

0510094

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**



RESPONDENT

3. Respondent is a limited liability company organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois, with its office and principal place of business located at 1550 N. Lake Shore Drive, No. L6C, Chicago, Illinois 60610.
4. Respondent is engaged in the business of licensing patents that it has acquired. Respondent does not produce or manufacture tangible products.
5. Respondent is, and at all relevant times has been, a person, partnership, or corporation within the meaning of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45, and at all times relevant herein, Respondent has been, and is now, engaged in commerce as "commerce" is defined in Section 4 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. § 44.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FAST ETHERNET STANDARD

6. In or about 1983, the IEEE published the first 802.3 standard, the Ethernet standard, which allowed computer equipment attached to a local area network ("LAN") to transmit data across a copper wire at a rate of 10 megabits per second ("Mbps"). Computer equipment manufacturers subsequently adopted the Ethernet standard which ensured that their equipment would be interoperable.
7. In or about 1993, the IEEE authorized the 802.3 Working Group to develop a new standard based on the Ethernet standard to meet the demand for higher data transmission rates. Employees of National were members of and active participants in the 802.3 Working Group.
8. The new standard, commonly referred to as "Fast Ethernet," would allow equipment attached to a LAN to transmit data across a copper wire at 100 Mbps.
9. The 802.3 Working Group wanted Fast Ethernet equipment to be compatible, to the extent possible, with then-existing LANs based on the original Ethernet standard, which operated at substantially slower data transmission rates. The terms "autodetection" and "autonegotiation" were used to refer to technology that would permit such compatibility by enabling two devices at opposing ends of a network link to exchange information and automatically configure themselves to optimize their communication.
10. In 1994, National proposed that the 802.3 Working Group incorporate an autonegotiation technology developed by National, and referred to as "NWay," into the Fast Ethernet standard. National had filed a patent application for that technology, Ser. No. 07/971,018, in 1992.

11. The 802.3 Working Group considered several alternative technologies to National's "NWay" technology prior to the adoption of the Fast Ethernet standard. It also considered adopting a Fast Ethernet standard without an autonegotiation feature.
12. At IEEE meetings to determine which autodetection technology to include in the 802.3 standard, one or more representatives of National publicly announced that if NWay technology were chosen, National would license NWay to any requesting party for a one-time fee of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). National made that assurance fully knowing that, as a result, it could be forgoing significant licensing revenues.
13. In a subsequent letter dated June 7, 1994, and addressed to the Chair of the 802.3d that

INDUSTRY ADOPTION OF THE FAST ETHERNET STANDARD

16. IEEE published the Fast Ethernet standard with National's NWay autonegotiation technology in 1995. By that time, Ethernet was the dominant standard for wired LANs and there were millions of Ethernet ports installed in the United States.
17. Inclusion of autonegotiation technology in the Fast Ethernet standard enabled owners of existing Ethernet-based LANs to purchase and install multi-speed, Fast Ethernet-capable equipment on a piecemeal basis without having to upgrade the entire LAN at once or buy extra bridging equipment.
18. Since 1995, dozens of manufacturers, including many of whom did not participate in the standard setting process, incorporated the Fast Ethernet standard with the NWay technology into hundreds of millions of computer devices such as personal

collectively referred to as “the Patents.” The ’174 and ’418 Patents expire in 2014.

23. On or about June 30, 1998, National assigned to Vertical all rights, titles and interests in nine U.S. patents and their foreign counterparts. The Patents were included in that assignment.
24. Prior to the assignment of the Patents, National gave Vertical a copy of the June 7, 1994 letter. Vertical acknowledged at the time that it had been informed “that several of the patents may be ‘encumbered’ by whatever actions [National] may have taken in the past with respect to the IEEE standards.” The final agreement between Vertical and National stated that the assignment is “subject to any existing licenses and other encumbrances that [National] may have granted.” It further provided, “Existing licenses shall include. . . [p]atents that may be encumbered under standards such as an IEEE standard.”

BREACH OF THE LICENSING COMMITMENT

25. Vertical was struggling financially by late 2001 in the wake of the “dot com” bust and the shakeout of the telecommunications industry. Vertical sought to generate new revenue streams by licensing its patents and enforcing its rights against third parties it believed might infringe those patents.
26. In Spring 2002, Vertical also sought to alter the terms of National’s licensing commitment to the IEEE in an effort to increase the prices it could charge those companies that implemented the Fast Ethernet standard and NWay.
27. In a March 27, 2002 letter to the IEEE, Vertical asserted that one or more of the Patents “may be applicable to portions and/or amendments of” IEEE standard 802.3. In that same letter,

37. The threatened or actual anticompetitive effects of Respondent's conduct include, but are not limited to, the following:

VIOLATIONS ALLEGED

38. The acts and practices of Respondent, as described in Paragraphs 1-38 above, incorporated herein by reference, constitute unfair methods of competition in or affecting commerce in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45.

39. Respondent's course of conduct has caused and is likely to continue to cause substantial injury to consumers of NWay technology that could not reasonably be avoided and is not outweighed by countervailing benefits to consumers or competition. Therefore, Respondent's conduct, as described in paragraphs 1-37 above, incorporated herein by reference, constitute unfair acts or practices in or affecting commerce in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45.

WHEREFORE, THE PREMISES CONSIDERED, the Federal Trade