

Thu, 11 Jul 2002 16:23:39 EDT

To: Liberty Alliance Management Board
From: America Online, Inc.
Re: **Amended** Necessary Claims Disclosure Notice

NOTE: CERTAIN MATERIALS ATTACHED HERETO ARE MARKED AND MUST BE TREATED AS AOL'S "NECESSARY CLAIMS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION"

Pursuant to Sections 4 and 10.2 of the Liberty Alliance Sponsorship Agreement, AOL hereby submits this Amended Necessary Claims Disclosure Notice ("Amended Notice") with respect to the draft Phase 1 specifications ("Phase 1 Specifications") to be voted on by the Board this week. This Amended Notice supersedes and replaces the Necessary Claims Disclosure Notice previously filed by AOL with the Management Board on July 9, 2002.

AOL has determined the existence of the Necessary Claims attached hereto as Exhibit A ("AOL Disclosed Necessary Claims"). With respect to those Necessary Claims, AOL is hereby notifying the Management Board that:

1. AOL is the sole owner of the AOL Disclosed Necessary Claims;
2. AOL elects to withdraw the AOL Disclosed Necessary Claims from the license grant set forth in Section 3.5 of the Liberty Alliance Sponsorship Agreement;
3. AOL instead covenants (on behalf of itself and its Subsidiaries) to license the AOL Disclosed Necessary Claims to any other person or legal entity on the following fair, reasonable, and non-discriminatory terms:

* Subject to a prospective licensee's agreement and compliance with the Covenant described below, AOL will grant a no-fee, royalty-free, nonexclusive, nontransferable license under the AOL Disclosed Necessary Claims to implement the Phase 1 Specifications and related Other Output, but only to the extent needed to be Fully Compliant, and to sell, promote, or otherwise distribute the resulting implementation.

* A prospective licensee covenants (on behalf of itself and its Subsidiaries) not to assert or provide any assistance in asserting, directly or indirectly, any patent claim against AOL Time Warner, Inc. or its Subsidiaries (the "Covenant") in connection with the implementation of any Final Specification and Other Output established by the Liberty Alliance.

* Except as explicitly set forth, no other rights or licenses are granted under

any patent. Without limitation, no license is granted with respect to (i) any enabling technologies that may be necessary to make or use any product or portion thereof that complies with a Final Specification and Other Output, but are not themselves expressly set forth in that Final Specification and Other Output; (ii) the implementation of other specifications, even if referred to in a Final Specification and Other Output; (iii) any portion of any product and any combinations thereof the sole purpose or function of which is not required in order to be Fully Compliant with a Final Specification and Other Output; or (iv) any technology that is not required to implement a Final Specification and Other Output.

* Other terms consistent with the foregoing that are customary in the industry for patent licenses.

Attachments:

Exhibit A ("AOL Disclosed Necessary Claims")

Exhibit B Ref. No. AOL0056

Exhibit C PCT/US00/29057

Exhibit D US Ser. No. 09/935,439

Exhibit E PCT/GB00/00748

Gaurav Suri
Vice President
AOL Products

Liberty Alliance					
Patent/App. No	Title Excerpt	Representative Description of Patent	Claim #	Relevance	Liberty Alliance Citation
5,774,670	Persistent Client State in HTTP Client-Server System	A method and apparatus for transferring state information between a server computer system and a client computer system. In one embodiment of the method, a client requests a file, such as a document, on a server, and the server transmits the file to the client. In addition, the server transmits a state object, which describes certain state information, to the client. The client stores the state object, and will typically send the state object back to the server when making later requests for files on the server. In a typical embodiment, the state object includes a domain attribute which specifies a domain or network address, and the state object is transmitted from the client to a server only when the client makes a request to the server and the server is within the domain.	1 to 26	This patent concerns the common domain cookie. It also concerns the basic implementation of the IdP, to allow the IdP to maintain the authentication status of the user. Thus, authentication requests can be initiated via redirects to the IdP, rather than via a back channel. See abstract and summary.	Liberty Architecture Overview, Version 04 (17 May 2002), 5.5 Identity Provider Introduction; Liberty Bindings and Profiles Specification, Version 08 (17 May 2002), 3.6 Identity Provider Introduction.
6,134,592	Persistent Client State in HTTP Client-Server System	This patent pertains to cookies. In a web environment, clients do not retain state information (user ID, billing info, credit card information, etc.) of a session after a session has ended. The invention allows server to send state information to the client and the client stores this state information locally. The stored state information can be sent back to the server by the client at any time during future sessions so that the user need not enter the same information again. The cookies can be used for on-line shopping, for-fee on-line subscription information, etc.	1 to 6	This patent concerns the common domain cookie. It also concerns the basic implementation of the IdP, to allow the IdP to maintain the authentication status of the user. Thus, authentication requests can be initiated via redirects to the IdP, rather than via a back channel. See abstract and summary.	Liberty Architecture Overview, Version 04 (17 May 2002), 5.5 Identity Provider Introduction; Liberty Bindings and Profiles Specification, Version 08 (17 May 2002), 3.6 Identity Provider Introduction.
5,826,242	On-Line Shopping utilizing Persistent Client State in a Hypertext Transfer Protocol Based Client-Server System	A method and apparatus for transferring state information between a server computer system and a client computer system. In one embodiment of the method, an http client requests a file, such as an HTML document, on an http server, and the http server transmits the file to the http client. In addition, the http server transmits a state object, which describes certain state information, to the http client. The http client stores the state object, and will typically send the state object back to the http server when making later requests for files on the http server. In a typical embodiment, the state object includes a domain attribute which specifies a domain or network address, and the state object is transmitted from the http client to a server only when the http client makes an http request to the server and the server is within the domain. In one embodiment, the apparatus includes a processor and memory and a computer readable medium which stores program instructions. In the case of the client system, the instructions specify operations such as receiving and storing the state information; in the case of the server system, the instructions specify operations such as sending the state information to a client system.	1, 2, 3, 4	This patent concerns the common domain cookie. It also concerns the basic implementation of the IdP, to allow the IdP to maintain the authentication status of the user. Thus, authentication requests can be initiated via redirects to the IdP, rather than via a back channel. See abstract and summary.	Liberty Architecture Overview, Version 04 (17 May 2002), 5.5 Identity Provider Introduction; Liberty Bindings and Profiles Specification, Version 08 (17 May 2002), 3.6 Identity Provider Introduction.
5,825,890	Secure socket layer application program apparatus and method	A computer program product comprising: a computer useable medium having computer readable program code means embodied therein for encrypting and decrypting information transferred over a network between a client application program running in a client computer and a server application program running in a server computer, the computer readable program code means in the computer program product comprising: computer readable program code means for providing a socket application program interface to an application layer program; computer readable program code means for providing encrypted information to transport protocol layer services; computer readable program code means for encrypting information received from an application layer program; and computer readable program code means for decrypting information received from transport protocol layer services.	1, 2	As described in the abstract, this patent concerns implementation of SSL.	Liberty Architecture Overview, Version 04 (17 May 2002), 4 Liberty Security Framework; Liberty Bindings and Profiles Specification, Version 08 (17 May 2002), 4 Security Considerations.
5,671,279	Electronic commerce using a secure courier system	A courier electronic payment system provides customers, merchants, and banks with a secure mechanism for using a public network as a platform for credit card payment services. The system governs the relationship between a Customer, Merchant, and Acquirer Gateway to perform credit card purchases over such networks as the Internet. The system uses a secure connection to simplify the problem of Internet-based financial transactions in accordance with an electronic payment protocol that secures credit card payments and certifies infrastructure that is required to enable all of the parties to participate in the electronic commerce, as well as to provide the necessary formats and interfaces between the different modules and systems.	1 to 3, 6, 12, 14 to 16, 19, 20, 27, 30	This patent concerns a method for securing communications between the IdP (Identity Provider) and the SP (Service Provider), on behalf of a third party (the principal (user)).	Liberty Architecture Overview, Version 04 (17 May 2002), 5.1 Web Redirection Architectural Component; Liberty Bindings and Profiles Specification, Version 08 (17 May 2002), 3.2.1 Common Interactions and Processing Rules.
Provisional Application	User Status Detection	This invention comprises an architecture composed of a set of baseline authentication agencies that are responsible for core authentication network ("MCN") services such as login and user selected service provider look-up; an MCN domain and associated DNS records for use in cookie sharing, login routing, and the like; a client-side JavaScript library for partner sites for use in login routing, etc.; a collection of partner sites accessible via MCN, and other components that might be needed. The invention notes the user status as the user goes from site to site, but it provides a transparent/implicit multi-site logon including automatic introduction from one site to the other. This is accomplished by the base-line authentication agency which manage the MCN name space and provide core MCN services for MCN users. The baseline authentication agency support single validation of MCN ID's and corresponding passwords. After validating a user name/password combination, the baseline authentication agency writes its identification along with an authenticated status of true into a cookie on a shared domain that can be accessed by MCN partner sites.	provisional filing	This patent application concerns the introduction protocol.	Liberty Architecture Overview, Version 04 (17 May 2002), 5.5 Identity Provider Introduction; Liberty Bindings and Profiles Specification, Version 08 (17 May 2002), 3.6 Identity Provider Introduction.
WO 01/38971 A2	Simplified LDAP Access Control Language System	A simplified LDAP access language system provides user-defined attributes that tell the directory system who the user wants to give read or write access to a specific set of his attributes. The read and write attributes are separate lists and may, in fact, differ, thereby giving the user the flexibility to better manage access to his attributes. The value of the read and write attributes are in an LDAP Filter format which is an Internet standard (RFC 2254) which allows the user to specify not only users local to his intranet, but users across the Internet as well. Access control lists (ACL) are created by the System Administrators and list the specific attributes that the user is allowed to control read or write access, giving the Administrators full control of what information the user can give out. The ACLs are stored in the directory along with the entries. When a user accesses an entry in a directory, the server checks the ACL specified for the attributes being accessed. The read or write attribute for the owner of the attributes being accessed are used by the server when it checks the ACL. The combination of the read or write attribute and the ACL determine whether the user has permission to perform the read or write operation.	1, 6	This patent application concerns the authentication context which represent a user's authentication to other parties. See the Abstract.	Liberty Architecture Overview, Version 04 (17 May 2002), 5.5 Identity Provider Introduction; Liberty Bindings and Profiles Specification, Version 08 (17 May 2002), 3.6 Identity Provider Introduction.
US 2003/0041240 A1	Single Universal Authentication System for Internet Services	A single universal authentication system for Internet services provides a trusted server that is activated when a user clicks on the login or helper button on a third party's site, which submits a request to the trusted server. The client properly identifies itself to the trusted server through pre-authorization techniques such as cookies, logging on, or going through the AOL service wherein the service knows the user's identity. The trusted server sends a user/site specific authentication token to the third party, initiating the authentication process with the third party which checks to see that the authentication token is valid and sends its own authentication token back to the trusted server. The trusted server verifies from its partner database that the third party's authentication token is valid.	1	This patent application concerns the introduction protocol. See the Abstract.	Liberty Architecture Overview, Version 04 (17 May 2002), 5.5 Identity Provider Introduction; Liberty Bindings and Profiles Specification, Version 08 (17 May 2002), 3.6 Identity Provider Introduction.
WO 00/52900 A1	An Internet Interface System	Provides a registration agent site which presents a simple intermediary between sites and internet users that acts as a single source of data entry, user name and password for users. This allows users to register with new sites automatically and move between registered sites via a single interface, whilst allowing changes in profile information via the same interface. The registration agent site acts as the agent for the internet user rather than the site owner, allowing registration by proxy in a manner which is transparent to other sites. The agent negotiates connectivity and connects the user.	1	This patent application concerns form filing. See the Abstract.	Liberty Architecture Overview, Version 04 (17 May 2002), 5.1 Web Redirection Architectural Component; Liberty Bindings and Profiles Specification, Version 08 (17 May 2002), 3.2.1 Common Interactions and Processing Rules.