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

FORM 10-Q

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15 (d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2000

OR

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

For the transition period from____to____

Commission File Number 0-18645

TRIMBLE NAVIGATION LIMITED
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California	94-2802192
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S Employer Employer Identification No.)
645 North Mary Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA	94088
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(408) 481-8000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year,
if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter periods that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes X No

As of April 28, 2000, there were 22,985,724 shares of Common Stock (no par value) outstanding

TRIMBLE NAVIGATION LIMITED

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

TRIMBLE NAVIGATION LIMITED

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31, 2000	December 31, 1999
(In thousands)	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 56,157	$ 49,264
Short term investments	54,850	52,728
Accounts and other receivable, net	40,257	36,005
Inventories	16,233	16,435
Other current assets	4,215	4,510
Total current assets	171,712	158,942
Net property and equipment	11,980	12,333
Intangible assets	1,113	1,238
Deferred income taxes	372	387
Other assets	9,346	8,851
Total assets	$ 194,523	$ 181,751
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	$ 1,388	$ 1,388
Accounts payable	11,904	11,710
Accrued compensation and benefits	7,808	7,011
Accrued liabilities	15,005	14,091
Accrued liabilities related to disposal of General Aviation	1,570	2,212
Accrued warranty expense	5,869	5,786
Income taxes payable	3,230	2,983
Deferred gain on sale of assets	1,953	1,953
Total current liabilities	48,727	47,134
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt and other liabilities	30,677	30,566
Noncurrent portion of gain on sale of assets	2,767	3,255
Total liabilities	82,171	80,955
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock	130,048	126,962

Accumulated deficit	(16,413)	(25,125)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,283)	(1,041)
Total shareholders' equity	112,352	100,796
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 194,523	$ 181,751

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

TRIMBLE NAVIGATION LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2000	April 2, 1999
(In thousands, except per share data)		
Total revenue	$ 65,140	$ 68,770
Operating expenses:		
Cost of sales	28,095	33,203
Research and development	8,877	8,507
Sales and marketing	12,646	13,304
General and administrative	6,300	10,023
Total operating expenses	55,918	65,037
Operating income	9,222	3,733
Nonoperating income (expense):		
Interest income	1,481	691
Interest and other expenses	(1,053)	(817)
Foreign exchange gain (loss) , net	30	(61)
	458	(187)
Income before income taxes	9,680	3,546
Income tax provision	968	532
Net income	$ 8,712	$ 3,014
Basic net income per share	$ 0.38	$ 0.14
Shares used in calculating basic income (loss) per share	22,849	22,262
Diluted net income per share	$ 0.35	$ 0.14
Shares used in calculating diluted income (loss) per share	24,972	22,265

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

TRIMBLE NAVIGATION LIMITED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2000	Three Months Ended April 2, 1999
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 7,734	$ 8,054
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase of short term investments	(6,220)	(2,595)
Maturities of short term investments	4,098	10,250
(Purchase)/sale of equity investments/loans	(525)	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	(1,216)	(2,186)
Capitalized patent expenditures	(143)	(277)
Net cash provided (used) in investing activities	(4,006)	5,192
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Issuance of common stock	3,086	165
Repurchase of common stock	-	-
(Payment)/collections of notes receivable	48	(877)
Proceeds from long-term debt and revolving credit facilities	31	28
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	3,165	(684)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	6,893	12,562
Cash and cash equivalents -- beginning of period	49,264	40,865
Cash and cash equivalents -- end of period	$ 56,157	$ 53,427
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	$ 788	$ 838
Income taxes, net of refunds	$ 640	$ (31)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

TRIMBLE NAVIGATION LIMITED
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - Basis of Presentation:

The condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2000, and April 2, 1999, which are presented in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are unaudited. The balance sheet at December 31, 1999, has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, these statements include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. The condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Trimble's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999.

Trimble has a 52-53 week fiscal year, which ends on the Friday nearest to December 31, which for fiscal 2000 will be December 29, 2000. The Company's fiscal year normally consists of 52 weeks split into four equal quarters of 13 weeks each; however, due to the fact that there are not exactly 52 weeks in a calendar year and that there is at least slightly more than one additional day per calendar year, as compared to a 52-week fiscal year, the Company will have a fiscal year composed of 53 weeks in certain fiscal years.

In those resulting fiscal years that have 53 weeks, one quarter of the fiscal year will have 14 weeks and the Company will record an extra week of revenues, costs and related financial activity. Therefore, the financial results of those fiscal years, and the associated quarter, having the extra week, will not be exactly comparable to the prior and subsequent 52-week fiscal years, and the associated quarters having only 13 weeks. Thus, due to the inherent nature of a 52-53 week fiscal year, the Company, analysts, shareholders, investors and others will have to make appropriate adjustments to any analysis performed when comparing the Company's activities and results in fiscal years that contain 53 weeks, to those that contain only the standard 52 weeks. The next 53 weeek year will be fiscal year 2002.

The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2000 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 29, 2000.

NOTE 2 - Cash Equivalents and Short term investments:

Trimble considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. All other liquid investments are classified as short-term investments. Trimble has classified all its short-term/marketable investments as "available-for-sale" securities. Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value, with the unrealized holding gains and losses, net of tax effects, reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Fair value is based on quoted market prices. The cost of debt securities in this classification is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. Such amortization, as well as interest, dividends, and realized gains and losses, is included in interest and investment income. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Trimble has classified all investments as short-term since it has the intent and ability to redeem them within the year.

At March 31, 2000, investments with scheduled maturities within one year were $53.8 million and for maturities between one to three years were $1.1 million. At December 31, 1999, investments with scheduled maturities within one year were $50.2 million and for maturities between one to three years were $2.5 million.

NOTE 3 - Inventories:

Inventories consist of the following:

	March 31, 2000	December 31, 1999
(In thousands)		
Raw materials	$ 2,543	$ 2,582
Work-in-process	2,056	2,232
Finished goods	11,634	11,621
	$ 16,233	$ 16,435

NOTE 4 - Discontinued Operations:

On October 2, 1998, Trimble adopted a plan to discontinue its General

Aviation division. Accordingly, the General Aviation division is being reported as a discontinued operation for all periods presented in these financial statements. Net assets of the discontinued operation at October 2, 1998 were written off and consisted primarily of inventory, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

The original estimated loss on the disposal of the discontinued operation in fiscal 1998 was $19.9 million, but was adjusted in March 1999 for certain product lines that were retained (see further discussion below). The adjusted estimated loss on the disposal is $20.3 million. The original fiscal 1998 estimate included a write-off of net assets of $12.7 million and a provision of $7.2 million for costs of disposal, including severance costs, facility and certain other contractual costs, and anticipated operating losses through the estimated date of disposal. The adjusted fiscal 1999 estimate included the write-off of net assets of $12.7 million and a provision of $7.6 million for costs of disposal, including severance costs, facility and certain other contractual costs, and anticipated operating losses through the estimated date of disposal.

On March 31, 1999, Trimble made the decision to retain certain product lines included within the General Aviation division which were part of the previously planned discontinued operation. The basis of the decision was that these products use common raw materials and labor which are necessary for Trimble's Air Transport products and, therefore, these particular product lines could be retained without adding additional overhead from the overhead currently required for the Air Transport products. The revenues and costs related to the products retained have been included in the results of operations of continuing operations in the periods presented.

As of March 31, 2000, Trimble has a remaining provision of $1.6 million, which includes $0.6 million for the estimated remaining operating losses for service and warranty support and remaining severance costs, and $1.0 million for facility and certain other contractual costs.

NOTE 5 - Restructuring Charge:

In fiscal 1998, Trimble recorded restructuring charges totaling $10.3 million in operating expenses.

These charges were a result of Trimble's reorganization activities, through which the Company downsized its operations, including reducing headcount and facilities space usage, and canceled its enterprise-wide information system project and certain research and development projects. The impact of these decisions was that significant amounts of Trimble's fixed assets, prepaid expenses, and purchased technology have been impaired and certain liabilities incurred. Trimble wrote down the related assets to their net realizable values and made provisions for the estimated liabilities.

The activity in fiscal 2000, 1999 and 1998 related to the restructuring charges and the amounts remaining at March 31, 2000 on the balance sheet are as follows (in thousands):

	Total charged to expense in fiscal 1998	Amounts paid/ written off in fiscal 1998	Amounts paid/ written off in fiscal 1999	Amounts paid/ written off fiscal Q1 2000	Remaining in accrued liabilites as of March 31, 2000
Employee termination benefits	$ 2,864	$ (1,200)	$ (371)	$ -	$ 1,293
Facility space reductions	1,061	-	(1,053)	$ (5)	3
ERP system abandonment	6,360	(4,895)	(1,465)	$ -	-
Subtotal	$ 10,285	$ (6,095)	$ (2,889)	$ (5)	$ 1,296

NOTE 6 - Segment Information:

Trimble operates in a single industry segment as a leader in designing and developing innovative products enabled by GPS technology. We provide end-user and Original Equipment Manufacture solutions for diverse applications in our target markets. These applications include:

- o Architecture/Engineering/Construction - surveying, mapping, and construction machine guidance control;
- o Asset Management and Tracking - fixed asset mapping and fleet management using mobile positioning;
- o Agriculture - mapping, yield monitoring, variable rate applications, and machine guidance/control; and
- o GPS Component Technologies - automotive navigation, timing systems, commercial avionics, and military systems.

To achieve distribution, marketing, production, and technology advantages for our targeted markets we manage our industry segment within two Business Units: the Precision Positioning Group (PPG) and the Mobile and Timing Technologies (MTT) Group.

The Precision Positioning Group derives its revenue from precision positioning solutions for the architecture, engineering, construction, asset management, and agriculture markets. These markets require sub-centimeter to meter 3D positioning accuracy for surveying, mapping, and machine guidance/control applications. The Mobile and Timing Technologies Group derives its revenues from automotive, timing, fleet management, commercial aviation, military systems and from development of software licenses and other rights for the use of our GPS technology to third parties. Trimble evaluates these Business Units' performance and allocates resources based on profit and loss from operations before income taxes.

The accounting policies applied by each of the markets are the same as those used by Trimble in general.

The table on the following page presents revenues, operating income (loss), and identifiable assets by Trimble's two Business Units. There is no recognition of inter-Business Unit sales or transfers. Operating income (loss) is net sales less operating expenses, excluding general corporate expenses, interest income (expense), and income taxes. The identifiable assets that Trimble's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) views by industry market are accounts receivable and inventory. Trimble does not report depreciation and amortization or capital expenditures by industry markets to the CODM.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2000 (in thousands)		
	PPG	MTT	Total
External net revenue	$ 40,548	$ 24,592	$ 65,140
Operating profit before corporate allocations	13,890	4,664	18,554
Corporate allocations (1)	(5,808)	(2,579)	(8,387)
Operating profit	$ 8,082	$ 2,085	$ 10,167
Assets:			
Accounts recievable (2)	$ 33,931	$ 19,139	$ 53,070
Inventory	6,164	8,338	14,502

	Three Months Ended April 2, 1999 (in thousands)		
	PPG	MTT	Total
External net revenue	$ 42,566	$ 26,204	$ 68,770
Operating profit before corporate allocations	14,385	3,325	17,710
Corporate allocations (1)	(6,186)	(2,491)	(8,677)

Operating profit	$ 8,199	$ 834	$ 9,033

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1999		
	(in thousands)		
Assets:	PPG	MTT	Total
Accounts recievable (2)	$ 29,205	$ 20,204	$ 49,409
Inventory	6,720	9,715	16,435

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(1) For the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2000 and April 2, 1999, the Company determined the amount of corporate allocations charged to each of its Business Units based on a percentage of the Business Units' monthly revenue, gross profit, and controllable spending (research and development, marketing, and general and administrative).

(2) As presented, the accounts receivable number excludes cash in advance and reserves, which are not allocated between Business Unit segments.

The following are reconciliations corresponding to totals in the accompanying consolidated financial statements (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
Revenues:	March 31, 2000	April 2, 1999
Total for reportable markets	$ 65,140	$ 68,770
Operating profit:		
Total for reportable markets	$ 10,167	$ 9,033
Unallocated corporate expenses	(945)	(5,300)
Income before income taxes	$ 9,222	$ 3,733

Assets:	Three Months Ended March 31, 2000	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 1999
Accounts receivable total for reportable markets	$ 53,070	$ 49,409
Unallocated (1)	(12,813)	(13,404)
Total	$ 40,257	$ 36,005
Inventory total for reportable markets	$ 14,502	$ 16,435
Common inventory (2)	1,731	-
Net inventory	$ 16,233	$ 16,435

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(1) Includes cash in advance and reserves that are not allocated by segment.

(2) Consists of inventory that is common between the Business Unit segments. Parts can be used by either segment.

NOTE 7 - Comprehensive Income (Loss):

The components of comprehensive income (loss), net of related tax include:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2000	Three Months Ended April 2, 1999
(In thousands)		
Net unrealized gain (loss) on short-term investments	64	(7)
Cummulative foreign currency translation adjustments	(306)	(113)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	$ (242)	$ (120)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the condensed consolidated balance sheets consists of unrealized gains on available for sale investments and foreign currency translation adjustments. The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of related tax include:

	March 31, 2000	December 31, 1999
(In thousands)		
Net unrealized gains (loss) on short-term investments	$ 64	$ (142)
Cummulative foreign currency translation adjustments	(306)	(107)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	$ (242)	$ (249)

NOTE 8 - New Accounting Standards:

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, (SFAS 133) "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS 133 will require Trimble to record all derivatives held on the balance sheet at fair value. Derivatives that are not hedges must be adjusted to fair value through income. With respect to derivatives which are hedges, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of derivatives either will be offset against the change in fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities, or firm commitments through earnings, or will be recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. The ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value will be immediately recognized in earnings. In June of 1999 the Financial Accounting Standards Board delayed the effective date of implementation for one year; therefore, SFAS 133 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. Trimble expects to adopt SFAS 133 as of the beginning of its fiscal year 2001. The effect of adopting the SFAS 133 is currently being evaluated, but is not expected to have a material adverse effect on Trimble's financial position or results of operations.

In December 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements," which summarizes the staff's views regarding the application of generally accepted accounting principles to selected revenue recognition issues and is effective April 1, 2000. The Company is currently assessing the impact SAB 101 will have on the Company's results of operations.

NOTE 9 - Earnings Per Share:

The following table sets forth the computation of Trimble's basic and diluted earnings per share:

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2000	Three Months Ended April 2, 1999
Numerator:		
Income available to common shareholders used in basic and diluted income per share	$ 8,712	$ 3,014
Denominator:		
Weighted-average number of common shares used in calculating basic income per share	22,849	22,262
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Common stock options	1,882	3
Common stock warrants	241	-
Weighted-average number of common shares and dilutive potential common shares used in calculating diluted income per share	24,972	22,265
Basic income per share	$ 0.38	$ 0.14
Diluted income per share	$ 0.35	$ 0.14

NOTE 10 - Contingencies:

Pending Matters. On November 12, 1998, the Company brought suit in district court in San Jose, California, against Silicon RF Technology, Inc. (SiRF) for alleged patent infringement of three Trimble patents. Trimble and SiRF are in the process of finalizing the details of a negotiated settlement, which includes cross licensing.

Other Matters. Western Atlas, a Houston-based supplier to the oil exploration business, has accused the Company and other GPS manufacturers, suppliers, and users of infringing two U.S. Patents owned by it, namely U.S. Patent Nos. 5,014,066 and 5,619,212. Western Atlas contends that the foregoing patents cover certain aspects of GPS receiver design. Lawsuits for infringement of these two patents were filed in federal district court in Houston, Texas against Rockwell International Corp. and Garmin International Inc., and both have settled. Although Trimble has not been sued by Western Atlas on the foregoing patents, the Company has instructed its counsel thoroughly to investigate the infringement threat. At the present time, the Company does not expect this threat to have adverse consequences on the Company's business.

On January 31, 1997, counsel for one Philip M. Clegg wrote to the Company asserting that a license under Mr. Clegg's U.S. Patent No. 4,807,131, which was issued February 21, 1989, would be required by the Company because of a joint venture that the Company had previously entered into with Caterpillar Corporation concerning the use of Trimble GPS products in combination with earth-moving equipment. To date, no infringement action has been initiated on behalf of Mr. Clegg. The Company believes that there will be no adverse consequences to the Company as a result of this inquiry. The Company is also a party to other disputes incidental to its business.

The Company believes that the ultimate liability of the Company as a result of such disputes, if any, would not be material to its overall financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Actual results could differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements due to a number of factors including, but not limited to, as a result of the risk factors set forth below in this report as well as the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K and other reports and documents that the Company files from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company has attempted to identify forward-looking statements in this report by placing an asterisk (*) before paragraphs containing such material.

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

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Revenues

Revenues from Trimble's operations for the three months ended March 31, 2000 decreased 5% to $65,140,000 from $68,770,000 in the corresponding period during fiscal 1999. The table below breaks out Trimble's revenues by segment:

	Three Months Ended		
	March 31, 2000	April 2, 1999	Decrease
(In thousands)			
Precision Positioning Group	$ 40,548	$ 42,566	(5%)
Mobile and Timing Technologies	24,592	26,204	(6%)
Total	$ 65,140	$ 68,770	(5%)

Precision Positioning Group

The Precision Positioning Group revenues decreased by 5% for the three months ended March 31, 2000, as compared with corresponding period in 1999. The fiscal year 2000 revenue decrease compared to 1999 is due to the following:

- Continued delivery problems due to critical part shortages in our supply chain, and transitional issues with outsourcing our manufacturing had a negative impact on revenue.
- An increase in dealer discounts primarily in the land surveying market as Trimble continues the change in dealer structure from commission dealers to buy/sell dealers.
- An increase in agricultural market revenues, a result of maturing distribution channel and geographical expansion, partially offset the declines stated above.

Mobile and Timing Technologies

Mobile and Timing Technologies revenues decreased 6% for the three months ended March 31, 2000, as compared with corresponding period in 1999. The fiscal year 2000 revenue decrease compared to 1999 is due to the following:

- Asset management and tracking revenues were down, due to the continued delivery problems due to critical part shortages in our supply chain, and transitional issues with outsourcing our manufacturing.
- Trimble's decision to exit the commercial marine business in the fourth quarter of 1998 and sold the last of such products in the second quarter of 1999.
- The increase in the GPS Component Technologies market for automotive navigation, timing systems, and military systems partially offset the declines in asset management and tracking, and the commercial marine markets.

Revenues outside the U.S.

* Sales to unaffiliated customers in locations outside the U.S. comprised approximately 56% and 50% of the Company's revenues in the first three months of fiscal 2000 and 1999, respectively. During the first three months of 2000, the Company experienced strong demand in Europe and South and Central America. Trimble anticipates that export revenue and sales made by its subsidiaries in locations outside the U.S. will continue to account for a significant portion of its revenue. For this reason, Trimble is subject to the risks inherent in these foreign sales, including unexpected changes in regulatory requirements, exchange rates, governmental approval, and tariffs or other barriers. Even though the U.S. Government announced on March 29, 1996, that it would support and maintain the GPS system, and on May 1, 2000 eliminated the use of Selective Availability (SA) -- a method of degrading GPS accuracy -- there may be a reluctance in certain foreign markets to purchase products based on GPS technology, given the control of GPS by the U.S. Government. Trimble's results of operations could be adversely affected if we were unable to continue to generate significant sales in locations outside the U.S.

Gross Margin

* Gross margin varies on a quarterly basis due to a number of factors, including product mix, domestic versus international sales, customer type, the effects of production volumes and fixed manufacturing costs on unit product costs, and new product start-up costs. Gross margin as a percentage of total product revenues was 57% and 52% for the three months ending March 31, 2000 and April 2, 1999. The increase in gross margin percentages is primarily due to favorable product mix for the quarter of Precision Positioning Group products, which yield higher margins due to integration of software and wireless communications. In addition, gross margins for the first three months of fiscal 2000 were favorably impacted by the cost benefits of outsourcing our manufacturing. Because of product mix changes within and among the industry markets, market pressures on unit selling prices, fluctuations in unit manufacturing costs, including increases in component prices and other factors, positive future gross margins cannot be assured.

* Trimble expects that in the future a higher percentage of its business will be conducted through alliances with strategic partners. As a result of volume pricing and the assumption of certain operating costs by the partner, margins on this business are likely to be lower than sales directly to end-users.

Operating Expenses

The following table shows operating expenses for the periods indicated and should be read in conjunction with the narrative descriptions of those operating expenses below:

	Three Months Ended		
	March 31, 2000	April 2, 1999	Increase/ (Decrease)
(in thousands)			
Research and development	$ 8,877	$ 8,507	4%
Sales and marketing	12,646	13,304	(5)%
General and administrative	6,300	10,026	(37)%
Total	$ 27,823	$ 31,837	(13)%

Research and Development

* Research and development expenses increased slightly in the three months ended March 31, 2000, as compared with the corresponding period in fiscal 1999 due to the following:

o Trimble's receipt of approximately $884,000 more funds from cost reimbursement projects in 1999 as compared to 2000.
o Decreases in our expenses of approximately $998,000 related to personnel, temporary help, and consulting.
o The above decreases were partially offset by approximately $484,000 related to facility costs and other expenses.

The Company plans to continue its aggressive development of future products.

Sales and Marketing

* Sales and marketing expenses decreased for three months ended March 31, 2000, as compared with the corresponding period in fiscal 1999. The primary reason for the dollar and percentage decrease in expenses from 1999 to 2000 is as follows:

o Sales commissions were lower as a percentage of sales, due to the change in dealer structure for some of our product lines from commission dealers to buy/sell.

* Trimble's future growth will depend in part on the timely development and continued viability of the markets in which we currently compete, and on our ability to continue to identify and exploit new markets for our products. In addition, we have encountered significant competition in selected markets, and we expect such competition to intensify as the market for GPS applications receives acceptance. Several of Trimble's competitors are major corporations with substantially greater financial, technical, and marketing resources. Increased competition may result in reduced market share and is likely to result in price reductions of GPS-based products, which could adversely affect Trimble's revenues and profitability.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2000, as compared with the corresponding period for fiscal 1999. The primary reasons for the decrease is as follows:

o Approximately a $1.3 million allowance for doubtful accounts charge in the first three months of fiscal 1999 related to customers in South America which was not repeated in the first three months of fiscal 2000.
o Trimble had decreases of approximately $2.4 in expenses for personnel, travel, legal, equipment rental, facilities and other office supplies.

Income Taxes

Trimble's effective income tax rates from continuing operations are 10% and 15% for the three months ended March 31, 2000 and April 2, 1999, respectively. These rates are less than the federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the realization of the benefits from prior net operating losses and previously reserved deferred tax assets.

Inflation

The effects of inflation on the Company's financial results have not been significant to date.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

* At March 31, 2000, Trimble had cash and cash equivalents of $56.2 million and $54.9 million in short-term investments. Trimble's cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments increased from the prior year, due to an increase in net income. Trimble's long-term debt consisted primarily of a $30.0 million note obligation due in 2001. We had no debt outstanding under our $50,000,000 unsecured line of credit but had issued certain letters of credit as of March 31, 2000, amounting to approximately $939,000. Trimble has relied primarily on cash provided by operating and financing activities and net sales of short-term investments to fund capital expenditures, the repurchase of the Company's common stock, and other investing activities. Management believes that its cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investment balances, together with its existing credit line, will be sufficient to meet its anticipated operating cash needs for at least the next twelve months.

* For the three months ended March 31, 2000, the cash provided by operating activities was $7.7 million, as compared to cash provided of $8.1 million in the corresponding period in fiscal 1999. Cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2000 arose from the Company's net income, plus depreciation and amortization and decreases in inventories and offset partially by increases in accounts receivable. Trimble's ability to continue to generate cash from operations will depend in a large part on revenues, the rate of collections of accounts receivable, and the successful management of the Solectron

manufacturing relationship.

Cash provided by sales of common stock in fiscal year 2000 represents the proceeds from purchases made by employees pursuant to Trimble's stock option plan and totaled $3.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2000.

* In August 1997, Trimble entered into a three-year, $50,000,000 unsecured revolving credit facility with four banks (the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Agreement enables Trimble to borrow up to $50,000,000, provided that certain financial and other covenants are met. As of October 20, 1999, Trimble, the Agent, and the Lenders agreed to change and amend certain covenants for the life of the loan, which expires in August of 2000. The $50,000,000 revolving credit facility was modified to include Trimble's prior separate $5,000,000 line of credit and to simplify the entire arrangement. The Credit Agreement provides for payment of a commitment fee of 0.25% and borrowings to bear interest at 1% over LIBOR if the total funded debt to EBITDA is less than or equal to 1.00 times, 0.3% and borrowings to bear interest at 1.25% over LIBOR if the ratio is greater than 1.00 times and less than or equal to 2.00 times, or 0.4%, and borrowings to bear interest at 1.75% over LIBOR if the ratio is greater than 2.00 times. In addition to borrowing at the specified LIBOR rate, Trimble has the right to borrow with interest at the higher of (i) one of the bank's annual prime rate and (ii) the federal funds rate plus 0.5%. To date, Trimble has not made any borrowings under the $50,000,00 unsecured revolving credit facility, but has issued certain letters of credit as of March 31, 2000, amounting to approximately $939,000. In addition, Trimble is restricted from paying dividends under the terms of the Credit Agreement.

In June 1994, Trimble issued $30.0 million of subordinated promissory notes bearing interest at an annual rate of 10%, with principal due on June 15, 2001. Interest payments are due monthly in arrears. The notes are subordinated to the Company's senior debt, which is defined as all pre-existing indebtedness for borrowed money and certain future indebtedness for borrowed money (including, subject to certain restrictions, secured bank borrowings and borrowed money for the acquisition of property and capital equipment) and trade debt incurred in the ordinary course of business. If Trimble prepays any portion of the principal, it is required to pay additional amounts if U.S. Treasury obligations of a similar maturity exceed a specified yield. Under the agreement, Trimble is also restricted from paying dividends.

The issuance of the subordinated promissory notes also included the issuance of warrants entitling holders to purchase 400,000 shares of common stock at a price of $10.95 per share at any time through June 15, 2001. The net proceeds of the notes were $29,348,000. The notes have been recorded as noncurrent liabilities, net of appraised fair value attributed to the warrants. The value of the warrants and the issuance costs are being amortized to interest expense, using the interest rate method over the term of the subordinated promissory notes. The effective annual interest rate on the notes is 11.5%. Under the terms of the notes, Trimble is required to meet a minimum consolidated net worth requirement. If Trimble falls below the minimum consolidated net worth requirement we could be in default of our loan covenants. Such events could have a material adverse effect on Trimble's operations and liquidity.

Trimble announced in February 1996 that it had approved a discretionary program whereby up to 600,000 shares of its common stock could be repurchased on the open market by the Company to offset the potential dilutive effects to earnings (loss) per share from the issuance of additional stock options. In 1998, Trimble approved the repurchase of an additional 1.6 million shares under the discretionary program. During 1997, Trimble purchased 139,500 shares at a cost of $1.8 million. During 1998, Trimble purchased 1.08 million shares at a cost of $16.1 million. During fiscal 1999 and the first three months of fiscal 2000, no shares were repurchased under the discretionary program. Trimble is continually evaluating potential external investments in technologies related to its business and, to date, has made relatively small strategic investments in a number of GPS related technology companies. There can be no assurance that any such outside investments made to date nor any potential future investments will be successful.

* Trimble has evaluated the issues raised by the introduction of the Single European Currency (Euro) for initial implementation as of January 1, 1999, and during the transition period through January 1, 2002. Trimble does not currently believe that the introduction of the Euro will have a material effect on its foreign exchange and hedging activities. Trimble has also assessed the potential

impact the Euro conversion will have in regard to its internal systems accommodating Euro-denominated transactions. Trimble will continue to evaluate the impact of the Euro introduction over time, based on currently available information. Trimble does not currently anticipate any adverse impact of the Euro conversion on the Company.

Year 2000 Issues

* Computers and software, as well as other equipment that rely on only two digits to identify or represent a year may be unable to accurately process or display certain information at or after the Year 2000. This is commonly referred to as the "Year 2000 issue." Trimble is not aware of any year 2000 issues that have affected its business. In preparation for the year 2000, we incurred internal staff costs as well as consulting and other expenses. Trimble updated a significant portion of its computer software to be year 2000 compliant. Trimble is also not aware of any material problems with customers or suppliers. Accordingly, Trimble does not anticipate incurring material expenses or experiencing any material operational disruption as a result of any year 2000 issues.

Other Risk Factors

With the selection of Solectron as an exclusive manufacturing partner, Trimble is substantially dependent upon a sole supplier for the manufacture of its precision positioning and mobile and timing technologies products. In addition, we rely on sole suppliers for a number of our critical ASICS. The dependence upon these sole suppliers subjects Trimble to risks associated with an interruption of supply if we are not able to find alternative sources on a timely basis. There can be no assurance that any delay, disruptions, or quality problems resulting from the use of a sole supplier will not have a material adverse effect on Trimble's business and results of operations.

The Company's ability to meet customer demands depends in part on our ability to obtain timely delivery of parts and components from our suppliers. We have experienced component shortages in the past that have adversely affected our operations. Although we work closely with our suppliers to avoid these types of shortages, there can be no assurances that we will not continue to encounter these problems in the future.

Trimble's revenues have historically tended to fluctuate on a quarterly basis due to the timing of shipments of products under contracts and the sale of licensing rights. A significant portion of Trimble's quarterly revenues occurs from orders received and immediately shipped to customers in the last few weeks and days of a quarter. If orders are not received, or if shipments were to be delayed a few days at the end of a quarter, the operating results and reported earnings per share for that quarter could be significantly impacted. Future revenues are difficult to predict, and projections are based primarily on historical models, which are not necessarily accurate representations of the future.

Due to competitive pressure, prices of certain of Trimble's products have declined substantially since their introduction, and increased competition may result in further price reduction, which could adversely affect our net revenue.

Trimble's stock price is subject to significant volatility. If revenues and/or earnings fail to meet the expectations of the investment community, there could be an immediate and significant impact on the trading price of Trimble's stock. Additionally, certain macro-economic factors such as changes in interest rates could also have an impact on the trading price of Trimble stock.

The value of Trimble's products relies substantially on our technical innovation in fields in which there are many current patent filings. Trimble recognizes that as new patents are issued or are brought to our attention by the holders of such patents, it may be necessary for us to withdraw products from the market, take a license from such patent holders, or redesign our products. Trimble does not believe any of its products currently infringe patents or other proprietary rights of third parties, but we cannot be certain they do not do so. In addition, the legal costs and engineering time required to safeguard intellectual property or to defend against litigation could become a significant expense of operations. Such events could have a material adverse effect on Trimble's revenues or profitability. (See also Note 10 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements).

Trimble's future revenue stream depends to a large degree on our ability to bring new products to market on a timely basis. In some of our markets -- for example, Land Survey and GIS where we currently have a market leadership position, a delay in new product introductions could have a significant impact on our results of operations. No assurance can be given that we will not incur problems in the future in innovating and introducing new products.

Trimble is continuously evaluating alliances and external investments in technologies related to its business, and has already entered into certain strategic alliances and has made relatively small strategic investments in a number of GPS

related technology companies. Acquisitions of companies, divisions of companies, or products and alliances and strategic investments entail numerous risks, including (i) the potential inability to successfully integrate acquired operations and products or to realize anticipated synergies, economies of scale, or other value; (ii) diversion of management's attention; (iii) loss of key employees of acquired operations; and (iv) inability to recover strategic investments in development stage entities. Any such problems could have a material adverse effect on Trimble's business, financial condition, and results of operations. No assurances can be given that we will not incur problems from current or future alliances, acquisitions, or investments. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that we will realize value from any such strategic alliances, acquisitions, or investments.

Trimble currently enjoys strong relationships with a few key customers. An increasing amount of our revenue is generated from large OEMs such as Philips VDO, Nortel, Caterpillar, CNH Global (formerly Case Corporation), and others. A reduction or loss of business with these customers could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurance that Trimble will be able to continue to realize value from these relationships in the future.

The ability of Trimble to maintain its competitive technological position will depend, in a large part, on its ability to attract, motivate, and retain highly qualified development and managerial personnel. Competition for qualified employees in our industry and location is intense, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to attract, motivate and retain enough qualified employees necessary for the future continued development of our business and products.

Trimble has certain products that are subject to governmental and similar certifications before they can be sold. For example, FAA certification is required for all aviation products. Also, Trimble's products that use integrated radio communication technology require an end-user to obtain licensing from the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for frequency-band usage. During the fourth quarter of 1998, the FCC temporarily suspended the issuance of licenses for certain of our Real-time Kinematic products because of interference with certain other users of similar radio frequencies. An inability or delay in obtaining such certifications or delays of the FCC could have an adverse effect on our operating results.

Trimble's GPS technology is dependent on the use of radio frequency spectrum. The assignment of spectrum is controlled by an international organization known as the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). Any ITU reallocation of radio frequency spectrum, including frequency band segmentation or sharing of spectrum, may materially and adversely affect the utility and reliability of our products, which would, in turn, cause a material adverse effect on our operating results. In addition, emissions from mobile satellite service and other equipment operating in adjacent frequency bands or inband may materially and adversely affect the utility and reliability of our products, which could result in a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Navstar satellites and their ground support systems are complex electronic systems subject to electronic and mechanical failures and possible sabotage. The satellites were originally designed to have lives of 7.5 years and are subject to damage by the hostile space environment in which they operate. However, of the current deployment of 27 satellites in place, some have already been in place for 11 years and have an average age of 6 years. To repair damaged or malfunctioning satellites is currently not economically feasible. If a significant number of satellites were to become inoperable, there could be a substantial delay before they are replaced with new satellites. A reduction in the number of operating satellites would impair the current utility of the GPS system and the growth of current and additional market opportunities. In addition, there can be no assurance that the U.S. government will remain committed to the operation and maintenance of GPS satellites over a long period, or that the policies of the U.S. Government for the use of GPS without charge will remain unchanged. However, a 1996 Presidential Decision Directive marks the first time in the evolution of GPS that access for civilian use has a solid foundation in law. Because of ever-increasing commercial applications of GPS, other U.S. Government agencies may become involved in the administration or the regulation of the use of GPS signals. Any of the foregoing factors could affect the willingness of buyers of the Company's products to select GPS-based systems instead of products based on competing technologies. Any resulting change in market demand for GPS products could have a material adverse effect on Trimble's financial results. For example, in 1995, certain European government organizations expressed concern regarding the susceptibility of GPS equipment to intentional or inadvertent signal interference. Such concern could translate into reduced demand for GPS products in certain geographic regions in the future.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE OF MARKET RISK

The following is a discussion of Trimble's exposure to market risk related to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Trimble uses certain derivative financial instruments to manage these risks. Trimble does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes. All financial instruments are used in accordance polices approved by Trimble's board of directors.

Market Interest Rate Risk

Short-term Investments Owned by the Company. As of March 31, 2000, Trimble had short-term investments of $54.9 million. These short-term investments consisted of $53.8 million of highly liquid investments, with original maturities at the date of purchase between three and twelve months and a $1.1 million liquid investment with an original maturity at the date of purchase of 18 months. (See Note 2 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements) These investments are subject to interest rate risk and will decrease in value if market interest rates increase. A hypothetical 10 percent increase in market interest rates from levels at March 31, 2000, would cause the fair value of these short-term investments to decline by an immaterial amount. Because Trimble has the ability to hold these investments until maturity, we would not expect the value of these investments to be affected to any significant degree by the effect of a sudden change in market interest rates. Declines in interest rates over time will, however, reduce our interest income.

Outstanding Debt of the Company. As of March 31, 2000, Trimble had outstanding long-term debt of approximately $30.0 million of subordinated promissory notes at a fixed interest rate of 10 percent. The interest rate of these instruments is fixed. A hypothetical 10 percent decrease in the interest rates would not have a material impact on Trimble. Increases in interest rates could, however, increase interest expense associated with future borrowings of Trimble, if any. We do not currently hedge against interest rate increases.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Trimble hedges risks associated with foreign currency transactions in order to minimize the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on earnings. Trimble utilizes forward contracts to hedge trade and intercompany receivables and payables. These contracts reduce the exposure to fluctuations in exchange rate movements, as the gains and losses associated with foreign currency balances are generally offset with the gains and losses on the hedge contracts. All hedge instruments are marked to market through earnings every period.

* Trimble does not anticipate any material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position utilizing our current hedging strategy.

All contracts have a maturity of less than one year, and we do not defer any gains and losses, as they are all accounted for through earnings every period.

The following table provides information about Trimble's foreign exchange forward contracts outstanding as of March 31, 2000:

Currency	Buy/ Sell	Foreign Currency Amount (in thousands)	Contract Value USD (in thousands)	Fair Value in USD (in thousands)
YEN	Buy	36,000	$ 334	$ 353
YEN	Sell	426,000	$ 4,066	$ 4,174
NZD	Buy	4,150	$ 2,070	$ 2,077
EURO	Buy	680	$ 692	$ 652
EURO	Sell	2,895	$ 2,900	$ 2,774
Sterling	Buy	1360	$ 2,164	$ 2,165

* The hypothetical changes and assumptions made above will be different from what actually occurs in the future. Furthermore, the computations do not anticipate actions that may be taken by Trimble's management, should the

hypothetical market changes actually occur over time. As a result, actual earnings effects in the future will differ from those quantified above.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

		Page Number
A. Exhibits		
27.1	Financial Data Schedule for the quarters ended March 31, 2000 and April 2, 1999	24

B. Reports on Form 8-K

There were no reports on Form 8-K filed during the quarter ended March 31, 2000.

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, thereunto duly authorized.

TRIMBLE NAVIGATION LIMITED
(Registrant)

By: /s/Mary Ellen Genovese
Mary Ellen Genovese
(Vice President Finance, and Chief Financial Officer and
Corporate Controller)

DATE: May 5, 2000

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THE SCHEDULE CONTAINS SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AND CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO SUCH FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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