Proceedings

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PairGain: The CopperOptics Company

Howard Flagg PairGain

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PairGain: The CopperOptics Company

Howard Flagg
PairGain co-founder

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PairGain's Market Idea:

- Employ Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)
 technology to deliver multiple phone lines
 on a single pair of telephone wire
- Help telephone companies relieve held orders caused by rapid growth in second residential lines during late 1980s and early 1990s due to the shortage of copper pairs
- Gain back pairs of wire: "pair gain"

PairGain Mission

- Establish PairGain as a niche supplier to of "pair gain" equipment to telephone to relieve held service orders
- Product Idea: Digital Added Main Line (DAML)
- Relevant Experience: Digital Signal Processing (DSP) and telephone systems know-how
- Do something new and exciting

Founders - 1988

- Combined experience: satellite modems,
 PBX systems, DSP, telco network
 transmission, small business operation
- Ben Itri Engineering
 - ◆ TRW ; Advanced Telecommunications, Inc
- Howard Flagg Product Management
 - ◆ TRW ; Advanced Telecommunications, Inc
- Mark Tratner Marketing & Sales
 - ◆ Lexar ; Micom ; Erlang Corporation
- Henry Samueli Systems Engineering
 - ◆ TRW ; UCLA Professor of EE

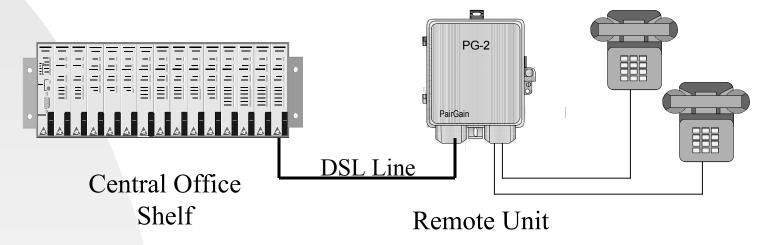
PairGain's Challenges at Startup

- Customers: Telcos were notoriously difficult targets for small companies
- Raising Money: Founders were unknown to the investment (VC) community
- Market: Customers were interested, but not overly enthusiastic; not a "top 5" priority
- Completing the management & technical team

History

- Jan-1988 First funding attempt and technology prototype development
 - Unsuccessful at raising venture funding
 - Marketed and funded through \$400k raised by contracting & corporate partnership with General Signal TTI division for DAML study
 - ◆ Built a working DSL transceiver prototype
- Jan-1989 Raised \$1.7M in venture funding based on customer endorsement and a working DSL prototype
 - Typical formula: new CEO & control passed to new board of directors (VCs)

First Product: PG-2 (DAML)



- •PG-2: 2 separate phone lines on 3 miles of single pair
- •Market: Fast second residential line additions without installing new copper cables
- •Core Technology: Digital Subscriber Line (DSL)
- •Why PairGain would succeed: know how; <u>niche market</u> (uninteresting to larger, well known, suppliers).

History - cont'd

- 1990 Transition Year: New Business Plan, New CEO& more money
 - ◆ Faced the realities of the "RBOC" customer
 - First product is too costly (compared with residential phone revenue)
 - → No customer urgency already waited 20 years
 - Emerging Competition
 - ◆ New CEO (3rd) & more funding from VC's
 - New Plan: Develop the new <u>HiGain</u> product line -HDSL (High-bit-rate DSL): DSL lines for quick T1 (1.544 Mb/s digital line) installation

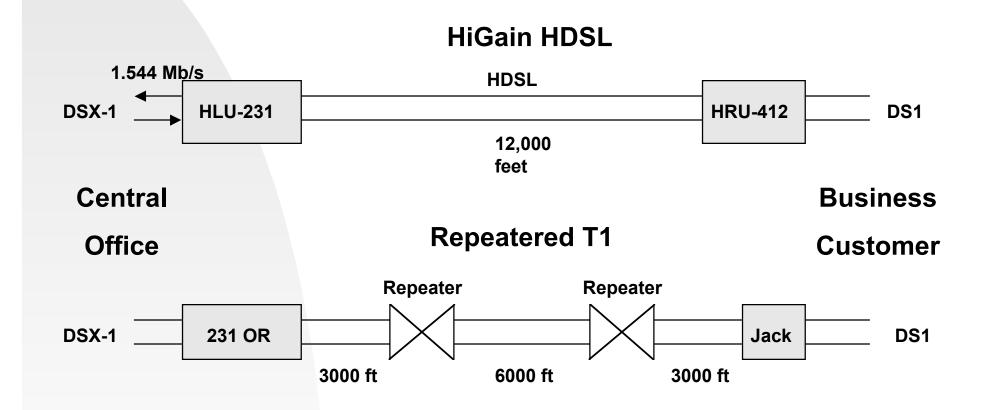
The *HiGain* HDSL System

- Allows T1 line installation without repeaters
 - ◆ repeaters normally needed every 5,000 feet
- Saves labor trucks, people, time
 - ♦ Hours instead of Days, Weeks
- Requires no wire conditioning or selection
 - Pairs often have "bridged taps" and wire gauge changes
- Fiber quality over copper wire
 - ♦ Very low bit error rates in operation

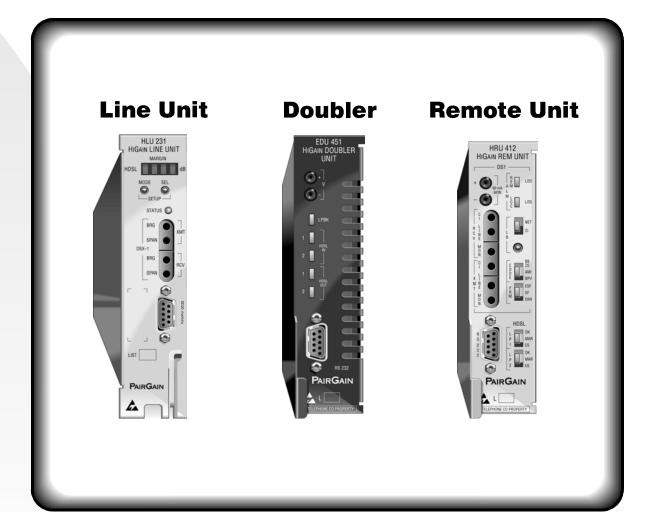
HiGain's Winning Strategy (1991)

- Recruited a Microelectronics Team to make 'core'
 VLSI chip
- Introduced the "ultimate product"
- "Plug & Play" in old repeater equipment bays
- Enlisted "champion" customers BellSouth and Southwestern Bell for first applications
 - Bi-weekly design reviews with customers
 - Married the customer to the product
- Kept a low profile in a "fiber-head" environment
 - "Grass roots" acceptance by operations staff bypassed normal approval cycle

HiGain vs. Repeatered T1



HiGain HDSL Units



Problems - 1991

- Modest funding and schedule slippage created cash problems
- Internal Management Conflicts
 - ◆ CEO vs. founders
 - ◆ Big company guys in a small start-up
 - Diversification vs. focus
- CEO #4 Turnaround
 - ♦ Re-establish focus and values
 - ♦ Restore investor confidence

But also.... Good Luck

- Small companies couldn't make DSL products
- Large companies wanted telcos to rebuild the network with optic fiber & coax and snubbed DSL
- Bell Companies thought the need was only shortterm
 - ◆ RBOCs didn't fund Bellcore's standards work
 - No long formal procurements; left product selection to the discretion to the field operations managers
- Competitors were stuck in the lab
 - Level One Communications, Inc. convinced 10 companies to use their part - and delivered 2 years late

PairGain's IPO - Sept 1993

- **■** Excellent "story" simple concept
 - ◆ Revenue Growth CY1992-93: \$9M-\$36M
 - ◆ 3 pre-IPO quarters of profitability
 - ◆ Good gross margins: \$50-55%
 - ◆ Market leader in HDSL (>65% share in 1995)
 - Excellent visibility for the next year
 - + 1994: \$59M; 1995: \$107M
 - Upside from new broadband data services
- <u>But:</u> Warnings of unit price reductions from \$1,800 to \$1,200 spooked investors
 - ◆ Stock spent most of 1994 at \$7-8/share

Coping with Growth

- New skills and systems needed
- Management means personnel issues as much as technical challenges
- Not so easy to hand-pick each new employee
- Stock market distraction

Market Leadership 1994-1997

- Product cost improvements buoyed investors
 - ◆ Lagging competition
 - Decent gross margins
 - ◆ Lower prices (27%/year) grew the market
- Frustrated Competition

Revenue

- Costs
- Sales
- R&D
- G&A
- =30%!

- Stock price soared to \$165 on solid results (10-14% Q-Q revenue increases)
- Couldn't hire fast enough operating margin reached 30%

PairGain Technologies - End of 1996

Financial

- ◆ 1996 revenue: \$205 M
- ◆ Pre-tax income: \$55M (27%)
- ◆ Annual growth rate: > 90%
- ◆ \$190M cash on hand; no debt
- People: 560
 - ◆ Corporate Office in Tustin, CA
 - ♦ R & D center in Raleigh, NC
 - ♦ 50 Nationwide Sales and Support Centers
- Stock price = \$40 (after two 2:1 splits)
 - ◆ P/E = 54 ; Price/Revenue = 15

Marketplace Since 1997

- DSL became a household word
 - Every major equipment manufacturer involved with DSL
- Price wars began in the HDSL market
 - ◆ 50-70% annual price reductions
- Hardware market fragmented into 'applications'
- Consolidation of the Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOC):
 - ◆ Bell Atlantic + Nynex = <u>New</u> Bell Atlantic
 - ◆ Southwestern Bell + Pacific Bell = SBC

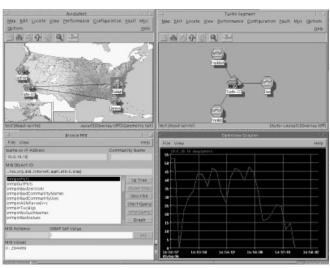
1998-99 Transition: Re-Inventing the Company

- Growing beyond "commodities" to complex systems
- HiGain, Subscriber Carrier & Avidia Businesses
- Changing Mission
 - New customers
 - New management
 - New core technologies
 - New sales and marketing talent
- Product Evolution The Innovator's Dilemma
 - acquire new product lines & their inventors

Avidia DSL Access System



Avidia Model 8000
Multiservice Access Platform



Avidia IQ Network Management



Megabit DSL Modems

Chaos in DSL Access

- Alcatel bought the RBOC market at prices below cost
- Copper Mountain captures major share of CLEC applications with a non-standard system
- DSL Modem business attacked by focused startups
- Service introductions are continually delayed
- Lucent & Nortel enter with generous financing packages and acquisitions

Sale of PairGain's VLSI team to Globespan, Inc.

- DSL components had commoditized; vertical integration was no longer practical 37 engineers
- Development of complex components exclusively for internal consumption was no longer economical
- DSL component, IP portfolio in exchange for \$90M
 cash + 3.2M shares of GSPN = \$180M total
- Perpetual license to utilize transferred DSL IP in system products was retained by PairGain
- \$10M in operating costs saved by divestiture
- PairGain given special status as a GSPN customer

Sale of the Company

- Critical mass needed to compete with Lucent, Nortel, Cisco in Telecom Carrier marketplace - Sales, breadth of product line, field support
- Sale to ADC Telecommunications, Inc. anounced in February & closed June, 2000
- PairGain shareholders received 0.43 shares of ADCT for each share of PAIR (0.86 equivalent today due to ADCT's August stock split)

Final Thoughts

- Before being an entrepreneur, join a mature, market leading company and "learn the machinery"
 - Develop your technical expertise
 - Engage mentor(s)
- Assess your risk profile
 - Join startups later in the game the number\$ favor it
- Team is more important than the business plan - one is easily fixed; the other isn't
- Have fun