## Case 5:18-cv-04720 Document 1 Filed 08/06/18 Page 1 of 11

1	MICHAEL A. JACOBS (State Bar. No. 111664) mjacobs@mofo.com				
2	STEFANI E. SHANBERG (State Bar No. 206717) sshanberg@mofo.com				
3	ROBIN L. BREWER (State Bar No. 253686) rbrewer@mofo.com				
4	MICHAEL J. GUO (State Bar No. 284917) mguo@mofo.com				
5	MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP  425 Market Street				
6 7	San Francisco, California 94105 Telephone: (415) 268-7000 Facsimile: (415) 268-7522				
8					
9	Attorneys for Plaintiff SYMANTEC CORPORATION				
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11	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
12	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA				
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14	SYMANTEC CORPORATION,	Case No.			
15	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT			
16	V.	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED			
17 18	CUPP CYBERSECURITY, LLC and CUPP COMPUTING AS,				
19	Defendants.				
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Symantec Corporation ("Symantec") hereby alleges for its Complaint against defendants CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC and CUPP Computing AS (collectively, "CUPP"), as follows:

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## NATURE OF THE ACTION

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- 1. This is an action for declaratory judgment of noninfringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 8,631,488 (the "'488 patent"); 8,789,202 (the "'202 patent"); 9,106,683 (the "'683 patent"); 9,843,595 (the "'595 patent"); 9,781,164 (the "'164 patent"); 9,756,079 (the "'079 patent"); 9,747,444 (the "'444 patent"); and 8,365,272 (the "'272 patent") (collectively, "asserted patents" or "patents-in-suit") arising under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2202, and the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq.
- 2. On June 14, 2018, CUPP filed a complaint against Symantec in the Northern District of Texas, CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC, et al. v. Symantec Corporation, Case No. 3:18-cv-01554-N (N.D. Tex.) ("CUPP Complaint"), alleging infringement of all claims of the asserted patents, with the exception of the '202 patent on which CUPP asserts claims 1-10 and 21. CUPP has alleged infringement by a wide range of Symantec products, including, but not limited to, Symantec Endpoint Protection ("SEP") and Norton products. The allegations are directed to Symantec's mobile products, such as SEP Mobile and Norton Mobile, and Symantec's cloud products, such as SEP Cloud and Web Security Solution ("WSS"). A true and correct copy of the CUPP Complaint is attached as Exhibit A. Symantec is moving to dismiss the CUPP Complaint for improper venue in view of the Supreme Court's ruling in TC Heartland LLC v. Kraft Foods Grp. Brands LLC, 137 S. Ct. 1514 (2017), concurrently with the filing of this action for declaratory judgment.
- 3. An actual and justiciable controversy exists under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2202 between Symantec and CUPP as to whether Symantec infringes any claim of the asserted patents.

#### **PARTIES**

- 4. Plaintiff Symantec is a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business at 350 Ellis Street, Mountain View, California 94043.
- 5. Defendant CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 470 Ramona Street, Palo Alto, California.

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6. Defendant CUPP Computing AS is a Norwegian corporation with its principal place of business at Stortingsgaten 28, N-0161, Oslo, Norway.

#### JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 7. This action arises under the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2202, and under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1, et seq.
- 8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a), 1367(a), and 2201(a).
- 9. This Court has personal jurisdiction over CUPP. CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CUPP Computing AS, and has its principal place of business in this District, at 470 Ramona Street in Palo Alto, California. The companies share a website (https://www.cuppcomputing.com) and have the same **Board** of Directors (https://www.cuppcomputing.com/about/#new-page-1), the Chairman of which resides in this District. CUPP boasts on its website of "an extensive patent portfolio resulting from many years of R&D with leading industry experts in Israel, California, and Norway." See https://www.cuppcomputing.com/#hike. CUPP Computing AS is the owner of the asserted patents and has conveyed certain rights in the asserted patents to CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC, including the rights to sue, assert, exclude, assign, and license the asserted patents. In addition to residing in this District, CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC has purposefully availed itself of the privileges and protections of this District by engaging in business here, including activities related to patent enforcement. CUPP Computing AS also engages in regular business and patent enforcement activities in this District, including by conveying to CUPP Cybersecurity LLC the rights to assert and license the asserted patents.
- 10. Venue in this District is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and 1391(c). Defendant CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District, resides in this District, and maintains its principal place of business in this District. As a non-resident, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(3), defendant CUPP Computing AS may be sued in any district. Venue is proper because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims in this action also occurred in this District. Symantec currently employs approximately 2,000 people

comprising management, engineering, finance, marketing, and other staff at its headquarters, which have been in this District since its founding in 1982.

- 11. CUPP's only U.S. location is in Palo Alto, California, in the Northern District of California. CUPP's former Chief Executive Officer, former Founder/Product Developer/President, former Vice President of Finance, and current Chairman of the Board, who all likely have information relevant to this case, reside within the Northern District of California.
- 12. The CUPP Complaint was filed in an improper venue. CUPP alleged a single fact in support of its claim that venue is proper in the Northern District of Texas: Symantec has an office at "15950 Dallas Pkwy, Dallas, TX 75248." Exh. A at ¶ 2. That allegation is incorrect. Symantec has no office in the Northern District of Texas. Symantec is also not incorporated in Texas.
- 13. This dispute should be resolved in this District, where venue is proper and where Symantec's and CUPP's ties are strongest.

## **INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

14. Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-2(c) and 3-5(b), this is an Intellectual Property Action subject to assignment on a district-wide basis.

#### PATENTS-IN-SUIT

- 15. The '488 patent, entitled SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROVIDING SECURITY SERVICES DURING POWER MANAGEMENT MODE, states on its face that it issued on January 14, 2014. A true and correct copy of the '488 patent is attached as Exhibit B. CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC has alleged that it was conveyed rights by CUPP Computing AS to enforce the '488 patent.
- 16. The '202 patent, entitled SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROVIDING REAL TIME ACCESS MONITORING OF A REMOVABLE MEDIA DEVICE, states on its face that it issued on July 22, 2014. A true and correct copy of the '202 patent is attached as Exhibit C. CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC has alleged that it was conveyed rights by CUPP Computing AS to enforce the '202 patent.
  - 17. The '683 patent, entitled SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROVIDING

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SECURITY SERVICES DURING POWER MANAGEMENT MODE, states on its face that it issued on August 11, 2015. A true and correct copy of the '683 patent is attached as Exhibit D. CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC has alleged that it was conveyed rights by CUPP Computing AS to enforce the '683 patent.

- 18. The '595 patent, entitled SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROVIDING SECURITY SERVICES DURING POWER MANAGEMENT MODE, states on its face that it issued on December 12, 2017. A true and correct copy of the '595 patent is attached as Exhibit E. CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC has alleged that it was conveyed rights by CUPP Computing AS to enforce the '595 patent.
- The '164 patent, entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING 19. NETWORK SECURITY TO MOBILE DEVICES, states on its face that it issued on October 3, 2017. A true and correct copy of the '164 patent is attached as Exhibit F. CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC has alleged that it was conveyed rights by CUPP Computing AS to enforce the '164 patent.
- 20. The '079 patent, entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING NETWORK AND COMPUTER FIREWALL PROTECTION WITH DYNAMIC ADDRESS ISOLATION TO A DEVICE, states on its face that it issued on September 5, 2017. A true and correct copy of the '079 patent is attached as Exhibit G. CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC has alleged that it was conveyed rights by CUPP Computing AS to enforce the '079 patent.
- 21. The '444 patent, entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING NETWORK SECURITY TO MOBILE DEVICES, states on its face that it issued on August 29, 2017. A true and correct copy of the '444 patent is attached as Exhibit H. CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC has alleged that it was conveyed rights by CUPP Computing AS to enforce the '444 patent.
- 22. The '272 patent, entitled SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING NETWORK AND COMPUTER FIREWALL PROTECTION WITH DYNAMIC ADDRESS ISOLATION TO A DEVICE, states on its face that it issued on January 29, 2013. A true and correct copy of the '272 patent is attached as Exhibit I. CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC has alleged that it was conveyed rights by CUPP Computing AS to enforce the '272 patent.

#### FACTUAL BACKGROUND

- 23. Founded in 1982, Symantec is one of the world's leading cybersecurity companies. Since the beginning, Symantec has provided products that enhance the security and reliability of its customers' computing systems. Symantec has grown through organic growth and strategic acquisitions, including of Peter Norton Computing in 1990. By the late 1990s, Symantec had three major product lines. The first line, consisting primarily of Norton AntiVirus and Norton Utilities products, covered security to keep computers protected and reliable. The second line included remote productivity solutions, which enabled telecommuters, mobile professionals, and workers in remote offices to access information, applications, and data on-demand for any location. The third line included internet tools, primarily for Java programmers. With the addition of Blue Coat Systems, Inc. in 2016, Symantec expanded its web security solutions for global enterprises and governments. Symantec is dedicated to continued innovation to help its customers secure and manage their information, and has expended significant resources in the research and development of its products.
- 24. CUPP was founded in 2005 in Norway. In 2011, CUPP launched an unsuccessful hybrid processor product. In 2012, CUPP acquired the assets of Yoggie Security Systems Ltd. ("Yoggie"), including intellectual property rights in the technology underlying the asserted patents. CUPP no longer has employees working as engineers and is a patent holding company focusing on monetization of what it describes as its "extensive" and "robust" patent portfolio.
- 25. In its action against Symantec pending in the Northern District of Texas, CUPP alleged that Symantec directly infringes the asserted patents. *See, e.g.*, Exh. A ¶¶ 63, 85, 103, 126, 149, 171, 187, 208 ("Symantec has infringed and continues to infringe [all claims] of the [asserted patent] in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).").
- CUPP also alleged that Symantec indirectly infringes by inducement the method claims of the asserted patents. See, e.g., Exh. A ¶¶ 77, 95, 118, 141, 163, 200, 224 ("Symantec has induced infringement of at least [asserted claims] of the [asserted patent] under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b)."). The '079 patent has no method claims, and CUPP has not alleged indirect infringement as to that patent. See, e.g., id.

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27. Symantec does not directly or indirectly infringe any claim of the asserted patents, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. For example, CUPP's patents are intended to cover small portable "personal security appliances," not cloud-based services or security that exists entirely within a mobile device. During prosecution of the '444, '164, '488, '683, and '595 patents, the applicants distinguished the claims over security systems utilizing "servers" or a "threat management facility" because they are not "mobile." The applicants further disclaimed a security system that exists completely within the mobile device. CUPP has nonetheless accused of infringement products and services, such as SEP Mobile, SEP Cloud, and WSS, that are cloudbased and use "servers" or a "threat management facility" and products, such as SEP Mobile and Norton Mobile, that become resident on a protected mobile device. Similarly, the '272 and '079 patents require the claimed device to be a "small piece of hardware," not centralized, cloud-based services and appliances or the protected mobile device itself. The '202 patent requires injecting redirection code after detecting a removable media device, an illogical approach to security.

28. An actual and justiciable controversy exists between Symantec and CUPP regarding whether Symantec directly or indirectly infringes any claim of the asserted patents, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. A judicial declaration is necessary to determine the respective rights of the parties regarding the asserted patents. Symantec, therefore, seeks a judicial declaration that it did not directly or indirectly infringe any claim of the asserted patents, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.

#### **COUNT I**

## (Declaratory Judgment of Noninfringement of U.S. Patent No. 8,631,488)

- 29. Symantec repeats and realleges each allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 28 above as if fully set forth herein.
- 30. CUPP alleges in CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC, et al. v. Symantec Corporation, Case No. 3:18-cv-01554-N (N.D. Tex.), that Symantec infringes one or more claims of the '488 patent.
- 31. The accused Symantec products have not infringed and do not infringe any claim of the '488 patent, whether directly or indirectly, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.
  - 32. An actual and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Symantec and

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CUPP. A judicial determination and declaration that Symantec's products have not infringed and do not infringe any claim of the '488 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time in order for the parties to ascertain their respective rights and duties regarding the '488 patent.

#### **COUNT II**

#### (Declaratory Judgment of Noninfringement of U.S. Patent No. 8,789,202)

- 33. Symantec repeats and realleges each allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 32 above as if fully set forth herein.
- 34. CUPP alleges in *CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC, et al. v. Symantec Corporation*, Case No. 3:18-cv-01554-N (N.D. Tex.), that Symantec infringes one or more claims of the '202 patent.
- 35. The accused Symantec products have not infringed and do not infringe any claim of the '202 patent, whether directly or indirectly, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.
- 36. An actual and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Symantec and CUPP. A judicial determination and declaration that Symantec's products have not infringed and do not infringe any claim of the '202 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time in order for the parties to ascertain their respective rights and duties regarding the '202 patent.

#### **COUNT III**

## (Declaratory Judgment of Noninfringement of U.S. Patent No. 9,106,683)

- 37. Symantec repeats and realleges each allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 36 above as if fully set forth herein.
- 38. CUPP alleges in *CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC, et al. v. Symantec Corporation*, Case No. 3:18-cv-01554-N (N.D. Tex.), that Symantec infringes one or more claims of the '683 patent.
- 39. The accused Symantec products have not infringed and do not infringe any claim of the '683 patent, whether directly or indirectly, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.
- 40. An actual and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Symantec and CUPP. A judicial determination and declaration that Symantec's products have not infringed and do not infringe any claim of the '683 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time in order for the parties to ascertain their respective rights and duties regarding the '683 patent.

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#### **COUNT IV**

## (Declaratory Judgment of Noninfringement of U.S. Patent No. 9,843,595)

- 41. Symantec repeats and realleges each allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 40 above as if fully set forth herein.
- 42. CUPP alleges in CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC, et al. v. Symantec Corporation, Case No. 3:18-cv-01554-N (N.D. Tex.), that Symantec infringes one or more claims of the '595 patent.
- 43. The accused Symantec products have not infringed and do not infringe any claim of the '595 patent, whether directly or indirectly, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.
- 44. An actual and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Symantec and CUPP. A judicial determination and declaration that Symantec's products have not infringed and do not infringe any claim of the '595 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time in order for the parties to ascertain their respective rights and duties regarding the '595 patent.

#### **COUNT V**

## (Declaratory Judgment of Noninfringement of U.S. Patent No. 9,781,164)

- 45. Symantec repeats and realleges each allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 43 above as if fully set forth herein.
- 46. CUPP alleges in CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC, et al. v. Symantec Corporation, Case No. 3:18-cv-01554-N (N.D. Tex.), that Symantec infringes one or more claims of the '164 patent.
- 47. The accused Symantec products have not infringed and do not infringe any claim of the '164 patent, whether directly or indirectly, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.
- 48. An actual and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Symantec and CUPP. A judicial determination and declaration that Symantec's products have not infringed and do not infringe any claim of the '164 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time in order for the parties to ascertain their respective rights and duties regarding the '164 patent.

#### **COUNT VI**

## (Declaratory Judgment of Noninfringement of U.S. Patent No. 9,756,079)

49. Symantec repeats and realleges each allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 47 above as if fully set forth herein.

CUPP alleges in CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC, et al. v. Symantec Corporation, Case

No. 3:18-cv-01554-N (N.D. Tex.), that Symantec infringes one or more claims of the '079 patent.

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3	51. The accused Symantec products have not infringed and do not infringe any claim		
4	of the '079 patent, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.		
5	52. An actual and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Symantec and		
6	CUPP. A judicial determination and declaration that Symantec's products have not infringed and		
7	do not infringe any claim of the '079 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time in order fo		
8	the parties to ascertain their respective rights and duties regarding the '079 patent.		
9	COUNT VII		
10	(Declaratory Judgment of Noninfringement of U.S. Patent No. 9,747,444)		
11	53. Symantec repeats and realleges each allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through		
12	51 above as if fully set forth herein.		
13	54. CUPP alleges in CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC, et al. v. Symantec Corporation, Case		
14	No. 3:18-cv-01554-N (N.D. Tex.), that Symantec infringes one or more claims of the '444 patent.		
15	55. The accused Symantec products have not infringed and do not infringe any claim		
16	of the '444 patent, whether directly or indirectly, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.		
17	56. An actual and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Symantec and		
18	CUPP. A judicial determination and declaration that Symantec's products have not infringed and		
19	do not infringe any claim of the '444 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time in order for		
20	the parties to ascertain their respective rights and duties regarding the '444 patent.		
21	COUNT VIII		
22	(Declaratory Judgment of Noninfringement of U.S. Patent No. 8,365,272)		
23	57. Symantec repeats and realleges each allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through		
24	55 above as if fully set forth herein.		
25	58. CUPP alleges in CUPP Cybersecurity, LLC, et al. v. Symantec Corporation, Case		
26	No. 3:18-cv-01554-N (N.D. Tex.), that Symantec infringes one or more claims of the '272 patent.		
27	59. The accused Symantec products have not infringed and do not infringe any claim		
28	of the '272 patent, whether directly or indirectly, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents.		
	COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY HIDGMENT		

1	60.	An actual and justiciable controversy has arisen and exists between Symantec and	
2	CUPP. A ju	dicial determination and declaration that Symantec's products have not infringed and	
3	do not infrin	ge any claim of the '272 patent is necessary and appropriate at this time in order for	
4	the parties to	ascertain their respective rights and duties regarding the '272 patent.	
5	PRAYER FOR RELIEF		
6	WHE	REFORE, Symantec requests that the Court enter judgment in its favor and against	
7	CUPP as follows:		
8	(a)	Declaring that Symantec has not infringed, directly or indirectly, literally or by	
9		equivalents, any claim of the asserted patents;	
10	(b)	Declaring that judgment be entered in favor of Symantec and against CUPP;	
11	(c)	Enjoining CUPP, its agents, and all persons acting in concert or participation with	
12		it, from claiming that Symantec infringes the asserted patents;	
13	(d)	Finding that this is an exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285;	
14	(e)	Awarding Symantec its costs and attorneys' fees in connection with this action;	
15		and	
16	(f)	Awarding Symantec such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and	
17		proper.	
18	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL		
19	Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38 and Civil Local Rule 3-6(a), Symantec		
20	hereby dema	nds a jury trial of all issues triable by a jury.	
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22	Dated: Augu	st 6, 2018 By: /s/ Stefani E. Shanberg STEFANI E. SHANBERG	
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24		Attorney for Plaintiff SYMANTEC CORPORATION	
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