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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported) January 1, 2002

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.

AND

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrants as specified in their charters)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

001-14141	13-3937434
333-46983	13-3937436
(Commission file numbers)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

600 THIRD AVE

NEW YORK, NY 10016

(212) 697-1111

(Address of principal executive office)

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ITEM 5. OTHER EVENTS

As a result of the Company's recently completed acquisitions, including the Company's acquisitions of Aircraft Integration Systems, a division of Raytheon Company, on March 8, 2002, and Spar Aerospace Limited, L-3 Analytics, BT Fuze Products and SY Technology, Inc. in November and December of 2001 and their effect on the Company's operations, effective January 1, 2002, the Company began to present its businesses with the following four reportable segments: (1) Secure Communications & ISR, (2) Training, Simulation & Support Services; (3) Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization; and (4) Specialized Products. Prior to December 31, 2001, the Company had two reportable segments: Secure Communications Systems and Specialized Products. The Company's reportable segment financial data for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 and as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, along with the Company's "Business" section and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations" included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001, have been restated in this filing to conform to the current presentation of reportable segments.

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, which supersedes Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 17, Intangible Assets. SFAS No. 142 revised the standards for accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets. SFAS No. 142 requires that goodwill and indefinite lived identifiable intangible assets shall no longer be amortized, but be tested for impairment at least annually. The provisions of SFAS No. 142 became effective on January 1, 2002, with full implementation of the impairment measurement provisions required to be completed by December 31, 2002. Effective January 1, 2002, the Company is not recording goodwill amortization expense. Reported net income, basic earning per share ("EPS") and diluted EPS for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 have been restated in this filing in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements to exclude goodwill amortization expense, net of related income tax effects, in accordance with SFAS No. 142.

On April 23, 2002, the Company announced that its Board of Directors had authorized a two-for-one stock split on all shares of L-3 Holdings' common stock. The stock split entitled all shareholders of record at the close of business on May 6, 2002 to receive one additional share of L-3 Holdings common stock for every share held on that date. The additional shares were distributed to shareholders in the form of a stock dividend on May 20, 2002. The reported number of shares of L-3 Holdings' common stock issued and outstanding, as well as the historical EPS, outstanding stock options, and the number of common shares issuable upon conversion of the Company's convertible securities data, have been restated in this filing to give effect to the stock split.

On April 23, 2002, the Company's shareholders approved an increase in the number of authorized shares of L-3 Holdings' common stock from 100,000,000 to 300,000,000 and an increase in the number of authorized shares of L-3 Holdings' preferred stock from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000. The reported number of authorized shares have been restated in this filing to give effect to the increased number of authorized shares.

o Business	1
o Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters	23
o Selected Financial Data	24
o Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition	25

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND EXHIBITS

A. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC. AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

o Report of Independent Auditors	44
o Financial Statements	
-- Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000	45
-- Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999	46
-- Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999	47
-- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999	48

-- Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	49
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C. EXHIBITS

23. Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

SIGNATURES

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 hereunto duly authorized.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.

By: /s/ Robert V. LaPenta

President and Chief Financial Officer

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

Date June 19, 2002

By: /s/ Robert V. LaPenta

President and Chief Financial Officer

For convenience purposes in this filing on Form 8-K, "L-3 Holdings" refers to L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc., and "L-3 Communications" refers to L-3 Communications Corporation, a wholly-owned operating subsidiary of L-3 Holdings. "L-3", "we", "us" and "our" refer to L-3 Holdings and its subsidiaries, including L-3 Communications. The predecessor company refers to the ten initial business units we purchased from Lockheed Martin Corporation in April 1997.

BUSINESS

L-3 Holdings, a Delaware corporation organized in 1997, derives all of its operating income and cash flow from its wholly-owned subsidiary L-3 Communications. L-3 Communications, a Delaware corporation, was organized in 1997 to acquire the predecessor company. The only obligations of L-3 Holdings are its 5 1/4% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2009 and its 4% Senior Subordinated Convertible Contingent Debt Securities due 2011, each of which are jointly and severally guaranteed by substantially all of its direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries, including L-3 Communications. L-3 Holdings also has guaranteed the indebtedness under the bank credit facilities of L-3 Communications. L-3 Holdings relies on dividends and other payments from its subsidiaries or must raise funds in public or private equity or debt offerings to generate the funds necessary to pay principal and interest on its indebtedness.

OVERVIEW

We are a leading merchant supplier of secure communications and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) systems, training, simulation and support services, aviation products and aircraft modernization, as well as specialized products. Our businesses employ proprietary technologies and capabilities, and we believe our businesses have leading positions in their respective primary markets. Our customers include the U.S. Department of Defense ("DoD") and prime contractors thereof, certain U.S. Government intelligence agencies, major aerospace and defense contractors, foreign governments, commercial customers and certain other U.S. federal, state and local government agencies. For the year ended December 31, 2001, direct and indirect sales to the DoD provided 64.7% of our sales, and sales to commercial customers, foreign governments and U.S. federal, state and local government agencies other than the DoD provided 35.3% of our sales. For the year ended December 31, 2001, we had sales of \$2,347.4 million, of which U.S. customers accounted for 82.1% and foreign customers accounted for 17.9%, and operating income of \$275.3 million. At December 31, 2001, we had two reportable segments: Secure Communication Systems and Specialized Products. Effective as of January 1, 2002, primarily as a result of our recent acquisitions, including our acquisition of Aircraft Integration Systems business from Raytheon Company on March 8, 2002, we began to present our businesses with the following four reportable segments: (1) Secure Communications & ISR; (2) Training, Simulation & Support Services; (3) Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization; and (4) Specialized Products. The descriptions of our reportable segments below include the products and services provided by our Aircraft Integration Systems business. Financial information on our reportable segments is included in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Result of Operations and Financial Condition and in Note 16 of our consolidated financial statements, each included elsewhere herein.

Secure Communications & ISR

This segment provides products and services for the global ISR market, specializing in signals intelligence and communications intelligence systems, which provide the unique ability to collect and analyze unknown electronic signals from command centers, communication nodes and air defense systems for real-time situation awareness and response in real-time to the warfighter. This segment also provides secure, high data rate communications systems for military and other U.S. Government and foreign government reconnaissance and surveillance applications. We believe our systems and products are critical elements of virtually all major communication, command and control, intelligence gathering and space systems. Our systems and products are used to connect a variety of airborne, space, ground and sea-based communication systems and are used in the transmission, processing, recording, monitoring and dissemination functions of these communication systems. The major secure communication programs and systems include:

- o secure data links for airborne, satellite, ground and sea-based remote platforms for real time information collection and dissemination to users;
- o highly specialized fleet management and support including procurement, systems integration, sensor development, modifications and maintenance for signals intelligence and ISR special mission aircraft and airborne surveillance systems;
- o strategic and tactical signal intelligence systems that detect, collect, identify, analyze and disseminate information;
- o secure telephone and network equipment and encryption management; and
- o communication systems for surface and undersea vessels and manned space flights.

Training, Simulation & Support Services. This segment provides a full range of services, including:

- o services designed to meet customer training requirements for aircrews, navigators, mission operators, gunners and maintenance technicians for virtually any platform, including military fixed and rotary wing aircraft, air vehicles and various ground vehicles;
- o communication software support, information services and a wide range of engineering development services and integration support;
- o high-end engineering and information support services used for command, control, communications and ISR architectures, as well as for air warfare modeling and simulation tools for applications used by the DoD and U.S. Government intelligence agencies, including missile and space systems, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and military aircraft;
- o developing and managing extensive programs in the United States and internationally, focusing on teaching, training and education, logistics, strategic planning, organizational design, democracy transition and leadership development; and
- o design, prototype development and production of ballistic missile targets for present and future threat scenarios.

Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization. This segment provides aviation products and aircraft modernization services including:

- o airborne traffic and collision avoidance systems (TCAS);
- o commercial, solid-state, crash-protected cockpit voice recorders and flight data recorders (known as "black boxes") and cruise ship hardened voyage recorders;
- o ruggedized displays for military and high-end commercial applications;
- o turnkey aviation life cycle management services that integrate custom developed and commercial off-the-shelf products for various military and commercial wide-body and rotary wing aircraft, including heavy maintenance and structural modifications and Head-of-State and commercial interior completions; and
- o engineering, modification, maintenance, logistics and upgrade for U.S. Special Operations Command aircraft, vehicles and personal equipment.

Specialized Products. This segment supplies products to military and commercial customers in several niche markets. The products include:

- o ocean products, including acoustic undersea warfare products for mine hunting, dipping sonars and anti-submarine and naval power distribution, conditioning, switching and protection equipment for surface and undersea platforms;
- o telemetry, instrumentation, space and guidance products including tracking and flight termination;
- o premium fuzing products;

- o microwave components;
- o explosives detection systems for checked baggage at airports;
- o high performance antennas and ground based radomes; and
- o training devices and motion simulators which produce advanced virtual reality simulation and high-fidelity representations of cockpits and mission stations for aircraft and land vehicles.

DEVELOPING COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Our growth strategy includes identifying and exploiting commercial applications from select products and technologies currently sold to defense customers. We have currently identified two vertical markets where we believe there are significant opportunities to expand our existing commercial sales: Transportation Products and Broadband Wireless Communications Products. We believe that these vertical markets, together with our existing commercial products, provide us with the opportunity for substantial commercial growth in future years.

Within the transportation market, we are offering (1) an explosives detection system for checked baggage at airports, display and power propulsion systems for rail transportation and power switches for internet service providers, all of which are part of our Specialized Products segment, and (2) cruise ship voyage recorders and an enhanced aviation collision avoidance product that incorporates ground proximity warning, which are part of our Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization segment.

Within the communications product market, we are offering local fixed wireless access equipment for voice, DSL and internet access, transceivers for LMDS (Local Multipoint Distribution Service) and a broad range of commercial components and digital test equipment for broadband communications providers, which are part of our Secure Communications & ISR and Specialized Products segments.

We have developed the majority of our commercial products employing technology used in our defense businesses. Sales generated from our developing commercial opportunities have not yet been material to us.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The U.S. defense industry has undergone significant changes precipitated by ongoing U.S. federal budget pressures and adjustments in political roles and missions to reflect changing strategic and tactical threats. From the mid-1980s to the late 1990s, the U.S. defense budget experienced a decline in real dollars. This trend was reversed by an increase in defense spending in 1999, followed by current dollar increases in fiscal 2000, 2001 and 2002 with an anticipated increase in fiscal 2003 to \$379.0 billion. In addition, the DoD philosophy has focused on its transformation strategy that balances modernization and recapitalization (or upgrading existing platforms) while enhancing readiness and joint operations which include digital command and control communications capabilities by incorporating advanced electronics to improve performance, reduce operating costs, and extend the life expectancy of its existing and future platforms. As a result, defense budget program allocations continue to favor advanced information technologies related to command, control and communications, (C3), intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR). In addition, the DoD's emphasis on system interoperability, force multipliers and providing battlefield commanders with real-time data is increasing the electronic content of nearly all major military procurement and research programs. As a result, it is expected that the DoD's budget for communications and defense electronics will continue to grow.

The U.S. defense industry has also undergone dramatic consolidation resulting in the emergence of five dominant prime system contractors: The Boeing Company, Lockheed Martin Corporation, Northrop Grumman Corporation, Raytheon Company and General Dynamics Corporation. We believe that one outcome of this consolidation is that the DoD wants to ensure that continued vertical integration does not further diminish the fragmented, yet critical DoD vendor base. Additionally, we believe it has become uneconomical for the prime contractors to design, develop and manufacture numerous essential products, components and subsystems for their own use. We believe this situation has and will continue to create opportunities for merchant suppliers such as L-3. As the prime contractors continue to evaluate their core

competencies and competitive positions, focusing their resources on larger programs and platforms, we expect the prime contractors to continue to exit non-strategic business areas and procure these needed elements on more favorable terms from independent, commercially oriented merchant suppliers. Examples of this trend include recent divestitures of certain non-core defense-related businesses by several of the prime contractors.

The focus on cost reduction by the prime contractors and DoD is also driving increased use of commercial off-the-shelf products for upgrades of existing systems and in new systems. We believe the prime contractors will continue to be under pressure to reduce their costs and will increasingly seek to focus their resources and capabilities on major platforms and systems, turning to commercially oriented "best of breed" merchant suppliers to produce subsystems, components and products. We believe successful merchant suppliers will continue to use their resources to complement and support, rather than compete with, the prime contractors. We anticipate that the relationships between the major prime contractors and their primary suppliers will continue to evolve in a fashion similar to those employed in the automotive and commercial aircraft industries. We expect that these relationships will be defined by critical partnerships encompassing increasingly greater outsourcing of non-core products and systems by the prime contractors to their key merchant suppliers and increasing supplier participation in the development of future programs. We believe early involvement in the upgrading of existing systems and the design and engineering of new systems incorporating these outsourced products will provide merchant suppliers, including us, with a competitive advantage in securing new business and provide the prime contractors with significant cost reduction opportunities through coordination of the design, development and manufacturing processes.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

We intend to grow our sales, enhance our profitability and build on our position as a leading merchant supplier of communication systems and products to the major contractors in the aerospace and defense industry as well as the U.S. Government. We also intend to leverage our expertise and products into selected new commercial business areas where we can adapt our existing products and technologies. Our strategy to achieve our objectives includes:

EXPAND MERCHANT SUPPLIER RELATIONSHIPS. We have developed strong relationships with the DoD, several other U.S. Government agencies and all of the major U.S. defense prime contractors, enabling us to identify new business opportunities and anticipate customer needs. As an independent merchant supplier, we anticipate that our growth will be driven by expanding our share of existing programs and by participating in new programs. We identify opportunities where we are able to use our strong relationships to increase our business presence and allow customers to reduce their costs. We also expect to benefit from increased outsourcing by prime contractors who in the past may have limited their purchases to captive suppliers and who are now expected to view our capabilities on a more favorable basis due to our status as an independent company, which positions us to be a merchant supplier to multiple bidders on prime contract bids.

SUPPORT CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS. A significant portion of our sales is derived from strategic, long-term programs and from programs for which we have been the incumbent supplier, and in many cases acted as the sole provider over many years. Our customer satisfaction and excellent performance record are evidenced by our performance-based award fees exceeding an average of 90% of the available award fees since our inception in April 1997. We believe that prime contractors will increasingly award long-term, outsourcing contracts to the best-of-breed merchant suppliers they believe to be most capable on the basis of quality, responsiveness, design, engineering and program management support as well as cost. We intend to continue to align our research and development, manufacturing and new business efforts to complement our customers' requirements and provide state-of-the-art products.

ENHANCE OPERATING MARGINS. We have a history of improving the operating performance of the businesses we acquire through the reduction of corporate administrative expenses and facilities costs, increasing sales, improving contract bidding and proposals controls and practices and increasing

competitive contract award win rates. We have a tradition of enhancing operating margins, primarily due to efficient management and elimination of significant corporate expense allocations. We intend to continue to enhance our operating performance by reducing overhead expenses, continuing consolidation and increasing productivity.

LEVERAGE TECHNICAL AND MARKET LEADERSHIP POSITIONS. We have developed strong, proprietary technical capabilities that have enabled us to capture the number one or number two market position in most of our key business areas, including secure, high data rate communications systems, solid state aviation recorders, telemetry, instrumentation and space products, advanced antenna products and high performance microwave components. We continue to invest in company-sponsored independent research and development, including bid and proposal costs, in addition to making substantial investments in our technical and manufacturing resources. Further, we have a highly skilled workforce, including approximately 7,600 engineers. We are applying our technical expertise and capabilities to several closely aligned commercial business markets and applications such as transportation and broadband wireless communications and we expect to continue to explore other similar commercial opportunities.

MAINTAIN DIVERSIFIED BUSINESS MIX. We have a diverse and broad business mix with limited reliance on any particular program, a balance of cost-reimbursable and fixed-price contracts, a significant follow-on business and an attractive customer profile. Our largest program represented 3.9% of our sales for the year ended December 31, 2001 and is a long term, firm-fixed price contract for intelligence agencies and the DoD. No other program represented more than 3.2% of sales for the year ended December 31, 2001. Furthermore, 31.7% of our sales for the same period were from cost-reimbursable contracts, and 68.3% were from fixed-price contracts, providing us with a mix of predictable profitability (cost-reimbursable) and higher margin (fixed-price) business. We also enjoy a mix of defense and non-defense business, with direct and indirect sales to the DoD accounting for 64.7%, and sales to commercial customers, foreign governments and U.S. federal, state and local government agencies other than the DoD accounting for 35.3% of our sales for the year ended December 31, 2001. We intend to leverage this business profile to expand our merchant supplier business base.

CAPITALIZE ON STRATEGIC ACQUISITION OPPORTUNITIES. Recent U.S. defense industry consolidation has dramatically reduced the number of traditional middle-tier aerospace and defense companies, which are smaller than the five dominant prime system contractors and larger than the many smaller publicly and privately owned companies, as well as non-core aerospace and defense businesses of the prime contractors. We intend to enhance our existing product base through internal research and development efforts and selective acquisitions that will add new products in areas that complement our present technologies. We intend to continue acquiring potential targets with the following criteria:

- o significant market position(s) in their business area(s);
- o product offerings which complement and/or extend our product offerings;
and
- o positive future growth and earnings prospects.

Since January 1, 2001, we acquired thirteen businesses for an aggregate adjusted purchase price of \$1,636.0 million, twelve of which were acquired for an aggregate adjusted purchase price of \$506.0 million during 2001. For certain of these acquisitions, the purchase price may be subject to further adjustment based on actual closing date net assets or net working capital of the acquired business and the post-acquisition financial performance of the acquired business. The table below summarizes our primary acquisitions completed since January 1, 2001.

SELECTED RECENT ACQUISITIONS

BUSINESS NAME	DATE ACQUIRED	ACQUIRED FROM	PRICE (\$ MN)	BUSINESS DESCRIPTION
Aircraft Integration Systems	March 8, 2002	Raytheon Company	\$ 1,130.0	Provides products and services for the global Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) market, specializing in signals intelligence (SIGINT) and communications intelligence (COMINT) systems, which provide the unique ability to collect, decode and analyze electronic signals from command centers, communication nodes and air defense for real-time communication and response to the warfighter. Also provides complete aircraft and mission system engineering integration, test and support capability.
SY Technology	December 31, 2001	SY Technology, Inc.	48.0	Specializes in air warfare simulation; command, control, communications, computers and intelligence architectures; and missile defense and space systems technologies.
BT Fuze Products	December 19, 2001	Bulova Technologies	49.5	Produces military fuzes that prevent the inadvertent firing and detonation of weapons during handling.
Government Services Group (renamed L-3 Communications Analytics)	November 30, 2001	Emergent Technologies	39.8	Provides high-end engineering and information services to the U.S. Air Force, Army, Navy and intelligence agencies.
Spar Aerospace Limited	November 23, 2001	Spar Stockholders	146.8	Provides turnkey aviation life cycle management services for wide body and rotary wing aircraft. Also providing value-added engineering and modernization for selected military and commercial aviation programs.
EER Systems	May 31, 2001	EER Systems Stockholders	119.4	Provides a wide range of engineering development and integration support to the DoD, Federal civilian agencies, state and local governments and commercial customers.
KDI Precision Products	May 4, 2001	KDI Precision Stockholders	78.9	Produces military fuzes that prevent the inadvertent firing and detonation of weapons during handling.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

SECURE COMMUNICATIONS & ISR

The systems and products, selected applications and selected platforms or end users of our Secure Communications & ISR segment at December 31, 2001 are summarized in the table below.

SYSTEMS/PRODUCTS	SELECTED APPLICATIONS	SELECTED PLATFORMS/END USERS
High Data Rate Communications		
o Wideband data links and ground terminals	o High performance, wideband secure communication links for relaying of intelligence and reconnaissance information	o Manned and unmanned aircraft, naval ships, terminals and satellites
Satellite Communication Terminals		
o Ground-based satellite communication terminals and payloads	o Interoperable, transportable ground terminals	o Remote personnel provided with communication links to distant forces
Space Communication and Satellite Control		
o Satellite communication and tracking system	o On-board satellite external communications, video systems, solid state recorders and ground support equipment	o International Space Station, Space Shuttle and various satellites
o Satellite command and control sustainment and support	o Software integration, test and maintenance support satellite control network and engineering support for satellite launch system	o U.S. Air Force Satellite Control Network and rocket launch system
Military Communications		
o Shipboard communications systems	o Internal and external communications (radio room)	o Naval vessels
Information Security Systems		
o STE (Secure Terminal Equipment)	o Secure and non-secure voice, data and video communication for office and battlefield utilizing ISDN and ATM commercial network technologies	o U.S. Armed services, intelligence and security agencies

We are an established leader in the development, construction and installation of communication systems for high performance intelligence collection, imagery processing and ground, air, sea and satellite communications for the DoD and other U.S. Government agencies. We provide secure, high data rate, real-time communication systems for surveillance, reconnaissance and other intelligence collection systems. We also design, develop, produce and integrate communication systems and support equipment for space, ground and naval applications, as well as provide communication software support services to military and related government intelligence markets. Product lines of the Secure Communications & ISR business include high data rate communications links, satellite communications terminals, naval vessel communication systems, space communications and satellite control systems, signal intelligence information processing systems, information security systems, tactical battlefield sensor systems and commercial communication systems.

High Data Rate Communications

We are a technology leader in high data rate, covert, jam-resistant microwave communications used in military and other national agency reconnaissance and surveillance applications. Our product line covers a full range of tactical and strategic secure point-to-point and relay data transmission systems, products and support services that conform to military and intelligence specifications. Our systems and products are capable of providing battlefield commanders with real-time, secure surveillance and targeting information and were used extensively by U.S. armed forces in the Persian Gulf War and during operations in Bosnia, Kosovo and Afghanistan.

Our current family of strategic and tactical data links or CDL (Common Data Link) systems are considered DoD standards for data link hardware. Our primary focus is spread spectrum secure communication links technology, which involves transmitting a data signal with a high-rate noise signal making it difficult to detect by others, and then re-capturing the signal and removing the noise. Our data links are capable of providing information at over 300 megabytes per second and use point-to-point and point-to-multipoint architectures.

We provide these secure high bandwidth products to the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Army and various U.S. Government agencies, many through long-term programs. The scope of these programs include air-to-ground, air-to-air, ground-to-air and satellite communications such as the U-2 Support Program, GUARDRAIL, ASTOR and major UAV (unmanned aerial vehicle) programs, such as Predator, Global Hawk and Fire Scout.

We remain the industry leader in the mobile airborne satellite terminal product market, delivering mobile satellite communication services to many airborne platforms. These services provide real time connectivity between the battlefield and non-local exploiters of ISR data.

Satellite Communication Terminals

We provide ground-to-satellite, high availability, real-time global communications capability through a family of transportable field terminals used to communicate with commercial, military and international satellites. These terminals provide remote personnel with constant and effective communication capability and provide communications links to distant forces. Our TSS (TriBand SATCOM Subsystem) employs a 6.25 meter tactical dish with a single point feed that provides C, Ku and X band communication to support the U.S. Army. We also offer an 11.3 meter antenna satellite terminal which is transportable on two C-130 aircraft. The SHF PTS (Portable Terminal System) is a lightweight (28 pounds), portable terminal, which communicates through DSCS, NATO or SKYNET satellites and brings connectivity to small military tactical units and mobile command posts.

We provide System Engineering and Software/Life-cycle support to the Air Force Satellite control network as well as the Eastern and Western Test Rangers. These contracts were recently won and last well beyond 2010.

Space Communications and Satellite Control

We produced and are delivering three communication subsystems for the ISS (International Space Station). These systems will control all ISS radio frequency communications and external video activities. We also provide solid-state recorders and memory units for data capture, storage, transfer and retrieval for space applications. Our standard NASA tape recorder has completed over five million hours of service without a mission failure. Our recorders are on National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration weather satellites, the Earth Observing Satellite, AM spacecraft and Landsat-7 Earth-monitoring spacecraft. We have extended this technology to our Strategic Tactical Airborne Recorder (S/TAR (Trade Mark)) which was selected for the New Shared Reconnaissance Port (SHARD) Program. We also provide space and satellite system simulation, satellite operations and computer system training, depot support, network engineering, resource scheduling, launch system engineering, support, software integration and test through cost-plus contracts with the U.S. Air Force.

Military Communications

We provide integrated, computer controlled switching systems for the interior and exterior voice and data needs of naval vessels. Our products include the MarCom Integrated Voice Communication Systems for Aegis class destroyers and for the LPD amphibious ship class. We produced the MarCom Baseband Switch for Los Angeles class submarines. Our MarCom secure digital switching system provides an integrated approach to the specialized voice and data communications needs of shipboard environment for internal and external communications, command and control and air traffic control. Along with the Keyswitch Integrated Terminals, MarCom provides automated switching of radio/cryptocircuits, which results in significant timesavings. We also offer on-board, high data rate communications systems, which

provide a data link for carrier battle groups, which are interoperable with the U.S. Air Force's Surveillance/reconnaissance terminals. We supply the "communications on the move" capability needed for the digital battlefield by packaging advanced communications into the U.S. Army's Interim Brigade Combat Team Commander's Vehicle.

Information Security Systems

We believe we are a leader in the development of secure communications equipment for both military and commercial applications. We are producing the next generation digital, ISDN-compatible STE (secure telephone equipment). STE provides clearer voice and thirteen-times faster data/fax transmission capabilities than the previous generation secure telecommunications equipment. STE also supports secure conference calls and secure video teleconferencing. STE uses a CryptoCard security system which consists of a small, portable, cryptographic module holding the algorithms, keys and personalized credentials to identify its user for secure communications access. We also provide the workstation component of the U.S. Government's EKMS (Electronic Key Management System), the next generation of information security systems. EKMS is the government's system to replace current "paper" encryption keys used to secure government communications with "electronic" encryption keys. The component we provide produces and distributes the electronic keys. We also develop specialized strategic and tactical signal intelligence systems to detect, acquire, collect, and process information derived from electronic sources. These systems are used by classified customers for intelligence gathering and require high-speed digital signal processing and high-density custom hardware designs.

TRAINING, SIMULATION & SUPPORT SERVICES

The products and services, selected applications and selected platforms or end users of our Training, Simulation & Support Services segment at December 31, 2001 are summarized in the table below.

PRODUCTS/SERVICES	SELECTED APPLICATIONS	SELECTED PLATFORMS/END USERS
Training and Simulation		
o Battlefield and Weapon Simulation	o Missile system modeling and simulation	o U.S. Army Missile Command
	o Design and manufacture custom ballistic missile targets that are ground launched and air launched for threat replication targets	o U.S. Army Missile Command
o Training	o Training for soldiers on complex command and control systems	o DoD
	o Training and logistics services and training device support	o DoD and foreign governments
o Human Patient Simulators	o Medical training	o Medical schools, nursing schools, and DoD
Engineering Development and Integration Support		
o System Support	o C3ISR (Command, Control, Communications, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance), modeling and simulation	o U.S. Armed services, intelligence and security agencies, Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, NASA and other U.S. Government agencies
o Communication software support services	o Value-added, critical software support for C3I (Command, Control, Communication and Intelligence) systems and other engineering and technical services	o DoD, FAA and NASA

Training and Simulation

We believe we are a leading provider of training, simulation and support services to the U.S. and foreign military agencies.

Our products and services are designed to meet customer training requirements for aircrews, navigators, mission operators, gunners and maintenance technicians for virtually any platform, including military fixed and rotary wing aircraft, air vehicles and various ground vehicles. As one of the leading suppliers of training services, we believe we are able to leverage our unique full-service capabilities to develop fully-integrated, innovative solutions for training systems, propose and provide program upgrades and modifications, as well as provide hands-on, best-in-class training operations in accordance with virtually any customer requirement in a timely manner. In addition, we are developing, demonstrating, evaluating and transitioning training technologies and methods for use by warfighters at the US Air Force's Fighter Training Research Division.

We also design and develop prototypes of ballistic missile targets for present and future threat scenarios. We provide high-fidelity custom targets to the DoD that are complementary to the U.S. Government's growing focus and priority on national missile defense and space programs. We are the only provider of Ballistic Missile targets that have successfully launched a Ballistic Missile Target from an Air Force Cargo Aircraft.

We also develop and manage extensive programs in the United States and internationally, focusing on training and education, strategic planning, organizational design, democracy transition and leadership development. To provide these services, we utilize a pool of experienced former armed service, law enforcement and other national security professionals. In the United States, our personnel are instructors in the U.S. Army's Force Management School and other schools and courses and are also involved in recruiting for the U.S. Army. In addition, we own a one-third interest in Medical Education Technologies, Inc., which has developed and is producing human patient simulators for sale to medical teaching and training institutions and the DoD.

Engineering Development and Integration Support

We are a premier provider of numerous air campaign modeling and simulation tools for applications, such as Thunder, Storm and Brawler, for the U.S. Air Force Studies and Analysis Agency and of space science research for NASA. We also provide high-end systems support for the HAWK and PATRIOT missile systems, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), the Cooperative Engagement Capacity (CEC) Program, and the F/A-18.

Our products and services specialize in communication systems, training and simulation equipment and a broad range of hardware and software for the U.S. Army, Air Force and Navy, the Federal Aviation Administration and the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO). As one of the leading suppliers of high-end engineering and information support, we believe we are able to provide value-added C3ISR engineering support, wargames simulation and modeling of battlefield communications.

Our Ilex Systems business provides systems and software engineering products and services for military applications. We specialize in the innovative application of state-of-the-art software technology and software development methodologies to produce comprehensive real-time solutions satisfying our customers' systems and software needs. We specialize in providing engineering services to the U.S. Army military intelligence community including the Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM) Software Engineering Center, for the development and maintenance of Intelligence, Electronic Warfare, Fusion and Sensor systems and software.

AVIATION PRODUCTS & AIRCRAFT MODERNIZATION

The systems and products, selected applications and selected platforms or end users of our Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization segment at December 31, 2001, are summarized in the table below.

SYSTEM/PRODUCTS	SELECTED APPLICATIONS	SELECTED PLATFORMS/END USERS
Aviation Products		
o Solid state crash protected cockpit voice and flight data recorders	o Voice recorders continuously record most recent 30-120 minutes of voice and sounds from cockpit and aircraft intercommunications. Flight data recorders record the last 25 hours of flight parameters	o Business and commercial aircraft and certain military transport aircraft; sold to both aircraft manufacturers and airlines under the Fairchild brand name
o TCAS (Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System)	o Reduce the potential for midair aircraft collisions by providing visual and audible warnings and maneuvering instructions to pilots	o Commercial, business, regional and military transport aircraft
Display Products		
o Cockpit and mission displays and controls	o High performance, ruggedized flat panel and cathode ray tube displays and processors	o Military aircraft including surveillance, fighters and bombers, attack helicopters, transport aircraft and land vehicles
Aircraft Modernization		
o High end aviation product modernization services	o Turnkey aviation life cycle management services	o Various military and commercial wide body and rotary wing aircraft

Aviation and Maritime Recorders

We manufacture commercial, solid-state, crash-protected recorders, commonly known as black boxes, under the Fairchild brand name for the aviation and maritime industries, and have delivered nearly 55,000 flight recorders to aircraft manufacturers and airlines around the world. We believe we are the leading manufacturer of commercial cockpit voice recorders and flight data recorders. The hardened voyage recorder, launched from our state-of-the-art aviation technology, and expanded to include cutting edge internet communication protocols, has taken an early leadership position within the maritime industry. We offer three types of recorders:

- o the cockpit voice recorder, which records the last 30 to 120 minutes of crew conversation and ambient sounds from the cockpit;
- o the flight data recorder, which records the last 25 hours of aircraft flight parameters such as speed, altitude, acceleration and thrust from each engine and direction of the flight in its final moments; and
- o the hardened voyage recorder, which stores and protects 12 hours of voice, radar, radio and shipboard performance data on solid state memory.

Recorders are highly ruggedized instruments, designed to absorb the shock equivalent to that of an object traveling at 268 knots stopping in 18 inches, fire resistant to 1,100 degrees centigrade and pressure resistant to 20,000 feet undersea for 30 days. Our recorders are mandated and regulated by various worldwide agencies for use in commercial airlines and a large portion of business aviation aircraft. In addition, our aviation recorders are certified and approved for installation at the world's leading aircraft original equipment manufacturers ("OEM's"), while our maritime recorders are an integral component to

a mandated recording system for numerous vessels that travel on international waters. The U.S. military has recently required the installation of black boxes in military transport aircraft. We believe this development will provide us with new opportunities for expansion into the military market.

We have completed development of a combined voice and data recorder and are developing an enhanced recorder that monitors engine and other aircraft parameters for use in maintenance and safety applications.

Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance Systems (TCAS)

TCAS is an avionics safety system that was developed to reduce the potential for mid-air collisions. The system is designed to operate independently from the air traffic control ("ATC") system to provide a complementary supplement to the existing ATC system. TCAS operates by transmitting interrogations that elicit replies from transponders in nearby aircraft. The system tracks aircraft within certain range and altitude bands to determine whether they have the potential to become a collision threat.

There are two levels of TCAS protection currently in operation: TCAS I and TCAS II. In the United States, passenger aircraft with 10 to 30 seats must be equipped with a TCAS I system. The TCAS II system is required for passenger aircraft with more than 30 seats. These aircraft, as well as aircraft used in all-cargo operations, must also be equipped with transponders, either Mode S or Mode C. The transponder provides altitude and airplane identification to TCAS-equipped aircraft as well as to the ATC system.

If the TCAS I system calculates that an aircraft may be a threat, it provides the pilot with a visual and audible traffic advisory. The advisory information provides the intruder aircraft's range and relative altitude/bearing. In addition to traffic advisories, a TCAS II system will provide the pilot a resolution advisory ("RA"). This resolution advisory recommends a vertical maneuver to provide separation from the intruder aircraft.

TCAS systems have proven to be very effective, with many documented successful RA's. TCAS II has been in worldwide operation in many aircraft types since 1990. Today, over 16,000 airline, corporate and military aircraft are equipped with TCAS II-type systems, logging over 100 million hours of operation. The number of reported near mid-air collisions in the U.S. has decreased significantly since 1989, a period during which both passenger and cargo air traffic has increased substantially.

Display Products

We design, develop and manufacture ruggedized displays for military and high-end commercial applications. Our current product line includes a family of high performance display processing systems, which use either a cathode ray tube or active matrix liquid crystal display. Our displays are used in numerous airborne, ship-board and ground based platforms and are designed to survive in military and harsh environments.

Aircraft Modernization

We are a leading global provider of turnkey aviation life cycle management services, providing value-added engineering and upgrades for selected military and commercial aviation programs, component repair and overhaul and support services. Our major programs include high-end aviation product modernization and services on the C-130 for a number of military organizations around the world, including the Canadian Department of National Defense, U.S. Coast Guard, Mexican Air Force, Royal Malaysian Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force. We also provide avionics maintenance, repair and overhaul for the Sikorsky S-61/H-3 Sea King helicopter for a number of military organizations including the Canadian military, the U.S. Navy and the Brazilian Air Force. We are also a full service provider for the Boeing 727 and 737 to a number of airlines, including Canada's WestJet.

SPECIALIZED PRODUCTS

The products, selected applications and selected platforms or end users of our Specialized Products segment at December 31, 2001 are summarized in the table below.

PRODUCTS	SELECTED APPLICATIONS	SELECTED PLATFORMS/END USERS
<hr/>		
Ocean Products		
o Airborne dipping sonars	o Submarine detection and localization	o Various military helicopters
o Submarine and surface ship towed arrays	o Submarine and surface ship detection and localization	o U.S. Navy and foreign navies
o Naval and commercial power delivery and switching products	o Switching, distribution and protection, as well as frequency and voltage conversion	o All naval combatants: submarines, surface ships and aircraft carriers
o Commercial transfer switches, uninterruptible power supplies and power products	o Production and maintenance of systems and high-speed switches for power interruption prevention	o Federal Aviation Administration, internet service providers, financial institutions and rail transportation
Telemetry, Instrumentation and Space Products		
o Aircraft, missile and satellite telemetry and instrumentation systems	o Real-time data acquisition, measurement, processing, simulation, distribution, display and storage for flight testing	o Aircraft, missiles and satellites
o Global satellite communications systems	o Satellite transmission of voice, video and data	o Rural telephony or private networks, direct to home uplinks, satellite news gathering and wideband applications
Guidance Products		
o GPS (Global Positioning Systems) receivers	o Location tracking	o Guided projectiles and precision munitions
o Navigation systems and subsystems, gyroscopes, reaction wheels, star sensor	o Space navigation	o Hubble Space Telescope, Delta IV launch vehicle and satellites
Premium Fuzing Products		
o Fuzing products	o Munitions and electronic and electro-mechanical safety and arming devices (ESADs)	o Various DoD and foreign military customers
Microwave Components		
o Passive components, switches and wireless assemblies	o Radio transmission, switching and conditioning, antenna and base station testing and monitoring, broad-band and narrow-band applications (PCS, cellular, SMR and paging infrastructure)	o DoD, telephony service providers and original equipment manufacturers
o Safety products	o Radio frequency monitoring and measurement for safety	o Monitor cellular base station and industrial radio frequency emissions
o Satellite and wireless components (channel amplifiers, transceivers, converters, filters and multiplexers)	o Satellite transponder control, channel and frequency separation	o Communications satellites and wireless communications equipment

PRODUCTS

SELECTED APPLICATIONS

SELECTED PLATFORMS/END USERS

- o Amplifiers and amplifier based components (amplifiers, up/down converters and Ka assemblies)

- o Automated test equipment, military electronic warfare, ground and space communications

- o DoD and commercial satellite operators

Antenna Products

- o Ultra-wide frequency and advanced radar antennas and rotary joints

- o Surveillance and radar detection

- o Military aircraft including surveillance, fighters and bombers, attack helicopters and transport

- o Precision antennas serving major military and commercial frequencies, including Ka band

- o Antennas for high frequency, millimeter satellite communications

- o Various military and commercial customers including scientific astronomers

Training Devices and Motion Simulators

- o Military Aircraft Flight Simulators

- o Training for pilots, navigators, flight engineers, gunners and operators

- o Military fixed and rotary winged aircraft and ground vehicles

Security Systems

- o Explosives detection systems

- o Rapid scanning of passenger checked baggage

- o Airports

Ocean Products

We are one of the world's leading suppliers of acoustic undersea warfare systems. Our experience spans a wide range of platforms, including helicopters, submarines and surface ships. Our products include towed array sonar, hull mounted sonar, airborne dipping sonar and ocean mapping sonar for navies around the world.

We are also a leading provider of state-of-the-art power electronics systems and electrical power delivery systems and subsystems. We provide communications and control systems for the military and commercial customers. We offer the following:

- o military power propulsion, distribution and conversion equipment and components which focus on motor drives switching, distribution and protection, providing engineering design and development, manufacturing and overhaul and repair services; and
- o ship control and interior communications equipment.

We have been able to apply our static transfer switch technology, which we developed for the U.S. military, to commercial applications. Our commercial customers for static transfer switches are primarily financial institutions and internet service providers, including American Express, AOL-Time Warner, AT&T, Charles Schwab and the Federal Aviation Administration. In addition, we provide electrical products for rail transportation and utilities businesses.

Telemetry, Instrumentation and Space Products

We are a leader in the development and marketing of component products and systems used in telemetry and instrumentation for airborne applications such as satellites, aircraft, UAVs, launch vehicles, guided missiles, projectiles and targets. Telemetry involves the collection of data for various equipment performance parameters and is required when the object under test is moving too quickly or is of too great a distance to use a direct connection. Telemetry products measure, process, receive and collect thousands of parameters of a platform's operation including heat, vibration, stress and operational performance and transmits this data to the ground.

Additionally, our satellite telemetry equipment transmits data necessary for ground processing. These applications demand high reliability of components because of the high cost of satellite repair and

the need for uninterrupted service. Telemetry products also provide the data used to terminate the flight of missiles and rockets under errant conditions and/or at the end of a mission. These telemetry and command/control products are currently used for a variety of missile and satellite programs.

We offer value-added solutions that provide our customers with complex product integration and comprehensive support. We focus on the following niches within the satellite ground segment equipment market: telephony, video broadcasting and multimedia. Our customers include foreign communications companies, domestic and international prime communications infrastructure contractors, telecommunications or satellite service providers, broadcasters and media-related companies. We also provide space products for advanced guidance and control systems including gyroscopes, controlled momentum devices and star sensors. These products are used on satellites, launch vehicles, the Hubble Telescope, the Space Shuttle and the International Space Station.

Guidance Products

We provide airborne equipment and data link systems that gather critical information and then process, format and transmit the data to the ground from communications satellites, spacecraft, aircraft and missiles. These products are available in both commercial off-the-shelf and custom configurations and include software and software engineering services. Primary customers include many of the major defense contractors who manufacture aircraft, missiles, warheads, launch vehicles and munitions. Our ground station instrumentation receives, encrypts and/or decrypts the serial stream of combined data in real-time as it is received from the airborne platform. We are a leader in digital GPS (Global Positioning System) receiver technology for high performance military applications. These GPS receivers are currently in use on aircraft, cruise missiles and precision guided bombs and provide highly accurate positioning and navigational information. Additionally, we provide navigation systems for high performance weapon pointing and positioning systems for programs such as MLRS (Multiple Launch Rocket System) and MFCS (Mortar Fire Control System).

Premium Fuzing Products

We are a leading provider of premium fuzing products, including proximity fuzes, electronic and electro-mechanical safety and arming devices (ESADs) and self-destruct/sub-munition grenade fuzes. ESADs prevent the inadvertent firing and detonation of guided missiles during handling, flight operations and the initial phases of launch. Our proximity fuzes are used in smart munitions. All are considered to be critical safety and arming products. Additionally, during missile flight the ESAD independently analyzes flight conditions and determines safe separation distance after a missile launch.

Microwave Components

We are a premier worldwide supplier of commercial off-the-shelf and custom, high performance RF (radio frequency) microwave components, assemblies and instruments supplying the wireless communications, industrial and military markets. We are also a leading provider of state-of-the-art space-qualified commercial satellite and strategic military RF products and millimeter amplifier based products. We sell many of these components under the well-recognized Narda brand name through a comprehensive catalog of standard, stocked hardware. We also sell our products through a direct sales force and an extensive network of market representatives. Specific catalog offerings include wireless products, Electro-mechanical switches, power dividers and hybrids, couplers/detectors, attenuators, terminations and phase shifters, isolators and circulators, adapters, control products, sources, mixers, waveguide components, RF safety products, power meters/monitors and custom passive products. Passive components are generally purchased in both narrow and broadband frequency configurations by wireless equipment manufacturers, wireless service providers and military equipment suppliers. Commercial applications include cellular and PCS base station automated test equipment, and equipment for the paging industry. Military applications include electronic surveillance and countermeasure systems.

Our space-qualified and wireless components separate various signals and direct them to sections of the satellites' payload. Our main satellite products are channel amplifiers and linearizers, payload

products, transponders and antennas. Channel amplifiers amplify the weak signals received from earth stations, and then drive the power amplifier tubes that broadcast the signal back to earth. Linearizers, used either in conjunction with a channel amplifier or by themselves, pre-distort a signal to be transmitted back to earth before it enters a traveling wave tube for amplification. This pre-distortion is exactly the opposite of the distortion created at peak power by the traveling wave tube and, consequently, has a cancellation effect that keeps the signal linear over a much larger power band of the tube. The traveling wave tube and area covered by the satellite is significantly increased.

Narda is the world's largest supplier of non-ionizing radiation safety detection equipment. These devices are used to quantify and alarm of exposure to excessive RF radiation. This equipment is used by wireless tower operators and the military to protect personnel, and insure compliance to various published standards. We design and manufacture both broad and narrow band amplifiers and amplifier-based products in the microwave and millimeter wave frequencies. We use these amplifiers in defense and communications applications. These devices can be narrow band for communication needs or broadband for electronic warfare.

We offer standard packaged amplifiers for use in various test equipment and system applications. We design and manufacture millimeter range (at least 20 to 38GHz) amplifier products for use in emerging communication applications such as back haul radios, LMDS (Local Multipoint Distribution Service) and ground terminals for LEO satellites. Narda filters are sold to some of the world's leading service providers and base station OEM's. Robust demand continues for Narda filters due to ongoing system upgrades by service providers for 2.5G and 3.0G applications geared toward providing higher data rate capabilities for the commercial cellular and PCS marketplace.

We also design, manufacture and market solid state, broadband wireless communications infrastructure equipment, subsystems and modules used to provide point-to-Multipoint ("PMP") and point-to-point ("PTP") terrestrial and satellite-based distribution services in frequency bands from 24 to 38 Gigahertz. Our products include solid-state power amplifiers, hub transmitters, active repeaters, cell-to-cell relays, Internet access systems and other millimeter wave-based modules and subsystems. These products are used in various applications, such as broadband communications, local loop services and Ka-band satellite communications.

Antenna Products

We produce high performance antennas under the Randtron brand name which are designed for:

- o surveillance of high-resolution, ultra-wide frequency bands;
- o detection of low radar cross-section targets and low radar cross-section installations;
- o severe environmental applications; and
- o polarization diversity.

Our primary product is a sophisticated 24-foot diameter antenna used on all E-2C surveillance aircraft. This airborne antenna is a rotating aerodynamic radome containing a UHF surveillance radar antenna, an IFF antenna, and forward and aft auxiliary antennas. Production is planned beyond 2001 for the E-2C, P-3 and C-130 AEW aircraft. We have been funded to begin the development of the next generation for this antenna. We also produce broadband antennas for a variety of tactical aircraft, as well as rotary joints for the AWAC antenna. We have delivered over 2,000 sets of antennas for aircraft and have a backlog of orders through 2004.

We are a leading supplier of ground based radomes used for air traffic control, weather radar, defense and scientific purposes. These radomes enclose an antenna system as a protective shield against the environment and are intended to enhance the performance of an antenna system.

Training Devices and Motion Simulators

Our training devices and motion simulators business designs, develops and manufacturers advanced virtual reality simulation and high-fidelity representations of cockpits and mission stations for aircraft and

land vehicles. We have developed flight simulators for most of the U.S. military aircraft in active operation. We have numerous proprietary technologies and fully-developed systems integration capabilities that provide competitive advantages. Our proprietary software is used for visual display systems, high-fidelity system models, database production, digital radar land mass image simulation and creation of synthetic environments. We are also a leader in developing training systems which allow multiple trainees at multiple sites to engage in networked group, unit and task force training and combat simulations.

DEVELOPING COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITIES

Part of our growth strategy is to identify commercial applications from select products and technologies currently sold to defense customers. We have initially identified two vertical markets where we believe there are significant opportunities to expand our products: transportation and broadband wireless communications.

Transportation. Our products, designed to meet strict government quality and reliability standards, are easily adapted to the commercial transportation marketplace. Our aircraft voice recorders, designed to meet FAA requirements, have been successfully marketed to the cruise ship, marine shipping and railroad industries. Similarly, our state-of-the-art power propulsion products, originally designed for the U.S. Navy, meet the needs of commuter railroads, including Philadelphia's regional rail system and New York City's Metropolitan Transportation Authority. Our explosives detection system, the eXaminer 3DXTM 6000, enables the rapid scanning of passenger checked baggage at airports using state-of-the-art technology. The new Transportation Security Administration (TSA), of the Department of Transportation, created as a result of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act enacted by Congress on January 3, 2002, has expressed requirements for as many as 500 examiner units. In April, 2002, we received an order from the TSA that included funding for 100 examiner units and long-lead material funding for an additional 200 examiner units.

Communications. The wireless communications technology we developed for our military customers also meets the needs of a growing commercial marketplace for technologically advanced communications products. Some of the products we have developed or are developing to exploit this market include wireless loop products, transceivers, LMDS, compression products, remote sensing internet networks, microwave links and products for microwave base stations. Our Prime Wave fixed wireless loop products are an example of our expanding involvement in the commercial communications industry. Using synchronous CDMA technology that supports terrestrial, space, fixed and mobile communications, we produce wireless loop equipment for use in areas that do not have an adequate telecommunications infrastructure, including emerging market countries and customers in rural areas.

In the expanding broadband wireless commercial communications market, we also have developed a broad assortment of other products including transponders, payloads, uplinks- downlinks, fly-away SATCOM terminals, telemetry tracking and control and test equipment and waveform generators.

These new commercial products are subject to certain risks and may require us to:

- o develop and maintain marketing, sales and customer support capabilities;
- o secure sales and customer support capabilities;
- o obtain customer and/or regulatory certification;
- o respond to rapidly changing technologies including those developed by others that may render our products and systems obsolete or non-competitive; and
- o obtain customer acceptance of these products and product performance.

Our efforts to expand our presence in commercial markets require significant resources, including additional working capital and capital expenditures, as well as the use of our management's time. Our ability to sell certain commercial products, particularly our broadband wireless communications products, depends to a significant degree on the efforts of independent distributors or communications service providers and on the financial viability of our existing and target customers for the commercial products.

Certain of our existing and target customers are agencies or affiliates of governments of emerging and under-developed countries or private business enterprises operating in those countries. In addition, we have made equity investments in entities that plan to commence operations as communications service providers using some of our commercial products. We can give no assurance that these distributors or service providers will be able to market our products or their services successfully or that we will be able to realize a return of investment in them. We also cannot assure you that we will be successful in addressing these risks or in developing these commercial business opportunities.

BACKLOG AND ORDERS

We define funded backlog as the value of contract awards received from the U.S. Government, which the U.S. Government has appropriated funds, plus the value of contract awards and orders received from customers other than the U.S. Government, which have yet to be recognized as sales. Our funded backlog as of December 31, 2001 was \$1,719.3 million and as of December 31, 2000 was \$1,354.0 million. We expect to record as sales approximately 69.7% of our funded backlog as of December 31, 2001 during 2002. However, there can be no assurance that our funded backlog will become sales in any particular period, if at all. Our funded orders for the year ended December 31, 2001 were \$2,456.1 million, for the year ended December 31, 2000 were \$2,013.7 million and for the year ended December 31, 1999 were \$1,423.1 million.

Our funded backlog does not include the full value of our contract awards including those pertaining to multi-year, cost-reimbursable contracts, which are generally funded on an annual basis. Funded backlog also excludes the sales value of unexercised contract options that may be exercised by customers under existing contracts and the sales value of purchase orders that may be issued under indefinite quantity contracts or basic ordering agreements.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS

For the year ended December 31, 2001, direct and indirect sales to the DoD provided 64.7% of our sales, and sales to commercial, foreign governments and U.S. federal, state and local government agencies other than the DoD provided 35.3% of our sales.

Our U.S. Government sales are predominantly derived from contracts with agencies of, and prime contractors to, the U.S. Government. Various U.S. Government agencies and contracting entities exercise independent and individual purchasing decisions, subject to annual appropriations by the U.S. Congress. As of December 31, 2001, we had approximately 575 contracts each with a value exceeding \$1.0 million. For the year ended December 31, 2001, sales of our five largest programs amounted to \$249.7 million or 10.6% of our sales.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

We conduct research and development activities that consist of projects involving basic research, applied research, development, and systems and other concept studies. We employ scientific, engineering and other personnel to improve our existing product lines and develop new products and technologies. As of December 31, 2001, we employed approximately 7,600 engineers, a substantial portion of whom hold advanced degrees. For the year ended December 31, 2001, we incurred \$319.4 million on research and development costs for customer-funded contracts and spent \$107.5 million on company-sponsored research and development projects, including bid and proposal costs.

COMPETITION

We encounter intense competition in all of our businesses. We believe that we are a significant supplier of many of the products that we manufacture and services we provide in our defense and government businesses, as well as in our commercial businesses.

Defense and Government Business

Our ability to compete for defense contracts depends on a variety of factors, including:

- o the effectiveness and innovation of our research and development programs;
- o our ability to offer better program performance than our competitors at a lower cost; and
- o the availability of our facilities, equipment and personnel to undertake the programs for which we compete.

In some instances, we are the incumbent supplier or have been the sole provider for many years for certain programs. We refer to such contracts as "sole-source" contracts. In such cases, there may be other suppliers who have the capability to compete for the programs involved, but they can only enter or reenter the market if the customer chooses to reopen the particular program to competition. Sole-source contracts accounted for approximately 62.4% and competitive contracts accounted for approximately 37.6% of our total sales for the year ended December 31, 2001. The majority of our sales are derived from contracts with the U.S. Government and its prime contractors, which are principally awarded on the basis of negotiations or competitive bids.

We believe that the U.S. defense industry structure contains three tiers of defense contractors. The first tier is dominated by five prime system contractors: The Boeing Company, Lockheed Martin Corporation, Northrop Grumman Corporation, Raytheon Company and General Dynamics Corporation, all of whom compete for major platform programs. The second tier defense contractors are smaller products and niche subsystems contractors and are comprised of traditional aerospace and defense companies, as well as, the non-core aerospace and defense sectors of certain industrial conglomerates and include L-3, Honeywell Inc., Rockwell Collins Inc., Harris Corporation, TRW Inc., ITT Industries, Inc., Alliant Techsystems Inc., United Technologies Corporation, and United Defense Industries Inc. The third tier, which represents the vendor base and supply chain for niche products, is comprised of numerous smaller publicly and privately owned aerospace and defense contractors.

We believe we are the aerospace and defense "merchant supplier" with the broadest and most diverse product portfolio. We supply our products to all of the five prime system contractors and in some cases directly to the end customer. We primarily compete with third tier contractors and certain of the second tier contractors and to a lesser extent with the prime system contractors in certain niche areas. Some of the second tier contractors are larger than we are and have greater resources than we have available to us. We are larger than all of the third tier contractors and believe we have greater resources than all of them. We believe that most of our businesses enjoy the number one or number two competitive position in their respective market niches. We believe that the primary competitive factors for our businesses are: technology, quality, cost, market position and past performance. In addition, our ability to compete for non "sole source" contracts often requires us to "team" with one or more of the prime system contractors that bids and competes for major platform programs. Furthermore, our ability to "team" with a prime system contractor is often dependent upon the outcome of a competitive process.

We believe that we will continue to be a successful participant in the business areas in which we compete, based upon the quality and cost competitiveness of our products and services.

Commercial Activities

Our commercial activities have become an increasingly significant portion of our business mix, and comprised 22.6% of our total sales for the year ended December 31, 2001. Our ability to compete for commercial business depends on a variety of factors, including:

- o Pricing;
- o Product features and performance;
- o Reliability, scalability and compatibility;
- o Customer relationships, service and support; and
- o Brand recognition.

In these markets, we compete with various companies, several of which are listed below.

- o Agilent Technologies, Inc.;
- o Globecom Systems, Inc.;
- o ViaSat, Inc.;
- o Honeywell Inc.;
- o Smiths Industries; and
- o Airspan Networks, Inc.

We believe that our sales in these business areas will continue to grow as a percentage of our total sales, even though several of our competitors may have greater resources and technologies than we have available to us.

PATENTS AND LICENSES

We do not believe that our patents, trademarks and licenses are material to our operations. Furthermore, our U.S. Government contracts generally permit us to use patents owned by others. Similar provisions in U.S. Government contracts awarded to other companies make it impossible for us to prevent the use of our patents in most domestic work performed by other companies for the U.S. Government.

RAW MATERIALS

In manufacturing our products, we use our own production capabilities as well as a diverse base of third party suppliers and sub-contractors. Although aspects of certain of our businesses require relatively scarce raw materials, we have not experienced difficulty in our ability to procure raw materials, components, sub-assemblies and other supplies required in our manufacturing processes.

CONTRACTS

A significant portion of our sales are derived from strategic, long-term programs and from sole-source contracts. Approximately 62.4% of our sales for the year ended December 31, 2001 were generated from sole-source contracts. Our customer satisfaction and performance record are evidenced by our receipt of performance-based award fees exceeding 91% of the available award fees on average during the year ended December 31, 2001. We believe that our customers will award long-term, sole-source, outsourcing contracts to the most capable merchant supplier in terms of quality, responsiveness, design, engineering and program management support as well as cost. As a consequence of our strong competitive position, for the year ended December 31, 2001, we won contract awards in excess of 50% on new competitive contracts that we bid on, and in excess of 90% on the contracts we rebid for which we were the incumbent supplier.

We have a diverse business mix with limited reliance on any single program, a balance of cost-plus and fixed price contracts, a significant sole-source follow-on business and an attractive customer profile. For the year ended December 31, 2001, 31.7% of our sales were generated from cost-reimbursable contracts and 68.3% from fixed-price contracts, providing us with a sales mix of predictable profitability (cost-reimbursable) and higher profit margin (fixed-price) business.

Generally, contracts are either fixed-price or cost-reimbursable. Under a fixed-price contract we agree to perform the scope of work required by the contract for a predetermined contract price. Although a fixed-price contract generally permits us to retain profits if the total actual contract costs are less than the estimated contract costs, we bear the risk that increased or unexpected costs may reduce our profit or cause us to sustain losses on the contract. Conversely, on a cost-reimbursable contract we are paid up to predetermined funding levels determined by our customers, our allowable incurred costs and generally a fee representing a profit on those costs, which can be fixed or variable depending on the contract's pricing arrangement. Therefore, on a cost-reimbursable contract we do not bear the risks of unexpected cost overruns. Generally, a fixed-price contract offers higher profit margins than a cost-reimbursable contract which is commensurate with the greater levels of risk assumed on a fixed-price contract.

Most of our U.S. Government business is subject to unique procurement and administrative rules based on both laws and regulations, including various profit and cost controls, allocations of costs to contracts and non-reimbursement of unallowable costs such as lobbying expenses and interest expenses. Our contract administration and cost accounting policies and practices are subject to oversight by government inspectors, technical specialists and auditors.

Certain of our sales are under foreign military sales agreements directly between the U.S. Government and foreign governments. In such cases, because we serve only as the supplier, we do not have unilateral control over the terms of the agreements. These contracts are subject to extensive legal and regulatory requirements and, from time to time, agencies of the U.S. Government investigate whether our operations are being conducted in accordance with these laws and regulations. Investigations could result in administrative, civil, or criminal liabilities, including repayments, disallowance of certain costs, or fines and penalties.

Certain of our sales are direct commercial sales to foreign governments. These sales are subject to U.S. Government approval and licensing under the Arms Export Control Act. Legal restrictions on sales of sensitive U.S. technology also limit the extent to which we can sell our products to foreign governments or private parties.

U.S. Government contracts are, by their terms, subject to termination by the U.S. Government either for its convenience or default by the contractor if the contractor fails to perform the contracts' scope of work. Upon termination other than for a contractor's default, the contractor will normally be entitled to reimbursement for allowable costs and an allowance for profit. Foreign defense contracts generally contain comparable provisions permitting termination at the convenience of the government. To date, none of our significant fixed price contracts have been terminated.

Companies supplying defense-related equipment to the U.S. Government are subject to certain additional business risks peculiar to the U.S. defense industry. Among these risks are the ability of the U.S. Government to unilaterally suspend a company from new contracts pending resolution of alleged violations of procurement laws or regulations. In addition, U.S. Government contracts are conditioned upon the continuing availability of Congressional appropriations. Congress usually appropriates funds for a given program on a September 30 fiscal year basis, even though contract performance may take years. Consequently, at the outset of a major program, the contract is usually partially funded, and additional monies are normally committed to the contract by the procuring agency only as appropriations are made by Congress for future fiscal years.

As is common in the U.S. defense industry, we are subject to business risks, including changes in the U.S. Government's procurement policies (such as greater emphasis on competitive procurement), governmental appropriations, national defense policies or regulations, service modernization plans, and availability of funds. A reduction in expenditures by the U.S. Government for products and services of the type we manufacture and provide, lower margins resulting from increasingly competitive procurement policies, a reduction in the volume of contracts or subcontracts awarded to us or if we incur substantial contract cost overruns could materially adversely affect our business.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Our operations are subject to various federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations relating to the discharge, storage, treatment, handling, disposal and remediation of certain materials, substances and wastes used in our operations. We continually assess our obligations and compliance with respect to these requirements. We have also assessed the risk of environmental contamination on various manufacturing facilities of our acquired businesses and, where appropriate, have obtained indemnification, either from the sellers of those acquired businesses or through pollution liability insurance. We believe that our current operations are in substantial compliance with all existing applicable environmental laws and permits. We believe our current expenditures will allow us to continue to be in compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. While it is difficult to determine the timing and ultimate cost to be incurred in order to comply with these laws, based upon available internal and external assessments, with respect to those environmental loss contingencies of which we are aware, we believe that even without considering potential insurance recoveries, if any, there are no environmental loss contingencies that, individually or in the aggregate, would be material to our consolidated results of operations.

Despite our current level of compliance, new laws and regulations, stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations, the discovery of previously unknown contamination or the imposition of new clean-up requirements may require us to incur costs in the future that could have a negative effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

PENSION PLANS

In connection with our acquisition of the predecessor company, we assumed certain liabilities relating to defined benefit pension plans for present and former employees and retirees of certain businesses which were transferred from Lockheed Martin to us. Prior to the consummation of our acquisition of the predecessor company, Lockheed Martin received a letter from the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (the "PBGC") which requested information regarding the transfer of such pension plans and indicated that the PBGC believed certain of such pension plans were underfunded using the PBGC's actuarial assumptions. The PBGC assumptions result in a larger liability for accrued benefits than the assumptions used for financial reporting under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 87. The PBGC underfunding is related to the Communication Systems -- West and Aviation Recorders pension plans (the "Subject Plans").

With respect to the Subject Plans, Lockheed Martin entered into an agreement (the "Lockheed Martin Commitment") among Lockheed Martin, L-3 Communications and the PBGC dated as of April 30, 1997. The material terms and conditions of the Lockheed Martin Commitment include a commitment by Lockheed Martin to the PBGC to, under certain circumstances, assume sponsorship of the Subject Plans or provide another form of financial support for the Subject Plans. The Lockheed Martin Commitment will continue with respect to any Subject Plan until such time as such Subject Plan is no longer underfunded on a PBGC basis for two consecutive years or, at any time after May 31, 2002, if we achieve investment grade credit ratings. Pursuant to the Lockheed Martin Commitment, the PBGC agreed that it would take no further action in connection with our acquisition of the predecessor company.

Upon the occurrence of certain events, Lockheed Martin, at its option, has the right to decide whether to cause us to transfer sponsorship of any or all of the Subject Plans to Lockheed Martin, even if the PBGC has not sought to terminate the Subject Plans. Such a triggering event occurred in 1998, but reversed in 1999, relating to a decrease in the PBGC-mandated discount rate in 1998 that had resulted in an increase in the underlying liability. We notified Lockheed Martin of the 1998 triggering event, and in February 1999, Lockheed Martin informed us that it had no present intention to exercise its right to cause us to transfer sponsorship of the Subject Plans. If Lockheed Martin did assume sponsorship of these plans, it would be primarily liable for the costs associated with funding the Subject Plans or any costs associated with the termination of the Subject Plans, but we would be required to reimburse Lockheed Martin for these costs. To date, there has been no impact on pension expense and funding requirements resulting from this arrangement. In the event Lockheed Martin assumes sponsorship of the Subject Plans we would be required to reimburse Lockheed Martin for all amounts that it contributes to, or costs it incurs with respect to, the Subject Plans. For the year ended December 31, 2001, no pension contributions were required to be made by us to the Subject Plans. For subsequent years, our funding requirements will depend upon prevailing interest rates, return on plan assets and underlying actuarial assumptions.

We have performed our obligations under the letter agreement with Lockheed Martin and the Lockheed Martin Commitment and have not received any communications from the PBGC concerning actions which the PBGC contemplates taking in respect of the Subject Plans.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2001, we employed approximately 18,000 full-time and part-time employees, the majority of whom are located in the United States. Of these employees, approximately 11.1% are covered by 35 separate collective bargaining agreements with various labor unions. We have a continuing need for skilled and professional personnel to meet contract schedules and obtain new and ongoing orders for our products. We believe that relations with our employees are good.

MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

The common stock of L-3 Holdings is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") under the symbol "LLL". The following table sets forth, for each of the quarterly periods indicated, the high and low closing price of the common stock as reported on the NYSE.

	PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK	
	HIGH	LOW
FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000:		
Quarter Ended:		
March 31, 2000	\$ 25.97	\$ 17.85
June 30, 2000	29.32	22.63
September 30, 2000	31.88	26.28
December 31, 2000	38.78	28.60
FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001:		
Quarter Ended:		
March 31, 2001	\$ 45.00	\$ 32.50
June 30, 2001	44.45	38.04
September 30, 2001	43.73	31.24
December 31, 2001	48.24	39.70

On March 12, 2002, the closing price of L-3 Holdings common stock, as reported by the NYSE, was \$55.49 per share. As of March 12, 2002, there were 144 stockholders of record of L-3 Holdings' common stock, not including the stockholders for whom shares are held in a "nominee" or "street" name.

L-3 Communications is a wholly owned subsidiary of L-3 Holdings.

DIVIDEND POLICY

L-3 Holdings currently intends to retain its earnings to finance future growth and, therefore, does not anticipate paying any cash dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future. Since its formation, L-3 Holdings has not paid any cash dividends to its stockholders. Any determination as to the payment of dividends will depend upon the future results of operations, capital requirements and financial condition of L-3 Holdings and its subsidiaries and such other facts as the Board of Directors of L-3 Holdings may consider, including any contractual or statutory restrictions on L-3 Holdings' ability to pay dividends. Moreover, L-3 Holdings is a holding company and its ability to pay dividends is dependent upon receipt of dividends, distributions, advances, loans or other cash transfers from L-3 Communications. Certain outstanding debt instruments of L-3 Communications limit its ability to pay dividends or other distributions on its common stock or to make advances, loans or other cash transfers to L-3 Holdings.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

We derived the selected financial data presented below as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001 from our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein. We derived the selected financial data presented below as of December 31, 1999, 1998 and 1997 and for the nine months ended December 31, 1997 from our audited consolidated financial statements not included herein. We derived the selected financial data presented below for the three months ended March 31, 1997 from the audited combined financial statements of our predecessor company not included herein. You should read the selected financial data together with our "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition" and our audited consolidated financial statements.

	L-3				PREDECESSOR COMPANY	
	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,				NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,
	2001 (1)	2000 (1)	1999 (1)	1998 (1)	1997 (2)	1997
(in millions, except per share data)						
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:						
Sales	\$ 2,347.4	\$ 1,910.1	\$ 1,405.5	\$ 1,037.0	\$ 546.5	\$ 158.9
Operating income	275.3	222.7	150.5	100.3	51.5 (3)	7.9
Interest expense, net of interest and other income	84.5	88.6	55.1	46.8	28.5	8.4
Minority interest	4.5	--	--	--	--	--
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	70.8	51.4	36.7	20.9	10.7	(0.2)
Net income (loss)	115.5	82.7	58.7	32.6	12.3 (3)	(0.3)
Earnings per common share:					--	--
Basic	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.31 (3)	--
Diluted	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.18	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.31 (3)	--
Weighted average common shares outstanding:						
Basic	74.9	66.7	64.2	49.4	40.0	--
Diluted	85.4	69.9	67.0	51.8	40.0	--
BALANCE SHEET DATA						
(AT PERIOD END):						
Working capital	\$ 717.8	\$ 360.9	\$ 255.5	\$ 157.8	\$ 143.2	--
Total assets	3,339.2	2,463.5	1,628.7	1,285.4	697.0	--
Long-term debt	1,315.3	1,095.0	605.0	605.0	392.0	--
Shareholders' equity	1,213.9	692.6	583.2	300.0	113.7	--

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- (1) The results of operations are impacted significantly by our acquisitions described elsewhere herein.
- (2) Reflects the acquisition of our predecessor company and the commencement of our operations effective April 1, 1997.
- (3) Includes a nonrecurring, noncash compensation charge of \$4.4 million (\$0.11 per share) related to our initial capitalization, which we recorded effective April 1, 1997.

OVERVIEW

We are a leading merchant supplier of secure communications and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) systems, training, simulation and support services, aviation products and aircraft modernization, as well as specialized products. Our customers include the DoD and prime contractors thereof, certain U.S. Government intelligence agencies, major aerospace and defense contractors, foreign governments, commercial customers and certain other U.S. federal, state and local government agencies. As a result of our recently completed acquisitions, including our acquisitions of Aircraft Integration Systems, a division of Raytheon Company, on March 8, 2002, and Spar Aerospace Limited, L-3 Analytics, BT Fuze Products and SY Technologies, Inc. in November and December of 2001 and their effect on our operations, effective January 1, 2002, we began to present our businesses with the following four reportable segments: (1) Secure Communications & ISR; (2) Training, Simulation & Support Services; (3) Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization; and (4) Specialized Products. The descriptions of our reportable segments below include the products and services provided by our Aircraft Integration Systems business. Prior to December 31, 2001, we had two reportable segments: Secure Communications Systems and Specialized Products.

Our Secure Communications & ISR segment provides products and services for the global ISR market as well as secure, high data rate communications systems and equipment for military and other U.S. Government reconnaissance and surveillance applications. We believe our systems and products are critical elements of virtually all major communication, command and control, intelligence gathering and space systems. Our systems and products are used to connect a variety of airborne, space, ground and sea-based communication systems and are used in the transmission, processing, recording, monitoring and dissemination functions of these communication systems. Our Training, Simulation & Support Services segment produces training systems and related support services, and provides a wide range of engineering development and integration support, a full range of teaching, training, logistics and communication software support services and custom ballistic targets. Our Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization segment provides our TCAS products, cockpit voice, flight data and cruise ship hardened voyage recorders, displays and specialized aircraft modernization, upgrade and maintenance services. Our Specialized Products segment provides ocean products, telemetry, instrumentation, space and guidance products, premium fuzing products, explosives detection systems, training devices and motion simulators and microwave components.

In recent years, domestic and worldwide political and economic developments have significantly affected the markets for defense systems, products and services. Two events in 2001 had a dramatic impact on the domestic and international political and economic landscape. They impacted L-3 and the defense industry generally. First, the events of September 11 created uncertainty and exposed vulnerabilities in security and the overall defense of the U.S. homeland. Second, in the conclusions of the U.S. Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR) there was a fundamental and philosophical shift in focus from a "threat-based" model to one that emphasizes the capabilities needed to defeat a full spectrum of adversaries. Transforming the nation's defense posture to a capabilities-based approach involves creating the ability for a more flexible response, with greater force mobility, stronger space capabilities, missile defense, improved and network-centric communications and information systems security and an increased emphasis on homeland defense.

The current defense budget and proposed budgets for 2003 through 2006 have been increased by approximately 20% over previous budgets for those same years with increased focus on command, control, communications, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (C3ISR), precision-guided weapons, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), communications networks and missile defense. We believe we are well positioned to benefit from increased spending in those areas. In addition, increased emphasis on homeland defense may increase demand for our capabilities in areas such as airport security systems, information security, crisis management, preparedness and prevention services, and civilian security operations. While there is no assurance that the proposed increased DoD budget levels will be approved by Congress, after over a decade of downward trends, the current outlook is one of increased spending,

which we believe should positively affect our future sales and could potentially favorably affect our future operating profits because of increased sale volumes.

All of our domestic government contracts and subcontracts are subject to audit and various cost controls, and include standard provisions for termination for the convenience of the U.S. Government. Multiyear U.S. Government contracts and related orders are subject to cancellation if funds for contract performance for any subsequent year become unavailable. Foreign government contracts generally include comparable provisions relating to termination for the convenience of the relevant foreign government.

ACQUISITIONS AND DIVESTITURES

The table below summarizes the material acquisitions that we have completed during the three years ended December 31, 2001.

ACQUIRED COMPANY	DATE ACQUIRED	PURCHASE PRICE (1)
(in millions)		
Microdyne Corporation	January 8, 1999	\$ 91.1
Aydin Corporation	April 16, 1999	\$ 70.5
Interstate Electronics Corporation	June 30, 1999	\$ 40.0
Space and Navigation Systems	December 31, 1999	\$ 55.2
Training Devices and Training Services (TDTS) business of Raytheon Company	February 10, 2000	\$ 158.1 (2)
Trex Communications Corporation	February 14, 2000	\$ 49.3
Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance Systems	April 28, 2000	\$ 239.2
MPRI, Inc.	June 30, 2000	\$ 39.6 (3)
Coleman Research Corporation	December 29, 2000	\$ 60.0 (4)
KDI Precision Products	May 4, 2001	\$ 78.9
EER Systems	May 31, 2001	\$ 119.4 (5)
Spar Aerospace Limited	November 23, 2001	\$ 146.8 (6)
Emergent Government Services Group	November 30, 2001	\$ 39.8 (7) (8)
BT Fuze Products	December 19, 2001	\$ 49.5 (7)
SY Technology	December 31, 2001	\$ 48.0 (7) (9)

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- (1) Purchase price represents the contractual consideration for the acquired business excluding adjustments for net cash acquired and acquisition costs.
 - (2) Following the acquisition we changed TDTS's name to L-3 Communications Link Simulation and Training.
 - (3) Includes \$4.0 million of additional purchase price that was based on the financial performance of MPRI for the year ended June 30, 2001.
 - (4) Excludes additional purchase price, not to exceed \$5.0 million, which is contingent upon the financial performance of Coleman for the year ended December 31, 2001.
 - (5) Excludes additional purchase price, not to exceed \$10.0 million, which is contingent upon the financial performance of EER for the year ended December 31, 2001 and the year ending December 31, 2002.
 - (6) Includes \$43.6 million for the remaining 29.7% of the outstanding common stock of Spar at December 31, 2001 that we acquired and paid for in January 2002.
 - (7) Purchase price is subject to adjustment based on actual closing date net assets or net working capital of the acquired business.
 - (8) Following the acquisition we changed Emergent Government Services Group's name to L-3 Communications Analytics.
 - (9) Excludes additional purchase price, not to exceed \$4.8 million, which is contingent upon the financial performance of SY for the year ended December 31, 2001 and the years ending December 31, 2002 and 2003.

On January 14, 2002, we agreed to acquire Aircraft Integration Systems ("AIS"), a division of Raytheon Company, for \$1.13 billion in cash. The acquisition was completed on March 8, 2002, and was financed using cash on hand, borrowings under our senior credit facilities and a \$500.0 million senior subordinated bridge loan. We expect to offer and sell approximately \$1.0 billion of debt and equity securities during the first half of 2002, depending on capital market conditions, and use the proceeds from those offerings to repay the \$500.0 million senior subordinated bridge loan and the borrowings made under the senior credit facilities.

On January 2, 2002, we agreed to acquire the detection systems business of PerkinElmer for \$100.0 million in cash. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, including clearance under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act. We expect to complete this acquisition during the second quarter of 2002.

Additionally, we purchased other businesses during 1999, 2000 and 2001, which individually and in the aggregate were not material to our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows in the year acquired.

All of our acquisitions have been accounted for as purchase business combinations and are included in our consolidated results of operations from their respective effective dates.

On May 31, 2001, we sold a 30% interest in Aviation Communications and Surveillance Systems LLC ("ACSS") which comprises our TCAS business to Thales Avionics, a wholly owned subsidiary of Thales (formerly Thomson-CSF), for \$75.2 million of cash. We continue to consolidate the financial statements of ACSS.

We regularly evaluate potential acquisitions and joint venture transactions, but we have not entered into any other agreements with respect to any material transactions at this time.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of sales and costs and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant of these estimates and assumptions relate to contract estimates of sales and estimated costs to complete contracts in process, estimates of market values for inventories reported at lower of cost or market, estimates of pension and postretirement benefit obligations, recoverability of recorded amounts of fixed assets and goodwill, income taxes, including the valuations of deferred tax assets, litigation and environmental obligations. Actual results could differ from these estimates. We believe the following critical accounting policies contain the more significant judgements and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

Revenue Recognition on Contracts and Contract Estimates. The substantial majority of our direct and indirect sales to the U.S. Government and certain of our sales to foreign governments and commercial customers are made pursuant to written contractual arrangements or "contracts" to design, develop, manufacture and or modify complex products, and to the specifications of the buyers (customers) or to provide services related to the performance of such contracts. These contracts are within the scope of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 81-1 Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts ("SOP 81-1"), and sales and profits on them are recognized using percentage-of-completion methods of accounting. Sales and profits on fixed-price production contracts whose units are produced and delivered in a continuous or sequential process are recorded as units are delivered based on their selling prices (the "units-of-delivery" method). Sales and profits on other fixed-price contracts are recorded based on the ratio of total actual incurred costs to date to the total estimated costs for each contract (the "cost-to-cost method"). Sales and fees on cost-reimbursable contracts are recognized as costs are incurred. Amounts representing contract change orders or claims are included in sales only when they can be reliably estimated and their realization is reasonably assured. Under the percentage-of-completion methods of accounting, a single estimated total

profit margin is used to recognize profit for each contract over its entire period of performance which can exceed one year. The impact of revisions in profit estimates are recognized on a cumulative catch-up basis in the period in which the revisions are made. Provisions for anticipated losses on contracts are recorded in the period in which they become evident. The revisions in contract estimates, if significant, can materially affect our results of operations and cash flows, as well as our valuations of Contracts in Process.

Accounting for the sales and profit on a contract requires estimates of (1) the contract value or total contract revenue, (2) the total costs at completion, which is equal to the sum of the actual incurred costs to date on the contract and the estimated costs to complete the contract's scope of work and (3) the measurement of progress towards completion. The estimated profit or loss on a contract is equal to the difference between the total contract value and the estimated total cost at completion. Under the units-of-delivery percentage of completion method, sales on a contract are recorded as the units are delivered during the period at an amount equal to the contractual selling price of those units. Under the cost-to-cost percentage of completion method, sales on a contract are recorded at amounts equal to the ratio of cumulative costs incurred to date to total estimated costs at completion multiplied by the contract value, less the cumulative sales recognized in prior periods. The profit recorded on a contract under both the units-of-delivery method and cost-to-cost method is equal to the estimated total profit margin for the contract stated as a percentage of contract revenue multiplied by the sales recorded on the contract during the period. Adjustments to original estimates for a contract's revenues, estimated costs at completion and estimated total profit are often required as work progresses under a contract, as experience is gained and as more information is obtained, even though the scope of work required under the contract may not change, or if contract modifications occur. Sales on a cost-reimbursable contract are recorded as costs are incurred at an amount equal to the costs incurred plus the fee (profit) on the contract which is determined according to the contract's fee arrangement.

For the year ended December 31, 2001: (1) sales recognized using the units-of-delivery percentage of completion method accounted for 17.9% of total sales, (2) sales recognized using the cost-to-cost percentage of completion method accounted for 36.8% of total sales, and (3) sales on cost-reimbursable contracts, which are recognized as costs are incurred, accounted for 26.4% of total sales. The remaining 18.9% of sales for the year ended December 31, 2001 pertain to sales on arrangements that are not within the scope of SOP 81-1, which are recorded when products are delivered and services are performed.

Valuation of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities. At December 31, 2001, we had net deferred tax assets of \$160.8 million, including \$32.5 million for net operating loss carryforwards and \$31.9 million for tax credit carryforwards which are subject to various limitations and will expire if unused within their respective carryforward periods. Deferred taxes are determined separately for each of our tax-paying entities in each tax jurisdiction. Future realization of deferred tax assets ultimately depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income of the appropriate character (for example, ordinary income or capital gain) within the carryback and carryforward periods available under the tax law. Based on our estimates of the amounts and timing of future taxable income, we believe that we will realize our recorded deferred tax assets. A change in the ability of our operations to continue to generate future taxable income could affect our ability to realize the future tax deductions underlying our net deferred tax assets, and require us to provide a valuation allowance against our net deferred tax assets. Such changes, if significant, could have a material impact in our effective tax rate, results of operations and financial position in any given period.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following information should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements. Our results of operations for the periods presented are impacted significantly by our acquisitions. (See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for a discussion of our acquisitions, including pro forma sales, net income and diluted earnings per share data for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000). The tables below provide our selected income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999.

SEGMENT OPERATING DATA

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(in millions)		
Sales(1):			
Secure Communications & ISR	\$ 450.5	\$ 393.0	\$ 435.3
Training, Simulation & Support Services	596.8	283.4	91.7
Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization	263.3	209.1	119.4
Specialized Products	1,036.8	1,024.6	759.1
Total	\$ 2,347.4	\$ 1,910.1	\$ 1,405.5
Operating income:			
Secure Communications & ISR	\$ 32.0	\$ 54.1	\$ 37.7
Training, Simulation & Support Services	65.7	23.5	6.8
Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization	85.6	66.9	27.8
Specialized Products	92.0	78.2	78.2
Total	\$ 275.3	\$ 222.7	\$ 150.5

(1) Sales are after intersegment eliminations. See Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001 COMPARED WITH YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000

Sales increased \$437.3 million to \$2,347.4 million in 2001 compared with 2000. Sales to the U.S. Government, foreign governments and other customers that are made pursuant to written contractual arrangements or "contracts" for products and or services according to the specifications of the customer are within the scope of SOP 81-1 and are presented on the statement of operations under the caption "Contracts, primarily long-term U.S. Government." Sales from "Contracts, primarily long-term U.S. Government", increased \$367.2 million to \$1,903.7 million in 2001 from \$1,536.5 million in 2000. The MPRI, Coleman, KDI and EER acquisitions contributed \$335.6 million of the sales increase in 2001. The remaining sales increase in 2001 was primarily attributable to volume increases of (1) \$66.0 million on secure telephone equipment and secure data links, (2) \$21.2 million on training devices and services, (3) \$16.2 million on acoustic undersea warfare products and (4) \$4.4 million on airport security systems. These sales increases were partially offset by declines of \$56.7 million on naval power equipment arising from lower shipments caused by production quality control problems and customer-directed reductions in delivery requirements, and volume declines of \$19.5 million primarily on telemetry and space products related to the continued decline in the telemetry, space and broadband markets. Sales arrangements that are not within the scope of SOP 81-1 are recognized in accordance with the SEC's SAB No. 101 and are presented on the statement of operations under the caption "Commercial, primarily products." Sales from "Commercial, primarily products", increased \$70.1 million to \$443.7 million in 2001 from \$373.6 million in 2000. The increase in 2001 was primarily attributable to volume increases of (1) \$53.1 million on aviation products, (2) \$20.8 million in microwave components and (3) \$13.5 million from fixed wireless access products. These sales increases were partially offset by declines of \$17.3 million primarily on telemetry and space products related to the continued decline in the commercial telemetry, space and broadband communications markets. "

The total increase in costs and expenses of \$384.7 million to \$2,072.1 million in 2001 from \$1,687.4 million in 2000 is consistent with the increases in sales. In 2001, costs and expenses were \$1,674.4 million for "Contracts, primarily long-term U.S. Government" and \$397.7 million for "Commercial, primarily products."

The liabilities and expenses for our pension plans are based on several actuarial assumptions including discount rates and expected returns on plan assets. Current market conditions including changes in interest rates and actual returns on plan assets are considered when selecting these assumptions. During 2001, these assumptions were not realized, which when combined with previous experience resulted in an aggregate unrecognized actuarial loss of \$69.7 million at December 31, 2001. This actuarial loss combined with the reduction in the discount rate and the decline in the pension assets (before transfers of assets from acquisitions) is expected to increase our pension expense, which is included in our cost and expenses, by about \$14.0 million for 2002 before the impact from the acquisition of AIS. Future actuarial gains would reduce or eliminate this unrecognized actuarial loss and future actuarial losses would increase it.

Operating income increased because of higher sales by \$52.6 million to \$275.3 million in 2001 compared with 2000. Operating income as a percentage of sales ("operating margin") remained unchanged at 11.7%. Operating margins improved at our Training, Simulation & Support Services segment, our Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization segment and our Specialized Products segment. These margin improvements were offset by a margin decline at our Secure Communications & ISR segment. The change in operating margin for each of our segments is discussed below.

Interest expense decreased \$6.6 million to \$86.4 million in 2001 because of lower interest rates, changes in the components and levels of our debt, and savings of \$4.1 million from the interest rate swap agreements we entered into in July 2001 and November 2001. The interest rate swap agreements exchange the fixed interest rate of 8% on our \$200.0 million Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008 and the fixed interest rate of 8 1/2% on our \$180.0 million Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008 to variable interest rates determined using the six month LIBOR rate. See "--- Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Interest and other income decreased \$2.6 million to \$1.8 million. Interest and other income for 2001 includes a net pre-tax gain of \$0.6 million (\$0.01 per diluted share), consisting of an after-tax gain of \$4.3 million from the sale of a 30% interest in ACSS to Thales Avionics and an after-tax charge of \$3.9 million to write-down the carrying amount of an investment in common stock of a telecommunications company because the decline of its value was determined to be other than temporary. Also included in interest and other income for 2001 is a pre-tax charge of \$0.5 million to account for the increase, in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, in the fair value assigned to the embedded derivatives in our \$420.0 million 4% Senior Subordinated Convertible Contingent Debt Securities due 2011 ("CODES"), we sold in the fourth quarter of 2001 (See "--- Liquidity and Capital Resources"), and a pre-tax loss of \$0.8 million from an equity method investment. Interest and other income for 2000 includes a net pre-tax gain of \$2.5 million (\$0.02 per diluted share), consisting of an after-tax gain of \$9.2 million from the sale of our interests in certain businesses and an after-tax charge of \$7.6 million on the write-down in the carrying amount of an investment in a telecommunications venture that is no longer a going concern, the carrying amount of an investment in a telecommunications equipment provider that was determined to be permanently impaired and a related intangible asset. Excluding these net gains from both 2001 and 2000, diluted EPS increased 25.9% to \$1.46 in 2001 from \$1.16 in 2000.

The income tax provision for 2001 is based on an effective income tax rate for 2001 of 38.0% which declined slightly from the effective tax rate of 38.3% for 2000.

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") grew 24.2% to \$1.54 in 2001 and diluted EPS grew 24.6% to \$1.47 in 2001. Diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding increased 22.2% in 2001, primarily because of the sale of our common stock in May 2001, and the dilutive effect of our Convertible Notes we sold in the fourth quarter of 2000. See "--- Liquidity and Capital Resources".

SECURE COMMUNICATIONS & ISR

Sales within our Secure Communications & ISR segment increased \$57.5 million or 14.6% to \$450.5 million in 2001 compared with 2000. The increase in sales was attributed to increased sales of \$46.4 million from secure telephone equipment arising from an increase in demand for secure communications, and

\$13.6 million from Prime Wave fixed wireless access products related to a contract for a customer in Argentina. The remaining net decrease in sales was principally attributable to a decline in communication subsystems for the International Space Station partially offset by higher volume for secure data links.

Operating income decreased by \$22.1 million to \$32.0 million in 2001 from \$54.1 million in 2000 because of lower operating margins that were partially offset by higher operating income from higher sales. Operating margin declined 6.7 percentage points from 13.8% in 2000 to 7.1% in 2001. Negative contract margins and increased SG&A and development expenditures and bad debt provisions associated with our Prime Wave business reduced operating margin by 3.7 percentage points. Volume declines and cost overruns related to design and manufacturing problems on certain signal collection and processing equipment reduced operating margin by 1.7 percentage points. The remaining decline in operating margin was principally attributable to lower volumes on certain military communication systems programs caused by contract deliveries that were completed or approaching completion in 2001. The declines were partially offset by higher operating margins on secure telephone equipment attributable to increased volumes and cost improvements.

TRAINING, SIMULATION & SUPPORT SERVICES

Sales within our Training, Simulation & Support Services segment increased \$313.4 million or 110.6% to \$596.8 million in 2001 compared with 2000. The Coleman, MPRI, and EER acquisitions contributed \$277.0 million of the increase in sales. The remaining increase in sales was attributable to various training, simulation and communications software support services.

Operating income increased by \$42.2 million to \$65.7 million in 2001 because of higher sales and operating margins. Operating margin increased 2.7 percentage points from 8.3% in 2000 to 11.0% in 2001. Volume increases and cost improvements from the Link Training Services business increased operating margin by 1.6 percentage points. The remaining increase was principally attributable to higher margins from acquired businesses.

AVIATION PRODUCTS & AIRCRAFT MODERNIZATION

Sales within our Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization segment increased \$54.2 million or 25.9% to \$263.3 million in 2001 compared with 2000. Volume increased \$44.9 million on TCAS products and was attributable to increased customer demand and the timing of the TCAS acquisition completed in April 2000. Volume also increased by \$8.2 million for aviation recorders because of commercial customer retrofit deliveries. The remaining increase was primarily attributable to the Spar Aerospace business acquired in November 2001 offset by volume declines of \$8.7 million for displays sold to military customers related to the timing of contractual shipments. We expect sales of aviation products to decline by approximately 20% in 2002 from 2001 because of the downturn in the commercial aircraft industry that began this year.

Operating income increased by \$18.7 million to \$85.6 million in 2001 from \$66.9 million in 2000 primarily because of higher sales. Operating margin increased 0.5 percentage points from 32.0% in 2000 to 32.5% in 2001. Operating margin increased by 5.2 percentage points because of higher volume of TCAS products with higher gross margin contributions. Lower margins on display products related to volume declines reduced operating margin by 3.3 percentage points. Lower margins from the Spar Aerospace acquired business, which we expected, caused the remaining change in the operating margin.

SPECIALIZED PRODUCTS

Sales within our Specialized Products segment increased \$12.2 million or 1.2% to \$1,036.8 million in 2001 compared with 2000. The increase in sales was principally attributable to the KDI acquired business and increases in volume for microwave components and acoustic undersea warfare products, partially offset by decreases in sales of telemetry and space products and naval power equipment. We expect sales of our telemetry and space products for 2002 to remain essentially unchanged as compared to 2001, due to continued softness in the space and broadband commercial communications markets.

Operating income increased by \$13.8 million in 2001 to \$92.0 million because of higher operating margin. Operating margin increased 1.3 percentage points to 8.9% in 2001 from 7.6% in 2000. Reductions in contract costs related to favorable performance on the AVCATT contract, arising from engineering design changes, material sourcing changes and unit price reductions on several parts in the contract bill of materials that occurred during 2001 increased operating margin by 1.3 percentage points. Cost improvements from increased volume and product sales mix on microwave components resulted in an increase of 1.0 percentage points. Higher margins from fuzing products resulted in an increase of 0.7 percentage points. The remaining increase in operating margin was primarily attributable to overhead cost reductions and other cost improvements for training devices, volume increases for explosives detection systems and reduced losses on voice and data communication products. These improvements in operating margin were partially offset by continued unfavorable performance on certain contracts and lower production levels for naval power equipment which caused a decrease of 3.2 percentage points in operating margin.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000 COMPARED WITH YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

Sales increased \$504.6 million to \$1,910.1 million in 2000 compared with 1999. Our sales from "Contracts, primarily long-term U.S. Government", increased \$403.8 million to \$1,536.5 million in 2000 from \$1,132.7 million in 1999. The TDTS, MPRI and Space and Navigation Systems acquisitions contributed \$367.8 million of the increase in sales. The remaining increase in sales during 2000 was principally attributable to volume increases of (1) \$25.1 million on display products, (2) \$17.7 million on communications software support services, (3) \$15.2 million on acoustic undersea warfare products, (4) \$6.6 million on airport security systems, and (5) \$9.4 million on secure telephone equipment. These sales increases were partially offset by declines on certain secure data links programs and \$17.1 million in sales on naval power equipment. Sales from "Commercial, primarily products", increased \$100.8 million to \$373.6 million in 2000 from \$272.8 million in 1999. The TCAS acquired business contributed \$61.3 million of the increase in sales. The remaining increase in sales during 2000 was principally attributable to volume increases on microwave components, aviation recorders and fixed wireless access products.

The total increase in costs and expenses of \$432.4 million to \$1,687.4 million in 2000 from \$1,255.0 million in 1999 is consistent with the increases in sales. In 2000, costs and expenses were \$1,343.4 million for "Contracts, primarily long-term U.S. Government" and \$344.0 million for "Commercial, primarily products."

Operating income increased \$72.2 million to \$222.7 million in 2000. Operating margin improved to 11.7% from 10.7%, which was attributable to improvements in our Secure Communications & ISR segment, our Training, Simulation & Support Services segment and our Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization segment, which was partially offset by a decline in our Specialized Products segment, the details of which are described below.

Interest expense increased \$32.4 million to \$93.0 million in 2000 principally because of the higher average outstanding debt during 2000. Interest and other income decreased \$1.1 million to \$4.4 million. Interest and other income for 2000 includes a net pre-tax gain of \$2.5 million (\$0.02 per diluted share), consisting of an after-tax gain of \$9.2 million from the sale of our interests in certain businesses and an after-tax charge of \$7.6 million on the write-down in the carrying amount of an investment in a telecommunications venture that is no longer a going concern, the carrying amount of an investment in a telecommunications equipment provider that was determined to be permanently impaired and a related intangible asset. Excluding the net gain, diluted EPS was \$1.16, an increase of 31.8% in 2000 compared with 1999.

The income tax provision for 2000 is based on an effective income tax rate for 2000 of 38.3% which declined slightly from the effective tax rate of 38.5% for 1999.

Basic EPS grew 36.3% to \$1.24 in 2000 and diluted EPS grew 34.1% to \$1.18 in 2000. Basic weighted-average common shares outstanding increased 3.9% in 2000, and diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding increased 4.3% in 2000, primarily because of common stock issued for exercises of employee stock options.

SECURE COMMUNICATIONS & ISR

Sales within our Secure Communications & ISR segment decreased \$42.3 million to \$393.0 million in 2000 compared with 1999. We attribute the decrease in sales principally to less support required on the U-2 and Guardrail programs, as well as completion of the primary development contract on the communications subsystems for the International Space Station. These declines in sales were partially offset by increased sales of secure telephone equipment, secure data links and Prime Wave fixed access wireless products.

Operating income increased by \$16.4 million to \$54.1 million because of higher operating margin. Operating margin improved 5.1 percentage points from 8.7% in 1999 to 13.8% in 2000. Cost improvements on secure data links and military communication systems accounted for 4.3 percentage points of the increase. Our divestiture in March 2000 of the Network Security Systems business accounted for another 1.9 percentage points of the increase in operating margin. Operating margin decreased by 1.5 percentage points because of higher marketing and development costs for our Prime Wave business. The remaining net operating margin increase was attributable to our other products.

TRAINING, SIMULATION & SUPPORT SERVICES

Sales within our Training, Simulation & Support Services segment increased \$191.7 million or 209.1% to \$283.4 million in 2000 compared with 1999. The Training Services and MPRI acquisitions contributed \$159.6 million of the increase in sales. The remaining increase of \$32.1 million in sales during 2000 was principally attributable to increased sales of communication software support services.

Operating income increased by \$16.7 million to \$23.5 million in 2000 because of higher sales and operating margin. Operating margin increased 0.9 percentage points from 7.4% in 1999 to 8.3% in 2000. The increase in operating margin was principally attributable to higher margins from the acquired businesses.

AVIATION PRODUCTS & AIRCRAFT MODERNIZATION

Sales within our Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization segment increased \$89.7 million or 75.1% to \$209.1 million in 2000 compared with 1999. The TCAS acquisition contributed \$61.3 million of the increase in sales. The remaining net increase of \$28.4 million in sales during 2000 was principally attributable to increased sales of aviation recorders and display products.

Operating income increased by \$39.1 million to \$66.9 million in 2001 because of higher sales and operating margin. Operating margin increased 8.7 percentage points from 23.3% in 1999 to 32.0% in 2000. Higher operating margin from the TCAS acquired business accounted for 3.7 percentage points of the increase and the remaining increase of 5.0 percentage points was principally attributable to increased volume and cost improvements in aviation recorders and display products.

SPECIALIZED PRODUCTS

Sales within our Specialized Products segment increased \$265.5 million or 35.0% to \$1,024.6 million in 2000 compared with 1999. The Training Devices and Space & Navigation Systems acquisitions contributed \$208.2 million of the increase in sales. The remaining net increase of \$57.3 million in sales during 2000 was principally attributable to volume increases on acoustic undersea warfare products and microwave components. These increases in sales were partially offset by decreased shipments of naval power equipment in 2000 compared with 1999 principally due to the slippage of certain sales into 2001 which were previously anticipated to occur in 2000. Sales of our telemetry products were essentially unchanged in 2000 compared with 1999 due to continued softness in the space and broadband commercial communications markets.

Operating income remained unchanged at \$78.2 million, despite higher sales due to lower operating margin. Operating margin declined 2.7 percentage points to 7.6% in 2000 from 10.3% in 1999. Lower shipments on our naval power equipment resulted in a 2.7 percentage point decrease in operating margin. Reduced volumes and a change in the sales mix to lower margin products in telemetry and space products

and microwave components resulted in a 2.2 percentage point decrease. These decreases were partially offset by higher margins at our acquired businesses, which resulted in a 2.0 percentage point increase, and by increased volume and cost improvements in acoustic undersea warfare products, which resulted in a 1.1 percentage point increase. The remaining net operating margin decrease was attributable to our other businesses.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

BALANCE SHEET

Contracts in process increased \$101.7 million from December 31, 2000 to \$801.8 million at December 31, 2001. The increase included \$61.0 million related to acquired businesses and \$40.7 million principally from:

- o increases of \$56.2 million in unbilled contract receivables principally arising from an increase in programs in production phases, during which unbilled costs and profits generally exceed progress payments and advances received from the customers until contract shipments are completed;
- o increases of \$31.9 million in inventories, including inventories of our Prime Wave business, naval power equipment products and on certain other programs and products; and
- o decreases of \$47.4 million in billed receivables due to improved collections on certain programs, partially offset by increases at our Prime Wave business.

Included in contracts in process at December 31, 2001, are billed receivables of \$15.8 million and inventories of \$30.2 million related to our Prime Wave business. At December 31, 2000, we had \$6.4 million of billed receivables and \$17.4 million of inventories related to our Prime Wave business.

The increases in property, plant and equipment, intangibles, and accrued employment costs during 2001 were principally related to acquired businesses. The decreases in accounts payable and accrued expenses were principally related to the timing of payments to vendors partially offset by balances of acquired businesses. The increase in other current liabilities is primarily attributable to balances of acquired businesses and an accrual of \$43.6 million related to the remaining outstanding common stock of Spar at December 31, 2001, that we acquired and paid for in January 2002, and was partially offset by a decline in estimated contract costs in excess of billings to complete contracts in process. The decrease in other liabilities is in part related to the issuance of common stock in April 2001 to satisfy our \$17.7 million obligation for the additional purchase price for the ILEX acquisition completed in 1998. The decrease is also related to a reclassification of the current portion of estimated costs in excess of billings to complete contracts in process to other current liabilities.

The decrease in accrued interest was due to the effect of lower interest rates, as well as interest savings of \$4.1 million from the interest rate swap agreements we entered into in July 2001 and November 2001, partially offset by an increase in accrued interest due to higher outstanding debt balances at December 31, 2001, attributable to our sale of the CODES in the fourth quarter of 2001. The quarterly cash interest payments on our Senior Subordinated Notes and Convertible Notes in 2001 were \$8.0 million in the first quarter and third quarter, \$27.6 million in the second quarter and \$27.2 million in the fourth quarter. Our cash interest payments may be adjusted in future years due to the interest rate swap agreements we entered into on our \$200.0 million 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008 and our \$180.0 million 8 1/2% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008 and changes in the amount of our outstanding debt.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The following table provides cash flow statement data:

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(IN MILLIONS)		
Net cash from operating activities	\$ 173.0	\$ 113.8	\$ 99.0
Net cash used in investing activities	(424.9)	(608.2)	(284.8)
Net cash from financing activities	580.3	484.3	202.4

OPERATING ACTIVITIES

During 2001, we generated \$173.0 million of cash from our operating activities, an increase of \$59.2 million from the \$113.8 million generated during 2000. Earnings adjusted for non-cash items and deferred income taxes increased \$83.2 million to \$283.5 million in 2001 from \$200.3 million in 2000. During 2001, our working capital and operating assets and liabilities increased \$110.5 million compared with an increase of \$86.5 million in 2000.

In 2001, we used cash for increases in inventories, receivables and negative operating margins related to our Prime Wave business and naval power equipment products, as well as for incurred contract costs in excess of billings for the continued effort on the AVCATT contract. These uses of cash were partially offset by a settlement of certain items related to a services agreement and lower income tax payments related to an increase in tax deductions for temporary differences between the tax basis and financial reporting amounts for inventoried costs, income recognition on contracts in process, and long-lived assets including goodwill and other intangibles. We expect the amount of our deferred income tax provision for 2002, excluding any additional income tax benefits arising from the acquisition of AIS, to be consistent with that for 2001.

During 2000, we generated \$113.8 million of cash from our operating activities, an increase of \$14.8 million from the \$99.0 million generated during 1999. Earnings adjusted for non-cash items and deferred taxes increased \$48.5 million to \$200.3 million in 2000 from \$151.8 million in 1999. During 2000, our working capital and operating assets and liabilities increased \$86.5 million compared with an increase of \$52.8 million in 1999. Our cash flows from operating activities during 2000 include uses of cash relating to performance on certain contracts in process including the AVCATT contract that were assumed in the TDTS acquisition for which the estimated costs exceed the estimated billings to complete these contracts.

INVESTING ACTIVITIES

In 2001, we invested \$446.9 million to acquire businesses, compared with \$599.6 million in 2000 and \$272.2 million in 1999.

We make capital expenditures for the improvement of manufacturing facilities and equipment. We expect that our capital expenditures for the year ending December 31, 2002 will be between \$75 million and \$80 million, including Aircraft Integration Systems, compared with \$48.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. The anticipated increase is principally due to capital expenditures for our acquired businesses. Dispositions of property, plant and equipment for 2000 includes net proceeds of \$13.3 million related to a facility located in Hauppauge, NY which we sold and leased back in December 2000.

On May 31, 2001, we sold a 30% interest in ACSS to Thales Avionics for \$75.2 million in cash. In 2000, we sold our interests in two businesses for net cash proceeds of \$19.6 million, which are included in other investing activities.

On January 14, 2002, we agreed to acquire AIS for \$1.13 billion in cash plus acquisition costs. The acquisition was completed on March 8, 2002. The acquisition was financed using cash on hand, borrowings under our senior credit facilities and a \$500.0 million senior subordinated bridge loan. We expect to offer and sell approximately \$1.0 billion of debt and equity securities during the first half of 2002, depending on capital market conditions, and use the proceeds from those offerings to repay the \$500.0 million senior subordinated bridge loan and the borrowings made under the senior credit facilities.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

DEBT. In May 2001, we restructured our senior credit facilities. At December 31, 2001, the senior credit facilities were comprised of a \$400.0 million five year revolving credit facility maturing on May 15, 2006 and a \$200.0 million 364-day revolving facility maturing on May 15, 2002 under which at the maturity date we may, (1) at our request and subject to approval of the lenders, extend the maturity date, in whole or in part, for an additional 364-day period, or (2) at our election, convert the outstanding principal amount thereunder into a term loan which would be repayable in a single payment two years from the conversion date. Additionally, the senior credit facilities provided us the ability to increase, on an uncommitted basis, the amount of either the five year revolving credit facility or the 364-day revolving credit facility up to an additional \$150.0 million in the aggregate.

At December 31, 2001, available borrowings under our senior credit facilities were \$497.6 million, after reductions for outstanding letters of credit of \$102.4 million. There were no outstanding borrowings under our senior credit facilities at December 31, 2001.

On February 26, 2002, the lenders approved a \$150.0 million increase in the amount of our senior credit facilities. The five year revolving credit facility increased by \$100.0 million to \$500.0 million. The 364-day revolving credit facility increased by \$50.0 million to \$250.0 million. Additionally, the maturity date of the \$200.0 million 364-day revolving credit facility was extended to February 26, 2003.

On March 8, 2002, we borrowed \$500.0 million under a senior subordinated bridge loan facility ("Bridge Loan Facility") to finance a portion of the purchase price of AIS and related expenses as discussed above. The Bridge Loan Facility is subordinated in right of payment to all of L-3 Communications' existing and future senior debt and ranks pari passu with our other senior subordinated indebtedness and related guarantees discussed below. Borrowings under the Bridge Loan Facility bear interest through March 8, 2003, at our option, at either the one-month or three-month LIBOR rate plus a spread equal to 350 basis points. The Bridge Loan Facility matures on May 15, 2009, but if the loans under the facility are not repaid by March 8, 2003, each lender's loan will be automatically converted into an exchange note with terms substantially similar to those of our other senior subordinated indebtedness discussed below, and will bear interest at a fixed rate equal to the yield to maturity on our highest yielding existing subordinated indebtedness at the time of exchange plus 100 basis points. Subject to the exceptions set forth in the Bridge Loan Facility, we are required to prepay the Bridge Loan Facility with the net cash proceeds from:

- o any debt offerings by L-3 Holdings or its subsidiaries, including L-3 Communications;
- o issuance of any equity interests in L-3 Holdings or L-3 Communications;
- o incurrence of any other indebtedness of L-3 Holdings or any of its subsidiaries, including L-3 Communications (other than under the senior credit facilities and certain permitted indebtedness); and
- o any sale of assets or stock of any subsidiaries of L-3 Communications.

In the fourth quarter of 2001, L-3 Holdings sold \$420.0 million of 4% Senior Subordinated Convertible Contingent Debt Securities due 2011 ("CODES"). The net proceeds from this offering amounted to approximately \$407.5 million after underwriting discounts and commissions and other offering expenses. Interest is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year commencing March 15, 2002. The CODES are convertible into L-3 Holdings' common stock at a conversion price of \$53.81 per share (7,804,878 shares) under any of the following circumstances: (1) during any Conversion Period (defined below) if the closing sales price of the common stock of L-3 Holdings is more than 120% of the conversion price (\$64.58) for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading-day period ending on the first day of the respective Conversion Period, (2) during the five business day period following any 10 consecutive trading-day period in which the average of the trading prices for the CODES was less than 105% of the conversion value, (3) if the credit ratings assigned to the CODES by either Moody's or Standard & Poor's are below certain specified ratings, (4) if they have been called for redemption by us, or (5) upon the occurrence of certain specified corporate transactions.

A Conversion Period is the period from and including the thirtieth trading day in a fiscal quarter to, but not including, the thirtieth trading day of the immediately following fiscal quarter. There are four Conversion Periods in each fiscal year. Additionally, holders of the CODES have a right to receive contingent interest payments, not to exceed a per annum rate of 0.5% of the outstanding principal amount of the CODES, which will be paid on the CODES during any six-month period following a six-month period in which the average trading price of the CODES is above 120% of the principal amount of the CODES. The contingent interest payment provision as well as the ability of the holders of the CODES to exercise the conversion features as a result of changes in the credit ratings assigned to the CODES have been accounted for as embedded derivatives.

In the fourth quarter of 2000, L-3 Holdings sold \$300.0 million of 5 1/4% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2009 (the "Convertible Notes"). The net proceeds from this offering amounted to \$290.5 million after underwriting discounts and commissions and other offering expenses, and were used to repay revolver borrowings outstanding under our senior credit facilities. The Convertible Notes may be converted at any time into L-3 Holdings common stock at a conversion price of \$40.75 per share (7,361,964 shares).

In April 1997, May 1998 and December 1998, L-3 Communications sold \$225.0 million of 10 3/8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2007, \$180.0 million of 8 1/2% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008, and \$200.0 million of 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008 (collectively, the "Senior Subordinated Notes"), whose aggregate net proceeds amounted to \$576.0 million after underwriting discounts and commissions and other offering expenses.

In November 2001, we entered into interest rate swap agreements on our \$180.0 million of 8 1/2% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008. These swap agreements exchange our fixed interest rate for a variable interest rate on the entire principal amount. Under these swap agreements, we will pay or receive the difference between the fixed interest rate of 8 1/2% on the senior subordinated notes and a variable interest rate, set in arrears, determined two business days prior to the interest payment date of the related senior subordinated notes equal to (1) the six month LIBOR rate plus (2) an average of 350.8 basis points. In July 2001, we entered into interest rate swap agreements on our \$200.0 million of 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008. These swap agreements exchange our fixed interest rate for a variable interest rate on the entire principal amount. Under these swap agreements, we will pay or receive the difference between the fixed interest rate of 8% on the senior subordinated notes and a variable interest rate, set in arrears, determined two business days prior to the interest payment date of the related senior subordinated notes equal to (1) the six month LIBOR rate plus (2) an average of 192 basis points. The difference to be paid or received on these swap agreements is recorded as an adjustment to interest expense. The swap agreements are accounted for as fair value hedges.

The senior credit facilities, Bridge Loan Facility, Senior Subordinated Notes, Convertible Notes and CODES agreements contain financial covenants and other restrictive covenants which remain in effect so long as we owe any amount or any commitment to lend exists thereunder. As of December 31, 2001, we were in compliance with those covenants at all times. The borrowings under the senior credit facilities are guaranteed by L-3 Holdings and by substantially all of the domestic subsidiaries of L-3 Communications on a senior basis. The payments of principal and premium, if any, and interest on the Senior Subordinated Notes and Bridge Loan Facility are unconditionally guaranteed, on an unsecured senior subordinated basis, jointly and severally, by all of L-3 Communications' restricted subsidiaries other than its foreign subsidiaries. The guarantees of the Senior Subordinated Notes and Bridge Loan Facility are junior to the guarantees of the senior credit facilities and rank pari passu with each other and the guarantees of the Convertible Notes and the CODES. The Convertible Notes and CODES are unconditionally guaranteed, on an unsecured senior subordinated basis, jointly and severally, by L-3 Communications and substantially all of its direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries. These guarantees rank junior to the guarantees of the senior credit facilities and rank pari passu with each other and the guarantees of the Senior Subordinated Notes and Bridge Loan Facility. See Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements for a description of our debt and related financial covenants at December 31, 2001.

EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST, TAXES, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION (EBITDA)

Our EBITDA was \$362.3 million for 2001, \$297.0 million for 2000 and \$204.2 million for 1999. We define EBITDA as operating income plus depreciation expense and amortization expense. Other than

our amount of debt and interest expense, EBITDA is the major component in the calculation of the debt ratio and interest coverage ratio which are part of the financial covenants for our debt. The debt ratio is defined as the ratio of consolidated total debt to consolidated EBITDA. The interest coverage ratio is equal to the ratio of consolidated EBITDA to consolidated cash interest expense. The higher our EBITDA is on a relative basis to our outstanding debt, the lower our debt ratio will be. A lower debt ratio indicates a higher borrowing capacity. Similarly, an increase in our EBITDA on a relative basis to consolidated cash interest expense, results in a higher interest coverage ratio, which indicates a greater capacity to service debt.

EBITDA is presented as additional information because we believe it to be a useful indicator of an entity's debt capacity and its ability to service its debt. EBITDA is not a substitute for operating income, net income or cash flows from operating activities as determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. EBITDA is not a complete net cash flow measure because EBITDA is a financial performance measurement that does not include reductions for cash payments for an entity's obligation to service its debt, fund its working capital and capital expenditures and pay its income taxes. Rather, EBITDA is one potential indicator of an entity's ability to fund these cash requirements. EBITDA as we defined it may differ from similarly named measures used by other entities and, consequently could be misleading unless all entities calculate and define EBITDA in the same manner. EBITDA is also not a complete measure of an entity's profitability because it does not include costs and expenses for depreciation and amortization, interest and income taxes.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND CONTINGENT COMMITMENTS

The tables below present our contractual obligations and contingent commitments as of December 31, 2001.

		YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31,			
CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS:	TOTAL	2002	2003	2004	2005 AND THEREAFTER
(IN MILLIONS)					
Principal amount of long-term debt	\$ 1,325.0	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 1,325.0
Non-cancelable operating leases	350.5	61.9	49.3	33.1	206.2
Capital leases	4.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.7
Total	\$ 1,680.2	\$ 63.6	\$ 50.7	\$ 34.0	\$ 1,531.9

		YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31,			

CONTINGENT COMMITMENTS:	TOTAL	2002	2003	2004	2005 AND THEREAFTER
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		(IN MILLIONS)			
Outstanding letters of credit under our senior credit facilities	\$ 102.4	\$ 86.5	\$ 10.6	\$ 3.6	\$ 1.7
Other outstanding letters of credit	20.0	12.5	7.3	--	0.2
Construction agency agreement	43.5	43.5	--	--	--
Simulator systems operating leases	89.2	--	4.2	5.2	79.8
Guarantees of affiliate debt	1.0	1.0	--	--	--
Capital contributions for limited partnership investments	5.0	5.0	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 261.1	\$ 148.5	\$ 22.1	\$ 8.8	\$ 81.7
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EQUITY. On May 2, 2001, we sold 9.2 million shares of L-3 Holdings common stock in a public offering for \$40.00 per share. In addition, as part of the transaction, other selling stockholders including affiliates of Lehman Brothers Inc. sold 4.7 million secondary shares. Upon closing, we received net proceeds of \$353.6 million, which we used to repay borrowings outstanding under our senior credit facilities, pay for the KDI and EER acquisitions and to increase cash and cash equivalents.

On February 4, 1999, we sold 10.0 million shares of L-3 Holdings common stock in a public offering for \$21.00 per share which generated net proceeds of \$201.6 million. In addition, as part of the same transaction, 13.0 million shares of L-3 Holdings common stock were sold by Lehman Brothers Capital Partners III, L.P. and its affiliates ("the Lehman Partnership") and Lockheed Martin in a secondary public offering. In October 1999, Lockheed Martin sold its remaining L-3 Holdings common stock. In December 1999, the Lehman Partnership distributed approximately 7.6 million shares of its shares of common stock of L-3 Holdings to its partners. On December 31, 2001, the Lehman Partnership owned approximately 4.4% of the outstanding common stock of L-3 Holdings.

Based upon our current level of operations, we believe that our cash from operating activities, together with available borrowings under the senior credit facilities, will be adequate to meet our anticipated requirements for working capital, capital expenditures, commitments, research and development expenditures, contingent purchase prices, program and other discretionary investments, and interest payments for the foreseeable future. There can be no assurance, however, that our business will continue to generate cash flow at current levels, or that currently anticipated improvements will be achieved. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to service our debt, we may be required to sell assets, reduce capital expenditures, refinance all or a portion of our existing debt or obtain additional financing. Our ability to make scheduled principal payments or to pay interest on or to refinance our indebtedness depends on our future performance and financial results, which, to a certain extent, are subject to general conditions in or affecting the defense industry and to general economic, political, financial, competitive, legislative and regulatory factors beyond our control. There can be no assurance that sufficient funds will be available to enable us to service our indebtedness, to make necessary capital expenditures and to make discretionary investments.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Included in our derivative financial instruments are interest rate swap agreements, caps, floors, foreign currency forward contracts and the embedded derivatives related to the issuance of our CODES. All of our derivative financial instruments that are sensitive to market risk are entered into for purposes other than trading.

EMBEDDED DERIVATIVES. The contingent interest payment and contingent conversion features of the CODES are embedded derivatives which were bifurcated from the CODES, and a portion of the net proceeds received from the CODES equal to their aggregate fair value of \$2.5 million was ascribed to the embedded derivatives as required by SFAS No. 133. The subsequent changes in the fair values of the embedded derivatives are recorded in the statement of operations. Their fair values at December 31, 2001 were \$3.1 million.

INTEREST RATE RISK. Our financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates include borrowings under the senior credit facilities and our purchased interest rate cap contracts, written interest rate floor contracts and interest rate swap agreements, all of which are denominated in U.S. dollars. The interest rates on the Senior Subordinated Notes, Convertible Notes and CODES are fixed-rate and are not affected by changes in interest rates.

To mitigate risks associated with changing interest rates on borrowings under the senior credit facilities that bear interest at variable rates we entered into interest rate cap and floor contracts. The interest rate cap contract provides protection against increases in interest rates on borrowings to the extent:

- o those borrowings are less than or equal to the notional amount of the cap contract; and
- o the interest rate paid on the borrowings rises above the sum of the cap reference rate plus our applicable borrowing spread.

However, the written interest rate floor limits our ability to enjoy decreases in interest rates on our borrowings to the extent:

- o those borrowings are less than or equal to the notional amount of the floor contract; and
- o the interest rate paid on those borrowings falls below the sum of the floor reference rate plus our applicable borrowing spread.

In 2001, we entered into interest rate swap agreements on \$380.0 million of our senior subordinated notes to convert their fixed interest rates to variable rates and to take advantage of the current low interest rate environment. These swap agreements are described above. For every basis point (0.01%) that the six month LIBOR interest rate is greater than 4.99%, we will incur an additional \$18,000 of interest expense above the fixed interest rate on \$180.0 million of senior subordinated notes calculated on a per annum basis until maturity. For every basis point that the six month LIBOR interest rate is greater than 6.08%, we will incur an additional \$20,000 of interest expense above the fixed interest rate on \$200.0 million of senior subordinated notes calculated on a per annum basis until maturity. Conversely, for every basis point that the six month LIBOR interest rate is less than 4.99%, we will recognize \$18,000 of interest income on \$180.0 million of senior subordinated notes calculated on a per annum basis until maturity. For every basis point that the six month LIBOR interest rate is less than 6.08%, we will recognize \$20,000 of interest income on \$200.0 million of senior subordinated notes calculated on a per annum basis until maturity. The six month LIBOR rate at December 31, 2001 was 1.96%.

We attempt to manage exposure to counterparty credit risk by entering into interest rate agreements only with major financial institutions that are expected to perform fully under the terms of such agreements. Cash payments between us and the counterparties are made at the end of each quarter on the caps and floors and on the interest payment dates of the senior subordinated notes on the interest rate swap agreements. Such payments are recorded as adjustments to interest expense. Additional data on our debt obligations, our applicable borrowing spreads included in the interest rates we pay on borrowings under the senior credit facilities and interest rate agreements are provided in Notes 7 and 8 to our consolidated financial statements.

The table below presents significant contract terms and fair values as of December 31, 2001 for our interest rate agreements.

	CAPS	FLOORS	INTEREST RATE SWAP AGREEMENTS	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(in millions)			
Notional amount	\$ 100.0	\$ 50.0	\$ 200.0	\$ 180.0
Interest rate	7.5%	5.5%	8.0%	8.5%
Reference rate	3 month LIBOR	3 month LIBOR	6 month LIBOR	6 month LIBOR
Designated maturity	Quarterly	Quarterly	Semi-Annual	Semi-Annual
Expiration date	March 28, 2002	March 28, 2002	August 1, 2008	May 15, 2008
Fair value	\$ --	\$ (0.4)	\$ 2.4	\$ (9.6)

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RISK. We conduct some of our operations outside the U.S. in functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Additionally, some of our U.S. operations have contracts with foreign customers denominated in foreign currencies. To mitigate the risk associated with certain of these contracts denominated in foreign currency we have entered into foreign currency forward contracts. At December 31, 2001, the notional value of foreign currency forward contracts was \$7.1 million and the fair value of these contracts was \$0.3 million. We account for these contracts as cash flow hedges.

EQUITY PRICE RISK. Our investments in common equities are subject to equity price risk. The fair values of the Company's investments are based on quoted market prices, as available, and on historical cost for investments which it is not practicable to estimate fair value. Both the carrying values and estimated fair values of such instruments amounted to \$16.5 million at the end of 2001.

BACKLOG AND ORDERS

We define funded backlog as the value of contract awards received from the U.S. Government, which the U.S. Government has appropriated funds, plus the value of contract awards and orders received from customers other than the U.S. Government which have yet to be recognized as sales. Our funded backlog as of December 31, 2001 was \$1,719.3 million and as of December 31, 2000 was \$1,354.0 million. We expect to record as sales approximately 69.7% of our December 31, 2001 funded backlog during 2002. However, there can be no assurance that our funded backlog will become sales in any particular period, if at all. Our funded orders were \$2,456.1 million for 2001, \$2,013.7 million for 2000 and \$1,423.1 million for 1999.

Our funded backlog does not include the full value of our contract awards including those pertaining to multi-year, cost-plus reimbursable contracts, which are generally funded on an annual basis. Funded backlog also excludes the sales value of unexercised contract options that may be exercised by customers under existing contracts and the sales value of purchase orders that may be issued under indefinite quantity contracts or basic ordering agreements.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Company-sponsored research and development costs including bid and proposal costs were \$107.5 million for 2001, \$101.9 million for 2000 and \$76.1 million for 1999. Customer-funded research and development costs were \$319.4 million for 2001, \$299.3 million for 2000 and \$226.3 million for 1999.

CONTINGENCIES

We are engaged in providing products and services under contracts with the U.S. Government and to a lesser degree, under foreign government contracts, some of which are funded by the U.S. Government. All such contracts are subject to extensive legal and regulatory requirements, and, periodically, agencies of the U.S. Government investigate whether such contracts were and are being conducted in accordance with these requirements. Under government procurement regulations, an indictment by a federal grand jury could result in the suspension for a period of time from eligibility for awards of new government contracts. A conviction could result in debarment from contracting with the federal government for a specified term. Additionally, in the event that U.S. Government expenditures for products and services of the type we manufacture and provide are reduced, and not offset by greater commercial sales or other new programs or products, or acquisitions, there may be a reduction in the volume of contracts or subcontracts awarded to us.

We continually assess our obligations with respect to applicable environmental protection laws. While it is difficult to determine the timing and ultimate cost to be incurred in order to comply with these laws, based upon available internal and external assessments, with respect to those environmental loss contingencies of which we are aware, we believe that even without considering potential insurance recoveries, if any, there are no environmental loss contingencies that, individually or in the aggregate, would be material to our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Also, we have been periodically subject to litigation, claims or assessments and various contingent liabilities incidental to our business. We accrue for these contingencies when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

With respect to those investigative actions, items of litigation, claims or assessments of which we are aware, we are of the opinion that the probability is remote that, after taking into account certain provisions that have been made with respect to these matters, the ultimate resolution of any such investigative actions, items of litigation, claims or assessments will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

RECENTLY ISSUED AND PROPOSED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In July 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations, which supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 16, Business Combinations. SFAS No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 and establishes specific criteria for the recognition of intangible assets separately from goodwill. In July 2001, the FASB also issued SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, which supersedes APB No. 17, Intangible Assets. SFAS No. 142 revises the standards for accounting for goodwill and intangible assets. SFAS No. 142 requires that goodwill and indefinite lived identifiable intangible assets shall no longer be amortized, but be tested for impairment at least annually. SFAS No. 142 also requires that the amortization period of identifiable intangible assets with finite lives be no longer limited to forty years. The provisions of SFAS No. 142 are effective beginning January 1, 2002, with full implementation of the impairment measurement provisions completed by December 31, 2002. Under SFAS No. 142, we will not amortize goodwill, but will be required to amortize identifiable intangibles with finite lives. Our goodwill amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2001 was \$42.6 million. Based on a preliminary internal assessment, we do not believe that the cumulative effect of the accounting change resulting from the adoption of the transitional impairment provisions of SFAS No. 142 will be material.

In August of 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations. SFAS No. 143 applies to legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of a long-lived asset, except for certain obligations of lessees. This statement does not apply to obligations that arise solely from a plan to dispose of a long-lived asset. SFAS No. 143 requires that estimated asset retirement costs be measured at their fair values and recognized as assets and depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. Similarly, liabilities for the present value of asset retirement obligations are to be recognized and accreted as interest expense each year to their estimated future value until the asset is retired. These provisions will be applied to existing asset retirement obligations as of the adoption date as a cumulative-effect of a change in accounting policy. SFAS No. 143 is effective for our fiscal years beginning January 1, 2003. SFAS No. 143 will not have a material effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial position.

In October of 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. SFAS No. 144 addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. This statement supersedes SFAS No. 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of, and the accounting and reporting provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30, Reporting the Results of Operations -- Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions (APB No. 30), for the disposal of a segment of a business (as previously defined in that Opinion). SFAS No. 144 expands the scope of accounting for disposals to include all components of an entity, including reportable segments and operating segments, reporting units, subsidiaries and certain asset groups. It requires the gain or loss on disposal to be measured as the difference between (1) the fair value less the costs to sell and (2) the carrying value of the component, and such gain or loss cannot include the estimated future operating losses of the component, which were included in the gain or loss determination under APB No. 30. SFAS No. 144 also amends Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, Consolidated Financial Statements, to eliminate the exception to consolidation for a subsidiary for which control is likely to be temporary. The provisions of SFAS No. 144 are effective for our fiscal years beginning January 1, 2002, and interim periods within those fiscal years. SFAS No. 144 will not have a material effect on our consolidated results of operations and financial position.

INFLATION

The effect of inflation on our sales and earnings has not been significant. Although a majority of our sales are made under long-term contracts, the selling prices of such contracts, established for deliveries in the future, generally reflect estimated costs to be incurred in these future periods. In addition, some contracts provide for price adjustments through escalation clauses.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain of the matters discussed concerning our operations, cash flows, financial position, economic performance, and financial condition, including in particular, the likelihood of our success in developing and expanding our business and the realization of sales from backlog, include forward-looking statements within the meaning of section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act.

Statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to events or conditions or that include words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "estimates" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although we believe that these statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, including projections of orders, sales, operating margins, earnings, cash flow, research and development costs, working capital, capital expenditures and other projections, they are subject to several risks and uncertainties, and therefore, we can give no assurance that these statements will be achieved.

Such statements will also be influenced by factors such as:

- o our dependence on the defense industry and the business risks peculiar to that industry including changing priorities or reductions in the U.S. Government defense budget;

- o our reliance on contracts with a limited number of agencies of, or contractors to, the U.S. Government and the possibility of termination of government contracts by unilateral government action or for failure to perform;
- o our ability to obtain future government contracts on a timely basis;
- o the availability of government funding and changes in customer requirements for our products and services;
- o our significant amount of debt and the restrictions contained in our debt agreements;
- o collective bargaining agreements and labor disputes;
- o economic conditions, competitive environment, international business and political conditions, timing of international awards and contracts;
- o our extensive use of fixed-price contracts as compared to cost-reimbursable contracts;
- o our ability to identify future acquisition candidates or to integrate acquired operations;
- o the rapid change of technology and high level of competition in the communication equipment industry;
- o our introduction of new products into commercial markets or our investments in commercial products or companies;
- o pension, environmental or legal matters or proceedings and various other market, competition and industry factors, many of which are beyond our control; and
- o the fair values of the assets including goodwill and other intangibles of our businesses which can be impaired or reduced by the other factors discussed above.

Readers of this document are cautioned that our forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and the actual results or developments may differ materially from the expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements.

As for the forward-looking statements that relate to future financial results and other projections, actual results will be different due to the inherent uncertainties of estimates, forecasts and projections and may be better or worse than projected. Given these uncertainties, you should not place any reliance on these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements also represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date that they were made. We expressly disclaim a duty to provide updates to these forward-looking statements, and the estimates and assumptions associated with them, after the date of this filing to reflect events or changes or circumstances or changes in expectations or the occurrence of anticipated events.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc. ("L-3 Holdings") and L-3 Communications Corporation ("L-3 Communications") and subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company") as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years ended December 31, 2001. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of L-3 Holdings and L-3 Communications and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 and their respective consolidated results of operations and cash flows for each of the three years ended December 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

1177 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York
February 4, 2002, except as to Note 1, Note 2 (Basis of
Presentation and Recently Issued Accounting
Standards) and Note 16 to the consolidated financial
statements, for which the date is May 20, 2002

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS , INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2001	2000
<hr/>		
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 361,022	\$ 32,680
Contracts in process	801,824	700,133
Deferred income taxes	62,965	89,732
Other current assets	16,590	7,025
	-----	-----
Total current assets	1,242,401	829,570
	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment, net	203,374	156,128
Intangibles, primarily goodwill	1,707,718	1,371,368
Deferred income taxes	97,883	57,111
Deferred debt issue costs	40,190	29,907
Other assets	47,683	19,460
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$3,339,249	\$2,463,544
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable, trade	\$ 129,538	\$ 159,901
Accrued employment costs	126,981	102,606
Accrued expenses	38,823	55,576
Customer advances	74,060	55,203
Accrued interest	13,288	16,335
Income taxes	16,768	7,251
Other current liabilities	125,113	71,797
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	524,571	468,669
	-----	-----
Pension and postretirement benefits	155,052	105,523
Other liabilities	60,585	101,783
Long-term debt	1,315,252	1,095,000
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	2,055,460	1,770,975
Minority interest	69,897	--
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
L-3 Holdings' common stock; \$.01 par value; authorized 300,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding 78,496,626 and 67,213,290 shares (L-3 Communications' common stock; \$.01 par value, 100 shares authorized, issued and outstanding)	939,037	515,926
Retained earnings	301,730	186,272
Unearned compensation	(3,205)	(2,457)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(23,670)	(7,172)
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' equity	1,213,892	692,569
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$3,339,249	\$2,463,544
	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS , INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Sales:			
Contracts, primarily long-term U.S. Government....	\$ 1,903,728	\$ 1,536,486	\$ 1,132,699
Commercial, primarily products	443,694	373,575	272,763
	-----	-----	-----
Total sales	2,347,422	1,910,061	1,405,462
	-----	-----	-----
Costs and expenses:			
Contracts, primarily long-term U.S. Government....	1,674,438	1,343,376	994,262
Commercial, primarily products:			
Cost of sales	271,250	238,034	175,278
Selling, general and administrative	126,404	105,933	85,436
	-----	-----	-----
Total costs and expenses	2,072,092	1,687,343	1,254,976
	-----	-----	-----
Operating income	275,330	222,718	150,486
Interest and other income	1,739	4,393	5,534
Interest expense	86,390	93,032	60,590
Minority interest	4,457	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Income before income taxes	186,222	134,079	95,430
Provision for income taxes	70,764	51,352	36,741
	-----	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 115,458	\$ 82,727	\$ 58,689
	=====	=====	=====
L-3 Holdings' earnings per common share:			
Basic	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.91
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.18	\$ 0.88
	=====	=====	=====
L-3 Holdings' weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	74,880	66,710	64,214
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted	85,438	69,906	67,032
	=====	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2000 AND 1999

(IN THOUSANDS)

	L-3 HOLDINGS' COMMON STOCK		ADDITIONAL	RETAINED
	SHARES ISSUED	PAR VALUE	PAID-IN CAPITAL	EARNINGS
Balance December 31, 1998	54,804	\$548	\$264,221	\$ 44,856
Comprehensive income:				
Net income				58,689
Minimum pension liability adjustment				
Unrealized loss on securities				
Foreign currency translation adjustment				
Shares issued:				
Sale of common stock	10,000	100	201,713	
Employee benefit plans	326	3	6,990	
Acquisition consideration	302	3	6,431	
Exercise of stock options	158	1	1,763	
Grant of restricted stock			1,921	
Amortization of unearned compensation				
Balance December 31, 1999	65,590	655	483,039	103,545
Comprehensive income:				
Net income				82,727
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of (\$553) tax benefit.....				
Foreign currency translation adjustment				
Unrealized loss on securities, net of (\$2,316) tax benefit.....				
Shares issued:				
Employee benefit plans	469	5	12,637	
Exercise of stock options	1,154	12	18,050	
Grant of restricted stock			1,512	
Amortization of unearned compensation				
Other			16	
Balance December 31, 2000	67,213	672	515,254	186,272
Comprehensive income:				
Net income				115,458
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of (\$11,955) tax benefit.....				
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of (\$164) tax benefit				
Unrealized loss on securities, net of (\$111) tax benefit				
Unrealized loss on securities reclassified into net income, net of \$2,274 tax expense				
Unrealized losses on hedging instruments, net of (\$100) tax benefit.....				
Shares issued:				
Sale of common stock	9,150	92	353,530	
Employee benefit plans	418	4	16,864	
Acquisition consideration	588	6	17,351	
Exercise of stock options	1,128	11	28,253	
Employee stock purchase plan contributions			4,861	
Grant of restricted stock			2,118	
Amortization of unearned compensation.....				
Other			21	
Balance December 31, 2001	78,497	\$785	\$938,252	\$301,730

	UNEARNED COMPENSATION		ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	TOTAL
Balance December 31, 1998	\$	--	\$ (9,651)	\$ 299,974
Comprehensive income:				
Net income				58,689
Minimum pension liability adjustment			9,443	9,443
Unrealized loss on securities			(970)	(970)

Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,225)	(1,225)	-----
			65,937
Shares issued:			
Sale of common stock			201,813
Employee benefit plans			6,993
Acquisition consideration			6,434
Exercise of stock options			1,764
Grant of restricted stock	(1,921)		--
Amortization of unearned compensation	260		260
	-----	-----	-----
Balance December 31, 1999	(1,661)	(2,403)	583,175
Comprehensive income:			
Net income			82,727
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of (\$553) tax benefit.....		(819)	(819)
Foreign currency translation adjustment		(1,222)	(1,222)
Unrealized loss on securities, net of (\$2,316) tax benefit.....		(2,728)	(2,728)
	-----	-----	-----
			77,958
Shares issued:			
Employee benefit plans			12,642
Exercise of stock options			18,062
Grant of restricted stock	(1,512)		--
Amortization of unearned compensation	716		716
Other			16
	-----	-----	-----
Balance December 31, 2000	(2,457)	(7,172)	692,569
Comprehensive income:			
Net income			115,458
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of (\$11,955) tax benefit.....		(19,519)	(19,519)
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of (\$164) tax benefit		(268)	(268)
Unrealized loss on securities, net of (\$111) tax benefit		(180)	(180)
Unrealized loss on securities reclassified into net income, net of \$2,274 tax expense		3,632	3,632
Unrealized losses on hedging instruments, net of (\$100) tax benefit.....		(163)	(163)

			98,960
Shares issued:			
Sale of common stock			353,622
Employee benefit plans			16,868
Acquisition consideration			17,357
Exercise of stock options			28,264
Employee stock purchase plan contributions			4,861
Grant of restricted stock	(2,118)		--
Amortization of unearned compensation.....	1,370		1,370
Other			21
	-----	-----	-----
Balance December 31, 2001	\$ (3,205)	\$ (23,670)	\$1,213,892
	=====	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(IN THOUSANDS)

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 115,458	\$ 82,727	\$ 58,689
Goodwill amortization	42,606	35,327	20,970
Depreciation and other amortization	44,345	38,927	32,748
Amortization of deferred debt issue costs	6,388	5,724	3,904
Minority interest	4,457	--	--
Deferred income tax provision	52,638	25,103	28,831
Other noncash items	17,576	12,517	6,617
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of amounts acquired:			
Contracts in process	(40,652)	(66,402)	(61,670)
Other current assets	1,643	(2,599)	(70)
Other assets	(12,033)	(416)	552
Accounts payable	(43,165)	38,065	2,896
Accrued employment costs	11,931	6,239	2,052
Accrued expenses	(20,300)	2,274	(6,280)
Customer advances	12,627	(17,087)	5,766
Accrued interest	(3,047)	3,637	5,985
Income taxes	14,431	13,161	3,917
Other current liabilities	(37,555)	(59,286)	(13,554)
Pension and postretirement benefits	4,550	(7,214)	1,788
Other liabilities	1,423	1,959	7,102
All other operating activities	(353)	1,149	(1,225)
Net cash from operating activities	172,968	113,805	99,018
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(446,911)	(599,608)	(272,195)
Proceeds from sale of interest in subsidiary	75,206	--	--
Capital expenditures	(48,121)	(33,580)	(23,456)
Disposition of property, plant and equipment	1,237	18,060	6,713
Other investing activities	(6,301)	6,905	4,136
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(424,890)	(608,223)	(284,802)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Borrowings under revolving credit facility	316,400	858,500	74,700
Repayment of borrowings under revolving credit facility	(506,400)	(668,500)	(74,700)
Proceeds from sale of convertible senior subordinated notes	420,000	300,000	--
Proceeds from sale of L-3 Holdings' common stock, net	353,622	--	201,582
Debt issuance costs	(16,671)	(12,916)	(323)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	16,325	8,954	658
Employee stock purchase plan contributions	4,861	--	--
Distributions to minority interest	(2,530)	--	--
Other financing activities	(5,343)	(1,728)	525
Net cash from financing activities	580,264	484,310	202,442
Net increase (decrease) in cash	328,342	(10,108)	16,658
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	32,680	42,788	26,130
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 361,022	\$ 32,680	\$ 42,788
	=====	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc. derives all its operating income and cash flow from its wholly owned subsidiary L-3 Communications Corporation ("L-3 Communications"). L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc. ("L-3 Holdings" and together with its subsidiaries, "L-3" or "the Company") is a merchant supplier of secure communications and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance ("ISR") systems, training, simulation and support services, aviation products and aircraft modernization, as well as specialized products. The Company's customers include the U.S. Department of Defense ("DoD") and prime contractors thereof, certain U.S. Government intelligence agencies, major aerospace and defense contractors, foreign governments, commercial customers and certain other U.S. federal, state and local government agencies.

As a result of recently completed acquisitions, including Aircraft Integration Systems, a division of Raytheon Company, on March 8, 2002, and Spar, Analytics, BT Fuze and SY Technologies in November and December of 2001 and their effect on the Company's operations, effective January 1, 2002, the Company began to present its businesses with the following four reportable segments: (1) Secure Communications & ISR, (2) Training, Simulation & Support Services; (3) Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization; and (4) Specialized Products. The descriptions of the Company's reportable segments below include the products and services provided by our Aircraft Integration Systems business. Prior to December 31, 2001, the Company had two reportable segments: Secure Communications Systems and Specialized Products. Prior year segment data have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation of segments.

Secure Communications & ISR. This segment provides products and services for the global ISR market, specializing in signals intelligence (SIGINT) and communications intelligence (COMINT) systems, which provide the unique ability to collect and analyze unknown electronic signals from command centers, communication nodes and air defense systems for real-time situation awareness and response in real-time to the warfighter. This segment also provides secure, high data rate communications systems for military and other U.S. Government and foreign government reconnaissance and surveillance applications. These systems and products are critical elements of virtually all major communication, command and control, intelligence gathering and space systems. The Company's systems and products are used to connect a variety of airborne, space, ground and sea-based communication systems and are used in the transmission, processing, recording, monitoring and dissemination functions of these communication systems. The major secure communication programs and systems include:

- o secure data links for airborne, satellite, ground and sea-based remote platforms for real time information collection and dissemination to users;
- o highly specialized fleet management and support including procurement, systems integration, sensor development, modifications and maintenance for signals intelligence and ISR special mission aircraft and airborne surveillance systems;
- o strategic and tactical signal intelligence systems that detect, collect, identify, analyze and disseminate information;
- o secure telephone and network equipment and encryption management; and
- o communication systems for surface and undersea vessels and manned space flights.

Training, Simulation & Support Services. This segment provides a full range of services, including:

- o services designed to meet customer training requirements for aircrews, navigators, mission operators, gunners and maintenance technicians for virtually any platform, including military fixed and rotary wing aircraft, air vehicles and various ground vehicles;

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

- o communication software support, information services and a wide range of engineering development services and integration support;
- o high-end engineering and information support services used for command, control, communications and ISR architectures, as well as for air warfare modeling and simulation tools for applications used by the DoD and U.S. Government intelligence agencies, including missile and space systems, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and military aircraft;
- o developing and managing extensive programs in the United States and internationally, focusing on teaching, training and education, logistics, strategic planning, organizational design, democracy transition and leadership development; and
- o design, prototype development and production of ballistic missile targets for present and future threat scenarios.

Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization. This segment provides aviation products and aircraft modernization services including:

- o airborne traffic and collision avoidance systems (TCAS);
- o commercial, solid-state, crash-protected cockpit voice recorders and flight data recorders (known as "black boxes") and cruise ship hardened voyage recorders;
- o ruggedized displays for military and high-end commercial applications;
- o turnkey aviation life cycle management services that integrate custom developed and commercial off-the-shelf products for various military and commercial wide-body and rotary wing aircraft, including heavy maintenance and structural modifications and Head-of-State and commercial interior completions; and
- o engineering, modification, maintenance, logistics and upgrades for U.S. Special Operations Command aircraft, vehicles and personal equipment.

Specialized Products. This segment supplies products to military and commercial customers in several niche markets. The products include:

- o ocean products, including acoustic undersea warfare products for mine hunting, dipping sonars and anti-submarine and naval power distribution, conditioning, switching and protection equipment for surface and undersea platforms;
- o telemetry, instrumentation, space and guidance products including tracking and flight termination;
- o premium fuzing products;
- o microwave components;
- o explosives detection systems for checked baggage at airports;
- o high performance antennas and ground based radomes; and
- o training devices and motion simulators which produce advanced virtual reality simulation and high-fidelity representations of cockpits and mission stations for aircraft and land vehicles.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PRESENTATION: The accompanying financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of L-3 Holdings and L-3 Communications. L-3 Holdings' only asset is its investment in L-3

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

Communications. The only obligations of L-3 Holdings are the 5 1/4% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes and the 4% Senior Subordinated Convertible Contingent Debt Securities. L-3 Holdings has also guaranteed the borrowings under the senior credit facilities of L-3 Communications. Because obligations of L-3 Holdings have been jointly, severally, fully and unconditionally guaranteed by L-3 Communications and certain of its domestic subsidiaries, such debt has been reflected as debt of L-3 Communications in its consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 54. In addition, all issuances of equity securities including grants of stock options and restricted stock by L-3 Holdings to employees of L-3 Communications have been reflected in the consolidated financial statements of L-3 Communications. As a result, the consolidated financial positions, results of operations and cash flows of L-3 Holdings and L-3 Communications are substantially the same.

On April 23, 2002, the Company announced that its Board of Directors authorized a two-for-one stock split on all shares of L-3 Holdings' common stock. The stock split entitled all shareholders of record at the close of business on May 6, 2002 to receive one additional share of L-3 Holdings common stock for every share held on that date. The additional shares were distributed to shareholders in the form of a stock dividend on May 20, 2002. The reported number of shares of L-3 Holdings' common stock issued and outstanding, as well as the historical EPS, outstanding stock options, and the number of common shares issuable upon conversion of the Company's convertible securities data, have been restated in this filing to give effect to the stock split.

On April 23, 2002, the Company's shareholders approved an increase in the number of authorized shares of L-3 Holdings common stock from 100,000,000 to 300,000,000 and an increase in the number of authorized shares of L-3 Holdings preferred stock from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION: The consolidated financial statements of the Company include all wholly-owned and significant majority-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions are eliminated in consolidation. Investments over which the Company has significant influence but does not have voting control are accounted for by the equity method.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS: Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at time of purchase.

REVENUE RECOGNITION: The substantial majority of the Company's direct and indirect sales to the U.S. Government and certain of the Company's sales to foreign governments and commercial customers are made pursuant to written contractual arrangements or "contracts" to design, develop, manufacture and or modify complex products, and to the specifications of the buyers (customers) or to provide services related to the performance of such contracts. These contracts are within the scope of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 81-1 Accounting for Performance of Construction -- Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts ("SOP 81-1"), and sales and profits on them are recognized using percentage-of-completion methods of accounting. Sales and profits on fixed-price production contracts whose units are produced and delivered in a continuous or sequential process are recorded as units are delivered based on their selling prices (the "units-of-delivery" method). Sales and profits on other fixed-price contracts are recorded based on the ratio of total actual incurred costs to date to the total estimated costs for each contract (the "cost-to-cost method.") Sales and fees on cost-reimbursable contracts are recognized as costs are incurred. Amounts representing contract change orders or claims are included in sales only when they can be reliably estimated and their realization is reasonably assured. Losses on contracts are recognized in the period in which they are determined. The impact of revisions of contract estimates, which may result from contract modifications, performance or other reasons, are recognized on a cumulative catch-up basis in the period in which the revisions are made.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

Sales on arrangements that are not within the scope of SOP 81-1 are recognized in accordance with the SEC's SAB No. 101. Sales are recognized when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, delivery has occurred or services have been performed, the selling price to the buyer is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured.

CONTRACTS IN PROCESS: For the Company's contracts that are within the scope of SOP 81-1, accumulated costs incurred that are allowable under the terms of the contract and profits earned on contract sales are reported in Contracts in Process. Billed Receivables represent the uncollected portion of amounts recorded as sales and billed to customers, including those amounts for sales arrangements that are not within the scope of SOP 81-1. Unbilled Contract Receivables represent accumulated recoverable costs and earned profits or losses on contracts in process that have been recorded as sales, but have not yet been billed to customers. Inventoried Contract Costs represent recoverable incurred costs on contracts in process. Incurred contract costs include direct costs and overhead costs, and for U.S. Government contracts and contracts with prime contractors or subcontractors of the U.S. Government, general and administrative costs, independent research and development costs and bid and proposal costs. Contracts in Process also contain amounts relating to contracts and programs with long performance cycles, a portion of which may not be realized within one year. Provisions for contracts in a loss position in excess of the amounts included in Contracts in Process represent the unrecoverable costs on the loss contracts that will be incurred in future periods and are reported in Estimated Costs in Excess of Billings to Complete Contracts in Process, which is a component of Other Current Liabilities and Other Liabilities. Under the contractual arrangements on certain contracts with the U.S. Government, the Company receives progress payments as it incurs costs. The U.S. Government has a security interest in the Unbilled Contract Receivables and Inventoried Contract Costs to which progress payments have been applied, and such progress payments are reflected as a reduction of the related Unbilled Contract Receivables and Inventoried Contract Costs. Customer Advances are classified as current liabilities.

Inventories other than Inventoried Contract Costs are stated at the lower of cost or market primarily using the average cost method.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS: In connection with its risk management and financial derivatives, the Company has entered into interest rate swap agreements, interest rate cap and floor contracts and foreign currency forward contracts. The interest rate swap agreements are accounted for as fair value hedges. The foreign currency forward contracts are accounted for as cash flow hedges. The embedded derivatives related to the issuance of the Company's debt is recorded at fair value with changes reflected in the statement of operations. The differential to be paid or received as interest rates change on the interest rate swap agreements is recorded as an adjustment to interest expense.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed by applying principally the straight-line method to the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Useful lives range substantially from 10 to 40 years for buildings and improvements and 3 to 10 years for machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the improvements.

DEBT ISSUANCE COSTS: Costs incurred to issue debt are deferred and amortized as interest expense over the term of the related debt using a method that approximates the effective interest method.

INTANGIBLES: Intangibles consist primarily of the excess of the purchase cost of acquired businesses over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired ("goodwill"). Goodwill related to acquisitions consummated after June 30, 2001 is not amortized. Other intangibles are amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging from 5 to 15 years. Accumulated goodwill amortization was \$117,975 at December 31, 2001 and \$76,001 at December 31, 2000. The carrying amount of goodwill is evaluated on a recurring

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

basis. Current and estimated future profitability and undiscounted cash flows excluding financing costs of the acquired businesses are the primary indicators used to assess the recoverability of goodwill. For the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000, there were no material adjustments to the carrying amounts of goodwill resulting from these evaluations (see Recently Issued Accounting Standards below for a description of changes in accounting for goodwill).

INCOME TAXES: The Company provides for income taxes using the liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities reflect tax carryforwards and the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and income tax purposes, as determined under enacted tax laws and rates. The effect of changes in tax laws or rates is accounted for in the period of enactment.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: Research and development costs sponsored by the Company include bid and proposal costs related to government products and services. These costs generally are allocated among all contracts in progress under U.S. Government contractual arrangements. Customer-funded research and development costs, including software development costs, incurred pursuant to contracts are accounted for as direct contract costs. Other software development costs incurred after establishing technological feasibility are capitalized and are amortized on a product by product basis using the amount that is the greater of the straight line method over the useful life or the ratio of current revenues to total estimated revenues.

STOCK OPTIONS: Compensation expense for stock options is recognized in income based on the excess, if any, of L-3 Holdings' fair value of the stock at the grant date of the award or other measurement date over the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock. When the exercise price for stock options granted to employees equals or exceeds the fair value of the L-3 Holdings common stock at the date of grant, the Company does not recognize compensation expense. See Note 12 for the fair value pro forma disclosure of stock-based compensation.

USE OF ESTIMATES: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of sales and costs and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant of these estimates and assumptions relate to contract estimates of sales and estimated costs to complete contracts in process, estimates of market values for inventories reported at lower of cost or market, estimates of pension and postretirement benefit obligations, recoverability of recorded amounts of fixed assets and goodwill, income taxes, litigation and environmental obligations. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS: In July 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations, which supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 16, Business Combinations. SFAS No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 and establishes specific criteria for the recognition of intangible assets separately from goodwill. In July 2001, the FASB also issued SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, which supersedes APB No. 17, Intangible Assets. SFAS No. 142 revises the standards for accounting for goodwill and intangible assets. SFAS No. 142 requires that goodwill and indefinite lived identifiable intangible assets shall no longer be amortized, but be tested for impairment at least annually. SFAS No. 142 also requires that the amortization period of identifiable intangible assets with finite lives be no longer limited to forty years. The provisions of SFAS No. 142 are effective beginning January 1, 2002, with full implementation of the impairment measurement provisions completed by December 31, 2002. Effective January 1, 2002, the Company will not record goodwill amortization expense, but will be required to amortize identifiable intangibles with finite lives. Goodwill amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2001 was \$42,606.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

The following table presents net income for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999 adjusted to exclude goodwill amortization expense, net of the related income tax effects, related to goodwill that is no longer being amortized.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Reported net income	\$ 115,458	\$ 82,727	\$ 58,689
Add: Goodwill amortization expense, net of tax	33,899	29,617	17,532
	-----	-----	-----
Adjusted net income before assumed conversion of notes	149,357	112,344	76,221
After-tax interest expense on assumed conversion of notes	10,502	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Adjusted net income including assumed conversion of notes	\$ 159,859	\$ 112,344	\$ 76,221
	=====	=====	=====
BASIC EPS:			
Reported	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.91
Goodwill amortization expense, net of tax	0.45	0.44	0.28
	-----	-----	-----
Adjusted	\$ 1.99	\$ 1.68	\$ 1.19
	=====	=====	=====
DILUTED EPS:			
Reported	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.18	\$ 0.88
Goodwill amortization expense, net of tax	0.40	0.43	0.26
	-----	-----	-----
Adjusted	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.61	\$ 1.14
	=====	=====	=====

In August of 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations. SFAS No. 143 applies to legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of a long-lived asset, except for certain obligations of lessees. This statement does not apply to obligations that arise solely from a plan to dispose of a long-lived asset. SFAS No. 143 requires that estimated asset retirement costs be measured at their fair values and recognized as assets and depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. Similarly, liabilities for the present value of asset retirement obligations are to be recognized and accreted as interest expense each year to their estimated future value until the asset is retired. These provisions will be applied to existing asset retirement obligations as of the adoption date as a cumulative-effect of a change in accounting policy. SFAS No. 143 is effective for the Company's fiscal years beginning January 1, 2003. SFAS No. 143 will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial position.

In October of 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. SFAS No. 144 addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. This statement supersedes SFAS No. 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-lived Assets and for Long-lived Assets to Be Disposed Of, and the accounting and reporting provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 30, Reporting the Results of Operations -- Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions (APB No. 30), for the disposal of a segment of a business (as previously defined in that Opinion). SFAS No. 144 expands the scope of accounting for disposals to include all components of an entity, including reportable segments and operating segments, reporting units, subsidiaries and certain asset groups. It requires the gain or loss on disposal to be measured as the difference between (1) the fair value less the costs to sell and (2) the carrying value of the component, and such gain or loss cannot include the estimated future operating losses of the component, which were included in the gain or loss determination under APB No. 30. SFAS No. 144 also amends Accounting

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

Research Bulletin No. 51, Consolidated Financial Statements, to eliminate the exception to consolidation for a subsidiary for which control is likely to be temporary. The provisions of SFAS No. 144 are effective for the Company's fiscal years beginning January 1, 2002, and interim periods within those fiscal years. SFAS No. 144 will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial position.

RECLASSIFICATIONS: Certain reclassifications have been made to conform prior-year amounts to the current-year presentation.

3. ACQUISITIONS, DIVESTITURES AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS

On October 3, 2001, the Company announced that it had signed a definitive agreement with Spar Aerospace Limited ("Spar"), a leading provider of high-end aviation product modernization, pursuant to which L-3 offered to acquire all of the outstanding common stock of Spar for Cdn\$15.50 per share or approximately Cdn\$182,000, net of cash to be acquired of approximately Cdn\$47,500. The acquisition of Spar provides the Company significant opportunity for pull-through sales of its avionics products. The acquisition also opens up the Canadian and worldwide high-end aviation product modernization marketplace to the Company.

On November 23, 2001, the Company acquired 65.8% of the outstanding common stock of Spar for \$97,223 in cash and acquired control of Spar and the ability to require the remaining stockholders to tender their shares. The Company acquired an additional 4.5% of the outstanding common stock of Spar for \$7,855 in cash, during the remainder of 2001. Additional consideration of \$43,641 for the remaining outstanding common stock of Spar at December 31, 2001, that the Company acquired and paid for in January 2002, has been recorded in other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2001. During January 2002, the Company completed the acquisition and paid for the remaining outstanding common stock of Spar.

The table below presents a summary of the preliminary estimates of fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the date the Company obtained a majority ownership interest in Spar.

Cash	\$ 29,460
Other current assets	33,108
Property, plant and equipment	12,565
Goodwill	104,289
Other non-current assets	229

Total assets acquired	179,651

Current liabilities	23,816
Long-term liabilities	7,116

Total liabilities assumed	30,932

Net assets acquired	\$148,719
	=====

The goodwill was assigned to the Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization segment and is not deductible for tax purposes.

During the fourth quarter of 2001, the Company acquired three other businesses for an aggregate purchase price of \$137,290 in cash plus acquisition costs, subject to adjustment based on the closing date net assets or net working capital of the acquired business and, in one case, additional purchase price contingent upon the post-acquisition performance of the acquired company. The Company acquired:

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

- (1) the net assets of SY Technology, Inc. ("SY"), a provider of air warfare simulation services, on December 31, 2001. This acquisition is subject to additional purchase price not to exceed \$4,800 which is contingent upon the financial performance of SY for the year ended December 31, 2001, and the years ending December 31, 2002 and 2003;
- (2) the net assets of Bulova Technologies, a producer of military fuzes that prevent the inadvertent firing and detonation of weapons during handling, on December 19, 2001. Bulova Technology was later renamed BT Fuze Products ("BT Fuze"); and,
- (3) the common stock of Emergent Government Services Group ("Emergent"), a provider of engineering and information services to the U.S. Air Force, Army, Navy and intelligence agencies, on November 30, 2001. Following the acquisition, the Company changed Emergent Government Services Group's name to L-3 Communications Analytics.

Based on the preliminary purchase price allocations, the goodwill recognized in the acquisitions of SY, BT Fuze and Emergent was \$102,145, of which approximately \$74,000 is expected to be fully deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill of \$60,525 was assigned to the Training, Simulation & Support Services segment and \$41,620 was assigned to the Specialized Products segment.

On May 4, 2001, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common stock of KDI Precision Products ("KDI") for \$79,432 in cash including acquisition costs. On May 31, 2001, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common stock of EER Systems ("EER") for \$119,533 in cash including acquisition costs, and additional purchase price not to exceed \$10,000 which is contingent upon the financial performance of EER for the year ended December 31, 2001 and the year ending December 31, 2002.

On February 10, 2000, the Company acquired the assets of the Training Devices and Training Services ("TDTS") business of Raytheon Company for \$159,203 in cash including acquisition costs. Following the acquisition, the Company changed TDTS's name to L-3 Communications Link Simulation and Training ("Link Simulation and Training"). On February 14, 2000, the Company acquired the assets of Trex Communications Corporation ("TrexCom") for \$50,069 in cash including acquisition costs. On April 28, 2000, the Company acquired the Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System ("TCAS") product line from Honeywell Inc. for a purchase price of \$239,988 in cash including acquisition costs. On June 30, 2000, the Company acquired all the outstanding common stock of MPRI Inc. ("MPRI") for \$39,725 in cash including acquisition costs and \$4,000 of additional purchase price that was based on the financial performance of MPRI for the year ended June 30, 2001. On December 29, 2000, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common stock of Coleman Research Corporation ("Coleman"), a subsidiary of Thermo Electron Corporation, for \$60,565 in cash including acquisition costs, and additional purchase price not to exceed \$5,000 which is contingent upon the financial performance of Coleman for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Additionally, during the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, the Company purchased other businesses, which individually and in the aggregate were not material to its consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows in the year acquired.

All of the acquisitions were financed with cash on hand or borrowings on bank credit facilities.

All of the Company's acquisitions have been accounted for as purchase business combinations and are included in the Company's results of operations from their respective effective dates. The assets and liabilities recorded in connection with the purchase price allocations for the acquisitions of KDI, EER, Spar, Emergent, BT Fuze and SY are based upon preliminary estimates of fair values for contracts in process, estimated costs in excess of billings to complete contracts in process, inventories, identifiable intangibles and deferred taxes. Actual adjustments will be based on the final purchase prices and final

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

appraisals and other analyses of fair values which are in process. The Company has valued acquired contracts in process at contract price, less the estimated costs to complete and an allowance for the Company's normal profit on its effort to complete such contracts. The preliminary assets and liabilities recorded in connection with the acquisitions of KDI, EER, Emergent, BT Fuze and SY were \$367,570 and \$31,214. The Company does not expect the differences between the preliminary and final purchase price allocations for the acquisitions to be material. Goodwill is amortized on a straight-line basis over periods of 40 years for KDI and EER. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, goodwill is not amortized for Spar, Emergent, BT Fuze and SY.

Had the acquisitions of KDI, EER, SY, BT Fuze, Emergent and Spar and the related financing transactions occurred on January 1, 2001, the unaudited pro forma sales, net income and diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2001 would have been \$2,638,700, \$121,300 and \$1.49. Had the acquisitions of TDTs, TrexCom, TCAS, MPRI, Coleman, KDI, EER, SY, BT Fuze, Emergent and Spar and the related financing transactions occurred on January 1, 2000 the unaudited pro forma sales, net income and diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2000 would have been \$2,554,600, \$103,700 and \$1.31. The pro forma results are based on various assumptions and are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have occurred had the acquisitions and the related financing transactions occurred on January 1, 2000 and 2001.

On January 14, 2002, the Company agreed to acquire Aircraft Integration Systems ("AIS"), a division of Raytheon Company, for \$1,130,000 in cash plus acquisition costs. The acquisition is expected to close in March 2002. The acquisition is expected to be financed using cash on hand, borrowings under the Company's senior credit facilities and a \$500,000 senior subordinated bridge loan. The Company expects to offer and sell approximately \$1,000,000 of debt and equity securities during the first half of 2002, depending on capital market conditions, and use the proceeds from those offerings to repay the \$500,000 senior subordinated bridge loan and the borrowings made under the senior credit facilities.

On January 2, 2002, the Company agreed to acquire the detection system business of PerkinElmer for \$100,000 in cash plus acquisition costs. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, including clearance under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act and is expected to close by the end of the second quarter of 2002.

On May 31, 2001, the Company sold a 30% interest in Aviation Communications and Surveillance Systems LLC ("ACSS") which comprised the Company's TCAS business to Thales Avionics, a wholly owned subsidiary of Thales (formerly Thomson-CSF), for \$75,206 of cash. L-3 continues to consolidate the financial statements of ACSS.

Interest and other income for the year ended December 31, 2001 includes a gain of \$6,966 from the sale of a 30% interest in ACSS which was largely offset by a \$6,341 write-down in the carrying amount of an investment in common stock. Also included in interest and other income for 2001 is a charge of \$515 to account for the increase, in accordance with SFAS No. 133, in the fair value assigned to the embedded derivatives in L-3 Holdings' \$420,000 4% Senior Subordinated Contingent Debt Securities due 2011 sold in the fourth quarter of 2001, and a loss of \$751 from an equity method investment. Interest and other income for the year ended December 31, 2000 includes gains of \$14,940 from the sales of the Company's interests in certain businesses. These gains were largely offset by losses of \$12,456 on the write-down in the carrying value of certain investments and intangible assets. The net proceeds from the sales were \$19,638, and are included in Other Investing Activities on the Statement of Cash Flows.

In March 2001, the Company settled certain items with a third party provider related to an existing services agreement. In connection with the settlement, L-3 received a net cash payment of \$14,200. The payment represents a credit for fees being paid over the term of the services agreement and incremental

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

costs incurred by the Company over the same period arising from performance deficiencies under the services agreement. These incremental costs include additional operating costs for material management, vendor replacement, rework, warranty, manufacturing and engineering support, and administrative activities. The \$14,200 cash receipt was recorded as a reduction of costs and expenses in 2001.

4. CONTRACTS IN PROCESS

The components of contracts in process are presented in the table below. The unbilled contract receivables, inventoried contract costs and unliquidated progress payments are principally related to contracts with the U.S. Government and prime contractors or subcontractors of the U.S. Government.

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2001	2000
Billed receivables, less allowances of \$11,649 and \$6,430	\$ 330,795	\$ 310,185
Unbilled contract receivables	353,262	277,026
Less: unliquidated progress payments	(102,739)	(69,529)
Unbilled contract receivables, net	250,523	207,497
Inventoried contract costs, gross	110,244	83,808
Less: unliquidated progress payments	(6,575)	(5,685)
Inventoried contract costs, net	103,669	78,123
Inventories at lower of cost or market	116,837	104,328
Total contracts in process	\$ 801,824	\$ 700,133
	=====	=====

The Company believes that approximately \$289,396 of the unbilled contract receivables at December 31, 2001 will be billed and collected within one year.

The selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") cost data presented in the table below have been used in the determination of the costs and expenses presented on the statements of operations.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	2001	2000	1999
SG&A costs included in inventoried contract costs	\$ 19,970	\$ 24,396	\$ 23,637
SG&A incurred costs	418,002	350,561	265,136
Independent research and development, including bid and proposal costs included in SG&A incurred costs	107,466	101,883	76,134

5. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

At December 31, 2001, other current liabilities include an accrual of \$43,641 for the remaining Spar common shares outstanding at December 31, 2001 which the Company acquired in January 2002, and \$19,236 of estimated costs in excess of billings to complete contracts in process. At December 31, 2001, other liabilities include \$18,814 for the non-current portion of estimated costs in excess of billings to complete contracts in process.

At December 31, 2000, other current liabilities include \$31,737 of estimated costs in excess of billings to complete contracts in process principally related to contracts assumed as part of the TDTS business

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

that was acquired from Raytheon in February 2000, including the U.S. Army Aviation Combined Arms Tactical Trainer ("AVCATT") contract. At December 31, 2000, other liabilities include \$59,641 for the non-current portion of estimated costs in excess of billings to complete contracts in process, principally for the AVCATT contract.

At December 31, 2001, current and non-current estimated costs in excess of billings to complete contracts in process reflect contract costs incurred during 2001 that were charged against the estimated costs in excess of billings and favorable performance on the AVCATT contract related to cost reductions arising from engineering design changes, material sourcing changes, unit price reductions on several parts in the contract bill of materials and lower overhead costs that occurred during 2001.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2001	2000
Land	\$ 12,947	\$ 11,242
Buildings and improvements	38,544	25,942
Machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures	260,338	192,679
Leasehold improvements	29,232	24,514
	-----	-----
Gross property, plant and equipment	341,061	254,377
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	137,687	98,249
	-----	-----
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$203,374	\$156,128
	=====	=====

Depreciation and amortization expense for property, plant and equipment was \$40,362 for 2001, \$36,158 for 2000, and \$29,554 for 1999.

7. DEBT

The components of long-term debt and a reconciliation to the carrying amount of long-term debt are presented in the table below.

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2001	2000
Borrowings under Senior Credit Facilities	\$ --	\$ 190,000
10 3/8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2007	225,000	225,000
8 1/2% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008	180,000	180,000
8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008	200,000	200,000
5 1/4% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2009	300,000	300,000
4% Senior Subordinated Convertible Contingent Debt Securities due 2011	420,000	--
	-----	-----
Principal amount of long-term debt	1,325,000	1,095,000
Less: Unamortized discount	2,502	--
Fair value of interest rate swap agreements	7,246	--
	-----	-----
Carrying amount of long-term debt	\$1,315,252	\$1,095,000
	=====	=====

The borrowings under the Senior Credit Facilities, 10 3/8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2007, 8 1/2% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008 and 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008 are the indebtedness of L-3 Communications. The 5 1/4% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2009 and the 4% Senior Subordinated Convertible Contingent Debt Securities due 2011 are the indebtedness of L-3 Holdings. Details on all of the outstanding debt of both L-3 Communications and L-3 Holdings are discussed below.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

In May 2001, L-3 Communications restructured its Senior Credit Facilities. At December 31, 2001, the Senior Credit Facilities were comprised of a \$400,000 five year revolving credit facility maturing on May 15, 2006 and a \$200,000 364-day revolving facility maturing on May 15, 2002 under which at the maturity date L-3 Communications may, (1) at its request and subject to approval of the lenders, extend the maturity date, in whole or in part, for an additional 364-day period, or (2) at its election, convert the outstanding principal amount thereunder into a term loan which would be repayable in a single payment two years from the conversion date. Additionally, the Senior Credit Facilities provided L-3 Communications the ability to increase, on an uncommitted basis, the amount of either the five year revolving credit facility or the 364-day revolving credit facility up to an additional \$150,000 in the aggregate.

At December 31, 2001, available borrowings under the Company's Senior Credit Facilities were \$497,594, after reductions for outstanding letters of credit of \$102,406. There were no outstanding borrowings under the Senior Credit Facilities at December 31, 2001.

Borrowings under the Senior Credit Facilities bear interest, at L-3 Communications' option, at either: (i) a "base rate" equal to the higher of 0.50% per annum above the latest federal funds rate and the Bank of America "reference rate" (as defined) plus a spread ranging from 2.00% to 0.50% per annum depending on L-3 Communications' Debt Ratio at the time of determination or (ii) a "LIBOR rate" (as defined) plus a spread ranging from 3.00% to 1.50% per annum depending on L-3 Communications' Debt Ratio at the time of determination. The Debt Ratio is defined as the ratio of Consolidated Total Debt to Consolidated EBITDA. Consolidated Total Debt is equal to outstanding debt plus capitalized lease obligations minus the lesser of actual unrestricted cash or \$50,000. Consolidated EBITDA is equal to consolidated net income (excluding extraordinary gains and losses, and gains and losses in connection with asset dispositions and discontinued operations) for the most recent four quarters, plus consolidated interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization minus depreciation and amortization related to minority interest. At December 31, 2001, there were no borrowings outstanding under the Senior Credit Facilities. L-3 Communications pays commitment fees calculated on the daily amounts of the available unused commitments under the Senior Credit Facilities at a rate ranging from 0.50% to 0.35% per annum, depending on L-3 Communications' Debt Ratio in effect at the time of determination. L-3 Communications pays letter of credit fees calculated at a rate ranging from 1.50% to 0.75% per annum for performance letters of credit and 3.00% to 1.50% for all other letters of credit, in each case depending on L-3 Communications' Debt Ratio at the time of determination.

Additionally, in February 2002, the Company expects the lenders to approve a \$150,000 increase in the amount of the Senior Credit Facilities. The five year revolving credit facility will increase by \$100,000 to \$500,000 and the 364-day revolving credit facility will increase by \$50,000 to \$250,000. Additionally, the maturity date of the \$200,000 364-day revolving credit facility is expected to be extended to February 2003.

In March 2002, L-3 Communications expects to borrow \$500,000 under a senior subordinated Bridge Loan Facility to finance a portion of the purchase price of AIS and related expenses. The Bridge Loan Facility will be subordinated in right of payment to all of L-3 Communications' existing and future senior debt. Borrowings under the Bridge Loan Facility will bear interest through March 2003, at L-3 Communications' option, at either the one-month or three-month LIBOR rate plus a spread equal to 350 basis points. The Bridge Loan Facility will mature in May 2009, but if the loans under the facility are not repaid by March 2003, each lender's loan will be automatically converted into an exchange note with terms substantially similar to those of the senior subordinated notes discussed below, and will bear interest at a fixed rate equal to the yield to maturity on the Company's highest yielding existing subordinated indebtedness at the time of exchange plus 100 basis points. Subject to the exceptions that will be set forth in the Bridge Loan Facility, L-3 Communications will be required to prepay the Bridge Loan Facility with the net cash proceeds from:

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

- o any debt offerings by L-3 Holdings or its subsidiaries, including L-3 Communications;
- o issuance of any equity interests in L-3 Holdings or L-3 Communications;
- o incurrence of any other indebtedness of L-3 Holdings or any of its subsidiaries, including L-3 Communications (other than under the Senior Credit Facilities and certain permitted indebtedness); and
- o any sale of assets or stock of any subsidiaries of L-3 Communications.

In the fourth quarter of 2001, L-3 Holdings sold \$420,000 of 4% Senior Subordinated Convertible Contingent Debt Securities ("CODES") due September 15, 2011. The net proceeds from this offering amounted to approximately \$407,450 after underwriting discounts and commissions and other offering expenses. Interest is payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year commencing March 15, 2002. The CODES are convertible into L-3 Holdings' common stock at a conversion price of \$53.81 per share (7,804,878 shares) under any of the following circumstances: (1) during any Conversion Period (defined below) if the closing sales price of the common stock of L-3 Holdings is more than 120% of the conversion price (\$64.58) for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading-day period ending on the first day of the respective Conversion Period; (2) during the five business day period following any 10 consecutive trading-day period in which the average of the trading prices for the CODES was less than 105% of the conversion value; (3) if the credit ratings assigned to the CODES by either Moody's or Standard & Poor's are below certain specified ratings, (4) if they have been called for redemption by the Company, or (5) upon the occurrence of certain specified corporate transactions. A Conversion Period is the period from and including the thirtieth trading day in a fiscal quarter to, but not including, the thirtieth trading day of the immediately following fiscal quarter. There are four Conversion Periods in each fiscal year. Additionally, holders of the CODES have a right to receive contingent interest payments, not to exceed a per annum rate of 0.5% of the outstanding principal amount of the CODES, which will be paid on the CODES during any six-month period following a six-month period in which the average trading price of the CODES is above 120% of the principal amount of the CODES. The contingent interest payment provision as well as the ability of the holders of the CODES to exercise the conversion features as a result of changes in the credit ratings assigned to the CODES have been accounted for as embedded derivatives. The initial aggregate fair values assigned to the embedded derivatives was \$2,502, which was also recorded as a discount to the CODES. The carrying values assigned to the embedded derivatives were recorded in other liabilities and will be adjusted periodically through other income (expense) for changes in their fair values. The CODES are subject to redemption at any time at the option of L-3 Holdings, in whole or in part, on or after October 24, 2004 at redemption prices (plus accrued and unpaid interest -- including contingent interest) starting at 102% of principal (plus accrued and unpaid interest -- including contingent interest) during the 12 month period beginning October 24, 2004 and declining annually to 100% of principal (plus accrued and unpaid interest -- including contingent interest) on September 15, 2006. The CODES are general unsecured obligations of L-3 Holdings and are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future senior debt of L-3.

In the fourth quarter of 2000, L-3 Holdings sold \$300,000 of 5 1/4% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes (the "Convertible Notes") due June 1, 2009. The net proceeds from this offering amounted to approximately \$290,500 after underwriting discounts and other offering expenses, and were used to repay revolver borrowings outstanding under the Company's Senior Credit Facilities. Interest is payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1 of each year commencing June 1, 2001. The Convertible Notes may be converted at any time into L-3 Holdings common stock at a conversion price of \$40.75 per share. If all the Convertible Notes were converted, an additional 7,361,964 shares of L-3 Holdings common stock would have been outstanding at December 31, 2001. The Convertible Notes are general unsecured obligations of L-3 Holdings and are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future senior debt

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

of L-3 Holdings and L-3 Communications. The Convertible Notes are subject to redemption at any time, at the option of L-3 Holdings, in whole or in part, on or after December 1, 2003 at redemption prices (plus accrued and unpaid interest) starting at 102.625% of principal (plus accrued and unpaid interest) during the 12-month period beginning December 1, 2003 and declining annually to 100% of principal (plus accrued and unpaid interest) on December 1, 2005 and thereafter.

In December 1998, L-3 Communications sold \$200,000 of 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due August 1, 2008 (the "December 1998 Notes") with interest payable semi-annually on February 1 and August 1 of each year commencing February 1, 1999. The December 1998 Notes are general unsecured obligations of L-3 Communications and are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future senior debt of L-3 Communications. The December 1998 Notes are subject to redemption at any time, at the option of L-3 Communications, in whole or in part, on or after August 1, 2003 at redemption prices (plus accrued and unpaid interest) starting at 104% of principal (plus accrued and unpaid interest) during the 12-month period beginning August 1, 2003 and declining annually to 100% of principal (plus accrued and unpaid interest) on August 1, 2006 and thereafter.

In May 1998, L-3 Communications sold \$180,000 of 8 1/2% Senior Subordinated Notes due May 15, 2008 (the "May 1998 Notes") with interest payable semi-annually on May 15 and November 15 of each year commencing November 15, 1998. The May 1998 Notes are general unsecured obligations of L-3 Communications and are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future senior debt of L-3 Communications. The May 1998 Notes are subject to redemption at any time, at the option of L-3 Communications, in whole or in part, on or after May 15, 2003 at redemption prices (plus accrued and unpaid interest) starting at 104.250% of principal (plus accrued and unpaid interest) during the 12-month period beginning May 15, 2003 and declining annually to 100% of principal (plus accrued and unpaid interest) on May 15, 2006 and thereafter.

In April 1997, L-3 Communications sold \$225,000 of 10 3/8% Senior Subordinated Notes due May 1, 2007 (the "1997 Notes") with interest payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1 of each year commencing November 1, 1997. The 1997 Notes are general unsecured obligations of L-3 Communications and are subordinated in right of payment to all existing and future senior debt of L-3 Communications. The 1997 Notes are subject to redemption at any time, at the option of L-3 Communications, in whole or in part, on or after May 1, 2002 at redemption prices (plus accrued and unpaid interest) starting at 105.188% of principal (plus accrued and unpaid interest) during the 12-month period beginning May 1, 2002 and declining annually to 100% of principal (plus accrued and unpaid interest) on May 1, 2005 and thereafter.

Collectively the 1997 Notes, May 1998 Notes and December 1998 Notes comprise the "Senior Subordinated Notes". The maturities on the Senior Subordinated Notes, Convertible Notes and CODES are \$225,000 in 2007, \$380,000 in 2008, \$300,000 in 2009 and \$420,000 in 2011.

In November 2001, L-3 Communications entered into interest rate swap agreements on its \$180,000 of 8 1/2% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008. These swap agreements exchange the fixed interest rate for a variable interest rate on the entire principal amount. Under these swap agreements, L-3 Communications will pay or receive the difference between the fixed interest rate of 8 1/2% on the senior subordinated notes and a variable interest rate determined two business days prior to the interest payment date of the senior subordinated notes equal to (1) the six month LIBOR rate, set in arrears, plus (2) an average of 350.8 basis points. In July 2001, L-3 Communications entered into interest rate swap agreements on its \$200,000 of 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2008. These swap agreements exchange the fixed interest rate for a variable interest rate on the entire principal amount. Under these swap agreements, L-3 Communications will pay or receive the difference between the fixed interest rate of 8% on the senior subordinated notes and a variable interest rate determined two business days prior to the interest

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

payment date of the senior subordinated notes equal to (1) the six month LIBOR rate, set in arrears, plus (2) an average of 192 basis points. The difference to be paid or received on these swap agreements as interest rates change is recorded as an adjustment to interest expense. The swap agreements are accounted for as fair value hedges.

The Senior Credit Facilities, Senior Subordinated Notes, Convertible Notes and CODES agreements contain (and the Bridge Loan Facility will contain) financial and other restrictive covenants that limit, among other things, the ability of the Company to borrow additional funds, dispose of assets, or pay cash dividends. The Company's most restrictive covenants are contained in the Senior Credit Facilities, as amended. The covenants require that (1) the Company's Debt Ratio be less than or equal to 4.50 for the quarter ended December 31, 2001, and that the maximum allowable Debt Ratio be 4.85 for the quarters ending March 31, 2002 and June 30, 2002, thereafter declining over time to less than or equal to 3.50 for the quarters ending December 31, 2004 and thereafter, and (2) the Company's Interest Coverage Ratio be greater than or equal to 2.50 for the quarter ended December 31, 2001, and that the minimum allowable Interest Coverage Ratio, thereafter increase over time to greater than or equal to at least 3.00 for the quarters ending December 31, 2003 and thereafter. The Interest Coverage Ratio is equal to the ratio of Consolidated EBITDA to Consolidated Cash Interest Expense. Consolidated Cash Interest Expense is equal to interest expense less the amortization of deferred debt issue costs included in interest expense. For purposes of calculating the financial covenants under the Senior Credit Facilities, the Convertible Notes and CODES are considered debt of L-3 Communications. The Senior Credit Facilities also limit the payment of dividends by L-3 Communications to L-3 Holdings except for payment of franchise taxes, fees to maintain L-3 Holdings' legal existence, income taxes up to certain amounts, interest accrued on the Convertible Notes and CODES or to provide for operating costs of up to \$1,000 annually. Under the covenant, L-3 Communications may also pay permitted dividends to L-3 Holdings from its excess cash flow, as defined, a cumulative amount of \$5,000, provided that the Debt Ratio is no greater than 3.5 to 1 as of the most recent fiscal quarter. As a result, at December 31, 2001, \$5,000 of L-3 Communications net assets were available for payment of dividends to L-3 Holdings. Through December 31, 2001, the Company was in compliance with these covenants at all times.

In connection with the Senior Credit Facilities, the Company has granted the lenders a first priority lien on the stock of L-3 Communications and substantially all of its domestic subsidiaries. The borrowings under the Senior Credit Facilities are guaranteed by L-3 Holdings and by substantially all of the domestic subsidiaries of L-3 Communications on a senior basis. The payment of principal and premium, if any, and interest on the Senior Subordinated Notes are (and the Bridge Loan Facility will be) unconditionally guaranteed, on an unsecured senior subordinated basis, jointly and severally, by all of L-3 Communications' restricted subsidiaries other than its foreign subsidiaries. The guarantees of the Senior Subordinated Notes are (and the Bridge Loan Facility will be) junior to the guarantees of the Senior Credit Facilities and rank pari passu with each other and the guarantees of the Convertible Notes and the CODES. Additionally, the Convertible Notes and CODES are unconditionally guaranteed, on an unsecured senior subordinated basis, jointly and severally, by L-3 Communications and substantially all of its direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries. These guarantees rank junior to the guarantees of the Senior Credit Facilities and rank pari passu with each other and the guarantees of the Senior Subordinated Notes and will rank pari passu with the guarantees of the Bridge Loan Facility.

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value of Financial Instruments. The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, billed receivables, investments, trade accounts payable, customer advances, Senior Credit Facilities, Senior Subordinated Notes, Convertible Notes, CODES, foreign currency forward contracts, interest rate cap and floor contracts, interest rate swap agreements and embedded derivatives

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

related to the issuance of the CODES. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, billed receivables, trade accounts payable, Senior Credit Facilities, and customer advances are representative of their respective fair values because of the short-term maturities or expected settlement dates of these instruments. The fair values of the Company's investments are based on quoted market prices, as available, and on historical cost for investments which it is not practicable to estimate fair value. The Senior Subordinated Notes are registered, unlisted public debt which are traded in the over-the-counter market and their fair values are based on quoted trading activity. The fair values of the Convertible Notes and CODES are based on quoted prices for the same or similar issues. The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts were estimated based on exchange rates at December 31, 2001 and 2000. The fair values of the interest rate cap and floor contracts, interest rate swap agreements and the embedded derivatives were estimated by discounting expected cash flows using quoted market interest rates. The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments are presented in the table below.

	DECEMBER 31,			
	2001		2000	
	CARRYING AMOUNT	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE	CARRYING AMOUNT	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE
Investments	\$ 16,532	\$ 16,532	\$ 8,985	\$ 8,985
Senior Subordinated Notes	597,754	630,925	605,000	586,300
Convertible Notes	300,000	387,000	300,000	331,350
CODES	417,498	432,600	--	--
Borrowings under Senior Credit Facilities ...	--	--	190,000	190,000
Interest rate caps	--	--	431	2
Interest rate floor	(432)	(432)	(74)	(104)
Foreign currency forward contracts	258	258	--	392
Interest rate swaps	(7,246)	(7,246)	--	--
Embedded derivatives	(3,060)	(3,060)	--	--

Interest Rate Risk Management. To mitigate risks associated with changing interest rates on borrowings under the Senior Credit Facilities, the Company entered into interest rate cap and interest rate floor contracts. The interest rate caps and floors are denominated in U.S. dollars and have designated maturities which occur every three months until the interest rate cap and floor contracts expire in March 2002. In 2001, the Company entered into interest rate swap agreements on \$380,000 of its Senior Subordinated Notes to take advantage of the current low interest rate environment. These swap agreements exchanged the fixed interest rate for a variable interest rate on the entire notional amount, are denominated in U.S. dollars and have designated maturities which occur on the interest payment dates of the related Senior Subordinated Notes. Collectively the interest rate cap and floor contracts and interest rate swap agreements are herein referred to as the ("interest rate agreements"). Cash payments received from or paid to the counterparties on the interest rate agreements are the difference between the amount that the reference interest rates are greater than or less than the contract rates on the designated maturity dates, multiplied by the notional amounts underlying the respective interest rate agreements. Cash payments or receipts between the Company and counterparties are recorded as a component of interest expense. The initial cost or receipt of these arrangements, if any, are deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense over the term of the interest rate agreement. The Company manages exposure to counterparty credit risk by entering into the interest rate agreements only with major financial institutions that are expected to fully perform under the terms of such agreements. The notional amounts are used to measure the volume of these agreements and do not represent exposure to credit loss.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk Management. Some of the Company's U.S. operations have contracts with foreign customers which are denominated in foreign currencies. To mitigate the risk

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

associated with certain of these contracts denominated in foreign currency, the Company has entered into foreign currency forward contracts. The Company's activities involving foreign currency forward contracts are designed to hedge the foreign denominated cash paid or received, primarily Euro, British Pound and Italian Lira. The Company manages exposure to counterparty credit risk by entering into foreign currency forward contracts only with major financial institutions that are expected to fully perform under the terms of such contracts. The notional amounts are used to measure the volume of these contracts and do not represent exposure to foreign currency losses.

Information with respect to the interest rate agreements and foreign currency forward contracts is presented in the table below.

	DECEMBER 31,			
	2001		2000	
	NOTIONAL AMOUNT	UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSSES)	NOTIONAL AMOUNT	UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSSES)
Interest rate swaps	\$380,000	--	--	--
Interest rate caps	100,000	\$ (107)	\$100,000	\$ (429)
Interest rate floor	50,000	(414)	50,000	(30)
Foreign currency forward contracts	7,138	258	6,863	392

9. L-3 HOLDINGS COMMON STOCK

On June 29, 2001, the Company established the L-3 Communications Corporation Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP") and registered 3,000,000 shares of L-3 Holdings common stock, which may be purchased by employees of L-3 Communications Corporation and its U.S. subsidiaries through payroll deductions. In general, an eligible employee who participates in the ESPP may purchase L-3 Holdings' common stock at a fifteen percent discount. The ESPP is not subject to the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended. As of December 31, 2001, \$4,861 of employee contributions to the employee stock purchase plan were received by the Company and recorded as a component of shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet. On January 7, 2002, the Company transferred 148,570 shares of L-3 Holdings' common stock to the trustee of the ESPP on behalf of those employees who made contributions to the ESPP in 2001.

On May 2, 2001, L-3 Holdings sold 13,800,000 shares of common stock in a public offering for \$40.00 per share. L-3 Holdings sold 9,150,000 shares and other selling stockholders, including affiliates of Lehman Brothers Inc., sold 4,650,000 secondary shares. Upon closing, L-3 Holdings received net proceeds after underwriting discounts and commissions and other offering expenses of \$353,622. The net proceeds were contributed to L-3 Communications and were used to repay borrowings under the Senior Credit Facilities, pay for the KDI and EER acquisitions and to increase cash and cash equivalents.

As additional consideration for the ILEX acquisition, L-3 Holdings issued 588,248 shares of its common stock valued at \$17,357 in April 2001 based on the financial performance of ILEX in 1999 and 2000, and in August 1999, L-3 Holdings issued 301,910 shares of its common stock valued at \$6,434 based on the financial performance of ILEX in 1998. There is no remaining contingent consideration for the ILEX acquisition.

On February 4, 1999, L-3 Holdings sold 10,000,000 shares of common stock in a public offering for \$21.00 per share (the "February 1999 Common Stock Offering"); the net proceeds amounted to \$201,582 and were contributed by L-3 Holdings to L-3 Communications. In addition, 13,000,000 shares were also sold in the February 1999 Common Stock Offering by the Lehman Partnership and Lockheed Martin. In October 1999, Lockheed Martin sold its remaining interest in L-3 Holdings' common stock. In December 1999, the Lehman Partnership distributed to its partners approximately 7,600,000 shares of L-3 Holdings' common stock. As of December 31, 2001, the Lehman Partnership owned approximately 4.4% of the outstanding common stock of L-3 Holdings.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

On May 19, 1998, L-3 Holdings sold 13,800,000 shares of its common stock in an initial public offering ("IPO"). The net proceeds of the IPO amounted to \$139,500 and were contributed by L-3 Holdings to L-3 Communications. Prior to the IPO, the common stock of L-3 Holdings consisted of three classes Class A, Class B, and Class C common stock. Immediately prior to the IPO, each authorized share of L-3 Holdings Class A common stock, Class B common stock and Class C common stock was converted into one class of common stock and the authorized L-3 Holdings common stock was increased to 100,000,000 shares.

10. L-3 HOLDINGS EARNINGS PER SHARE

A reconciliation of basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") is presented in the table below.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Basic:			
Net income	\$ 115,458	\$ 82,727	\$ 58,689
Weighted average common shares outstanding	74,880	66,710	64,214
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.91
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted:			
Net income	\$ 115,458	\$ 82,727	\$ 58,689
After-tax interest expense savings on the assumed conversion of Convertible Notes	10,502	--	--
Net income including assumed conversion	\$ 125,960	\$ 82,727	\$ 58,689
	=====	=====	=====
Common and potential common shares:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding	74,880	66,710	64,214
Assumed exercise of stock options	7,692	7,880	6,752
Assumed purchase of common shares for treasury	(4,496)	(4,684)	(3,934)
Assumed conversion of Convertible Notes	7,362	--	--
Common and potential common shares	85,438	69,906	67,032
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.18	\$ 0.88
	=====	=====	=====

The 7,804,878 shares of L-3 Holdings' common stock that are issuable upon conversion of the CODES were not included in the computation of diluted EPS for the year ended December 31, 2001 because the conditions required for the CODES to become convertible have not been met.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

11. INCOME TAXES

Pretax income of the Company was \$186,222 for 2001, \$134,079 for 2000, and \$95,430 for 1999 substantially all of which was derived from domestic operations. The components of the Company's provision for income taxes are presented in the table below.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Current income tax provision, primarily federal	\$18,126	\$26,249	\$ 7,910
Deferred income tax provision:			
Federal	43,965	23,130	27,881
State and local	8,673	1,973	950
Subtotal	52,638	25,103	28,831
Total provision for income taxes	\$70,764	\$51,352	\$36,741
	=====	=====	=====

A reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax rate to the effective income tax rate of the Company is presented in the table below.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State and local income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	5.3	4.4	4.6
Foreign sales corporation and extra territorial income benefits	(3.6)	(2.6)	--
Nondeductible goodwill amortization and other expenses	4.8	6.8	5.2
Research and experimentation and other tax credits	(5.0)	(6.1)	(7.1)
Other, net	1.5	0.8	0.8
Effective income tax rate	38.0%	38.3%	38.5%
	=====	=====	=====

The provision for income taxes excludes current tax benefits related to compensation expense deductions for the exercise of stock options that were credited directly to shareholders' equity of \$11,939 for 2001, \$9,108 for 2000 and \$1,011 for 1999.

The significant components of the Company's net deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented in the table below.

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2001	2000
Deferred tax assets:		
Inventoried costs	\$ 8,520	\$14,868
Compensation and benefits	11,460	10,461
Pension and postretirement benefits	59,397	39,486
Property, plant and equipment	16,579	9,081
Income recognition on contracts in process	16,670	55,942

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2001	2000
Net operating loss carryforwards	32,480	9,660
Tax credit carryforwards	31,943	18,444
Other, net	21,555	14,430
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax assets	198,604	172,372
	-----	-----
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Goodwill	(26,493)	(18,903)
Other, net	(11,263)	(6,626)
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax liabilities	(37,756)	(25,529)
	-----	-----
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 160,848	\$ 146,843
	=====	=====

The following table presents the classification of the Company's net deferred tax assets.

Current deferred tax assets	\$ 62,965	\$ 89,732
Long-term deferred tax assets	97,883	57,111
	-----	-----
Total net deferred tax assets	\$ 160,848	\$ 146,843
	=====	=====

At December 31, 2001, the Company had \$82,340 of U.S. net operating losses and \$31,943 of tax credit carryforwards primarily related to U.S. and state research and experimentation credits and state investment tax credits. The net operating losses, some of which are subject to limitation, expire, if unused, between 2011 and 2021. The tax credits primarily expire, if unused, beginning in 2012. The Company believes that it will generate sufficient taxable income to utilize these net operating losses and tax credit carryforwards before they expire.

12. STOCK OPTIONS

The Company adopted the 1999 Long Term Performance Plan in April 1999, and adopted the 1997 Option Plan in April 1997. As of December 31, 2001, the number of shares of L-3 Holdings' common stock authorized for grant of options or awards under these plans was 16,611,630. On April 26, 2001, an additional 6,000,000 shares of L-3 Holdings' common stock were authorized for grant of options or awards under the 1999 Long Term Performance Plan. The grants may be awarded to employees of the Company in the form of non-qualified stock options, incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock or other incentive awards. The price at which options may be granted shall not be less than 100% of the fair market value of L-3 Holdings' common stock on the date of grant. In general, options expire after 10 years and are exercisable ratably over a 3 year period. As of December 31, 2001, the Company had 5,005,838 shares of L-3 Holdings' common stock available for awards under these plans.

On January 1, 2001, January 1, 2000 and May 19, 1999, the Company awarded 60,928, 85,792 and 80,678 shares of restricted stock of L-3 Holdings to employees. The 2001 and 1999 awards vest January 1, 2004 and the 2000 award vests January 1, 2005.

On April 5, 1999, the Company amended the terms of the stock options granted to Frank C. Lanza, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Robert V. LaPenta, President and Chief Financial Officer on April 30, 1997 for the purchase of 2,285,714 shares each of L-3 Holdings' common stock at an option price of \$3.24. Such amendment eliminated the performance target acceleration provisions on the unvested performance options, so that 914,286 options for each of Mr. Lanza and Mr. LaPenta, vested on April 5, 1999. These performance options would have originally vested nine years after the grant date, but would have become exercisable with respect to 25% of the shares subject to such performance options on each of April 30, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002, to the extent certain targets for the Company's EBITDA were achieved.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

The table below presents the Company's stock option activity.

	NUMBER OF OPTIONS ----- (IN THOUSANDS)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE -----
Balance at December 31, 1998	5,756	\$ 4.64
Options granted	2,018	19.55
Options exercised	(158)	4.19
Options cancelled	(86)	15.00

Balance at December 31, 1999	7,530	8.51
Options granted	1,322	23.87
Options exercised	(1,154)	7.76
Options cancelled	(442)	19.91

Balance at December 31, 2000	7,256	10.71
Options granted	2,214	35.81
Options exercised	(1,128)	14.57
Options cancelled	(362)	21.23

Balance at December 31, 2001	7,980	\$ 16.68
	=====	

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2001.

RANGE OF EXERCISE PRICES -----	OUTSTANDING -----			EXERCISABLE -----		
	NUMBER OF OPTIONS -----	WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING CONTRACTUAL LIFE (YEARS) -----	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE -----	NUMBER OF OPTIONS -----	WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING CONTRACTUAL LIFE (YEARS) -----	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE -----
\$3.24	3,718	5.5	\$ 3.24	3,260	5.5	\$ 3.24
\$11.00	170	6.3	\$ 11.00	170	6.3	\$ 11.00
\$16.38 -- \$19.99	740	7.7	\$ 18.77	430	7.7	\$ 18.62
\$20.00 - \$23.50	820	7.6	\$ 20.80	256	7.3	\$ 20.55
\$29.00	368	8.6	\$ 29.00	100	8.6	\$ 29.00
\$32.50 - \$35.00	1,284	9.3	\$ 33.25	--	--	--
\$39.70	880	9.9	\$ 39.70	--	--	--
	-----			-----		
Total	7,980	7.2	\$ 16.68	4,216	5.9	\$ 6.78
	=====			=====		

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

The weighted average fair values of stock options at their grant date during 2001, 2000 and 1999, where the exercise price equaled the market price (estimated fair value) on the grant date were \$14.87, \$10.10 and \$7.30, respectively. In accordance with APB 25, no compensation expense was recognized. The following table reflects pro forma net income and L-3 Holdings EPS had the Company elected to adopt the fair value approach of SFAS 123.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Net income:			
As reported	\$ 115,458	\$ 82,727	\$ 58,689
Pro forma	107,573	75,064	54,625
L-3 Holdings Basic EPS:			
As reported	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.91
Pro forma	1.44	1.13	0.85
L-3 Holdings Diluted EPS:			
As reported	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.18	\$ 0.88
Pro forma	1.38	1.07	0.81

The estimated fair value of options granted was calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing valuation model. The weighted average assumptions used in the valuation models are presented in the table below.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Expected option term	5.0	5.0	4.8
Expected volatility	39.5%	35.8%	31.0%
Expected dividend yield	--	--	--
Risk-free interest rate	4.5%	6.4%	4.7%

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company leases certain facilities and equipment under agreements expiring at various dates through 2028. The following table presents future minimum payments under noncancellable operating leases with initial or remaining terms in excess of one year as of December 31, 2001.

	OPERATING LEASES		
	REAL ESTATE	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
2002	\$ 60,163	\$1,735	\$ 61,898
2003	48,302	996	49,298
2004	32,693	379	33,072
2005	28,788	104	28,892
2006	25,722	12	25,734
Thereafter	151,561	--	151,561
Total	\$347,229	\$3,226	\$350,455
	=====	=====	=====

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

Real estate lease commitments have been reduced by minimum sublease rental income of \$5,127 due in the future under noncancellable subleases. Leases covering major items of real estate and equipment contain renewal and or purchase options. Rent expense, net of sublease income was \$41,370 for 2001, \$34,123 for 2000 and \$22,452 for 1999.

On March 30, 1998, the Company entered into a real estate lease agreement, as lessee, with an unrelated lessor which expired on March 30, 2001, which is accounted for as an operating lease. On March 29, 2001, the Company exercised its option to renew the lease through March 30, 2003. On or before the lease expiration date, the Company can exercise options under the lease agreement to either renew the lease, purchase the property for \$12,500, or sell the property on behalf of the lessor (the "Sale Option"). If the Company elects the Sale Option, the Company must pay the lessor a residual guarantee amount of \$10,894, on or before the lease expiration date, and at the time the property is sold, the Company must pay the lessor a supplemental rent equal to the gross sales proceeds in excess of the residual guarantee amount not to exceed \$1,606.

On June 30, 1999, the Company entered into a real estate lease agreement, as lessee, with an unrelated lessor which expires on June 30, 2002, which is accounted for as an operating lease. On or before the lease expiration date, the Company can exercise options under the lease agreement to either renew the lease, purchase the property for \$15,500, or sell the property on behalf of the lessor. If the Company elects the Sale Option, the Company must pay the lessor a residual guarantee amount of \$13,524, on or before the lease expiration date, and at the time the property is sold, the Company must pay the lessor a supplemental rent equal to the gross sales proceeds in excess of the residual guarantee amount not to exceed \$1,976.

For both real estate lease agreements discussed above, if the gross sales proceeds are less than the sum of the residual guarantee amount and the supplemental rent, the Company is required to pay a supplemental rent to the extent the reduction in the fair value of the property is demonstrated by an independent appraisal to have been caused by the Company's failure to properly maintain the property. Accordingly, the aggregate residual guarantee amounts of \$24,418 have been included in the noncancellable real estate operating lease payments relating to the expiration of such leases.

On December 28, 2000, the Company entered into a sale-leaseback transaction on its facility located in Hauppauge, NY. The facility was sold for \$13,650. The lease agreement which is accounted for as an operating lease, has an initial term of 14 years with a fixed annual rent that increases 2.5% annually. The Company has the option to extend the lease term for an additional 3 terms of 5 years each. The gain of \$4,110 on the sale of the facility has been deferred and will be recognized ratably over the term of the lease.

The Company has a contract to provide and operate for the U.S. Air Force ("USAF") a full-service training facility including simulator systems near a USAF base. The Company expects to lease the simulator systems from unrelated third parties, and has entered into agreements with the owner-lessors of the simulator systems, under which the Company is acting as the construction agent on behalf of the owner-lessors for procurement and construction for the simulator systems. The estimated project costs to construct the simulator systems is approximately \$48,360. During the construction period, if certain events occur that are caused by the Company's actions or failures to act, these agreements may obligate the Company to make payments to the owner-lessors which may be equal to 89.9% of the incurred project costs for the simulator systems at the time of such defaults. At December 30, 2002, the estimated completion date of the construction, pursuant to these agreements, the Company, as lessee, will enter into leases each with a term of 15 years with the owner-lessors for the use of the simulator systems. These leases are expected to be accounted for as operating leases and the aggregate noncancellable rental payments under such leases are estimated to be \$89,241.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

The Company is engaged in providing products and services under contracts with the U.S. Government and to a lesser degree, under foreign government contracts, some of which are funded by the U.S. Government. All such contracts are subject to extensive legal and regulatory requirements, and, from time to time, agencies of the U.S. Government investigate whether such contracts were and are being conducted in accordance with these requirements. Under U.S. Government procurement regulations, an indictment of the Company by a federal grand jury could result in the Company being suspended for a period of time from eligibility for awards of new government contracts. A conviction could result in debarment from contracting with the federal government for a specified term. Additionally, in the event that U.S. Government expenditures for products and services of the type manufactured and provided by the Company are reduced, and not offset by greater commercial sales or other new programs or products, or acquisitions, there may be a reduction in the volume of contracts or subcontracts awarded to the Company.

The Company has been periodically subject to litigation, claims or assessments and various contingent liabilities incidental to its business. Management continually assesses the Company's obligations with respect to applicable environmental protection laws. While it is difficult to determine the timing and ultimate cost to be incurred by the Company in order to comply with these laws, based upon available internal and external assessments, with respect to those environmental loss contingencies of which management is aware, the Company believes that even without considering potential insurance recoveries, if any, there are no environmental loss contingencies that, individually or in the aggregate, would be material to the Company's consolidated results of operations. The Company accrues for these contingencies when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

With respect to those investigative actions, items of litigation, claims or assessments of which it is aware, management of the Company is of the opinion that the probability is remote that, after taking into account certain provisions that have been made with respect to these matters, the ultimate resolution of any such investigative actions, items of litigation, claims or assessments will have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

14. PENSIONS AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company maintains a number of pension plans, both contributory and noncontributory, covering employees at certain locations. Eligibility for participation in these plans varies and benefits are generally based on the participant's compensation and/or years of service. The Company's funding policy is generally to contribute in accordance with cost accounting standards that affect government contractors, subject to the Internal Revenue Code and regulations thereon. Plan assets are invested primarily in U.S. government and agency obligations and listed stocks and bonds.

The Company also provides postretirement medical and life insurance benefits for retired employees and dependents at certain locations. Participants are eligible for these benefits when they retire from active service and meet the eligibility requirements for the Company's pension plans. These benefits are funded primarily on a pay-as-you-go basis with the retiree generally paying a portion of the cost through contributions, deductibles and coinsurance provisions.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

The following table summarizes the balance sheet impact, as well as the benefit obligations, assets, funded status and rate assumptions associated with the pension and postretirement benefit plans.

	PENSION PLANS		POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
CHANGE IN BENEFIT OBLIGATION:				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 415,483	\$ 328,541	\$ 68,538	\$ 65,554
Service cost	18,516	16,343	1,709	1,670
Interest cost	31,428	28,029	4,746	4,754
Participants' contributions	62	36	607	--
Amendments	--	853	--	--
Actuarial loss (gain)	22,277	8,867	4,043	(1,271)
Acquisitions	63,793	48,187	12,369	1,879
Benefits paid	(18,108)	(15,373)	(4,869)	(4,048)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 533,451	\$ 415,483	\$ 87,143	\$ 68,538
CHANGE IN PLAN ASSETS:				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 391,263	\$ 367,451	\$ --	\$ --
Actual return on plan assets	(13,754)	(21,905)	--	--
Acquisitions	63,344	49,709	--	--
Employer contributions	8,108	11,345	4,262	4,048
Participants' contributions	62	36	607	--
Benefits paid	(18,108)	(15,373)	(4,869)	(4,048)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 430,915	\$ 391,263	\$ --	\$ --
FUNDED STATUS OF THE PLANS	\$ (102,536)	\$ (24,220)	\$ (87,143)	\$ (68,538)
Unrecognized actuarial loss (gain)	69,697	(5,044)	(5,032)	(9,401)
Unrecognized prior service cost	3,426	3,777	(547)	(1,207)
Net amount recognized	\$ (29,413)	\$ (25,487)	\$ (92,722)	\$ (79,146)
AMOUNTS RECOGNIZED IN THE BALANCE SHEETS				
CONSIST OF:				
Accrued benefit liability	\$ (62,330)	\$ (26,377)	\$ (92,722)	\$ (79,146)
Accumulated other comprehensive income.....	32,917	890	--	--
Net amount recognized	\$ (29,413)	\$ (25,487)	\$ (92,722)	\$ (79,146)
RATE ASSUMPTIONS:				
Discount rate	7.25%	7.50%	7.25%	7.50%
Rate of return on plan assets	9.50%	9.50%	n.a.	n.a.
Salary increases	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%

The annual increase in cost of benefits ("health care cost trend rate") is assumed to be an average of 10.00% in 2001 and is assumed to gradually decrease to a rate of 4.5% thereafter. Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on amounts reported for postretirement medical benefit plans. A one percentage point decrease in the assumed health care cost trend rates would have the effect of decreasing the aggregate service and interest cost by \$540 and the postretirement medical obligations by \$6,139. A one percentage point increase in the assumed health care cost trend rate would have the effect of increasing the aggregate service and interest cost by \$658 and the postretirement medical obligations by \$6,651.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

The following table summarizes the components of net periodic pension and postretirement medical costs.

	PENSION PLANS		POSTRETIREMENT PENSION PLANS	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
COMPONENTS OF NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COST:				
Service cost	\$ 18,516	\$ 16,343	\$1,709	\$1,670
Interest cost	31,428	28,029	4,746	4,754
Amortization of prior service cost	351	351	(99)	(99)
Expected return on plan assets	(37,716)	(39,109)	--	--
Recognized actuarial (gain) loss	(424)	(3,981)	(887)	(865)
Recognition due to settlement	--	307	--	--
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 12,155	\$ 1,940	\$5,469	\$5,460

The accumulated benefit obligation, projected benefit obligation, and fair value of plan assets for pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were \$300,072, \$324,840, and \$247,383, respectively, as of December 31, 2001 and \$86,426, \$92,180 and \$78,773, respectively, as of December 31, 2000.

In connection with the Company's assumption of certain plan obligations pursuant to the Company's acquisition of the predecessor company, Lockheed Martin has provided the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation ("PBGC") with commitments to assume sponsorship or other forms of financial support under certain circumstances with respect to the Company's pension plans for Communication Systems -- West and Aviation Recorders (the "Subject Plans"). Upon the occurrence of certain events, Lockheed Martin, at its option, has the right to decide whether to cause the Company to transfer sponsorship of any or all of the Subject Plans to Lockheed Martin, even if the PBGC has not sought to terminate the Subject Plans. Such a triggering event occurred in 1998, but reversed in 1999, relating to a decrease in the PBGC-mandated discount rate in 1998 that had resulted in an increase in the underlying liability. The Company notified Lockheed Martin of the 1998 triggering event, and in February 1999, Lockheed Martin informed the Company that it had no present intention to exercise its right to cause the Company to transfer sponsorship of the Subject Plans. If Lockheed Martin did assume sponsorship of these plans, it would be primarily liable for the costs associated with funding the Subject Plans or any costs associated with the termination of the Subject Plans but L-3 Communications would be required to reimburse Lockheed Martin for these costs. To date, the impact on pension expense and funding requirements resulting from this arrangement has not been significant. However, should Lockheed Martin assume sponsorship of the Subject Plans or if these plans were terminated, the impact of any increased pension expenses or funding requirements could be material to the Company. The Company has performed its obligations under the letter agreement with Lockheed Martin and the Lockheed Martin Commitment and has not received any communications from the PBGC concerning actions which the PBGC contemplates taking in respect of the Subject Plans.

Employee Savings Plans. Under its various employee savings plans, the Company matches the contributions of participating employees up to a designated level. The extent of the match, vesting terms and the form of the matching contributions vary among the plans. Under these plans, the Company's matching contributions in L-3 Holdings common stock and cash were \$21,462 for 2001, \$15,201 for 2000 and \$8,798 for 1999.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

15. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
Interest paid	\$81,552	\$81,390	\$50,532
Income taxes paid	4,904	10,052	6,317
Noncash transactions:			
Common stock issued related to acquisition	17,357	--	6,432
Contribution in common stock to savings plans	16,868	12,642	6,993

16. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has four reportable segments: (1) Secure Communications & ISR, (2) Training, Simulation & Support Services, (3) Aviation Products & Aircraft Modernization and (4) Specialized Products, which are described in Note 1. The Company evaluates the performance of its operating segments and reportable segments based on their sales and operating income. All corporate expenses are allocated to the Company's divisions using an allocation methodology prescribed by U.S. Government regulations for government contractors. Accordingly, all costs and expenses are included in the Company's measure of segment profitability.

	SECURE COMMUNICATIONS & ISR	TRAINING SIMULATION & SUPPORT SERVICES	AVIATION PRODUCTS & AIRCRAFT MODERNIZATION	
2001				
- ----				
Sales	\$452,152	\$597,029	\$263,450	
Operating income	31,975	65,715	85,602	
Total assets	366,482	497,368	545,517	
Capital expenditures	11,561	2,999	9,625	
Depreciation and amortization	13,839	13,207	12,064	
2000				
- ----				
Sales	\$405,379	\$283,407	\$209,207	
Operating income	54,174	23,491	66,854	
Total assets	293,023	295,139	360,469	
Capital expenditures	6,405	2,762	2,145	
Depreciation and amortization	13,093	9,340	10,085	
1999				
- ----				
Sales	\$437,050	\$ 91,857	\$119,369	
Operating income	37,759	6,745	27,826	
Total assets	265,380	74,187	96,734	
Capital expenditures	5,864	644	1,330	
Depreciation and amortization	14,672	2,527	3,815	
	SPECIALIZED PRODUCTS	CORPORATE	ELIMINATION OF INTERSEGMENT SALES	CONSOLIDATED TOTAL
2001				
- ----				
Sales	\$1,040,753		\$ (5,962)	\$2,347,422
Operating income	92,038			275,330
Total assets	1,382,010	\$547,872		3,339,249
Capital expenditures	23,657	279		48,121
Depreciation and amortization	47,481			86,951
2000				
- ----				

Sales	\$1,028,802		\$ (16,734)	\$1,910,061
Operating income	78,199			222,718
Total assets	1,325,108	\$189,805		2,463,544
Capital expenditures	21,667	601		33,580
Depreciation and amortization	41,736			74,254
1999				
- ----				
Sales	\$ 765,706		\$ (8,520)	\$1,405,462
Operating income	78,156			150,486
Total assets	1,017,152	\$175,288		1,628,741
Capital expenditures	15,385	233		23,456
Depreciation and amortization	32,704			53,718

Corporate assets not allocated to the reportable segments primarily include cash and cash equivalents, corporate office fixed assets, deferred income tax assets and deferred debt issuance costs.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

Substantially all of the Company's operations are domestic. The Company's foreign operations are not material to the Company's results of operations, cash flows or financial position. Sales to principal customers are summarized in the table below.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
U.S. Government agencies	\$1,614,858	\$1,284,379	\$ 924,006
Foreign governments	200,913	144,274	127,637
Commercial export	218,971	172,101	144,274
Other (principally U.S. commercial)	312,680	309,307	209,545
Consolidated sales	\$2,347,422	\$1,910,061	\$1,405,462
	=====	=====	=====

The Company's sales by product and services are summarized in the table below:

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2000	1999
	(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)		
Avionics, ocean systems and premium fuzing products	\$ 672.3	\$ 595.6	\$ 492.7
Telemetry and instrumentation	327.8	385.6	301.4
Military communications and high data rate communications	234.2	234.5	249.3
Training devices and motion simulators	160.7	148.5	--
Information security systems	151.2	105.4	102.9
Microwave components	112.9	92.8	78.7
Space and commercial communications, satellite control and tactical sensor systems	109.0	95.0	106.6
Sub-total products	1,768.1	1,657.4	1,331.6
Training, simulation and support services	597.0	283.4	91.8
Subtotal	2,365.1	1,940.8	1,423.4
Intercompany eliminations	(17.7)	(30.7)	(17.9)
Total	\$ 2,347.4	\$ 1,910.1	\$ 1,405.5
	=====	=====	=====

17. UNAUDITED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA

Unaudited summarized financial data by quarter for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 is presented in the table below.

	MARCH 31	JUNE 30	SEPTEMBER 30	DECEMBER 31
	-----	-----	-----	-----
2001				
Sales	\$ 461,901	\$ 561,560	\$ 618,164	\$ 705,797
Operating income	46,869	60,467	75,208	92,786
Net income	14,158	23,336	33,435	44,529
Basic EPS	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.57
Diluted EPS	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.53
2000				
Sales	\$ 377,052	\$ 460,976	\$ 514,415	\$ 557,618
Operating income	34,669	49,653	62,815	75,581
Net income	10,929	16,459	24,116	31,223
Basic EPS	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.46
Diluted EPS	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.44

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

18. FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF L-3 COMMUNICATIONS AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

The shareholders' equity of L-3 Communications equals that of L-3 Holdings but its components of the common stock and additional paid-in capital accounts are different. The table below presents information regarding changes in common stock and additional paid-in capital of L-3 Communications for each of the three years ended December 31, 2001.

	L-3 COMMUNICATIONS COMMON STOCK		ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	TOTAL
	SHARES ISSUED	PAR VALUE		
Balance at December 31, 1998	100	\$--	\$ 264,769	\$ 264,769
Contributions from L-3 Holdings	---	---	218,925	218,925
Balance at December 31, 1999	100	--	483,694	483,694
Contributions from L-3 Holdings	---	---	322,732	322,732
Push down of Convertible Notes	---	---	(290,500)	(290,500)
Balance at December 31, 2000	100	--	515,926	515,926
Contributions from L-3 Holdings	---	---	830,561	830,561
Push down of CODES	---	---	(407,450)	(407,450)
Balance at December 31, 2001	100	\$--	\$ 939,037	\$ 939,037
	===	===	=====	=====

The net proceeds received by L-3 Holdings from the sale of its common stock, exercise of L-3 Holdings employee stock options and L-3 Holdings common stock contributed to the Company's savings plans are contributed to L-3 Communications. The net proceeds from the sale of the Convertible Notes and CODES by L-3 Holdings were also contributed to L-3 Communications and are reflected as indebtedness of L-3 Communications. See Notes 2 and 7.

The debt of L-3 Communications, including the Senior Subordinated Notes and borrowings under amounts drawn against the Senior Credit Facilities are guaranteed, on a joint and several, full and unconditional basis, by certain of its wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries (the "Guarantor Subsidiaries"). See Note 7. The foreign subsidiaries and certain domestic subsidiaries of L-3 Communications (the "Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries") do not guarantee the debt of L-3 Communications. None of the debt of L-3 Communications has been issued by its subsidiaries. There are no restrictions on the payment of dividends from the Guarantor Subsidiaries to L-3 Communications.

In lieu of providing separate audited financial statements for the Guarantor Subsidiaries, the Company has included the accompanying condensed combining financial statement based on Rule 3-10 of SEC Regulation S-X. The Company does not believe that separate financial statements of the Guarantor Subsidiaries are material to users of the financial statements.

The following condensed combining financial information present the results of operations, financial position and cash flows of (i) L-3 Communications excluding its consolidated subsidiaries (the "Parent") (ii) the Guarantor Subsidiaries, (iii) the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries and (iv) the eliminations to arrive at the information for L-3 Communications on a consolidated basis.

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	PARENT	GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES	NON-GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES	ELIMINATIONS	CONSOLIDATED L-3 COMMUNICATIONS
CONDENSED COMBINING BALANCE SHEETS:					
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2001:					
Total current assets	\$ 786,498	\$ 300,585	\$ 155,318	\$ --	\$1,242,401
Other long-term assets	965,566	701,887	429,395	--	2,096,848
Investment in and amounts due from consolidated subsidiaries	1,229,572	150,580	43,236	(1,423,388)	--
Total assets	\$2,981,636	\$1,153,052	\$ 627,949	\$ (1,423,388)	\$3,339,249
Total current liabilities	\$ 278,598	\$ 136,579	\$ 109,394	\$ --	\$ 524,571
Other long-term liabilities	173,894	31,080	10,663	--	215,637
Long-term debt	1,315,252	--	--	--	1,315,252
Minority interest	--	--	69,897	--	69,897
Shareholders' equity	1,213,892	985,393	437,995	(1,423,388)	1,213,892
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$2,981,636	\$1,153,052	\$ 627,949	\$ (1,423,388)	\$3,339,249
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2000					
Total current assets	\$ 530,672	\$ 229,531	\$ 69,367	\$ --	\$ 829,570
Other long-term assets	1,110,082	433,763	90,129	--	1,633,974
Investment in and amounts due from (to) consolidated subsidiaries	613,153	55,805	(27,022)	(641,936)	--
Total assets	\$2,253,907	\$ 719,099	\$ 132,474	\$ (641,936)	\$2,463,544
Total current liabilities	\$ 365,123	\$ 71,948	\$ 31,598	\$ --	\$ 468,669
Other long-term liabilities	101,215	103,173	2,918	--	207,306
Long-term debt	1,095,000	--	--	--	1,095,000
Shareholders' equity	692,569	543,978	97,958	(641,936)	692,569
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$2,253,907	\$ 719,099	\$ 132,474	\$ (641,936)	\$2,463,544

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	PARENT	GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES	NON-GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES	ELIMINATIONS	CONSOLIDATED L-3 COMMUNICATIONS
CONDENSED COMBINING STATEMENTS OF					
OPERATIONS:					
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001:					
Sales	\$1,328,702	\$854,094	\$168,558	\$ (3,932)	\$2,347,422
Operating income	219,373	30,237	25,720	--	275,330
Interest and other income (expense)	8,335	(515)	(6,081)	--	1,739
Interest expense	86,024	51	315	--	86,390
Minority interest	--	--	4,457	--	4,457
Provision for income taxes	53,840	11,275	5,649	--	70,764
Equity in net income of consolidated subsidiaries	27,614	--	--	(27,614)	--
Net income	\$ 115,458	\$ 18,396	\$ 9,218	\$ (27,614)	\$ 115,458
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000:					
Sales	\$1,313,998	\$441,677	\$159,735	\$ (5,349)	\$1,910,061
Operating income	206,680	5,755	10,283	--	222,718
Interest and other income	3,061	264	1,068	--	4,393
Interest expense	92,633	149	250	--	93,032
Provision for income taxes	44,852	2,248	4,252	--	51,352
Equity in net income of consolidated subsidiaries	10,471	--	--	(10,471)	--
Net income	\$ 82,727	\$ 3,622	\$ 6,849	\$ (10,471)	\$ 82,727
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999:					
Sales	\$ 837,924	\$440,160	\$130,122	\$ (2,744)	\$1,405,462
Operating income (loss)	103,753	52,016	(5,283)	--	150,486
Interest and other income	4,738	469	327	--	5,534
Interest expense	60,307	--	283	--	60,590
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	18,238	20,091	(1,588)	--	36,741
Equity in net income of consolidated subsidiaries	28,743	--	--	(28,743)	--
Net income (loss)	\$ 58,689	\$ 32,394	\$ (3,651)	\$ (28,743)	\$ 58,689

L-3 COMMUNICATIONS HOLDINGS, INC.
AND L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS--(CONTINUED)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	PARENT	GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES	NON-GUARANTOR SUBSIDIARIES	ELIMINATIONS	CONSOLIDATED L-3 COMMUNICATIONS
CONDENSED COMBINING STATEMENTS OF					
CASH FLOWS:					
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001:					
Net cash from operating activities	\$ 104,169	\$ 30,014	\$ 38,785	\$ --	\$ 172,968
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(470,091)	(227,199)	(61,820)	334,220	(424,890)
Net cash from financing activities	667,424	187,862	59,198	(334,220)	580,264
Net increase (decrease) in cash	301,502	(9,323)	36,163	--	328,342
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	18,708	4,911	9,061	--	32,680
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 320,210	\$ (4,412)	\$ 45,224	\$ --	\$ 361,022
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2000:					
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	\$ 108,726	\$ (10,504)	\$ 15,583	\$ --	\$ 113,805
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(607,579)	(21,819)	(8,163)	29,338	(608,223)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	483,524	32,070	(1,946)	(29,338)	484,310
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(15,329)	(253)	5,474	--	(10,108)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	34,037	5,164	3,587	--	42,788
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 18,708	\$ 4,911	\$ 9,061	\$ --	\$ 32,680
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999:					
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	\$ 75,737	\$ 31,315	\$ (8,034)	\$ --	\$ 99,018
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(280,118)	(155,607)	(62,408)	213,331	(284,802)
Net cash from financing activities	214,681	128,997	72,095	(213,331)	202,442
Net increase in cash	10,300	4,705	1,653	--	16,658
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	23,737	459	1,934	--	26,130
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 34,037	\$ 5,164	\$ 3,587	\$ --	\$ 42,788

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

We consent to the incorporation by reference to the registration statements of L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") on Forms S-8 (File No.'s 333-59281, 333-64389, 333-78317 and 333-64300) and on Forms S-3 (File No.'s 333-58328, 333-75558 and 333-84826) of our report dated February 4, 2002 except as to Note 1, Note 2 (Basis of Presentation and Recently Issued Accounting Standards) and Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements, for which the date is May 20, 2002 on our audits of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2001 and 2000 and for the three years ended December 31, 2001, which report is included in this Current Report on Form 8-K.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York
June 19, 2002