of the assets of Quantum. The revolving line of credit expires in October 2008. At that time Quantum could be required to post cash collateral to secure the lease, unless other financial arrangements are made that are acceptable to the lessor.

The lease commitment requires Quantum to maintain specified financial covenants. If in future quarters Quantum were to fail to comply with these financial covenants and were unable to obtain a waiver, or amend the lease, for such non-compliance, the lessor could terminate the lease. This could result in Quantum having to purchase and/or cause a third party to purchase the facilities promptly and potentially at a substantial discount to their current appraised value. There is a cross default provision between this facility and the credit line facility (refer to Note 10 "Credit Agreements, Short-Term Debt and Convertible Subordinated Debt") such that a default on one facility constitutes a default on the other facility.

At the end of the lease term, Quantum has the following options and obligations:

- (1) Quantum may renew the lease if the lessor accepts a renewal at its discretion;
- (2) Quantum may purchase the facility for approximately \$50 million (the "stipulated sales price"); or
- (3) If Quantum has paid all sums owing under the lease and is not otherwise in default under the lease or the credit line facility at the end of the stated lease term, Quantum may find a third party to purchase the facility. In such event, Quantum has guaranteed any shortfall between the net proceeds from the sale of the property to the third party and the stipulated sales price, up to a maximum amount payable equal to 87.7% of the stipulated sales price, or \$43.9 million.

The estimated value of the facility as of December 2005, the collateral that would be used to satisfy the contingent obligation, was \$50 million. At any time during the lease term, Quantum may purchase (or cause a third party to purchase) the facility for the

stipulated sales price. If Quantum defaults under the lease, its only option is to purchase the facility for the stipulated sales price. If Quantum had to purchase the property and if the fair value is less than the stipulated sales price on the purchase date, Quantum would incur the charge for the difference, which could be material.

Commitments to purchase inventory

Since the third quarter of fiscal year 2003, a number of our tape drive and tape automation products have been manufactured for us by Jabil or other contract manufactures. The Storage Systems business has increased its use of contract manufacturers for certain manufacturing functions during the same period. Under these arrangements, the contract manufacturer procures inventory to manufacture products based upon a forecast of customer demand provided by Quantum. Quantum is responsible for the financial impact on the contract manufacturer of any reduction or product mix shift in the forecast relative to materials that the contract manufacturer had already purchased under a prior forecast. Such a variance in forecasted demand could require a cash payment for finished goods in excess of current customer demand or for costs of excess or obsolete inventory.

As of December 26, 2005 Quantum issued non-cancelable purchase orders for \$89.9 million to purchase finished goods from its contract manufacturers and had not incurred any significant liability for finished goods in excess of current customer demand or for the costs of excess or obsolete inventory.

Note 15: Business Segment Information

Quantum's reportable segments are Tape Drive and Storage Systems. These reportable segments have distinct products with different production processes. The Tape Drive segment consists of tape drives and media. The Storage Systems segment consists of tape automation systems and service and includes disk based backup products. Quantum directly markets its products to computer manufacturers and through a broad range of distributors, resellers and systems integrators.

Quantum evaluates segment performance based on operating income (loss) excluding restructuring charges and other infrequent or unusual items. Quantum does not allocate interest and other income, interest expense, or taxes to operating segments. Additionally, Quantum does not allocate all assets by operating segment, only those assets included in the table below:

(In thousands)

Three Months Ended

	December 26, 2005			December 26, 2004		
	Tape Drive	Storage Systems	Total	Tape Drive	Storage Systems	Total
Revenue	\$ 149,060	\$ 69,305	\$ 218,365	\$ 117,890	\$ 83,509	\$ 201,399
Cost of revenue	97,589	57,116	154,705	76,468	64,880	141,348
Gross margin	51,471	12,189	63,660	41,422	18,629	60,051
Research and development	18,128	7,418	25,546	12,031	9,208	21,239
Sales and marketing	9,337	12,234	21,571	6,499	13,594	20,093
General and administrative	7,052	3,018	10,070	8,927	4,408	13,335
Restructuring charges	2,297	1,218	3,515	992	(351)	641
Total operating expenses	36,814	23,888	60,702	28,449	26,859	55,308
Operating income (loss)	\$ 14,657	\$ (11,699)	\$ 2,958	\$ 12,973	\$ (8,230)	\$ 4,743

(In thousands)

Nine Months Ended

	December 26, 2005			December 26, 2004		
	Tape Drive	Storage Systems	Total	Tape Drive	Storage Systems	Total
Revenue	\$ 424,069	\$ 204,540	\$ 628,609	\$ 331,327	\$ 222,801	\$ 554,128
Cost of revenue	285,632	169,216	454,848	215,838	168,202	384,040
Gross margin	138,437	35,324	173,761	115,489	54,599	170,088
Research and development	56,627	25,589	82,216	41,062	24,719	65,781
Sales and marketing	27,440	37,107	64,547	22,834	41,677	64,511
General and administrative	20,131	9,767	29,898	23,714	12,827	36,541
Restructuring charges	8,482	4,540	13,022	6,388	3,839	10,227
Total operating expenses	112,680	77,003	189,683	93,998	83,062	177,060
Operating income (loss)	\$ 25,757	\$ (41,679)	\$ (15,922)	\$ 21,491	\$ (28,463)	\$ (6,972)

(In thousands)

As of December 26, 2005

As of March 31, 2005

	As of December 26, 2005			As of March 31, 2005		
	Tape Drive	Storage Systems	Total	Tape Drive	Storage Systems	Total
Inventories	\$ 31,275	\$ 41,760	\$ 73,035	\$ 33,532	\$ 33,559	\$ 67,091
Service inventories	\$ 25,041	\$ 29,873	\$ 54,914	\$ 28,400	\$ 26,816	\$ 55,216
Goodwill and intangibles, net	\$ 54,070	\$ 45,875	\$ 99,945	\$ 59,463	\$ 55,734	\$ 115,197

Note 16: Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Total comprehensive income (loss), net of tax if any, for the three months and nine months ended December 26, 2005 and December 26, 2004, is presented in the following table:

(In thousands)

Three Months Ended

Nine Months Ended

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004
Net income (loss)	\$ 819	\$ 16,285	\$ (18,446)	\$ (47)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(132)	772	(267)	340
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 687	\$ 17,057	\$ (18,713)	\$ 293

Note 17: Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004) *Share-Based Payment* ("SFAS 123R"), which replaces SFAS No. 123 *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* ("SFAS 123") and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25 *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values. The pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 no longer will be an alternative to financial statement recognition. The Company is required to adopt SFAS 123R in fiscal year 2007, beginning April 1, 2006. Under SFAS 123R, the Company must determine the appropriate fair value model to be used for valuing share-based payments, the amortization method for compensation cost and the transition method to be used at the date of adoption. The transition alternatives include a modified-prospective and a modified-retrospective method of adoption. Under the modified-retrospective option, prior periods are restated to reflect the compensation cost previously reported in the pro forma footnote disclosures under the provisions of SFAS 123 either as of the beginning of the year of adoption or for all periods presented. The modified-prospective method requires that compensation expense be recognized for all unvested stock options and restricted stock at the beginning of the first quarter of adoption of SFAS 123R. The Company is evaluating the requirements of SFAS 123R and expects that the adoption of SFAS 123R will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations and earnings per share. In March 2005, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 107, *Share-Based Payment*. This statement expresses views of the staff regarding the interaction between SFAS No. 123R and certain SEC rules and regulations and provides the staff's views regarding the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies. In particular, SAB No. 107 provides guidance related to share-based payment transactions with non-employees, valuation methods (including assumptions such as expected volatility and expected term), the accounting for certain redeemable financial instruments issued under share-based payment arrangements, the classification of compensation expense, non-GAAP financial measures, first-time adoption of SFAS No. 123R in an interim period, capitalization of compensation cost related to share-based payment arrangements, the accounting for income tax effects of share-based payment arrangements upon adoption of SFAS No. 123R, the modification of employee share options prior to adoption of SFAS No. 123R and disclosures in Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") subsequent to adoption of SFAS No. 123R. The Company has not yet determined the method of adoption or the effect of adopting this statement, and it has not determined whether the adoption will result in amounts that are similar to the current pro forma disclosures under SFAS 123.

In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 47 ("FIN No. 47"), *Accounting for Conditional Retirement Obligations—an interpretation of SFAS No. 143*. This interpretation clarifies the timing of when a liability should be recognized for legal obligations associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset. In addition, the interpretation clarifies the treatment when there is insufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. FIN No. 47 is effective no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 31, 2005. Retrospective application for interim financial information is permitted but is not required. Early adoption is encouraged. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated balance sheet or statement of operations.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* ("SFAS 154") which replaces APB Opinions No. 20 *Accounting Changes* and SFAS No. 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements—An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 28*. SFAS No. 154 provides guidance on the accounting for and reporting of accounting changes and error corrections. It establishes retrospective application, or the latest practicable date, as the required method for reporting a change in accounting principle and the reporting of a correction of an error. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005 and is required to be adopted by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

In June 2005, the FASB issued FSP FAS 143-1, "Accounting for Electronic Equipment Waste Obligations" ("FSP 143-1"), which provides guidance on the accounting for certain obligations associated with the Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (the "Directive"), which was adopted by the European Union ("EU"). Under the Directive, the waste management obligation for historical equipment (products put on the market on or prior to August 13, 2005) remains with the commercial user until the equipment is replaced. FSP 143-1 is required to be applied to the later of the first reporting period ending after June 8, 2005 or the date of the Directive's adoption into law by the applicable EU member countries in which we have significant operations. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated balance sheet or statement of operations.

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

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements in this report usually contain the

words “will,” “estimate,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “believe” or similar expressions and variations or negatives of these words. All forward-looking statements including, but not limited to, (1) our expectation that the current installed base of tape drives will result in continued demand for the tape media cartridges, (2) our expectation that media royalties will continue to be a significant source of our DLT® revenues, gross margins, operating income and cash flow, (3) our expectation that we will continue to derive a substantial majority of our revenue from products based on our tape technology, (4) our expectation that we will incur additional future charges for anticipated restructurings, including the amounts of future payments and annualized cost savings, (5) our intention to pursue product initiatives in order to further improve gross margins, increase operating efficiencies and effectiveness, and reduce operating costs, (6) our belief that strong competition in the tape drive, tape media and tape automation systems markets will result in further price erosion, (7) our belief that \$8,760,000 is sufficient to cover the remaining tax liability under the Tax Sharing and Indemnity Agreement with Maxtor, (8) our belief that our existing cash and capital resources will be sufficient to meet all currently planned expenditures and sustain our operations for the next 12 months, (9) our expectation that we will return to profitability, (10) our belief that our ultimate liability in any infringement claims made by any third parties against us will not be material to us, (11) our expectation that we will make additional acquisitions in the future, (12) our expectations about the timing and maximum amounts of our future contractual payment obligations, (13) our belief that our total foreign exchange rate exposure is not significant, are inherently uncertain as they are based on management’s expectations and assumptions concerning future events, and they are subject to numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties, and (14) our expectation regarding the timing of our new product introductions. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. As a result, our actual results may differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained herein. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described herein include, but are not limited to, (1) the amount of orders received in future periods; (2) our ability to timely ship our products; (3) uncertainty regarding IT spending and the corresponding uncertainty in the demand for tape drives and tape automation products; (4) our continued receipt of media royalties from media manufacturers at or above historical levels; (5) a continued trend toward centralization of storage; (6) our ability to achieve anticipated pricing, cost and gross margin levels, particularly on tape drives, given lower volumes and continuing price and cost pressures; (7) the successful execution of our strategy to expand our businesses into new directions; (8) our ability to successfully introduce new products; (9) our ability to achieve and capitalize on changes in market demand; (10) acceptance of, and demand for, our products; (11) our ability to maintain supplier relationships; and (12) those factors discussed under “Trends and Uncertainties” elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Our forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. We disclaim any obligation to update information in any forward-looking statement.

Business Description

Quantum Corporation (“Quantum”, the “Company”, “us” or “we”) (NYSE:DSS), founded in 1980, a global leader in storage, delivers highly reliable backup, recovery and archive solutions that meet demanding requirements for data integrity and availability with superior price/performance and comprehensive service and support. We offer customers of all sizes an unparalleled range of solutions, from leading tape drive and media technologies, autoloaders and libraries to disk-based backup systems. We are the world’s largest volume supplier of both tape drives and tape automation and have pioneered the development of disk-based systems optimized for backup and recovery.

On January 5, 2005, we acquired all of the shares of Certance Holdings and its subsidiaries (“Certance”), a privately held supplier of tape backup drives and data protection solutions, in exchange for \$60 million in cash plus the direct costs of the acquisition.

Previously, we were also in the hard disk drive business, which operated as our Hard Disk Drive group (“HDD”). This business was acquired by Maxtor Corporation (“Maxtor”) on April 2, 2001.

Business Summary

We have two data storage business segments: the Tape Drive business and the Storage Systems business. Our Tape Drive business consists of tape drive and tape media cartridge product lines. Our Storage Systems business consists of tape automation systems and service and includes disk-based backup systems.

While continuing to develop and introduce new products in the storage market, we have also continued to take steps to reduce costs in order to return to profitability and rationalize our operations following past acquisitions. Since 2001, our business has experienced declining total revenues, lower gross margins, and operating losses. Major factors contributing to these trends were increased competition from other computer equipment manufacturers and a continuously challenging operating environment. Both of these factors resulted in generally lower unit prices and unit sales. Because of the long-term impact of these trends, we have taken numerous cost reduction actions in recent years. The cost reduction steps that we have taken and that we may continue to take are aimed at eventually returning us to profitability on a consistent basis.

Tape Drive business

In our Tape Drive business, we design, develop, license, service, and market tape drives, which include both value and performance drives, as well as tape media cartridges. Our value drives, the DLT-V drives, are targeted at the “value” or “price sensitive” segment of the tape drive market. Our performance tape drives, DLT-S drives, are targeted at the “performance sensitive” segment of the tape drive market. We earn approximately 68% of our revenue by selling tape drives and the tape media cartridges used by tape drives. Most of our media revenue comes from royalties paid to us by manufacturers who license our tape media cartridge technology. Both DLT® and Super DLT® products are used to back up large amounts of data stored on network servers. DLT® and Super DLT® are based on our half-inch Digital Linear Tape technology that is used in mid-range UNIX and NT system backup and archive applications.

DLT® and Super DLT® drives store data on DLTtape® and Super DLTtape® media cartridges, respectively. Historical use of tape drives has shown that drives use many tape media cartridges per year in archival and backup processes. This historical use suggests that the installed base of tape drives will result in continued demand for tape media cartridges. Our tape media cartridges are manufactured and sold by licensed third party manufacturers and, to a lesser extent, directly by us. As a result of the Certance acquisition, we acquired tape drive and media products based on the following technologies: Linear Tape Open (“LTO”) Ultrium, DAT/DDS, and Travan. In addition, we acquired Certance’s design and manufacturing capabilities related to recording heads used in tape drives. LTO Ultrium technology solutions provide data protection for midrange through enterprise networks. DAT/DDS products offer data protection for small to midsize business networks. Travan products are designed to reliably and economically protect the data of mobile and home office users.

We receive a royalty on tape media cartridges sold by our licensees. We prefer that a substantial portion of our tape media cartridge sales occur through this license model because this minimizes our operational risks, asset investments and expenses and provides an efficient distribution channel. During our quarter ended December 26, 2005, approximately 82% of our tape media cartridge unit sales occurred through this license model. We believe that the large installed base of tape drives and our licensing of tape media cartridges are of strategic importance to us because they contribute to both our direct sales of tape media cartridges and also provide us with royalty income from our licensing partners. Media royalties have been a significant source of our gross margins, operating income and cash flow, and this trend is expected to continue.

In fiscal 2004 and 2005 substantially all of our tape drive product manufacturing was outsourced to Jabil Circuit Inc. (“Jabil”) in Penang, Malaysia and to Mitsumi Corporation in the Philippines. However, since our acquisition of Certance on January 5, 2005, some of our tape drives and head assemblies are manufactured for Certance products in our facility in Penang, Malaysia and by Panasonic Shikoku Electronics Co., Ltd (PSEC) in Japan.

Storage Systems business

In our Storage Systems business, we design, develop, manufacture, market and sell the broadest portfolio of tape autoloaders and libraries and are one of the pioneers in the disk-based backup market, providing systems that emulate a tape library but are optimized for backup and recovery. Excellent service and support capabilities are key elements of our offerings. Our products serve the entire midrange data storage market from desktop to enterprise-class customers and are used to backup, recover and archive data in networked computing environments. With the Certance acquisition, we expanded our tape automation business by adding Certance’s complementary DDS-4, DAT-72 and LTO-3 autoloader products to our product portfolio.

Products

Our products include:

Tape Drive business

Quantum’s Tape Drive business offers a broad set of backup products representing all major tape technology segments – DLT®, LTO, DAT/DDS and Travan – for entry to enterprise work environments. These technologies are offered by Quantum and through Original Equipment Manufacturers (“OEMs”) system and automation brands such as Dell, Hewlett-Packard, International Business Machines Corporation (“IBM”), Overland Storage Inc., Advanced Digital Information Corporation (“ADIC”), and Sun Microsystems, Inc. (through its recent acquisition of StorageTek).

- **DLT® Technology**

Quantum's line of DLT tape drives has delivered competitive capacity and proven reliability for more than ten product generations. The DLT Technology roadmap is designed to provide an ideal foundation for the future by delivering the combination of ultra-high capacity, network-optimized performance, and reliability that backup and archival environments will require.

DLT-S Series

The performance line of DLT products includes the SDLT 600 and the SDLT 320 drives. These drives deliver compressed capacities from 320 gigabyte ("GB") define to 600 GB and compressed transfer rates from 115 GB/hr to 259 GB/hr.

DLT-V Series

The value line of DLT products includes the DLT VS160, DLT VS80 drives and DLT-V4. With compressed capacities from 80 GB to 320 GB and compressed transfer rates from 22 GB/hr to 72 GB/hr, these drives make it possible for everyone to backup.

- **LTO Technology**

Designed with a six-generation roadmap that is targeted to deliver up to 6.4 terabyte ("TB") define of compressed capacity and compressed transfer rates up to 1.9 TB/hr in generation 6, LTO Technology is an industry-leading tape solution for enterprise-class performance backup in workgroup, departmental and enterprise servers.

LTO-3

The recently introduced LTO-3 drive offers the industry's highest capacity tape drive with 800 GB of compressed capacity and an uncompressed transfer rate of 245 GB/hr.

LTO-2

The LTO-2 drive offers 400 GB of compressed capacity and compressed transfer rates of 187 GB/hr. Quantum's first-to-market, value-optimized LTO-2 HH (half-height) internal drive features reliable and affordable tape data protection targeted to medium and large businesses. The LTO-2 HH drive attempts to balance price with increased capacity and performance, providing the most affordable entry into the LTO family.

- **DAT/DDS Technology**

DAT/DDS Technology targets data protection for small businesses. Quantum's DAT 72 tape drive solutions deliver compressed capacities of up to 72 GB, compressed transfer rates of up to 25.2 GB/hr and are backward compatible to DDS-4 and DDS-3 products.

- **Travan Technology**

Travan Technology offers more affordable data protection drives for workstations and entry-level servers and offers compressed capacities of up to 40 GB and compressed transfer rates of up to 14.4 GB/hr. With easy-to-use interfaces such as Advanced Technology Attachment Packet Interface(ATAPI)/Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE), Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) and Universal Serial Bus (USB) 2.0, these backup solutions offer affordable simplicity and are backward compatible to multiple generations of Travan products.

Storage Systems business

Quantum's tape libraries, autoloaders and disk-based backup systems automatically manage and protect business-critical data in network environments. Our modular solutions include simple-to-manage systems for workgroup, departmental, mid-range, and enterprise-class applications. Our automated systems are fully compatible with major hardware platforms and are supported by nearly 30 popular data management applications including popular packages such as VERITAS NetBackup, VERITAS Backup Exec, Legato NetWorker, Microsoft Data Protection Manager, Computer Associates BrightStor, CommVault Galaxy, HP OmniBack and IBM Tivoli.

Our Storage Systems products are divided into the following two categories to reflect different go-to-market business models.

• High-Volume Products

High-volume products are sold mainly through third-party distributors, value-added resellers (“VARs”) and OEMs and include the Autoloader DDS-4, Autoloader DAT 72, ValueLoader™, SuperLoader™, and the M-Series family of tape libraries featuring the M1500, M1800 and M2500. The M-Series libraries will eventually be replaced by the new PX500-Series libraries, which offer more capacity at lower price points.

Autoloader DDS-4

The Autoloader DDS-4 is an entry-level backup automation product for PC or small workgroup data protection. Featuring a single DDS-4 tape drive and a single six-cartridge removable magazine, it offers up to 120GB of storage with performance up to 10GB/hour.

Autoloader DAT 72

The Autoloader DAT 72 is the next step up for small workgroup data protection with a single DAT 72 tape drive and a six-cartridge removable magazine. It accommodates up to 216GB of storage with performance up to 13GB/hour.

ValueLoader

The ValueLoader is designed for the desktop or standard 19-inch rack and uses a single DLT VS80, DLT VS160, SDLT 320, LTO-2 or LTO-3 tape drive with an eight-cartridge capacity and provides up to 3.2 terabytes (TB) of data storage and 288GB/hour throughput.

SuperLoader

The SuperLoader tape library is a scalable tape autoloader that has been joined by a new, more cost-effective SuperLoader 3 model. This family of products provides up to 6.4TB of capacity and 245GB/hour throughput in a 2U (U is a standard of measure equaling 1.75” high) rack-mount form factor and is a modular, high-density tape automation solution designed for the workgroup environment. Both products include one or two 8-cartridge removable active magazines and are available with a barcode reader (standard for SuperLoader 3) for high performance inventory management. Depending on model, the SuperLoader family supports a single DLT1, DLT-V4, SDLT 320, SDLT 600, LTO-2 or LTO-3 tape drive and includes on-board, Web-based remote management.

M-Series Libraries

The M-Series family of tape libraries is comprised of the M1500, M1800 and M2500, which are modular automation systems that customers can link together as their storage needs grow. The M1500 is a modular library that is rack mountable and available with one or two tape drives and 21 (SDLT) or 25 (LTO) cartridges. The M1800 has double the performance and capacity of the M1500 and can accommodate up to four drives and 50 cartridges. The M2500 supports up to six drives and 100 cartridges and can be combined with the M1500 and/or M1800 to provide customers with scalability and investment protection. The M-Series supports SDLT 320, SDLT 600, LTO-2 or LTO-3 tape drives. Interchangeable removable magazines make it easy to bulk load and storage cartridges. Capacity ranges from 3.4TB in a single M1500 to 40TB in a single M2500. Performance ranges from 58GB/hour in a single M1500 to over 1.7TB/hour in a single M2500. The M-Series libraries scale up to 20 drives and 300 cartridges providing top-end capacity of 120TB and performance over 5.7TB/hour. Redundant power supplies can be ordered for high availability applications. The M-Series libraries also support the Fibre Channel interface for connection to Storage Area Networks (“SANs”).

PX500-Series Libraries

The newest Quantum automated tape libraries are the cost-efficient PX500-Series. Like the M-Series, the PX500 libraries feature a modular, rackmountable design that allows customers to stack and interlink multiple units as their storage requirements change over time. The linked units function as a single larger library thus simplifying operation. The PX502 library supports up to two tape drives and 38 LTO or 32 SDLT cartridges. The PX506 library can be expanded to six tape drives and 100 LTO or 88 SDLT cartridges. The PX510 can accommodate up to 10 tape drives and 201 LTO or 171 SDLT cartridge slots. All PX500 models supports LTO-2, LTO-3 and SDLT 600 tape drives that can be combined to handle mixed media requirements. Interchangeable removable magazines make it easy to bulk load and store cartridges. Web-based library management simplifies remote

monitoring and operation, while a redundant power option provides high availability. Capacity ranges from 7.6TB in a single PX502 to 80.4TB in a single PX510. Performance ranges from 108GB/hour in a single PX502 to over 2.9TB/hour in a single PX510. The PX500-Series libraries easily scale up to 22 drives and 438 cartridges providing maximum capacity of 175TB and performance over 6.3TB/hour. Fibre Channel is available for SAN connectivity.

- **Enterprise Products**

Enterprise products are sold mainly through VARs, OEMs, and directly to key account end customers. These products require a higher level of customer engagement to complete a more complex storage systems sale and include the P-Series libraries and our DX-Series disk-based backup systems. These systems are complimented by the new DPM5500 disk-based backup appliance.

PX720 Library

Quantum's flagship enterprise tape library is the PX720, the fifth-generation enterprise tape automation platform developed by Quantum. Accommodating up to 20 tape drives and up to 726 LTO/642 SDLT cartridges in a single chassis, the PX720 provides more than 5.8TB/hour of throughput performance and 290TB capacity. It supports SDLT 320, SDLT 600, LTO-2 and LTO-3 tape drives and a mixed-media option allows customers to combine different media and tape technologies in a single unit. The PX720 is designed for high availability and includes fully redundant power and cooling, proactive component-level monitoring, and remote library management. Further flexibility is provided by the ability to mix SCSI, GbE/NDMP, routed and native Fibre Channel interfaces, programmable load ports and removable magazines. Multiple PX720 libraries can be linked together to provide up to 100 drives for up to 29TB/hour performance and up to 3,336 LTO/2,968 SDLT cartridges, for a total capacity of 1.3 petabytes (1.3PB or 1,300TB).

DX-Series Disk-Based Backup Systems

The DX-Series Disk-Based Backup Systems emulate a tape library and are designed to seamlessly integrate into existing backup environments without changes to policies or procedures. Supported by every major backup software vendor, the DX-Series provides user definable virtual tape drives and cartridges to meet data center requirements. Designed specifically for extremely fast and reliable backup and restore operations, the DX-Series architecture includes redundant and hot-swappable components that deliver up to 102TB (raw) capacity and up to 2TB/hr performance. The Redundant Array of Independent Disks ("RAID") architecture allows continuous backup and restore operations even if there is a disk drive failure. The failed drive can be hot swapped for a new one while the system continues operation. The new Optyon™ hardware-based data compression option can double capacity without buying double the hardware. A Web-based Graphical User Interface ("GUI") provides system management along with event monitoring and notification. The DX-Series complements tape libraries by allowing them to be dedicated to archive operations and to meet the need to create copies of data on removable media for disaster recovery and regulatory compliance. The DX30 and DX100 high-capacity systems targeted at large enterprises have been complemented with the release of the new DX3000 and DX5000 systems that bring the advantages of disk-based backup to smaller enterprises with lower capacity requirements.

DPM5500 Disk-Based Backup Appliances

The new DPM5500 leverages the strength of Microsoft's Data Protection Manager software to provide turnkey appliance that provides a quick plug-and-play solution to protect data on Windows servers. Data changes are tracked and backed up quickly with multiple recovery points to meet aggressive recovery time requirements. Data is protected with a RAID architecture that allows the system to continue full operation without data loss even if there is a failure of any disk drive in the system. Redundant power supplies and fans provide additional uptime benefits. The systems provide usable capacity between 3.6TB and 7.2TB. A Web-based GUI provides system management along with event monitoring and notification.

- **StorageCare Services**

StorageCare™ services are a group of services that support Quantum products from purchase through product life. StorageCare services include product installation and integration, warranty support, spare part sales, and on-site service agreements. The new StorageCare Guardian service provides proactive real-time monitoring of customer's Quantum libraries and disk-based backup systems. Even before a customer becomes aware that a problem has occurred, error condition and hardware failure information can be securely transmitted over the Internet to Quantum Customer Service where remote diagnostics can be run and a service call initiated. Faster response by technicians armed with the right parts means improved system availability for Quantum customers.

NOTE: Capacity and performance listed above are native (non-compressed) specifications. Capacity and performance can be doubled using 2:1 data compression.

For more information about our products, please visit our website at www.quantum.com. The contents of our website are not incorporated into this Form 10-Q.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Revenue

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended			
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	Increase/ (decrease)	% Increase/ (decrease)
Tape drives	\$ 88,718	\$ 67,352	\$ 21,366	31.7%
Tape media	26,842	19,631	7,211	36.7%
Tape royalty	33,500	30,907	2,593	8.4%
Tape Drive Segment	149,060	117,890	31,170	26.4%
Storage Systems Segment	69,305	83,509	(14,204)	(17.0%)
	<u>\$ 218,365</u>	<u>\$ 201,399</u>	<u>\$ 16,966</u>	<u>8.4%</u>

(In thousands)

	Nine Months Ended			
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	Increase/ (decrease)	% Increase/ (decrease)
Tape drives	\$ 253,727	\$ 194,679	\$ 59,048	30.3%
Tape media	74,222	48,980	25,242	51.5%
Tape royalty	96,120	87,668	8,452	9.6%
Tape Drive Segment	424,069	331,327	92,742	28.0%
Storage Systems Segment	204,540	222,801	(18,261)	(8.2%)
	<u>\$ 628,609</u>	<u>\$ 554,128</u>	<u>\$ 74,481</u>	<u>13.4%</u>

Tape Drive Segment Revenue

The increase in tape drives revenue in the three and nine months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding periods of the previous fiscal year is primarily driven by sales of tape drives acquired through the Certance acquisition, partially offset by decreases in unit shipments across most product lines. Unit sales of the newer replacement products did not offset the decline in unit sales of older products, such as the VS80 and SDLT 320.

The increase in tape media revenue in the three and nine months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding periods of the previous fiscal year primarily reflected an overall increase of sales of tape media acquired through the Certance acquisition.

The increase in tape media royalties in the three and nine months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding periods of the previous fiscal year was substantially driven by a significant increase in the media royalty revenue associated with the Certance acquisition, partially offset by lower media units sales sold through our licensees.

Storage Systems Segment Revenue

The decrease in Storage Systems Segment revenue in the three and nine months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding periods of the previous fiscal year was primarily due to decreases in OEM sales, the average unit prices and unit sales across most product lines. This decrease was partially offset by unit sales of the SuperLoader 3 and PX500 series, our newest storage systems products that started shipping during the second quarter of fiscal year 2006. The sale of newer products have not gained enough traction to completely offset the decline in the sales of older products.

Gross Margin

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended		
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	Increase/ (decrease)
Tape Drive Segment	\$ 51,471	\$ 41,422	\$ 10,049
Storage Systems Segment	12,189	18,629	(6,440)
Quantum gross margin	\$ 63,660	\$ 60,051	\$ 3,609
Tape Drive Segment gross margin rate	34.5%	35.1%	(0.6%)
Storage Systems Segment gross margin rate	17.6%	22.3%	(4.7%)
Quantum gross margin rate	29.2%	29.8%	(0.6%)

(In thousands)

	Nine Months Ended		
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	Increase/ (decrease)
Tape Drive Segment	\$ 138,437	\$ 115,489	\$ 22,948
Storage Systems Segment	35,324	54,599	(19,275)
Quantum gross margin	\$ 173,761	\$ 170,088	\$ 3,673
Tape Drive Segment gross margin rate	32.6%	34.9%	(2.3%)
Storage Systems Segment gross margin rate	17.3%	24.5%	(7.2%)
Quantum gross margin rate	27.6%	30.7%	(3.1%)

Tape Drive Segment Gross Margin

The increase in gross margin dollars in the three and nine months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding periods of the previous fiscal year reflected an increase in tape drive sales as a result of the Certance acquisition, partially offset by lower average unit prices for most other products. Average unit prices and sales have continued to decrease for our older products, including the VS80 and SDLT 320, while sale of the newer, higher margin products have not gained enough traction to completely offset the decline in sales of these older products. This occurrence, as well as a revenue contribution mix from media royalties to branded tape media due to more media product offerings, contributed to the decrease in the gross margin rate for the three and nine month periods as compared to the previous fiscal year.

Storage Systems Segment Gross Margin

The decrease in gross margin and gross margin rate in the three and nine months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding periods of the previous fiscal year reflected a decrease in the average unit prices for several of our products, partially offset by sales of newer, higher margin products. In particular, average unit prices of our highest volume, but older products, such as the ValueLoader and SuperLoader continued to experience price erosions, causing a deterioration of our gross margins and gross margin rates for those products.

Revenue and Gross Margin Rate Outlook

We operate in challenging and competitive markets. Firstly, our products sell in a mature market with a restrictive distribution channel dominated by a few OEMs. Sales to one of our biggest customers have declined in recent quarters as that customer manufactures its own competing tape drive and media products. Additionally, over the past several years, our DLT and Super DLT tape products have lost market share to LTO based products although some of this revenue loss was mitigated with the acquisition of Certance, which manufactures LTO based products. Secondly, in our first nine months of fiscal year 2006, revenues were derived mostly from our older products that continued to experience pricing declines, and these sales were generally weaker in anticipation of new products, which have not yet been able to replace the reduced sales from our older products. Finally, there is uncertainty in IT spending, and particularly in the tape drive and automation segments of the storage market. Given other competing technologies, it is unclear whether the tape drive and automation market segments will remain steady or decline. The associated gross margins were primarily affected by the pricing erosion of older products that declined faster than our costs.

For fiscal year 2006 to date, we have introduced new products into the market which have resulted in OEM wins that we hope will enable us to increase market share and improve average unit pricing. These products include Superloader 3, PX500 Series libraries, and DLT-V4 along with other product introductions. Additionally, efforts to improve gross margins are focused on lowering product cost structures through the consolidation of the manufacturing and supplier relationships we have inherited through past acquisitions so that we have fewer, more beneficial relationships with greater volume and scale that will enable us to lower costs. Through improved product quality and cost management, our efforts are also focused on reducing warranty and repair costs on all of our products. Additionally, we continue to derive significant revenue and relatively high gross margins from our media business, which were further strengthened by the Certance acquisition. We believe that we have taken measures to take advantage of opportunities in the remainder of fiscal year 2006 and will continue to work toward capitalizing on our initiatives. However, there are numerous risks to the successful execution of our business plans. For a discussion of some of the risks and uncertainties that impact our business, see "RISK FACTORS".

Operating Expenses

(In thousands)

Three Months Ended

	December 26, 2005	% of Segment Revenue	December 26, 2004	% of Segment Revenue	Increase/ (decrease)	% Increase/ (decrease)
Tape Drive Segment	\$ 34,517	23.2%	\$ 27,457	23.3%	\$ 7,060	25.7%
Storage Systems Segment	22,670	32.7%	27,210	32.6%	(4,540)	(16.7%)
Subtotal	57,187	26.2%	54,667	27.1%	2,520	4.6%
Restructuring charges	3,515		641		2,874	
Total	\$ 60,702		\$ 55,308		\$ 5,394	

(In thousands)

Nine Months Ended

	December 26, 2005	% of Segment Revenue	December 26, 2004	% of Segment Revenue	Increase/ (decrease)	% Increase/ (decrease)
Tape Drive Segment	\$ 104,198	24.6%	\$ 87,610	26.4%	\$ 16,588	18.9%
Storage Systems Segment	72,463	35.4%	79,223	35.6%	(6,760)	(8.5%)
Subtotal	176,661	28.1%	166,833	30.1%	9,828	5.9%
Restructuring charges	13,022		10,227		2,795	
Total	\$ 189,683		\$ 177,060		\$ 12,623	

Research and Development Expenses

(In thousands)

Three Months Ended

	December 26, 2005	% of Segment Revenue	December 26, 2004	% of Segment Revenue	Increase/ (decrease)	% Increase/ (decrease)
Tape Drive Segment	\$ 18,128	12.2%	\$ 12,031	10.2%	\$ 6,097	50.7%
Storage Systems Segment	7,418	10.7%	9,208	11.0%	(1,790)	(19.4%)
Total	\$ 25,546	11.7%	\$ 21,239	10.5%	\$ 4,307	20.3%

(In thousands)

Nine Months Ended

	December 26, 2005	% of Segment Revenue	December 26, 2004	% of Segment Revenue	Increase/ (decrease)	% Increase/ (decrease)
Tape Drive Segment	\$ 56,627	13.4%	\$ 41,062	12.4%	\$ 15,565	37.9%
Storage Systems Segment	25,589	12.5%	24,719	11.1%	870	3.5%
Total	\$ 82,216	13.1%	\$ 65,781	11.9%	\$ 16,435	25.0%

Tape Drive Segment Research and Development Expenses

The increase in research and development expenses in the three and nine months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding periods of the previous fiscal year primarily reflected additional headcount and expenses associated with our Certance acquisition, partially offset by cost reduction actions, including reduced headcount.

Storage Systems Segment Research and Development Expenses

The decrease in research and development expenses in the three months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year reflected the impact of cost reduction actions, including reduced headcount. The increase in research and development expenses in the nine months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year reflected an increase in material and labor investment in support of new product launches that occurred within the current fiscal year, partially offset by cost reduction actions, including reduced headcount.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

(In thousands)

Three Months Ended

	December 26, 2005	% of Segment Revenue	December 26, 2004	% of Segment Revenue	Increase/ (decrease)	% Increase/ (decrease)
Tape Drive Segment	\$ 9,337	6.3%	\$ 6,499	5.5%	\$ 2,838	43.7%
Storage Systems Segment	12,234	17.7%	13,594	16.3%	(1,360)	(10.0%)
Total	\$ 21,571	9.9%	\$ 20,093	10.0%	\$ 1,478	7.4%

(In thousands)

Nine Months Ended

	December 26, 2005	% of Segment Revenue	December 26, 2004	% of Segment Revenue	Increase/ (decrease)	% Increase/ (decrease)
Tape Drive Segment	\$ 27,440	6.5%	\$ 22,834	6.9%	\$ 4,606	20.2%
Storage Systems Segment	37,107	18.1%	41,677	18.7%	(4,570)	(11.0%)
Total	\$ 64,547	10.3%	\$ 64,511	11.6%	\$ 36	0.1%

Tape Drive Segment Sales and Marketing Expenses

The increase in sales and marketing expenses in the three and nine months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding periods of the previous fiscal year mainly reflected increased headcount from the Certance acquisition and increased spending on marketing and consulting programs.

Storage Systems Segment Sales and Marketing Expenses

The decrease in sales and marketing expenses in the three and nine months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding periods of the previous fiscal year reflected a reduction of demo units and the impact of cost reduction actions, including reduced headcount.

General and Administrative Expenses

(In thousands)

Three Months Ended

	December 26, 2005	% of Segment Revenue	December 26, 2004	% of Segment Revenue	Increase/ (decrease)	% Increase/ (decrease)
Tape Drive Segment	\$ 7,052	4.7%	\$ 8,927	7.6%	\$ (1,875)	(21.0%)
Storage Systems Segment	3,018	4.4%	4,408	5.3%	(1,390)	(31.5%)
Total	\$ 10,070	4.6%	\$ 13,335	6.6%	\$ (3,265)	(24.5%)

(In thousands)

Nine Months Ended

	December 26, 2005	% of Segment Revenue	December 26, 2004	% of Segment Revenue	Increase/ (decrease)	% Increase/ (decrease)
Tape Drive Segment	\$ 20,131	4.7%	\$ 23,714	7.2%	\$ (3,583)	(15.1%)
Storage Systems Segment	9,767	4.8%	12,827	5.8%	(3,060)	(23.9%)
Total	\$ 29,898	4.8%	\$ 36,541	6.6%	\$ (6,643)	(18.2%)

Tape Drive Segment General and Administrative Expenses

The decrease in general and administrative expenses in the three and nine months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding periods of the previous fiscal year reflected decreased spending for Sarbanes-Oxley related consulting expenses, general cost reduction actions, and lower legal costs partially offset by increased headcount from the Certance acquisition.

Storage Systems Segment General and Administrative Expenses

The decrease in general and administrative expenses in the three and nine months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding periods of the previous fiscal year resulted from decreased spending for Sarbanes-Oxley related consulting expenses, the impact of cost reduction actions, including reduced headcount, and a general decline in discretionary spending.

Restructuring Charges

We have taken many actions that have resulted in restructuring charges. These actions include significant restructuring activities relating to the outsourcing of manufacturing and service functions and rationalization of headcount and facilities as a result of various acquisitions. Substantial steps have been completed as of December 26, 2005, and the associated costs have been recorded. We also expect to incur up to \$3 million in charges for the quarter ending March 31, 2006. Additionally, as we continue to integrate the operations of past acquisitions and to monitor and rationalize our infrastructure, we may incur additional charges in the future that are not estimable at this time.

The following two tables show the restructuring charges for the three and nine months ended December 26, 2005 and December 26, 2004, respectively, (for a discussion of our restructuring charge activity in prior years, refer to Note 7 in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2005):

(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004
<u>By expense type</u>				
Severance and benefits (reversals)	\$ 1,715	\$ (244)	\$ 11,112	\$ 8,472
Facilities	1,800	885	1,910	1,695
Fixed assets	-	-	-	60
Total	\$ 3,515	\$ 641	\$ 13,022	\$ 10,227
<u>By cost reduction actions</u>				
Outsource certain manufacturing and repair operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,045	\$ 2,540
Consolidate the operations supporting our two business segments	3,515	641	4,977	7,676
Other general expense reduction	-	-	-	11
Total	\$ 3,515	\$ 641	\$ 13,022	\$ 10,227

Fiscal year 2006

In the third quarter of fiscal year 2006,

- A \$1.7 million charge was recorded as severance for 45 employees as part of the continuing effort to streamline the Company's product development and marketing processes following product platform transitions and the consolidation of marketing functions;
- A \$1.9 million charge was recorded for our facility in Colorado Springs, Colorado because the estimated costs were higher than originally anticipated due to an increase in interest rates and a reduction in estimated sublease income; and
- A charge of \$0.1 million was reversed as the costs were lower than originally anticipated for a facility in Boulder, Colorado.

In the second quarter of fiscal year 2006, an \$8.0 million charge was recorded as severance for 267 employees as a result of the closing of the site in Dundalk, Ireland, and the outsourcing of repair operations in the European region. The closure will proceed in phases and is expected to be completed by the second half of calendar year 2006. In addition, a \$1.5 million charge was recorded as severance for 53 employees within the engineering department in order to streamline the Company's product development processes following product platform transitions. The actions are expected to be completed by the end of fiscal year 2006.

In the first quarter of fiscal year 2006, a \$0.2 million charge was reversed because estimated severance costs related to earlier actions were lower than originally anticipated since actual outplacement fees paid were less than estimated and a \$0.1 million charge was recorded for a lease termination fee in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

In the three months remaining in fiscal year 2006 as compared to the corresponding period in fiscal year 2005, we expect to realize approximately \$21.7 million of annualized cost savings from various restructuring programs that occurred in the nine months ended December 26, 2005. Of this \$21.7 million, approximately \$10.3 million of the savings is expected to reflect reduced cost of revenue and the remaining savings will reflect reduced operating expenses. The anticipated savings result primarily from employee headcount reductions and reduced facility costs. However, many factors, including reduced sales volume and price reductions, which have impacted gross margins in the past, and the addition of, or increase in, other operating costs, may offset some or all of these anticipated savings.

Fiscal year 2005

In the third quarter of fiscal year 2005,

- A charge of \$0.8 million was recorded for severance benefits and severance related costs for 26 employees impacting most Quantum functions and locations;
- A charge of \$0.9 million was recorded for our facilities in Boulder, Colorado and Colorado Springs, Colorado as a result of changes to the original assumptions;
- A charge of \$0.2 million was reversed as the costs were lower than originally anticipated for a facility in San Jose, California; and
- A charge of \$0.9 million was reversed because estimated severance costs were lower than originally anticipated based on the final settlement of a pension liability.

In the first and second quarters of fiscal year 2005, charges of \$5.5 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, were recorded primarily for severance benefits and severance related costs for 98 and 89 employees, respectively, impacting most Quantum functions and locations, particularly manufacturing outsourcing in the United Kingdom and research and development consolidation. A charge of \$0.9 million was recorded for vacant facilities in the UK in the first quarter of fiscal 2005.

For more information regarding Restructuring Charges, refer to Note 5 "Restructuring Charges" to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

The following table details intangibles asset amortization expense by classification within our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations:

(In thousands)

Three Months Ended			
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	Increase/ (decrease)
Cost of revenue	\$ 4,078	\$ 3,044	\$ 1,034
Research and development	195	400	(205)
Sales and marketing	1,079	878	201
General and administrative	146	132	14
	<u>\$ 5,498</u>	<u>\$ 4,454</u>	<u>\$ 1,044</u>

(In thousands)

Nine Months Ended			
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	Increase/ (decrease)
Cost of revenue	\$ 12,120	\$ 8,994	\$ 3,126
Research and development	386	1,196	(810)
Sales and marketing	3,212	2,627	585
General and administrative	439	382	57
	<u>\$ 16,157</u>	<u>\$ 13,199</u>	<u>\$ 2,958</u>

For further information regarding amortization of intangible assets, refer to Note 7 “Goodwill and Intangible Assets” to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest and Other Income, net

(In thousands)

Three Months Ended			
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	Increase/ (decrease)
Interest and other income	\$ 597	\$ 2,387	\$ (1,790)
Interest expense	(2,383)	(2,755)	(372)
	<u>\$ (1,786)</u>	<u>\$ (368)</u>	<u>\$ 1,418</u>

(In thousands)

Nine Months Ended

	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004	Increase/ (decrease)
Interest and other income	\$ 6,637	\$ 6,501	\$ 136
Interest expense	(7,756)	(8,306)	(550)
	<u>\$ (1,119)</u>	<u>\$ (1,805)</u>	<u>\$ (686)</u>

The increase in interest income and other income and interest expense, net, in the three months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding period of the prior year was mainly due to a \$1.9 million loss on a settlement, partially offset by a \$0.2 million payment received from a funded benefit trust and a \$0.4 million decrease in interest expense due to fewer letters of credit outstanding.

The decrease in interest income and other income and interest expense, net, in the nine months ended December 26, 2005 as compared to the corresponding period of the prior year was mainly due to \$1.3 million in payments received from a funded benefit trust, a \$0.7 million refund received for payroll withholdings and a \$0.4 million decrease in interest expense due to fewer letters of credit outstanding, partially offset by a \$1.9 million loss on a settlement.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109 *Accounting for Income Taxes*, which requires that deferred tax assets and liabilities be recognized for the effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. SFAS No. 109 also requires that deferred tax assets be reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

The tax expense recorded for the third quarter of fiscal year 2006 was \$0.4 million compared to the tax benefit of \$11.9 million for the third quarter of fiscal year 2005. The tax recorded for both quarters reflects foreign income taxes and state taxes. During the third quarter of fiscal year 2005, Quantum recorded a tax benefit of \$15.6 million offset by a tax expense of \$3.5 million related to two discrete items. The \$15.6 million tax benefit related to a reduction in the contingent tax accrual resulting from a favorable resolution of the Internal Revenue Service's audit of our fiscal years ending March 31, 1997, 1998, and 1999. The \$3.5 million tax expense relates to the U.S. tax associated with our decision to pay a dividend from foreign subsidiaries as provided for under the Homeland Reinvestment Act. The decision to repatriate foreign earnings was primarily based upon the significant cash requirements of the Certance acquisition.

The tax expense recorded for the second quarter of fiscal year 2006 was \$0.5 million compared to \$0.4 million for the second quarter of fiscal year 2005. The tax expense for both periods reflects foreign income taxes and state taxes.

The tax expense recorded for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 was \$0.6 million compared to \$2.8 million for the first quarter of fiscal year 2005. The tax expense for both periods reflects foreign income taxes and state taxes, as well as withholding taxes on royalty income in fiscal year 2005. Income tax substantially decreased for periods after the first quarter of fiscal year 2005 due to the elimination of withholding taxes on royalty income based upon the Japan-US Treaty, which became effective July 1, 2004.

The settlement with the IRS discussed above facilitated a settlement agreement with Maxtor Corporation. The Settlement Agreement with Maxtor was executed on December 23, 2004, and included a Mutual General Release and Global Settlement Agreement with Maxtor Corporation, the corporation to which Quantum sold its former hard disk drive business on March 30, 2001. Under the Settlement Agreement, Quantum and Maxtor:

- (a) Settled, released and discharged each other from liability with respect to certain currently outstanding claims that the parties have against each other, and which the parties may have against each other in the future, arising out of or related to the disposition of the hard disk drive business to Maxtor, including claims related to the Tax Sharing and Indemnity Agreement,
- (b) Agreed that Quantum would be entitled to any refunds and be responsible for any deficiency with respect to the resolution of the Internal Revenue Service's audits of Quantum for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1997 through and including March 31, 1999,

- (c) Agreed upon Quantum's and Maxtor's joint control of and equal payment of fees and costs associated with the Internal Revenue Service's audit of Quantum for the fiscal years ending March 31, 2000 through and including March 31, 2002, and
- (d) Amended certain provisions of the Tax Sharing Agreement, including:
 - Section 1 of the Tax Sharing Agreement provided for the sharing of the tax liabilities of the hard disk drive business acquired by Maxtor and the business retained by Quantum for periods prior to April 2, 2001. Quantum and Maxtor have disputed the operation of this section. Under the Settlement Agreement all claims arising under this section are released and the section is terminated in its entirety.
 - Section 3(a) of the Tax Sharing Agreement provided for Maxtor's indemnity of Quantum for various taxes attributable to periods prior to April 2, 2001. Under the Tax Sharing Agreement, this indemnity obligation was limited to the sum of \$142,000,000 plus 50% of the excess over \$142,000,000. Under the Settlement Agreement, Maxtor's remaining tax indemnity liability under section 3(a) for all tax claims is limited to \$8,760,000 (except that the amount may be increased in circumstances considered remote that relate to the IRS audit of Quantum for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1997 through and including March 31, 1999).

We have provided a full valuation allowance against our U.S. net deferred tax assets due to our history of net losses, difficulty in predicting future results, and belief that we cannot rely on projections of future taxable income to realize the deferred tax assets.

Significant management judgment is required in determining our deferred tax assets and liabilities and valuation allowances for purposes of assessing our ability to realize any future benefit from our net deferred tax assets. We intend to maintain this valuation allowance until sufficient positive evidence exists to support the reversal of the valuation allowance. Future income tax expense will be reduced to the extent that we have sufficient positive evidence to support a reversal of, or decrease in, our valuation allowance.

Quantum has provided adequate amounts and recorded liabilities for probable and estimable tax adjustments that may be proposed by various taxing authorities in the U.S., states, and foreign jurisdictions. If events occur that indicate payments of these amounts will be less than estimated, then reversals of these liabilities would create tax benefits being recognized in the periods when we determine the liabilities have reduced. Conversely, if events occur which indicate that payments of these amounts will be greater than estimated, then tax charges and additional liabilities would be recorded. In particular, various foreign jurisdictions could challenge the characterization or transfer pricing of certain intercompany transactions. In the event of an unfavorable outcome of such challenge, there exists the possibility of a material tax charge and adverse impact on the results of operations in the period in which the matter is resolved or an unfavorable outcome becomes probable and estimable.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

(In thousands)

	As of or for Nine Months Ended	
	December 26, 2005	December 26, 2004
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 131,836	\$ 261,862
Days sales outstanding (DSO on a quarterly basis)	57.3	50.5
Inventory turns (Annualized)	8.7	11.7
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 7,983	\$ 21,369
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ (105,872)	\$ 23,166
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 4,589	\$ 2,720

Fiscal Year 2006

Cash provided by operating activities during the nine months ended December 26, 2005 reflected changes in working capital that provided more cash than was used by the loss from operations, adjusted for non-cash items such as depreciation and amortization, deferred income taxes, and compensation related to stock incentive plans.

The changes in working capital from our fiscal year ended March 31, 2005 were primarily attributable to an increase in accounts receivable primarily due to the higher revenue within the last month of the fiscal quarter that had not yet been collected and, to a lesser extent, delayed collections from a few customers, a decrease in accounts payable reflecting the impact of lower levels of operating expenses, a decrease in warranty reserves due to a lower installed base and improved product quality, and a decrease in

other assets and liabilities primarily due to the receipt of various tax refunds, the receipt of vendor receivables, increase in accrued restructuring charges, and prepayments for inventory that was subsequently received.

Cash used in investing activities during the nine months ended December 26, 2005 was primarily due to net purchases of short-term investments, purchases of property and equipment, and payments made in relation to the Certance acquisition.

Cash provided by the financing activities of operations in the nine months ended December 26, 2005 related to net proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options and activity related to the employee stock purchase plan.

Fiscal Year 2005

Cash provided by operating activities during the nine months ended December 26, 2004 reflected changes in working capital that provided more cash than was used by the loss from operations, adjusted for non-cash items such as depreciation and amortization, deferred income taxes, and compensation related to stock incentive plans.

The changes in working capital from our fiscal year ended March 31, 2004 were primarily attributable to a decrease in accounts receivable primarily due to the lower revenue, a decrease in income taxes payable due to release of IRS related deferred taxes, a decrease in accounts payable reflecting the impact of lower levels of operating expenses, a decrease in warranty reserves due to a lower installed base, and a decrease in other assets and liabilities primarily due to the receipt of various tax refunds.

Cash provided by investing activities during the nine months ended December 26, 2004 was primarily due to the net sales of short-term investments, proceeds from sale of a Malaysian facility, and proceeds from sale of an equity investment partially offset by purchases of property and equipment.

Cash provided by the financing activities of operations in the nine months ended December 26, 2004 related to proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options and activity related to the employee stock purchase plan, partially offset by principal payments on short-term debt.

Capital Resources and Financial Condition

We were unprofitable in the first nine months of fiscal year 2006. We will continue to focus on improving our operating performance, including increasing revenue, reducing costs, and improving margins in an effort to return to consistent profitability and to generate positive cash flows from operating activities. This focus on improving our operating performance includes the continued integration of Certance and a continued focus to reduce the cost structure of the combined company.

We believe that our existing cash and capital resources will be sufficient to meet all currently planned expenditures and sustain operations for at least the next 12 months. This belief is generally dependent upon our ability to maintain revenue around or above current levels, to maintain or improve gross margins, and to reduce operating expenses in order to provide net income and positive cash flow from operating activities in the future. This belief also assumes we will not be forced to make any significant cash payments or otherwise be impacted by restrictions of available cash associated with our existing letters of credit, our credit facility or our synthetic lease. Should any of the above assumptions prove incorrect, either in combination or individually, it would likely have a material negative effect on our cash balances and capital resources.

Generation of net income and positive cash flow from operating activities in a consistent and sustained manner has historically been an important source of our cash to fund operating needs and, prospectively, will be required for us to fund our business and to meet our current and long-term obligations. We cannot provide assurance that the cost reduction actions we have taken in the past or any actions we may take in the future will ensure a consistent, sustainable and sufficient cost structure to allow us to generate net income and positive cash flow from operating activities that are necessary for us to fund, sustain or grow our businesses. Certain events that are beyond our control, including prevailing economic, competitive, and industry conditions, as well as various legal and other disputes, may prevent us from achieving these required financial objectives. Any inability to achieve consistent and sustainable net income and cash flow could result in:

- (i) Restrictions on our ability to manage or fund our existing operations, which could result in a material and adverse effect on our future results of operations and financial condition.
- (ii) Unwillingness on the part of our bank group partners who provide our credit line and synthetic lease (together, the “credit facilities”) to do any of the following:

- Provide a waiver or amendment for any covenant violations we may experience in future periods, thereby triggering a default under and/or termination of both the credit line and the synthetic lease; or
- Approve any other amendments of our credit line facility we might seek to obtain in order to improve our business.

Any lack of renewal, or waiver or amendment, if needed, could result in the credit line becoming unavailable to us and any amounts outstanding becoming immediately due and payable. In the case of our secured senior credit facility, this would mean the loss of our remaining standby letters of credit totaling \$27.5 million. In the case of our synthetic lease, this would mean the acceleration of our obligation to purchase the leased facilities for the stipulated sales price of \$50 million. This may result in our having to immediately purchase the land and buildings underlying the lease for cash or find a third party to purchase them, potentially at a substantial discount to their appraised value. We would guarantee any shortfall below the \$50 million stipulated sales price up to a maximum of \$43.9 million payable by us. Any requirement to pay off either or both of these two items would substantially restrict or reduce cash available to us.

- (iii) Further impairment of our financial flexibility, which could require that we raise additional funding in the capital markets sooner than we otherwise would, and on terms less favorable to us, if available at all.

Any of the above mentioned items, individually or in combination, would have a material and adverse effect on our results of operations, available cash and cash flows, financial condition, access to capital and liquidity.

Credit line

In December 2002, we entered into a secured senior credit facility with a group of banks, providing us with a \$100 million revolving credit line and a \$50 million synthetic lease that contains the same financial covenants as the revolving credit line. In March 2004, we amended the secured senior credit facility to extend the maturity through March 2006 and adjusted several covenant requirements. In January 2005, we amended the revolving credit line and the synthetic lease agreement to reflect the Certance acquisition. The revolving credit line was amended to increase the line from \$100 million to \$145 million and to adjust covenant requirements. The amount we can borrow under the revolving credit facility is limited by the amount of accounts receivable and inventory. \$27.5 million was committed to standby letters of credit, of which \$25 million secured our obligation to the lessor under our synthetic lease (see below and Note 14 “Commitments and Contingencies”). In October 2005, Quantum amended and restated the revolving credit line to extend the maturity to October 2008, adjust covenant levels, and adjust the fee structure. These covenant changes were effective as of our second quarter of fiscal year 2006.

Borrowings under the revolving credit line bear interest at either the London interbank offering rate (LIBOR) with option periods of one to nine months or a base rate, plus a margin determined by a senior debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) ratio. As of December 26, 2005, there were no borrowings under the revolving credit line. The credit facility is secured by a blanket lien on all of the assets of Quantum and contains certain financial and reporting covenants, which we are required to satisfy as a condition of the credit line. There is also a cross default provision between this facility and the synthetic lease facility such that a default on one facility constitutes a default on the other facility. As of December 26, 2005, we were in compliance with all of the amended and restated agreement covenants signed in October 2005.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements - Synthetic Lease Commitment

As described in Note 14 “Commitments and Contingencies,” we have a synthetic lease commitment accounted for as an operating lease in accordance with SFAS No. 13 *Accounting for Leases*, which requires us to maintain specified financial and reporting covenants. We originally entered into this agreement in August 1997 and renegotiated its terms in December 2002, January 2003, March 2004, and January 2005. There is a cross default provision between this facility and the credit line facility (refer to Note 10 “Credit Agreements, Short-Term Debt and Convertible Subordinated Debt”) such that a default on one facility constitutes a default on the other facility. As described in greater detail in Note 14 “Commitments and Contingencies,” at the end of the term of the lease we must either renew the lease, purchase the facility for the stipulated sales price of approximately \$50 million, or find a third party to purchase the facility; in a third party sale we would guarantee any shortfall below the stipulated sales price up to a maximum amount of \$43.9 million payable by us.

Capital Resources

On July 30, 2003, we issued 4.375% convertible subordinated notes in an aggregate principal amount of \$160 million due in 2010 in a private placement transaction. The notes are unsecured obligations subordinated in right of payment to all of our existing and

future senior indebtedness. The notes mature on August 1, 2010 and are convertible at the option of the holders at any time prior to maturity into an aggregate of 36.8 million shares of Quantum common stock at a conversion price of \$4.35 per share. We cannot redeem the notes prior to August 5, 2008. We received net proceeds from the notes of \$155.1 million after deducting commissions and expenses.

Per the purchase agreement for the acquisition of M4 Data in April 2001, we issued \$1.5 million debentures under the earn out provisions during the nine months ended December 26, 2005. These debentures will be redeemed in February 2006.

As of December 26, 2005, there was approximately \$87.9 million remaining on our authorization to repurchase Quantum common stock. No stock repurchases were made during the nine months ended December 26, 2005. Our ability to repurchase common stock is restricted under our credit facilities.

The table below summarizes our commitments as of December 26, 2005:

(In thousands)	<1 year	1 year and <2 years	2 years and <3 years	3 years and beyond	Total
Convertible subordinated debt (1)	\$ 3,500	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 175,750	\$ 193,250
Inventory purchase commitment	89,928	-	-	-	89,928
Operating lease - Colorado facility - contingent obligation (2)	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
Other operating leases	2,367	9,208	7,568	18,645	37,788
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 95,795	\$ 66,208	\$ 14,568	\$ 194,395	\$ 370,966

(1) Includes interest payment through August 1, 2010, the maturity date of the convertible subordinated debt

(2) The estimated value of the facility, the collateral that would be used to satisfy the contingent obligation, was \$50 million.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND POLICIES

Our discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations is based on the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these statements requires us to make significant estimates and judgments about future uncertainties that affect reported assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the event that estimates or assumptions prove to be different from actual results, adjustments are made in subsequent periods to reflect more current information. We believe that the following accounting policies require our most difficult, subjective or complex judgments because of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. The judgments and uncertainties that affect the application of those policies in particular could result in materially different amounts being reported under different conditions or using different assumptions.

Warranty expense and liability

We generally warrant our products against defects for 12 to 48 months. A provision for estimated future costs and estimated returns for credit relating to warranty claims is recorded when products are shipped and revenue is recognized. Our estimate of future costs to satisfy warranty obligations is primarily based on our estimates of future failure rates and our estimates of future costs of repair, including materials consumed in the repair and labor and overhead amounts necessary to perform the repair, as well repair drive volume.

We estimate future failure rates based upon both historical product failure data and anticipated future failure rates. Similarly, we estimate future costs of repair based upon both historical data and anticipated future costs. The Company uses a model and exercises considerable judgment in determining the underlying estimates. Our judgment is subject to a greater degree of subjectivity with respect to newly introduced products because of the lack of past experience with those products upon which to base our estimates. We recently introduced a number of new products, of which we are in the early stages of volume shipment and we are experiencing improved quality on our existing products which both influence failure rates. If actual failure rates were to differ significantly from our estimates, we would record the impact of these unforeseen costs or cost reductions in subsequent periods. Similarly, we are in the process of consolidating and outsourcing manufacturing repair sites which influences the future

costs of repair. If the actual costs were to differ significantly from our estimates, we would record the impact of these unforeseen costs or cost reductions in subsequent periods. For example, as disclosed in Note 9 “Accrued Warranty and Indemnifications” to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, we recorded adjustments to warranties issued in the prior fiscal year as additional information impacting the calculation of warranty provision subsequently became available.

Inventory Valuation

Our inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market, with cost computed on a first-in, first-out basis (“FIFO”). Adjustments to reduce the cost of inventory to its net realizable value, if required, are made for estimated excess, obsolescence, or impaired balances. Factors influencing these adjustments include changes in demand, rapid technological changes, product life cycle and development plans, component cost trends, product pricing, physical deterioration, and quality issues. Revisions to these adjustments would be required if these factors differ from our estimates.

Service Inventories

We value our service inventories at the lower of cost or market. Service inventories consist of both component parts, which are primarily used to repair defective units, and finished units, which are provided for customer use permanently or on a temporary basis while the defective unit is being repaired. Cost is determined by the FIFO method and includes direct material, direct labor, overhead and other direct costs. Market is “net realizable value”, which, for components, is replacement cost or the cost of acquiring similar products from our vendors. For finished goods, market value is the estimated selling price less costs to complete and dispose of the inventories. While cost is readily determinable, the estimates of market involve significant estimates and judgments about the future.

We carry service inventories because we generally provide product warranty for 12 to 48 months and earn revenue by providing enhanced warranty and repair service outside this warranty period. We initially record our service inventories at cost and evaluate the difference, if any, between cost and market at the end of each quarter. The determination of the market value of service inventories is dependent on estimates, including the estimated amount of component parts expected to be consumed in the future warranty and out of warranty service, the estimated number of units required to meet future customer needs, the estimated selling prices of the finished units, and the estimated useful lives of finished units.

We record write-downs for the amount that the cost of service inventories exceeds our estimated market value. No adjustment is required when market value exceeds cost.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

We have a significant amount of goodwill and intangible assets on our balance sheet related to acquisitions. As of December 26, 2005, the net amount of \$99.9 million of goodwill and intangible assets represented 14% of total assets.

As a result of adopting SFAS No. 142 *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* on April 1, 2002, we discontinued the amortization of goodwill. Instead, goodwill was reviewed for impairment upon adoption of SFAS No. 142 and is reviewed annually thereafter, or more frequently when indicators of impairment are present.

Intangible assets are carried and reported at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization subsequent to acquisition. The acquisition cost is amortized over the estimated useful lives, which generally range from two years to ten years. Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate impairment might exist, or at least annually, in accordance with SFAS No. 144 *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets*. Projected undiscounted net cash flows expected to be derived from the use of those assets are compared to the respective net carrying amounts to determine whether any impairment exists. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets.

The determination of the net carrying value of goodwill and intangible assets and the extent to which, if any, there is impairment are dependent on material estimates and judgments on our part, including the useful life over which the intangible assets are to be amortized, and the estimates of the value of future net cash flows, which are based upon further estimates of future revenues, expenses and operating margins.

Restructuring Charges

In recent periods and over the past several years, we recorded significant restructuring charges related to the realignment and restructuring of our business operations. These charges represented expenses incurred in connection with certain cost reduction

programs that we have implemented and consisted of the cost of involuntary termination benefits, separation benefits, stock compensation charges, facilities charges and other costs of exiting activities or geographies.

The charges for severance and exit costs require the use of estimates, primarily related to the number of employees paid severance, the amount of severance and related benefits to be paid, and the cost of exiting facilities, including estimates and assumptions related to future maintenance costs, our ability to secure a sub-tenant, if applicable, and any sublease income to be received in the future.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2003, we became subject to SFAS No. 146 *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*, which superseded the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 94-3 *Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)*. SFAS No. 146 requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred rather than at the date of an entity's commitment to an exit plan. The statement further establishes fair value as the objective for initial measurement of the liability and that employee benefit arrangements requiring future service beyond a "minimum retention period" be recognized over the future service period. Under SFAS No. 146, if we fail to make accurate estimates regarding these costs or to accurately estimate the timing of the completion of planned activities, we may be required to record additional expenses or expense reductions in the future.

In the second quarter of fiscal year 2005, severance charges became subject to SFAS No. 112 *Employers' Accounting for Postemployment Benefits* since we currently have a benefit plan with defined termination benefits based on years of service.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109 *Accounting for Income Taxes*, which requires that deferred tax assets and liabilities be recognized for the effect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. SFAS No. 109 also requires that deferred tax assets be reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

We have provided a full valuation allowance against our U.S. net deferred tax assets due to our history of net losses, difficulty in predicting future results and our conclusion that we cannot rely on projections of future taxable income to realize the deferred tax assets.

Significant management judgment is required in determining our deferred tax assets and liabilities and valuation allowances for purposes of assessing our ability to realize any future benefit from our net deferred tax assets. We intend to maintain this valuation allowance until sufficient positive evidence exists to support the reversal of the valuation allowance. Future income tax expense will be reduced to the extent that we have sufficient positive evidence to support a reversal of, or decrease in, our valuation allowance.

Quantum believes that, based on current applicable tax laws, it has provided adequate amounts and recorded liabilities for probable and estimable tax adjustments that may be proposed by various taxing authorities in the U.S., state, and foreign jurisdictions. These estimated liabilities are recorded on a quarterly basis and estimates are revised based upon new information that was not available at the time of prior estimates. Our estimates have in the past been subject to change and we expect that some of our estimates will be subject to change in the future. While our estimated liabilities are recorded based upon existing tax laws, events may occur in the future that indicate payments of these amounts will be less than estimated, in which event reversals of these liabilities would create tax benefits that we would recognize in the periods when we determine that the liabilities have been reduced. Conversely, events may occur in the future that indicate that payments of these amounts will be greater than estimated, in which event we would record tax charges and additional liabilities. For example, we may in the future decide to negotiate with tax authorities regarding our tax liability in a particular jurisdiction, which could result in a different outcome than our expected liability. In addition, the regulatory audit statute of limitations for a particular jurisdiction may expire without Quantum becoming subject to an audit by that jurisdiction or an audit may occur but result in a smaller tax liability than we had estimated, and we would no longer be required to incur any of the liability for that audit. For example, in the third quarter of fiscal year 2005, we reversed \$15.6 million of contingent tax accruals related to a more favorable than expected outcome of the IRS audit of the fiscal years ending March 31, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sales of products to OEMs and distributors is recognized: when passage of title and risk of ownership are transferred to customers; when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; when the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable; and when collection is reasonably assured. In the period when the revenue is recognized for either OEMs or distributors, allowances are provided for estimated future price adjustments, such as volume rebates, price protection, and future product returns. Since we

have historically been able to reliably estimate the amount of allowances required for future price adjustments and product returns, we recognize revenue, net of projected allowances, upon shipment to our customers.

These allowances are based on the OEMs' and distributors' master agreements, programs in existence at the time the revenue is recognized, historical information, contractual limits and plans regarding price adjustments and product returns. Revenue from distributor arrangements is a significant portion of our total revenue. If we were unable to reliably estimate the amount of future price adjustments and product returns in any specific reporting period, then we would be required to defer recognition of the revenue until the right to future price adjustments and product returns lapsed and we were no longer under any obligation to reduce the price or accept the return of the product.

Quantum licensed certain intellectual property to third party manufacturers under arrangements that are represented by master contracts, allowing them to manufacture and sell certain products. As consideration for licensing the intellectual property, the licensees pay a per-unit royalty for sales of their products that incorporate the licensed technology. The licensees provide unit reports that include the quantity of units sold to end users subject to royalties, on a periodic basis. Royalty revenue is measured by multiplying the units sold per the unit reports by the royalty per unit in accordance with the royalty agreements. Royalty payments are made on a per unit basis at a stipulated per unit amount.

When elements such as hardware and services are contained in a single arrangement, or in related arrangements with the same customer, we allocate revenue to the separate elements based on relative fair value, provided we have fair value for all elements of the arrangement. If in an arrangement we have fair value for undelivered elements but not the delivered element, we defer the fair value of the undelivered elements and the residual revenue is allocated to the delivered elements. Undelivered elements typically include installation and services. If fair value does not exist for undelivered elements, then revenue for the entire arrangement is deferred until all elements have been delivered. Revenue from extended warranty and product service contracts is initially deferred and recognized as revenue ratably over the contract period.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

See Note 17 "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a full description of recent accounting pronouncements including the respective expected dates of adoption and effects on our results of operations and financial condition.

RISK FACTORS

THE READER SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE RISKS DESCRIBED BELOW, TOGETHER WITH ALL OF THE OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THIS QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q, BEFORE MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION. THE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES DESCRIBED BELOW ARE NOT THE ONLY ONES FACING QUANTUM. ADDITIONAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES NOT PRESENTLY KNOWN TO US OR THAT ARE CURRENTLY DEEMED IMMATERIAL MAY ALSO IMPAIR OUR BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS. THIS QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q CONTAINS “FORWARD-LOOKING” STATEMENTS THAT INVOLVE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES. PLEASE SEE PAGE 22 OF THIS REPORT FOR ADDITIONAL DISCUSSION OF THESE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS.

A large percentage of our sales come from a few customers, and these customers have no minimum or long-term purchase commitments. The loss of, or a significant reduction in demand from, one or more key customers could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Our sales have been and continue to be concentrated among a few customers. Sales to our top five customers in the first nine months of fiscal year 2006 represented 49% of total revenue. This sales concentration does not include revenues from sales of our media that our licensees sold to our top five customers, for which we earn royalty revenue. Furthermore, customers are not obligated to purchase any minimum product volume and our relationships with our customers are terminable at will.

In the first nine months of fiscal year 2006 approximately 18% of our revenue was derived from each of Hewlett-Packard and Dell. Over this time period, the revenue contribution from Hewlett-Packard has declined. If this trend continues, or if we experience a significant decline in revenue from Dell, we could be materially and adversely affected. There is additional risk regarding Hewlett-Packard since it markets and manufactures its own LTO and DDS/DAT tape drives and media in competition with our LTO, DDS/DAT, DLTtape® and Super DLTtape® platforms. To the extent that Hewlett-Packard reduces its purchases of our products in favor of its own, or is successful in gaining share in the market with its tape drive products at the expense of our products, our tape drive and media revenues, operating results and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, many of our tape products are primarily incorporated into larger storage systems or solutions that are marketed and sold to end-users by our large OEM customers. Because of this, we have limited market access to these end-users, limiting our ability to reach and influence their purchasing decisions. These market conditions further our reliance on these large OEM customers. Thus if they were to significantly reduce, cancel or delay their orders with us, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Our operating results depend on new product introductions, which may not be successful, in which case our business, financial condition, and operating results may be materially and adversely affected.

To compete effectively, we must continually improve existing products and introduce new ones, such as our recently introduced SuperLoader 3, PX500-Series libraries and the DLT V-4. We have devoted and expect to continue to devote considerable management and financial resources to these efforts. We cannot provide assurance that:

- We will introduce new products in the time frame we are forecasting;
- We will not experience technical, quality, performance-related or other difficulties that could prevent or delay the introduction of, and market acceptance of, new products;
- Our new products will achieve market acceptance and significant market share, or that the markets for these products will continue or grow as we have anticipated;
- Our new products will be successfully or timely qualified with our customers by meeting customer performance and quality specifications because a successful and timely customer qualification must occur before customers will place large product orders; or
- We will achieve high volume production of these new products in a timely manner, if at all.

For example, the qualification of our latest tape drives progressed slower than we had anticipated. If we are not successful in timely completion of our new product qualifications and then ramping sales to our key customers, our revenue and results of operations could be adversely impacted. In addition, if the quality of our products is not acceptable to our customers, this could result in customer dissatisfaction, lost revenue, and increased warranty and repair costs.

Competition has increased, and may increasingly intensify, in the tape drive and tape automation markets as a result of competitors introducing products based on new technology standards, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We compete with companies that develop, manufacture, market, and sell tape drive and tape automation products. The principal competitors for our tape drive products include Hewlett-Packard, IBM, and Sony. These competitors are aggressively trying to advance and develop new technologies and products to compete successfully against our technologies and products. For instance, Linear Tape Open (LTO) technology, which was developed by Certance, Hewlett-Packard and IBM, targets the high-capacity data backup market and competes directly with our products based on Super DLTtape® technology. Hewlett-Packard and IBM thus compete not only with our Super DLTtape® products but now compete with the LTO product offerings that we acquired through our acquisition of Certance. This competition has resulted in a trend, which is expected to continue, toward lower prices and lower margins earned on our DLTtape® and Super DLTtape® drives and media. Additionally, over the last two years, our DLT and Super DLTtape® drives have lost market share to LTO based products, and we cannot provide assurance that our tape technology based products will not continue to lose market share to LTO based products in the future. In addition, the 2003 merger between Hewlett-Packard and Compaq resulted in a larger competitor in the tape drive and tape automation markets with substantially greater resources and a potentially greater market reach with products that compete directly with ours. These factors, and additional factors, such as the possibility of industry consolidation, when combined with the current environment of intense competition, which has resulted in reduced shipments of our tape drive products, could result in a further reduction in our prices, volumes and margins, which could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our tape automation products compete with product offerings of Advanced Digital Information Corporation, Overland Data Inc. and Sun Microsystems, Inc. (due to its recent acquisition of StorageTek), which offer tape automation systems incorporating DLTtape® and Super DLTtape® technology as well as LTO technology. Increased competition has resulted in increased price competition. If this trend continues or worsens, if competition further intensifies, or if industry consolidation occurs, our sales and gross margins could decline, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Third party infringement claims could result in substantial liability and significant costs, and, as a result, our business, financial condition, and operating results may be materially and adversely affected.

From time to time, third parties allege our infringement of and need for a license under their patented or other proprietary technology. For instance, see Note 13 “Litigation” to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of StorageTek’s patent infringement suit against us. Quantum believes that Storage Tek’s patents are invalid and we intend to vigorously defend our position. However, the outcome of any litigation is uncertain, and adverse resolution of the StorageTek litigation against Quantum could subject it to substantial liabilities and require Quantum to refrain from manufacturing and selling its SDLT products, which could have a material adverse effect on Quantum’s business. In addition, the costs incurred in intellectual property litigation can be substantial, regardless of the outcome.

We have made and may continue to make significant changes to our infrastructure and management, including consolidating or eliminating systems and functions, reducing the number of contract manufacturer and supplier relationships we have, outsourcing our repair operations, and reducing the number of employees supporting functions. If we do not successfully manage the changes that we implement, our business could be disrupted, and that could adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Managing change is an important focus for us. Following the acquisition of Certance, one of our important initiatives involves combining and integrating the IT infrastructures of the companies, including our ERP systems, and adapting our business processes and software to the requirements of the new organization. We are also managing several significant initiatives involving our operations, including efforts to reduce the number of contract manufacturers and suppliers we use, the outsourcing of our repair capabilities and the related closing of our facility in Dundalk, Ireland. In addition, we continue to reduce headcount to streamline and consolidate our supporting functions as appropriate following past acquisitions and in response to market or competitive conditions. If we are unable to successfully manage the changes that we implement, and detect and address issues as they arise, it could disrupt our business and adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.

We derive almost all of our revenue from products incorporating tape technology. If competition from alternative storage technologies continues or increases, our business, financial condition, and operating results would be materially and adversely harmed.

We derive almost all of our revenue from products that incorporate some form of tape technology and we expect to continue to derive a substantial majority of our revenue from these products for the foreseeable future. As a result, our future operating results depend on the continued market acceptance of products employing tape drive technology. Our tape products, including tape drives

and automation systems, compete with other storage technologies, such as hard disk drives. Hard disk drives have experienced a trend toward lower prices while capacity and performance have increased. If products incorporating other technologies gain comparable or superior market acceptance, or their costs decline far more rapidly than tape drive and media costs, the competition resulting from these alternative technologies would increase as customers turn toward those alternative technologies with an acceptable price/performance offering relative to tape drives and automation systems. We are working to address this risk through our own targeted investment in alternative technologies, but if a migration to alternative technologies occurs, and we are not successful in our efforts,, our business, financial condition and operating results would be materially and adversely affected.

Our tape media business generates a relatively high gross margin rate, which significantly impacts the total company gross margin rate. If we were to experience a significant decline in the tape media or tape royalty gross margin rate, our business, financial condition, and operating results would be materially and adversely affected.

Our tape royalty and media gross margin rates and revenues are dependent on many factors, including the following factors:

- The pricing actions of other media suppliers;
- The size of the installed base of tape drives that use our tape cartridges;
- The performance of our strategic licensing partners, which sell our tape media cartridges;
- The relative growth in units of our newer tape drive products, since the associated media cartridges typically sell at higher prices than the media cartridges associated with older tape drive products;
- The relative mix of media purchased directly from us as compared to our licensees;
- The media consumption habits and rates of end users;
- The pattern of tape drive retirements; and
- The level of channel inventories.

Competition from other tape technologies has had a significant negative impact on our income from media as well as on our sales of tape drives. Similarly, competition among media suppliers has periodically resulted in intense, price-based competition for media sales, which also affects media income. If either of these competitive factors continues or intensifies, it would further erode tape drive unit sales, tape drive installed base, media units and media pricing. To the extent that our Quantum branded media revenue and media royalties are dependent upon media pricing and the quantity of media consumed by the installed base of our tape drives, reduced media prices, or a reduced installed tape drive base, would result in further reductions in our Quantum branded media and media royalty revenue and gross margin rates. This would materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We do not control licensee pricing or licensee sales of tape media cartridges. To the extent that our royalty revenue is dependent on the prices of cartridges sold by our licensees, should these licensees significantly lower prices on the media products that they sell, such reduced pricing would lower our royalty revenue, which would materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results.

We receive a royalty fee based on sales of our tape media cartridges by Fuji, Maxell, Imation and Sony Corporation (“Sony”). Under our license agreements with these companies, each of the licensees determines the pricing and number of units of tape media cartridges that it sells. To the extent that our royalty revenue is based on the prices of cartridges sold by our licensees, our royalty revenue will vary depending on the level of sales and prices set by the licensees. In addition, lower prices set by licensees could require us to lower our prices on direct sales of tape media cartridges, which would reduce our revenue and margins on these products. As a result, lower prices on our tape media cartridges would reduce media revenue, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results.

A significant portion of our manufacturing and sales operations occurs in foreign locations; we are increasingly exposed to risks associated with conducting our business internationally. Many of our facilities and those of important customers and suppliers are located near known earthquake fault zones or in geographic areas susceptible to other natural disasters, which could disrupt our business and require us to curtail or cease operations.

We manufacture and sell our products in a number of different markets throughout the world. Following the acquisition of Certance, an increasing number of our products are internally manufactured at a facility in Penang, Malaysia. As a result of our global manufacturing and sales operations, we are subject to a variety of risks that are unique to businesses with international operations of a similar scope, including the following:

- Import and export duties and value-added taxes;
- Import and export regulation changes that could erode our profit margins or restrict our exports;
- Political risks and natural disasters, including earthquakes, especially in emerging or developing economies;

- Potential restrictions on the transfer of funds between countries;
- Inflexible employee contracts in the event of business downturns;
- Adverse movement of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar (the currency in which our results are reported); and
- The burden and cost of complying with foreign laws.

Any or all of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business.

From time to time we make acquisitions, such as our January 2005 acquisition of Certance. The failure to successfully integrate this or future acquisitions could harm our business, financial condition, and operating results.

As a part of our business strategy, we have in the past and expect in the future to make acquisitions, or significant investments in, complementary companies, products or technologies. If we fail to successfully integrate this acquisition, it could harm our business, financial condition and operating results. Risks that we may face in our efforts to integrate Certance, or any future acquisitions include, among others:

- Difficulties in assimilating and retaining employees;
- Potential incompatibility of business cultures;
- Diversion of management's attention from ongoing business concerns;
- Coordinating infrastructure operations in a rapid and efficient manner;
- The potential inability to maximize our financial and strategic position through the successful incorporation of acquired technology and rights into our products and services;
- Failure to realize anticipated synergies and benefits from the acquisition;
- Insufficient revenues to offset increased expenses associated with the acquisition;
- Costs and delays in implementing or integrating common systems and procedures;
- Reduction or loss of customer orders due to the potential for market confusion, hesitation and delay;
- Impairment of existing customer, supplier and strategic relationships of either company, such as Certance's relationship with the Linear Tape Open (LTO) program;
- Difficulties in entering markets in which we have no or limited direct prior experience and where competitors in such markets have stronger market positions;
- The possibility that we may not receive a favorable return on our investment, the original investment may become impaired, and/or we may incur losses from these investments;
- Dissatisfaction or performance problems with the acquired company;
- The assumption of risks of the acquired company that are difficult to quantify, such as litigation;
- The cost associated with the acquisition; and
- Assumption of unknown liabilities or other unanticipated adverse events or circumstances.

We cannot provide assurance that we will be able to successfully integrate Certance, or any business, products, technologies or personnel that we may acquire in the future, and our failure to do so could harm our business, financial condition, and operating results.

A significant portion of our manufacturing is outsourced to Jabil and other third party contract manufacturers. If we cannot obtain our products and parts from these third parties in a cost effective and timely manner that meets our customers' expectations, this could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

A number of our tape drive and tape automation products are manufactured for us by Jabil or other contract manufactures. We face a number of risks as a result of this outsourced manufacturing, including, among others:

- *Sole source of product supply*
In each case, our contract manufacturer is our sole source of supply for the tape drive and/or tape automation products they manufacture for us. Because we are relying on one supplier, we are at greater risk of experiencing component shortages or other delays in customer deliveries that could result in customer dissatisfaction and lost sales, which could materially damage customer relationships and result in lost revenue.
- *Cost and purchase commitments*
We may not be able to control the costs we would be required to pay our contract manufacturers for the products they manufacture for us. They procure inventory to build our products based upon a forecast of customer demand that we provide. We would be responsible for the financial impact on the contract manufacturer of any reduction or product

mix shift in the forecast relative to materials that they had already purchased under a prior forecast. Such a variance in forecasted demand could require us to pay them for finished goods in excess of current customer demand or for excess or obsolete inventory and generally incur higher costs. As a result, we could experience reduced gross margins and larger operating losses based on these purchase commitments.

- *Quality*

We will have limited control over the quality of products produced by our contract manufacturers. Therefore, the quality of the products may not be acceptable to our customers and could result in customer dissatisfaction, lost revenue, and increased warranty costs.

Any or all of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We have taken considerable steps towards reducing our cost structure and may take further cost reduction actions. The steps we have taken and may take in the future may not reduce our cost structure to a level appropriate in relation to our future sales and therefore, these anticipated cost reductions may be insufficient to bring us back to profitability.

In the last four years, we have recorded significant restructuring charges and made cash payments in order to reduce our cost of sales and operating expenses to rationalize our operations following past acquisitions and in response to adverse economic, industry and competitive conditions. We may take future steps to further reduce our operating costs. These steps and additional possible future restructurings in response to adverse changes in our business and industry may require us to make cash payments that, if large enough, would materially and adversely affect our liquidity. We may be unable to reduce our cost of sales and operating expenses at a rate and to a level consistent with a future potential adverse sales environment, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Decreased effectiveness of equity compensation could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain employees, and proposed changes in accounting for equity compensation will adversely affect earnings.

We have historically used stock options and other forms of equity-related compensation as key components of our total employee compensation program in order to align employees' interests with the interests of our stockholders, encourage employee retention, and provide competitive compensation packages. In recent periods, many of our employee stock options have had exercise prices in excess of our stock price, which reduces their value to employees and could affect our ability to retain or attract present and prospective employees. See also Note 17 "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements: SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004) *Share-Based Payment* ("SFAS 123R").

If we fail to protect our intellectual property or if others use our proprietary technology without authorization, our competitive position may suffer.

Our future success and ability to compete depends in part on our proprietary technology. We rely on a combination of copyright, patent, trademark, and trade secrets laws and nondisclosure agreements to establish and protect our proprietary technology. We currently hold 374 United States patents and have 163 United States patent applications pending. However, we cannot provide assurance that patents will be issued with respect to pending or future patent applications that we have filed or plan to file or that our patents will be upheld as valid or will prevent the development of competitive products or that any actions we have taken will adequately protect our intellectual property rights. We generally enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants, resellers, customers, and potential customers, in which we strictly limit access to, and distribution of, our software, and further limit the disclosure and use of our proprietary information. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain or use our products or technology. Our competitors may also independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our technology. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States.

We are exposed to general economic conditions which, if these conditions were to deteriorate, could result in significantly reduced sales levels and significant operating losses, which would materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results.

If we experience adverse economic conditions in the United States and throughout the world economy, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be further adversely and materially impacted. We took actions in fiscal years 2003 through 2005 to reduce our cost of sales and operating expenses in order to address these adverse conditions. A prolonged continuation or worsening of sales trends would require us to take additional actions to further reduce our cost of sales and operating expenses in subsequent quarters in order to align these costs with reduced revenue. We may be unable to reduce our cost of sales and operating expenses at a rate and to a level consistent with such a future adverse sales environment. If we are required to undertake further expense reductions, we may incur significant additional incremental restructuring charges associated with such expense reductions.

that are disproportionate to sales, thereby materially and adversely affecting our business, financial condition, and operating results.

We have incurred significant losses over the last few years. If we remain unprofitable and are unable to generate positive cash flow from operating activities, our ability to service our debt and fund our other business requirements, as well as obtain additional capital in the future, could be jeopardized and our business could suffer.

Our ability to meet our debt service obligations and to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, research and development and other general corporate needs will depend upon our future financial performance. Our future financial performance will be subject to financial, business and other factors affecting our operations, many of which are beyond our control. If our losses from operations were to persist at current levels or worsen, we may not have sufficient cash resources to service our debt and maintain access to our credit facilities. We cannot provide assurance that we will generate sufficient cash flow from operations, or that future borrowings or equity financing will be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or available in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our debt or fund other liquidity needs. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow and/or are unable to service our outstanding debt obligations, we may have to reduce or delay capital expenditures planned for replacements, improvements and expansions, and/or sell assets, thereby affecting our ability to remain competitive and adversely affecting our business.

We must devote substantial resources to new product development, manufacturing, and sales and marketing activities to be competitive in our markets. Historically, cash flow from operating activities has provided us with a significant portion of the cash and liquidity that we have required in order to invest in product development, manufacturing, and sales activities. Until or unless we return to consistent, profitable GAAP operating results, we will have significantly less liquidity to invest in our business, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, liquidity, and financial condition.

Our ability to achieve profitability may be adversely impacted by higher energy prices to the extent that we or our key suppliers experience higher energy costs which we are unable to offset or recover in the form of higher prices for our products and services.

Our Storage Systems business has and continues to operate at a loss and may continue to operate at a loss. If we are unable to make Storage Systems profitable, the losses from this group will continue to materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We have invested, and will continue to invest, in the development, promotion, and sale of storage solutions. Operating expenses associated with Storage Systems revenue are comparatively high, particularly as we invest in new product platforms, resulting in losses and cash consumption out of proportion to the revenue generated by the group when compared to our Tape Drive business. In addition, the Storage Systems business operates in an increasingly competitive environment. Therefore, we will need to generate significant revenues from Storage Systems, including service and product support revenues, or significantly reduce our related operating expenses for the group in order to make Storage Systems profitable. We cannot provide assurance that Storage Systems will ever produce operating income or will ever generate positive cash flow, and, if we continue to fail, these losses will continue to negatively impact our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Goodwill and intangible assets used in Storage Systems have been reviewed at least annually for possible impairment since the adoption on April 1, 2002 of SFAS No. 142 *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. Although we incurred no goodwill impairment in fiscal years 2004 and 2005, the impairment tests conducted relative to goodwill resulted in a \$94.3 million charge upon the adoption of SFAS No. 142 in the first quarter of fiscal year 2003 and a \$58.7 million impairment charge in the second quarter of fiscal year 2003. These reviews of goodwill were based on projections of undiscounted and discounted net cash flows from Storage Systems compared to the carrying value of goodwill. The financial projections involved significant estimates with inherent uncertainties regarding future revenues, expenses and cash flows. We cannot provide assurance that future net cash flows will be sufficient to avoid future impairment charges. As a result, in the future, we may incur additional impairment charges related to Storage Systems, which could have a materially adverse impact on the results of our operations or our financial condition. Although we have not incurred impairment charges associated with our other intangible assets, we have substantial intangible asset balances, which are subject to the same risks and uncertainties related to goodwill.

Some of our production processes and materials are environmentally sensitive, and new environmental regulation could lead to increased costs, or otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are subject to a variety of laws and regulations relating to, among other things, the use, storage, discharge and disposal of chemicals, gases and other hazardous substances used in our manufacturing processes, air emissions, waste discharges, waste disposal, as well as the investigation and remediation of soil and ground water contamination. A recent directive in the European Union imposes a “take back” obligation on manufacturers for the financing of the collection, recovery and disposal of electrical and electronic equipment. Additional European legislation will ban the use of some heavy metals including lead and some flame

retardants in electronic components beginning in July 2006. We are in the process of implementing procedures to comply with this new legislation. However, this legislation may adversely affect our manufacturing costs or product sales by requiring us to acquire costly equipment or materials, or to incur other significant expenses in adapting our manufacturing processes or waste and emission disposal processes. Furthermore, environmental claims or our failure to comply with present or future regulations could result in the assessment of damages or imposition of fines against us, or the suspension of affected operations, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our credit agreement and synthetic lease contain various covenants that limit our discretion in the operation of our business, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our credit agreement and synthetic lease contain numerous restrictive covenants that require us to comply with and maintain certain financial tests and ratios, thereby restricting our ability to:

- Incur debt;
- Incur liens;
- Redeem or prepay subordinated debt;
- Make acquisitions of businesses or entities or sell certain assets;
- Make investments, including loans, guarantees, and advances;
- Make capital expenditures beyond a certain threshold;
- Engage in transactions with affiliates;
- Pay dividends or engage in stock repurchases; and
- Enter into certain restrictive agreements.

Our ability to comply with covenants contained in our credit agreement or our synthetic lease may be affected by events beyond our control, including prevailing economic, financial, and industry conditions. Our failure to comply with our debt-related covenants in one agreement could result in an acceleration of our indebtedness and cross-default under the other agreement, which may have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial condition. Even if we are able to comply with all covenants, the restrictions on our ability to operate our business could harm our business by, among other things, limiting our ability to take advantage of financings, mergers, acquisitions, and other corporate opportunities.

Our credit agreement is secured by a pledge of all of our assets. If we were to default under our credit agreement and were unable to obtain a waiver for such a default, the lenders would have a right to foreclose on our assets in order to satisfy our obligations under the credit agreement. Any such action on the part of the lenders against us could have a materially adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Pursuant to our synthetic lease, we have an obligation for a guaranteed value to the lessor at the end of the lease term, which could result in our being required to make a significant cash payment to the lessor, and if we are required to do so, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely impacted.

We have a synthetic lease for our Colorado Springs facility, which is accounted for as an operating lease in accordance with SFAS No. 13 *Accounting for Leases*. At the end of the lease term, we may renew the lease, purchase the facility, or cause the facility to be sold to a third party, subject to our obligation to the lessor for the guaranteed value. The proceeds of a sale to a third party would be used to satisfy the \$50 million obligation to the lessor at the end of the lease term. In the event of a sale to a third party, we would be liable for any shortfall between the net proceeds resulting from the sale of the facility and our \$50 million obligation to the lessor, up to a maximum of \$43.9 million. In the event of a default on our obligation to the lessor, we would be liable for the entire \$50 million. These obligations that would arise from either a sale to a third party or a default could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and liquidity.

In the past we incurred both a period expense and a cash charge because of a decline in the appraised value of this facility. We have the facility independently appraised on a periodic basis. Any future declines in the appraised value of the facility could result in both a period expense and a cash charge, which could be material and adverse to our financial condition.

Our synthetic lease requires us to maintain specified financial covenants. If we fail to comply with these financial covenants and are unable to obtain a waiver, or amend the lease, for such future non-compliance, it would cause us to default under our credit agreement and synthetic lease and the lessor could terminate the lease, resulting in the acceleration of our obligation to purchase the leased facility at either the full \$50 million value or the \$43.9 million guaranteed value, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and liquidity.

In prior year periods, we violated certain financial covenants under our credit agreement and synthetic lease and received waivers or amendments for such violations. If in the future we violate financial covenants, it could materially and adversely impact our financial condition, and liquidity.

If our operating results do not improve in the future and we violate any financial or reporting covenant in our credit agreement and receive a notice of default letter from our bank group, our credit line could become unavailable, and any amounts outstanding could become immediately due and payable. If we were unsuccessful in securing a waiver of such violation or an amendment to our credit agreement, we might have to restrict \$27.5 million of our cash to cover the outstanding standby letters of credit issued under the credit agreement. This would have a material and adverse impact on our liquidity.

If we violate any financial or reporting covenants in our credit agreement, it would cause a corresponding violation under our synthetic lease. Absent a waiver or an amendment to our synthetic lease, such a violation would be cause for default under that agreement. For more information regarding our synthetic lease, please refer to the immediately preceding risk factor.

Without the availability of the credit agreement, we would have to rely on operating cash flows and debt or equity arrangements other than the credit agreement, if such alternative funding arrangements are available to us at all, in order to maintain sufficient liquidity. If we were not able to obtain sufficient cash from our operations or from these alternative funding sources under such circumstances, our operations, financial condition, and liquidity would be materially and adversely affected.

Our reliance on a limited number of third party suppliers could result in significantly increased costs and delays in the event these suppliers experience shortages or quality problems, and, as a result, our business, financial condition, and operating results may be materially and adversely affected.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers for components and sub-assemblies, including recording heads, media cartridges, and integrated circuits, all of which are essential to the manufacture of tape drives and tape automation systems.

If component shortages occur, or if we experience quality problems with component suppliers, shipments of products could be significantly delayed and/or costs significantly increased, and as a result, our business, financial condition, and operating results could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, we qualify only a single source for many components and sub-assemblies, which magnifies the risk of future shortages.

Furthermore, the main supplier of recording heads for our products is located in China. Political instability, trade restrictions, changes in tariff or freight rates, or currency fluctuations in China could result in increased costs and delays in shipment of our products and could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Because we rely heavily on distributors and other resellers to market and sell our products, if one or more distributors were to experience a significant deterioration in its financial condition or its relationship with us, this could disrupt the distribution of our products and reduce our revenue, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results.

In certain product and geographic segments we heavily utilize distributors and value added resellers to perform the functions necessary to market and sell our products. To fulfill this role, the distributor must maintain an acceptable level of financial stability, creditworthiness and the ability to successfully manage business relationships with the customers it serves directly. Under our distributor agreements with these companies, each of the distributors determines the type and amount of our products that it will purchase from us and the pricing of the products that it sells to its customers. If the distributor is unable to perform in an acceptable manner, we may be required to reduce the amount of sales of our product to the distributor or terminate the relationship. We may also incur financial losses for product returns from distributors or for the failure or refusal of distributors to pay obligations owed to us. For instance, on May 7, 2003, Digital Storage, Inc., one of our media distributors, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. As a result of this bankruptcy, we recorded a net bad debt charge of \$1.4 million in fiscal year 2003. Either scenario could result in fewer of our products being available to the affected market segments, reduced levels of customer satisfaction and/or increased expenses, which could in turn have a material and adverse impact on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Maxtor's failure to perform under the indemnification provisions of a tax sharing and indemnity agreement entered into with us providing for payments to us that relate to tax liabilities, penalties, and interest resulting from the conduct of our business prior to the Hard Disk Drive group disposition date could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Under a tax sharing and indemnity agreement between us and Maxtor entered into in connection with the disposition of the Hard Disk Drive group, Maxtor has agreed to assume limited responsibility for payments related to certain taxes, penalties, and interest

resulting from the conduct of business by the Quantum Tape Drive and Storage Systems group for all periods before our issuance of tracking stock and the conduct of the Quantum Hard Disk Drive group for all periods before the disposition of the Hard Disk Drive group to Maxtor. If audit adjustments are successfully asserted with respect to such conduct, and if Maxtor fails to indemnify us under this obligation or is not able to pay the reimbursement in full, we would nevertheless be obligated, as the taxpayer, to pay the tax. As a result, we could experience a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Maxtor's failure to perform under the agreements in connection with contingent liabilities would harm our business, financial condition, and operating results.

We may have contingent liabilities for some obligations assumed by Maxtor in connection with the disposition of HDD, including real estate and litigation, and Maxtor's failure to perform under these obligations could result in significant costs to us that could have a materially adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

The disposition of the Hard Disk Drive group may be determined not to be tax-free, which would result in us or our stockholders, or both, incurring a substantial tax liability, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Maxtor and Quantum have agreed not to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or any state tax authority confirming that the structure of the combination of Maxtor with the Hard Disk Drive group will not result in any federal income tax or state income or franchise tax to Quantum or the previous holders of the Hard Disk Drive common stock. Instead, Maxtor and Quantum have agreed to effect the disposition and the merger on the basis of an opinion from Ernst & Young LLP, our tax advisor, and a tax opinion insurance policy issued by a syndicate of major insurance companies to us covering up to \$340 million of tax loss caused by the disposition and merger.

If the disposition of the Hard Disk Drive group is determined not to be tax-free and the tax opinion insurance policy does not fully cover the resulting tax liability, we or our stockholders or both could incur substantial tax liability, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The tax opinion insurance policy issued in conjunction with the disposition of the Hard Disk Drive group does not cover all circumstances under which the disposition could become taxable to us, and as a result, we could incur an uninsured tax liability, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition to customary exclusions from its coverage, the tax opinion insurance policy does not cover any federal or state tax payable by us if the disposition becomes taxable to us as a result of a change in relevant tax law. We could incur uninsured tax liability, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

If we incur an uninsured tax liability as a result of the disposition of the Hard Disk Drive group, our financial condition and operating results could be negatively affected.

If the disposition of the Hard Disk Drive group were determined to be taxable to Quantum, we would not be able to recover an amount to cover the tax liability either from Maxtor or under the insurance policy in the following circumstances:

- If the tax loss were not covered by the policy because it fell under one of the exclusions from coverage under the tax opinion insurance policy described above, insurance proceeds would not be available to cover the loss;
- If the tax loss were caused by our own acts or those of a third party that made the disposition taxable (for instance, an acquisition of control of Quantum which began during the one-year period before and nine-month period following the closing), Maxtor would not be obligated to indemnify us for the amount of the tax liability; or
- If Maxtor were required to reimburse us for the amount of the tax liability according to its indemnification obligations under the Hard Disk Drive group disposition, but was not able to pay the reimbursement in full, we would nevertheless be obligated, as the taxpayer, to pay the tax.

In any of these circumstances, the tax payments due from us could be substantial. In order to pay the tax, we would have to either deplete our existing cash resources or borrow cash to cover our tax obligation. Our payment of a significant tax prior to payment from Maxtor under Maxtor's indemnification obligations, or in circumstances where Maxtor has no payment obligation, could harm our business, financial condition, and operating results.

If the future outcomes related to the estimates used in recording tax liabilities to various taxing authorities result in higher tax liabilities than estimated, then we would have to record tax charges, which could be material.

We have provided amounts and recorded liabilities for probable and estimable tax adjustments that may be proposed by various taxing authorities in the U.S., states, and foreign jurisdictions. If events occur that indicate payments of these amounts will be less than estimated, then reversals of these liabilities would create tax benefits being recognized in the periods when we determine the liabilities have reduced. Conversely, if events occur which indicate that payments of these amounts will be greater than estimated, then tax charges and additional liabilities would be recorded. In particular, various foreign jurisdictions could challenge the characterization or transfer pricing of certain intercompany transactions. In the event of an unfavorable outcome of such challenge, there exists the possibility of a material tax charge and adverse impact on the results of operations in the period in which the matter is resolved or an unfavorable outcome becomes probable and estimable.

Our stock price could become more volatile if certain institutional investors were to increase or decrease the number of shares they own. In addition, there are other factors and events that could affect the trading prices of our common stock.

Three institutional investors own approximately 43% of our common stock. If any or all of these investors were to decide to purchase additional shares or to sell some or all of the Quantum DLT® and Storage Systems shares they currently own, that may cause our stock price to be more volatile. For example, there have been instances in the past where a shareholder with a significant equity position begins selling shares, putting downward pressure on our stock price for the duration of their selling activity. In these situations, selling pressure outweighs buying demand and our stock price declined.

Trading prices of our common stock may fluctuate in response to a number of other events and factors, such as:

- General economic conditions;
- Changes in interest rates;
- Fluctuations in the stock market in general and market prices for high technology companies in particular;
- Quarterly variations in our operating results;
- New products, services, innovations and strategic developments by our competitors or us, or business combinations and investments by our competitors or us;
- Changes in financial estimates by us or securities analysts and recommendations by securities analysts; and
- Changes in our capital structure, including issuance of additional debt or equity to the public.

Any of these events and factors may cause our stock price to rise or fall and may adversely affect our business and financing opportunities.

Our quarterly operating results could fluctuate significantly, and past quarterly operating results should not be used to predict future performance.

Our quarterly operating results have fluctuated significantly in the past and could fluctuate significantly in the future. As a result, our past quarterly operating results should not be used to predict future performance. Quarterly operating results could be materially and adversely affected by a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

- An inadequate supply of tape media cartridges;
- Customers canceling, reducing, deferring or rescheduling significant orders as a result of excess inventory levels, weak economic conditions or other factors;
- Declines in network server demand;
- Failure to complete shipments in the last month of a quarter during which a substantial portion of our products are typically shipped; or
- Increased competition.

If we fail to meet our projected quarterly results, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially and adversely harmed.

We are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, and an adverse change in foreign currency exchange rates relative to our position in such currencies could have a materially adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We do not use derivative financial instruments for hedge or speculative purposes. To minimize foreign currency exposure, we use foreign currency obligations to match and offset net currency exposures associated with certain assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies. Corresponding gains and losses on the underlying transaction generally offset the gains and losses on these foreign currency obligations. We have used in the past, and may use in the future, foreign currency forward contracts to hedge our exposure to foreign currency exchange rates. To the extent that we have assets or liabilities denominated in a foreign currency that are inadequately hedged or not hedged at all, we may be subject to foreign currency losses, which could be significant.

Our international operations can act as a natural hedge when both operating expenses and sales are denominated in local currencies. In these instances, although an unfavorable change in the exchange rate of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar would result in lower sales when translated to U.S. dollars, operating expenses would also be lower in these circumstances. Also, since an insignificant amount of our current sales are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, we do not believe that our total foreign exchange rate exposure is significant. Nevertheless, an increase in the rate at which a foreign currency is exchanged for U.S. dollars would require more of that particular foreign currency to equal a specified amount of U.S. dollars than before such rate increase. In such cases, and if we were to price our products and services in that particular foreign currency, we would receive fewer U.S. dollars than we would have received prior to such rate increase for the foreign currency. Likewise, if we were to price our products and services in U.S. dollars while competitors priced their products in a local currency, an increase in the relative strength of the U.S. dollar would result in our prices being uncompetitive in those markets. Such fluctuations in currency exchange rates could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We must maintain appropriate levels of service inventories. If we have too little service inventory, we may experience increased levels of customer dissatisfaction. If we have too much service inventory, we may incur financial losses.

We maintain levels of service inventories to satisfy future warranty obligations and also to earn service revenue to repair products for which the warranty has expired. We estimate the required amount of service inventories based on historical usage and forecasts of future warranty requirements, including estimates of failure rates and costs to repair, and out of warranty revenue. Given the significant levels of judgment inherently involved in the process, we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to maintain appropriate levels of service inventories to satisfy customer needs and to avoid financial losses from excess inventory charges. If we are unable to maintain appropriate levels of service inventories, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially and adversely impacted.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to a variety of risks, including changes in interest rates and foreign currency fluctuations.

Market Interest Rate Risk

Changes in interest rates affect interest income earned on our cash equivalents and short-term investments, and interest expense on short-term and long-term borrowings.

Our cash equivalents and short-term investments consist primarily of short-term fixed income investments and money market funds. The main objective of these investments was safety of principal and liquidity while maximizing return, without significantly increasing risk. A hypothetical 100 basis point parallel decrease in the interest rate curve would result in an approximate \$1.3 million annual decrease in interest income.

As of December 2005, our senior credit facilities are comprised of a \$145 million revolving line of credit expiring in October 2008 and a \$50 million synthetic lease expiring in December 2007. Borrowings under the revolving credit line bear interest at either the London interbank offering rate ("LIBOR") with option periods of one to nine months or a base rate, plus a margin determined by a senior debt to EBITDA ratio. The synthetic lease payments are based on LIBOR or a base rate, plus a margin. Our outstanding convertible subordinated notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$160 million have a fixed interest rate of 4.375% paid semi-annually in February and August, and mature on August 1, 2010 (refer to Note 10 "Credit Agreements, Short-Term Debt and Convertible Subordinated Debt" to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements). In October 2005, Quantum amended and restated the revolving credit line to extend the maturity to October 2008, adjust covenant levels, and adjust the fee structure.

We do not enter into derivative transactions related to our cash equivalents or short-term investments nor for our existing or anticipated liabilities.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

As a multinational corporation, we are exposed to changes in foreign exchange rates. These exposures may change over time and could have a material adverse impact on our financial results. Currently, we do not utilize foreign currency forward contracts to manage the risk of exchange rate fluctuations because we believe that we have a natural hedge through our worldwide operating structure. We do not anticipate any material effect on our consolidated financial position utilizing our current hedging strategy.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

- (a) *Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.* Our management evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.
- (b) *Changes in internal control over financial reporting.* There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal quarter covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

QUANTUM CORPORATION

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal proceedings

The information contained in Note 13 “Litigation” to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements is incorporated into this Part II, Item 1 by reference.

Item 2. Unregistered sales of equity securities and use of proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults upon senior securities

None.

Item 4. Submission of matters to a vote of security holders

None.

Item 5. Other information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

The Exhibit Index beginning on page 62 of this report sets forth a list of exhibits.

SIGNATURE

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

QUANTUM CORPORATION

/s/ EDWARD J. HAYES, JR.

Edward J. Hayes, Jr.
Executive Vice President, Finance
and Chief Financial Officer

Dated: February 2, 2006

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302(a)
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Richard E. Belluzzo, certify that:

- 1) I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Quantum Corporation;
- 2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- 3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- 4) The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e)4 and 15d-15(e)4) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this quarterly report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
- 5) The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

Date: February 2, 2006

/s/ RICHARD E. BELLUZZO

Richard E. Belluzzo
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302(a)
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Edward J. Hayes, Jr, certify that:

- 1) I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Quantum Corporation;
- 2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- 3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- 4) The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
- 5) The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 2, 2006

/s/ EDWARD J. HAYES, JR.

Edward J. Hayes, Jr.
Executive Vice President, Finance and
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Richard E. Belluzzo, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Quarterly Report of Quantum Corporation, on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 26, 2005 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and that information contained in such Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of Quantum Corporation.

Date: February 2, 2006

QUANTUM CORPORATION

/s/ RICHARD E. BELLUZZO

Richard E. Belluzzo
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Edward J. Hayes, Jr., certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Quarterly Report of Quantum Corporation, on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 26, 2005 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and that information contained in such Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of Quantum Corporation.

Date: February 2, 2006

QUANTUM CORPORATION

/s/ EDWARD J. HAYES, JR.

Edward J. Hayes, Jr.
Executive Vice President, Finance and
Chief Financial Officer

QUANTUM CORPORATION

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit(s)	Filing Date
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant.	10-K	001-13449	3.1	June 29, 2001
3.2	Certificate of Correction to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant	10-Q	001-13449	3.2	November 5, 2005
3.3	Amended and Restated By-laws of Registrant, as amended.	10-K	001-13449	3.2	June 28, 2000
3.4	Amendment to Amended and Restated By-laws of Registrant, effective November 14, 2005.	8-K	001-13449	3.1	November 18, 2005
3.5	Certificate of Designation of Rights, Preferences and Privileges of Series B Junior Participating Preferred Stock.	S-3	333-109587	4.7	October 9, 2003
4.1	Amended and Restated Preferred Shares Rights Agreement between the Registrant and Harris Trust and Savings Bank.	S-4/A	333-75153	4.1	June 10, 1999
4.2	First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Preferred Shares Rights Agreement and Certification Of Compliance With Section 27 Thereof, dated as of October 28, 2002.	10-Q	001-13449	4.1	November 13, 2002
4.3	Stockholder Agreement, dated as of October 28, 2002, by and between Registrant and Private Capital Management.	10-Q	001-13449	4.2	November 13, 2002
10.1	Indenture, dated as of July 30, 2003, between Registrant and U.S. Bank National Association, related to the Registrant's convertible debt securities.	S-3	333-109587	4.1	October 9, 2003
10.2	Form of Director Grant Agreement*	8-K	001-13449	10.1	September 29, 2005
10.3	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, among Quantum Corporation, Keybank National Association, as Administrative Agent, and the other lenders, dated as of October 26, 2005	8-K	001-13449	10.1	November 1, 2005
10.4	Sixth Amendment to Participation Agreement, among Quantum Corporation, Selco Service Corporation, as Lessor, Keybank National Association, as Agent, and the other participants, dated as of October 26, 2005	8-K	001-13449	10.2	November 1, 2005
10.5	Fifth Amendment to Master Lease, Deed of Trust with Absolute Assignment of Leases and Rents, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing, between Quantum Corporation and Selco Service Corporation, dated as of October 26, 2005	8-K	001-13449	10.3	November 1, 2005
10.6	Letter Agreement, dated December 19, 2005, between Registrant and New SAC	8-K	001-13449	10.1	December 22, 2005

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit(s)	Filing Date
24	Power of Attorney (see signature page).				
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. ‡				
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. ‡				
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley act of 2002. †				
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley act of 2002. †				

* Indicates management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

† Furnished herewith.