

NETWORK 1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS INC
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PROSPECTUS

NETWORK-1 SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.

9,438,449 shares of Common Stock

This prospectus covers the resale by the selling stockholders listed on pages 22 to 32 of this Prospectus of up to 9,438,449 shares of our common stock, \$.01 par value, which include:

- 2,166,667 shares of common stock and 1,666,667 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in our private offering completed on April 16, 2007;
- 360,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants issued to the placement agents with respect to the private offering completed on April 16, 2007;
- 898,750 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in our private offering completed in December 2004 and January 2005; and
- 3,046,365 shares of common stock and 1,300,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants and options owned by our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and related parties.

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of these shares of common stock. We will, however, receive proceeds if warrants and options to purchase common stock are exercised by payment of cash and those proceeds will be used for our general corporate purposes. This offering is not being underwritten. The selling stockholders may sell the shares of common stock on the Over-the-Counter (OTC) Bulletin Board with the methods and on the terms described in the section of this prospectus entitled "Plan of Distribution" on pages 33 to 35.

Our common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "NSSI". On April 30, 2010, the closing price of our common stock, as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board, was \$0.88 per share.

The securities offered in this prospectus involve a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the factors described under the heading "Risk Factors" beginning on page 6 of this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this Prospectus is May 11, 2010

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. It does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in our common stock. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the section entitled “Risk Factors” and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes.

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references to “we,” “us,” “our,” or the “Company” in this prospectus refer to Network-1 Security Solutions, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

The Company

Our principal business is the acquisition, development, licensing and protection of our intellectual property. We presently own six patents issued by the U.S. Patent Office that relate to various telecommunications and data networking technologies and include, among other things, patents covering the delivery of power over local area networks (“LANs”) for the purpose of remotely powering certain devices, such as wireless access ports, IP phones and network based cameras, over Ethernet (“PoE”) networks and systems and methods for the transmission of audio, video and data (LANS) in order to achieve higher quality of service (QoS). Our strategy is to pursue licensing and strategic business alliances with companies in industries that manufacture and sell products that make use of the technologies underlying our intellectual property as well as with other users of the technologies who benefit directly from the technologies, including corporate, educational and governmental entities.

To date, our efforts with respect to our intellectual property have focused on licensing our patent (U.S. Patent No. 6,218,930) covering the control of power delivery over Ethernet cables (the “Remote Power Patent”). As of March 31, 2010, we had entered into a total of six license agreements with respect to our Remote Power Patent. In February 2008, we commenced patent infringement litigation against several major data networking equipment manufacturers including Cisco Systems, Inc. and 7 other defendants including Netgear, Inc. In May, 2009, Netgear, Inc. as part of its settlement agreement with us, entered into a license agreement with us for our Remote Power Patent. (See “Legal Proceedings - Pending Litigation Against Major Data Networking Equipment Manufacturers”). On August 13, 2008, as part of an agreement entered into in June 2008 with Microsemi Corp-Analog Mixed Signal Group Ltd. (“Microsemi-Analog”), previously PowerDsine Ltd., Microsemi Corporation, the parent company of Microsemi-Analog, entered into a license agreement with us for our Remote Power Patent with respect to certain of its Midspan PoE products as part of our new Special Licensing Program. See “Legal Proceedings – Microsemi-PowerDsine Settlement. In August 2007, as part of a settlement agreement relating to our litigation with D-Link, we entered into a license agreement with D-Link pertaining to our Remote Power Patent (See “Legal Proceedings - D-Link Litigation”).

At least for the next twelve months, we do not presently anticipate licensing efforts for our other currently owned patents besides our Remote Power Patent. We may seek to acquire additional patents in the future. We continually review opportunities to acquire or license additional intellectual property for the purpose of pursuing licensing opportunities.

Our Remote Power Patent (U.S. Patent No. 6,218,930) relates to several technologies which describe a methodology for controlling the delivery of power to certain devices over an Ethernet network. Ethernet is the leading local area networking technology in use today. PoE technology allows for the delivery of power over Ethernet cables rather than by separate power cords. As a result, a variety of network devices, including IP telephones, wireless LAN Access Points, web-

based network security cameras, data collection terminals and other network devices, are able to receive power over existing data cables without the need to modify the existing infrastructure to facilitate the provision of power for such devices through traditional AC outlets. Advantages of PoE, such as lower installation costs, remote management capabilities, lower maintenance costs, centralized power backup, and flexibility of device location as well as the advent of worldwide power compatibility, create the possibility of PoE becoming widely adopted in networks throughout the world.

Our future success is largely dependent upon our proprietary technologies, our ability to protect our intellectual property rights and to consummate license agreements with respect to our intellectual property. The complexity of patent and common law, combined with our limited resources, create risk that our efforts to protect our proprietary technologies may not be successful. We cannot be assured that our patents will be upheld or that third parties will not invalidate our patents.

Besides our Remote Power Patent, we also own five (5) additional patents covering various methodologies that provide for allocating bandwidth and establishing Quality of Service (QoS) for delay sensitive data, such as voice, on packet data networks. QoS issues become important when data networks carry packets that contain audio and video which may require priority over data packets traveling over the same network. Covered within these patents are also technologies that establish bi-directional communications control channels between network-connected devices in order to support advanced applications on traditional data networks. We believe that potential licensees of the technologies contained in these patents would be vendors deploying applications that require the low latency transport of delay sensitive data such as video over data networks.

We were incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in July 1990. Our executive offices are located at 445 Park Avenue, Suite 1018, New York, New York 10022 and our telephone number is (212) 829-5770. Our web site can be found at <http://www.network-1.com>.

Pending Litigation Against Major Data Networking Equipment Manufacturers

In February 2008, we commenced litigation against eight major data networking equipment manufacturers in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Tyler Division, for infringement of our Remote Power Patent. The complaint named as defendants Cisco Systems, Inc., Cisco Linksys, LLC, Enterasys Networks, Inc., 3COM Corporation, Inc., Extreme Networks, Inc., Foundry Networks, Inc., Netgear, Inc. and Adtran, Inc. We seek injunctive relief and monetary damages for infringement based upon reasonable royalties as well as treble damages for the defendant's continued willful infringement of our Remote Power Patent. The defendants in their answer asserted that they do not infringe any valid claim of our Remote Power Patent, and further asserted that, based on several different theories, the patent claims are invalid or unenforceable. In addition to these defenses, the defendants also asserted counterclaims for, among other things, non-infringement, invalidity, and unenforceability of our Remote Power Patent. A Markman hearing, a hearing on claim construction of our Remote Power Patent, was held in December 2009 and a trial date has been set for July 2010. On February 16, 2010, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Tyler Division, issued its Markman Order in which the Court adopted a number of constructions proposed by us, while also adopting constructions proposed by defendants as well as effectively invalidating two of our claims at issue. A Markman Order that does not entirely adopt either the plaintiff's or defendants' position is common in patent litigation. In the event that the Court determines that our Remote Power Patent is not valid or enforceable, and/or that the defendants do not infringe, any such determination would have a material adverse effect on us.

Netgear Settlement and License

On May 29, 2009 we announced that we had agreed to settle the above referenced litigation with respect to Netgear. As part of the settlement and under our Special Licensing Program, Netgear entered into a license agreement with us for our Remote Power Patent and we agreed that all claims and counterclaims involving Netgear in the litigation would be dismissed with prejudice. Under the terms of the license, Netgear licenses the Remote Power Patent from us for its full term (which expires in March 2020), and pays quarterly royalties (which began as of April 1, 2009) based on its sales of Power over Ethernet products. Licensed products include Netgear's Power over Ethernet enabled switches and wireless access points. The royalty rates included in the Netgear license are 1.7% of the sales price of Power Sourcing Equipment, which includes Ethernet switches, and 2% of the sales price of Powered Devices, which includes wireless access points. The royalty rates are subject to adjustment, under certain circumstances, if we grant a license to other licensees with lower royalty rates and Netgear is able to and agrees to assume all material terms and conditions of such other license. In addition, Netgear paid us \$350,000 upon the signing of the license agreement.

Microsemi Agreement and License

In June 2008 we entered into a new agreement with Microsemi Corp-Analog Mixed Signal Group Ltd (previously PowerDsine Ltd), a subsidiary of Microsemi Corporation (Nasdaq: MSCC), a leading manufacturer of high performance analog mixed-signal integrated circuits and high reliability semiconductors, which, among other things, amended the prior settlement agreement entered into between the parties in November 2005. In accordance with the terms of the new agreement, on August 13, 2008, Microsemi Corporation, the parent company of Microsemi-Analog, entered into a license agreement with us for our Remote Power Patent under our Special Licensing Program. The license agreement provides that Microsemi is obligated to pay us a quarterly royalty payment of 2% of the sales price for certain of its Midspan PoE products for the full term of our Remote Power Patent (which expires in March 2020).

D-Link Settlement

In August 2005, we commenced patent litigation against D-Link Corporation and D-Link Systems, Incorporated (collectively "D-Link") in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Tyler division, for infringement of our Remote Power Patent. Our complaint sought, among other things, a judgment that our Remote Power Patent is enforceable and has been infringed by the defendants. We also sought a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from continued infringement, or active inducement of infringement by others, of our Remote Power Patent.

In August 2007, we finalized the settlement of our patent infringement litigation against D-Link. Under the terms of the settlement, D-Link entered into a license agreement for our Remote Power Patent the terms of which include monthly royalty payments of 3.25% (subject to adjustment as noted below) of the net sales of D-Link Power over Ethernet products, including those products which comply with The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers ("IEEE") 802.3af and 802.3at Standards, for the full term of our Remote Power Patent, which expires in March 2020. In addition, D-Link paid us \$100,000 upon signing of the Settlement Agreement. The royalty rate is subject to adjustment to a rate consistent with other similarly situated licensees of our Remote Power Patent based on units of shipments of licensed products. In June 2009, based upon several licenses issued to third parties under our Special Licensing Program, we agreed with D-Link to adjust the royalty rate to 1.7% of the sales price for Power Servicing Equipment (which includes

Ethernet switches) and 2.0% of the sales price for Powered Devices (which includes wireless access points).

Shares Being Offered

This prospectus relates to the offering by the selling stockholders of an aggregate of 9,438,449 shares of our common stock, consisting of (i) 2,166,667 shares of common stock and 1,666,667 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in our private offering completed on April 16, 2007, (ii) 360,000 shares issuable upon exercise of warrants issued to the placement agents with respect to the private offering completed on April 16, 2007, (iii) 898,750 shares of our common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants issued in our private offering in December 2004 and January 2005, and (iv) 3,046,365 shares of common stock and 1,300,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants and options owned by our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and related parties.

Summary Financial Data

The following tables summarize the consolidated statements of operations and balance sheet data for our business and should be read together with the section of this prospectus captioned “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS DATA:		
Royalty Revenue	\$811,000	\$349,000
Operating expenses(1)	\$3,314,000	\$2,060,000
Net loss	\$(2,578,000)	\$(1,618,000)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$(0.11)	\$(0.07)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	24,135,557	24,135,557
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DATA:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,022,000	\$4,484,000
Working capital	\$2,627,000	\$4,296,000
Total assets	\$3,310,000	\$4,739,000
Total shareholders’ equity	2,725,000	4,402,000

(1) Includes non-cash compensation expense of \$901,000 and \$287,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

We have incurred substantial operating losses since our inception, which have resulted in an accumulated deficit of \$(53,473,000) as of December 31, 2009. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we incurred net losses’ of \$(2,578,000) and \$(1,618,000), respectively. We have financed our operations primarily by sales of equity securities and royalty revenue from licensing our Remote Power Patent. We had royalty revenue of \$811,000 and \$349,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Our ability to achieve revenue and generate positive cash flow from operations is dependent upon consummating additional material license agreements with respect to our patented technologies. We may not be successful in achieving additional license agreements with third parties, or in such additional license agreements resulting in significant royalty revenue, and our failure to do so would have a material adverse effect on our business,

financial condition and results of operations. We believe that we will have enough funding to meet our cash needs and continue our operations until at least June 30, 2011.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. The risk factors listed below are those that we consider to be material to an investment in our common stock and those which, if realized, could have material adverse effects on our business, financial condition or results of operations as specifically discussed below. In such an event, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. Before you invest in our common stock, you should be aware of various risks, including those described below. You should carefully consider these risk factors, together with all of the other information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, before you decide whether to purchase our common stock. This section includes or refers to certain forward-looking statements. You should refer to the explanation of the qualifications and limitations on such forward-looking statements discussed on page 12.

We have a history of losses and modest revenue from current operations.

We have incurred substantial operating losses since our inception, which have resulted in an accumulated deficit of \$(53,473,000) as of December 31, 2009. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we incurred net losses of \$(2,578,000) and \$(1,618,000), respectively. We have financed our operations primarily by sales of our equity securities and royalty revenue from licensing our Remote Power Patent. We had revenue of \$811,000 and \$349,000 from operations for the years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Our ability to achieve revenue and generate positive cash flow from operations is dependent upon consummating licensing agreements with respect to our patented technologies. As of March 31, 2010, we had entered into six license agreements with respect to our Remote Power Patent, which among others, included license agreements with Netgear, Inc., Microsemi Corporation and D-Link. We may not be successful in achieving additional material licensing agreements with third parties and our failure to do so would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may not be able to achieve material revenue or generate positive cash flow from operations from our licensing business.

We could be required to stop operations if we are unable to develop our technology licensing business or raise capital when needed.

We anticipate, based on our currently proposed plans and assumptions relating to our operations (including the timetable of costs and expenses associated with our continued operations), that our cash position of \$2,269,000 at March 31, 2010 will more likely than not be sufficient to satisfy our operations and capital requirements until at least June 30, 2011. However, we may expend our funds prior thereto. In the event our plans change, or our assumptions change or prove to be inaccurate (due to unanticipated expenses, difficulties, delays or otherwise), we could have insufficient funds to support our operations prior to June 30, 2011. Our inability to obtain additional financing when needed, absent generating sufficient cash from licensing arrangements, would have a material adverse effect on us, requiring us to curtail or possibly cease our operations. In addition, any additional equity financing may involve substantial dilution to the interests of our then existing stockholders.

Our licensing business may not be successful.

In November 2003, we entered the technology licensing business following our acquisition of six patents relating to various telecommunications and data networking technologies including, among others, patents covering the delivery of remote power over Ethernet and the transmission of audio, video and data over computer and telephony networks. As of March 31, 2010, we have only entered into six license agreements with third parties with respect to our patented technology. Accordingly, we have a limited history in the technology licensing business upon which an evaluation of our prospects and future performance can be made. Our prospects must be considered in light of the risks, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered in the development, operation and expansion of a new business based on patented technologies including the risks and uncertainty of litigation. We may not be able to achieve sufficient revenue or profitable operations from our licensing business.

Our future source of licensing revenue is uncertain.

To date, we have entered into six license agreements with respect to our Remote Power Patent. Our inability to consummate additional licensing agreements and achieve material revenue from our patented technologies would have a material adverse effect on our operations and possibly our ability to continue our business. In addition, our existing license agreements, as well as additional license agreements which may be entered into in the future, may not produce a stable or predictable stream of revenue in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the success of our licensing efforts depends upon the strength of our intellectual property rights.

Our success is dependent upon our ability to protect our proprietary technologies.

Our success is substantially dependent upon our proprietary technologies and our ability to protect our intellectual property rights. We currently hold six patents issued by the U.S. Patent Office that relate to various telecommunications and data networking technologies and include among other things, patents covering the delivery of power to certain devices over PoE networks and the transmission of audio, voice and data over computer and telephony networks. We rely upon our patents and trade secret laws, non-disclosure agreements with our employees, consultants and third parties to protect our intellectual property rights. The complexity of patent and common law, our limited resources, and the uncertainty of the outcome of litigation create risk that our efforts to protect our proprietary technologies may not be successful. We cannot assure you that our patents will be upheld or that third parties will not invalidate our patent rights. If our intellectual property rights are not upheld, such an event would have a material adverse effect on us.

Any litigation to protect our intellectual property or any third party claims to invalidate our patents could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our success depends on our ability to protect our intellectual property rights. In August 2005, we commenced patent litigation against D-Link Corporation and D-Link Systems, Incorporated for infringement of our Remote Power Patent and in April 2007 we entered into a settlement agreement with the D-Link parties. In addition, in February 2008 we commenced patent litigation against Cisco Systems, Inc. and seven other major data networking equipment manufacturers which is currently pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern

District of Texas, Tyler Division. Although on May 29, 2009 we announced that we had agreed to settle this litigation with respect to defendant Netgear, Inc., the litigation is still pending with respect to the other defendants. In the future, it may be necessary for us to commence patent litigation against additional third parties whom we believe require a license to our patents. In addition, we may be subject to claims seeking to invalidate our patents, as asserted by the defendants in the aforementioned pending litigation in Texas with us. These types of claims, with or without merit, may subject us to costly litigation and diversion of management's focus. If we are unsuccessful in enforcing and validating our patents and/or if third parties making claims against us seeking to invalidate our patents are successful, they may be able to obtain injunctive or other equitable relief, which effectively could block our ability to license or otherwise capitalize on our proprietary technologies. Successful litigation against us resulting in a determination that our patents are not valid or enforceable, and/or that third parties do not infringe, would have a material adverse effect on us.

Our license agreements with Netgear, Inc., D-Link and Microsemi may not result in significant royalties and do not necessarily mean we will achieve additional license agreements.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we received aggregate royalty payments of \$811,000 and \$349,000, respectively, with respect to our license agreements. Our royalty revenue may not be stable or predictable for the foreseeable future. Notwithstanding our license agreements with the D-Link, Microsemi and Netgear, Inc., there is no assurance that we will achieve significant royalty revenue from such license agreements, that we will be able to achieve additional material license agreements with third parties relating to our Remote Power Patent or any of our other patents. Our failure to achieve significant royalty revenue from our existing license agreements, or if we are unable to enter into additional license agreements resulting in material royalty revenue, would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face uncertainty as to the outcome of our litigation against major data networking equipment manufacturers.

In February 2008, we commenced litigation against eight major data networking equipment manufacturers in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Tyler Division, for infringement of our Remote Power Patent. The complaint named as defendants Cisco Systems, Inc., Cisco Linksys, LLC, Enterasys Networks, Inc., 3COM Corporation, Inc., Extreme Networks, Inc., Foundry Networks, Inc., Netgear, Inc. and Adtran, Inc. We seek injunctive relief and monetary damages for infringement based upon reasonable royalties as well as treble damages for the defendant's continued willful infringement of our Remote Power Patent. The defendants in their answer asserted that they do not infringe any valid claim of our Remote Power Patent, and further asserted that, based on several different theories, the patent claims are invalid or unenforceable. In addition to these defenses, the defendants also asserted counterclaims for, among other things, non-infringement, invalidity, and unenforceability of our Remote Power Patent. A Markman hearing, a hearing on claim construction of our Remote Power Patent, was held in December 2009 and a trial date has been set for July 2010. On February 16, 2010, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Tyler Division, issued its Markman Order in which the Court adopted a number of

constructions proposed by us, while also adopting constructions proposed by defendants as well as effectively invalidating two of our claims at issue. A Markman Order that does not entirely adopt either the plaintiff's or defendants' position is common in patent litigation. In the event that the Court determines that our Remote Power Patent is not valid or enforceable, and/or that the defendants do not infringe, any such determination would have a material adverse effect on us.

Material licensing revenues from our Remote Power Patent may be dependent upon the applicability of the IEEE Standard.

The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) is a non-profit, technical professional association of more than 370,000 individual members in approximately 160 countries. The Standards Association of the IEEE is responsible for the creation of global industry standards for a broad range of technology industries. In 2000, the IEEE formed a task force to facilitate the adoption of a standardized methodology for the delivery of remote power over Ethernet networks which would insure interoperability among vendors of switches and terminal devices. In June 2003, the IEEE Standards Association approved the 802.3af Power Over Ethernet standard (the "Standard"), which covers technologies deployed in delivering power over Ethernet cables including whether deployed in switches or as standalone midspan hubs both of which provide power to remote devices including, among others, wireless access points, IP phones and network based cameras. The technology is commonly referred to as PoE. We believe our Remote Power Patent covers several of the key technologies covered by the Standard. However, there is a risk that as a result of litigation a court may determine otherwise and such a determination may have a material adverse effect on our ability to enter into license agreements and achieve material revenue and profits from our Remote Power Patent.

Our markets are subject to rapid technological change and our technologies face potential technology obsolescence.

The telecommunications and data networking technology market, including transmission of audio, video and data over computer and telephony networks and the delivery of remote PoE markets, are characterized by rapid technological changes, changing customer requirements, frequent new product introductions and enhancements, and evolving industry standards. The introduction of products embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards may render our technologies obsolete or less marketable. In addition, other companies may develop competing technologies that offer better or less expensive alternatives to PoE and the other technologies covered by our intellectual property. Several companies have notified the IEEE that they may have patents and proprietary technologies that are covered by the Standard. In the event any of those companies asserts claims relating to our patents, the licensing royalties available to us may be limited. Moreover, technological advances or entirely different approaches developed by one or more of our competitors or adopted by various standards groups could render our Remote Power Patent obsolete, less marketable or unenforceable.

Dependence upon CEO and Chairman.

Our success is largely dependent upon the personal efforts of Corey M. Horowitz, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of our Board of Directors. On June 8, 2009, we entered into a new employment agreement with Mr. Horowitz pursuant to which he continues to serve as our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer for a three year term. However, any loss of the services of Mr. Horowitz would have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects. We do not maintain key-man life insurance on the life of Mr. Horowitz.

Risks related to low priced stocks.

Our common stock currently trades on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol NSSI. Since the trading price of our common stock is below \$5.00 per share, our common stock is considered a penny stock. SEC regulations generally define a penny stock to be an equity security that is not listed on a national securities exchange or an automated quotation system sponsored by a registered national securities association, that has a market value of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. SEC regulations require broker-dealers to deliver to a purchaser of our common stock a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated with it. Various sales practice requirements are also imposed on broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally institutions). Broker-dealers must also provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and monthly account statements disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the customer's account.

The significant number of options and warrants outstanding may adversely affect the market price for our common stock.

As of March 31, 2010, there are outstanding options and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 12,579,312 shares of our common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$0.12 to \$10.00. To the extent that outstanding options and warrants are exercised, existing stockholder percentage ownership will be diluted and any sales in the public market of the common stock underlying such options may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock.

We have a significant amount of authorized but unissued preferred stock, which may affect the likelihood of a change of control in our company.

Our Board of Directors has the authority, without further action by our stockholders, to issue 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock on such terms and with such rights, preferences and designations as our Board of Directors may determine. Such terms may include restricting dividends on our common stock, dilution of the voting power of our common stock or impairing the liquidation rights of the holders of our common stock. Issuance of such preferred stock, depending on the rights, preferences and designations thereof, may have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control. In addition, certain "anti-takeover" provisions in Delaware law may restrict the ability of our stockholders to authorize a merger, business combination or change of control.

Our stock price may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock is likely to be highly volatile and could fluctuate widely in price in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the following:

our ability to successfully enforce and/or defend our Remote Power Patent;

our ability to enter into favorable license agreements with third parties with respect to our Remote Power Patent;

our ability to achieve material revenue and profits;

our ability to raise capital when needed;

sales of our common stock;

our ability to execute our business plan;

technology changes;

legislative, regulatory and competitive developments; and

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