

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
WACO DIVISION**

SLS MANAGER TECHNOLOGIES LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 6:23-cv-00517

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

Plaintiff SLS Manager Technologies LLC (“SLS” or “Plaintiff”), files this Complaint for Patent Infringement against Cisco Systems, Inc. (“Cisco” or “Defendant”), and would respectfully show the Court as follows:

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff is a Delaware corporation having an address located at 8 The Green, Suite A, Dover, Delaware 19901.

2. On information and belief, Defendant is a Delaware corporation with a principal address of 170 West Tasman Drive, San Jose, California 95134 and has regular and established places of business throughout this District, including at least at 12515 Research Boulevard Austin, Texas 78759. See <https://jobs.cisco.com/jobs>. Defendant is registered to do business in Texas and may be served via its registered agent at Corporation Service Company dba CSC - Lawyers Incorporating Service Company, located at 211 East. 7th Street, Suite 620 Austin, Texas 78701.

3. On information and belief, Defendant directly and/or indirectly develops, designs, manufactures, distributes, markets, offers to sell and/or sells infringing products and services in the United States, including in the Western District of Texas, and otherwise directs infringing activities to this District in connection with its products and services.

JURISDICTION

4. This civil action arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, including without limitation 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, 283, 284, and 285 based on Defendant's unauthorized commercial manufacture, use, importation, offer for sale, and sale of the Accused Products in the United States. This is a patent infringement lawsuit over which this Court has subject matter jurisdiction under, *inter alia*, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, and 1338(a).

5. This United States District Court for the Western District of Texas has general and specific personal jurisdiction over Defendant because, directly or through intermediaries, Defendant has committed acts within the District giving rise to this action and are present in and transact and conduct business in and with residents of this District and the State of Texas.

6. Plaintiff's causes of action arise, at least in part, from Defendant's contacts with and activities in this District and the State of Texas.

7. Defendant has committed acts of infringing the patents-in-suit within this District and the State of Texas by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing in or into this District and elsewhere in the State of Texas, products claimed by the patents-in-suit, including without limitation products made by practicing the claimed methods of the patents-in-suit. Defendant, directly and through intermediaries, makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, imports, ships, distributes, advertises, promotes, and/or otherwise commercializes such infringing products into this District and the State of Texas. Defendant regularly conducts and solicits business in,

engages in other persistent courses of conduct in, and/or derives substantial revenue from goods and services provided to residents of this District and the State of Texas.

8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant pursuant to TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 17.041 *et seq.* Personal jurisdiction exists over Defendant because Defendant has minimum contacts with this forum as a result of business regularly conducted within the State of Texas and within this district, and, on information and belief, specifically as a result of, at least, committing the tort of patent infringement within Texas and this District. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant, in part, because Defendant does continuous and systematic business in this District, including by providing infringing products and services to the residents of the Western District of Texas that Defendant knew would be used within this District, and by soliciting business from the residents of the Western District of Texas. For example, Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this Court because, *inter alia*, Defendant has regular and established places of business throughout this District, including at least at 12515 Research Boulevard Austin, Texas 78759, and directly and through agents regularly does, solicits, and transacts business in the Western District of Texas. Also, Defendant has hired and is hiring within this District for positions that, on information and belief, relate to infringement of the patents-in-suit. Accordingly, this Court's jurisdiction over the Defendant comports with the constitutional standards of fair play and substantial justice and arises directly from the Defendant's purposeful minimum contacts with the State of Texas.

9. This Court also has personal jurisdiction over Defendant, because in addition to Defendant's own online website and advertising within this District, Defendant has also made its products available within this judicial district and advertised to residents within the District to hire employees to be located in this District.

10. The amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 exclusive of interests and costs.

11. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) based on information set forth herein, which is hereby repeated and incorporated by reference. Further, upon information and belief, Defendant has committed or induced acts of infringement, and/or advertise, market, sell, and/or offer to sell products, including infringing products, in this District. In addition, and without limitation, Defendant has regular and established places of business throughout this District, including at least at 12515 Research Boulevard Austin, Texas 78759.

THE PATENTS-IN-SUIT

12. On July 5, 2011, United States Patent No. 7,974,235 (“the ’235 Patent”), entitled “Secure Location Session Manager” was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”). The ’235 Patent claims patent-eligible subject matter and is valid and enforceable. SLS is the exclusive owner by assignment of all rights, title, and interest in the ’235 Patent, including the right to bring this suit for damages, and including the right to sue and recover all past, present, and future damages for infringement of the ’235 Patent. Defendant is not licensed to the ’235 Patent, either expressly or implicitly, nor do they enjoy or benefit from any rights in or to the ’235 patent whatsoever. A true and correct copy of the ’235 patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

13. On April 1, 2014, United States Patent No. 8,687,511 (“the ’511 Patent”), entitled “Secure Location Session Manager” was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”). The ’511 Patent claims patent-eligible subject matter and is valid and enforceable. SLS is the exclusive owner by assignment of all rights, title, and interest in the ’511 Patent, including the right to bring this suit for damages, and including the right to sue and recover all past, present, and future damages for infringement of the ’511 Patent. Defendant is

not licensed to the '511 Patent, either expressly or implicitly, nor do they enjoy or benefit from any rights in or to the '511 patent whatsoever. A true and correct copy of the '511 patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

14. On July 19, 2016, United States Patent No. 9,398,449 (“the '449 Patent”), entitled “Secure Location Session Manager” was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”). The '449 Patent claims patent-eligible subject matter and is valid and enforceable. SLS is the exclusive owner by assignment of all rights, title, and interest in the '449 Patent, including the right to bring this suit for damages, and including the right to sue and recover all past, present, and future damages for infringement of the '449 Patent. Defendant is not licensed to the '449 Patent, either expressly or implicitly, nor do they enjoy or benefit from any rights in or to the '449 patent whatsoever. A true and correct copy of the '449 patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit C**.

15. On September 12, 2017, United States Patent No. 9,763,084 (“the '084 Patent”), entitled “Secure Location Session Manager” was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”). The '084 Patent claims patent-eligible subject matter and is valid and enforceable. SLS is the exclusive owner by assignment of all rights, title, and interest in the '084 Patent, including the right to bring this suit for damages, and including the right to sue and recover all past, present, and future damages for infringement of the '084 Patent. Defendant is not licensed to the '084 Patent, either expressly or implicitly, nor do they enjoy or benefit from any rights in or to the '084 patent whatsoever. A true and correct copy of the '084 patent is attached hereto as **Exhibit D**.

16. The '245 Patent, '511 Patent, '449 Patent and the '084 Patent are referred to herein as the “patents-in-suit.”

17. Plaintiff SLS is the owner of the entire right, title, and interest in and to the patents-in-suit. The patents-in-suit are presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282.

ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITIES

18. The term “Accused Instrumentalities” or “Accused Products” refers to, by way of example and without limitation, Cisco’s 800 Series Industrial Integrated Services Routers. *See* <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/routers/800-series-industrial-routers/index.html>.

COUNT I
PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF THE ’235 PATENT

19. Plaintiff restates and realleges the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

20. Defendant has, under 35 U.S.C. §271(a), directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims, including without limitation at least claim 1 of the ’235 Patent, by making, using, testing, selling, offering for sale and/or importing into the United States Defendant’s Accused Products.

21. Defendant also indirectly infringes the ’235 patent by actively inducing the direct infringement by third parties under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Defendant has knowingly and intentionally actively aided, abetted and induced others to directly infringe at least one claim of the ’235 patent (such as its customers in this District and throughout the United States). Defendant continues to induce infringement of the ’235 patent. Defendant has contributorily infringed and is a contributory infringer because, with knowledge of the ’235 patent, it supplies a material part of an infringing method and/or system, where the material part is not a staple article of commerce, and is incapable of substantial noninfringing use. Defendant contributes to its customers’ infringement because, with knowledge of the ’235 patent, Defendant supplies the technology that allows its customers to infringe the patent.

22. On information and belief, Defendant has made no attempt to design around the claims of the '235 Patent.

23. On information and belief, Defendant did not have a reasonable basis for believing that the claims of the '235 Patent were invalid.

24. On information and belief, Defendant's Accused Products are available to businesses and individuals throughout the United States and in the State of Texas, including in this District.

25. SLS has been damaged as the result of Defendant's infringement.

26. The claim charts attached hereto as **Exhibit E** describes how the elements of an exemplary claim 1 from the '235 Patent are infringed by the Accused Products. This provides details regarding only one example of Defendant's infringement, and only as to a single patent claim. Plaintiff reserves its right to amend and fully provide its infringement arguments and evidence thereof until its Preliminary and Final Infringement Contentions are later produced according to the court's scheduling order in this case.

COUNT II
PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF THE '511 PATENT

27. Plaintiff restates and realleges the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

28. Defendant has, under 35 U.S.C. §271(a), directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims, including without limitation at least claim 1 of the '511 Patent, by making, using, testing, selling, offering for sale and/or importing into the United States Defendant's Accused Products.

29. Defendant also indirectly infringes the '511 patent by actively inducing the direct infringement by third parties under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Defendant has knowingly and

intentionally actively aided, abetted and induced others to directly infringe at least one claim of the '511 patent (such as its customers in this District and throughout the United States). Defendant continues to induce infringement of the '511 patent. Defendant has contributorily infringed and is a contributory infringer because, with knowledge of the '511 patent, it supplies a material part of an infringing method and/or system, where the material part is not a staple article of commerce, and is incapable of substantial noninfringing use. Defendant contributes to its customers' infringement because, with knowledge of the '511 patent, Defendant supplies the technology that allows its customers to infringe the patent.

30. On information and belief, Defendant has made no attempt to design around the claims of the '511 Patent.

31. On information and belief, Defendant did not have a reasonable basis for believing that the claims of the '511 Patent were invalid.

32. On information and belief, Defendant's Accused Products are available to businesses and individuals throughout the United States and in the State of Texas, including in this District.

33. SLS has been damaged as the result of Defendant's infringement.

34. The claim charts attached hereto as **Exhibit F** describes how the elements of an exemplary claim 1 from the '511 Patent are infringed by the Accused Products. This provides details regarding only one example of Defendant's infringement, and only as to a single patent claim. Plaintiff reserves its right to amend and fully provide its infringement arguments and evidence thereof until its Preliminary and Final Infringement Contentions are later produced according to the court's scheduling order in this case.

COUNT III
PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF THE '449 PATENT

35. Plaintiff restates and realleges the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

36. Defendant has, under 35 U.S.C. §271(a), directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims, including without limitation at least claim 5 of the '449 Patent, by making, using, testing, selling, offering for sale and/or importing into the United States Defendant's Accused Products.

37. Defendant also indirectly infringes the '449 patent by actively inducing the direct infringement by third parties under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Defendant has knowingly and intentionally actively aided, abetted and induced others to directly infringe at least one claim of the '449 patent (such as its customers in this District and throughout the United States). Defendant continues to induce infringement of the '449 patent. Defendant has contributorily infringed and is a contributory infringer because, with knowledge of the '449 patent, it supplies a material part of an infringing method and/or system, where the material part is not a staple article of commerce, and is incapable of substantial noninfringing use. Defendant contributes to its customers' infringement because, with knowledge of the '449 patent, Defendant supplies the technology that allows its customers to infringe the patent.

38. On information and belief, Defendant has made no attempt to design around the claims of the '449 Patent.

39. On information and belief, Defendant did not have a reasonable basis for believing that the claims of the '449 Patent were invalid.

40. On information and belief, Defendant's Accused Products are available to businesses and individuals throughout the United States and in the State of Texas, including in this District.

41. SLS has been damaged as the result of Defendant's infringement.

42. The claim charts attached hereto as **Exhibit G** describes how the elements of an exemplary claim 5 from the '449 Patent are infringed by the Accused Products. This provides details regarding only one example of Defendant's infringement, and only as to a single patent claim. Plaintiff reserves its right to amend and fully provide its infringement arguments and evidence thereof until its Preliminary and Final Infringement Contentions are later produced according to the court's scheduling order in this case.

COUNT IV
PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF THE '084 PATENT

43. Plaintiff restates and realleges the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

44. Defendant has, under 35 U.S.C. §271(a), directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe, literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims, including without limitation at least claim 12 of the '084 Patent, by making, using, testing, selling, offering for sale and/or importing into the United States Defendant's Accused Products.

45. Defendant also indirectly infringes the '084 patent by actively inducing the direct infringement by third parties under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Defendant has knowingly and intentionally actively aided, abetted and induced others to directly infringe at least one claim of the '084 patent (such as its customers in this District and throughout the United States). Defendant continues to induce infringement of the '084 patent. Defendant has contributorily infringed and is a contributory infringer because, with knowledge of the '084 patent, it supplies a

material part of an infringing method and/or system, where the material part is not a staple article of commerce, and is incapable of substantial noninfringing use. Defendant contributes to its customers' infringement because, with knowledge of the '084 patent, Defendant supplies the technology that allows its customers to infringe the patent.

46. On information and belief, Defendant has made no attempt to design around the claims of the '084 Patent.

47. On information and belief, Defendant did not have a reasonable basis for believing that the claims of the '084 Patent were invalid.

48. On information and belief, Defendant's Accused Products are available to businesses and individuals throughout the United States and in the State of Texas, including in this District.

49. SLS has been damaged as the result of Defendant's infringement.

50. The claim charts attached hereto as **Exhibit H** describes how the elements of an exemplary claim 12 from the '084 Patent are infringed by the Accused Products. This provides details regarding only one example of Defendant's infringement, and only as to a single patent claim. Plaintiff reserves its right to amend and fully provide its infringement arguments and evidence thereof until its Preliminary and Final Infringement Contentions are later produced according to the court's scheduling order in this case.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff SLS respectfully requests the following relief:

A. A judgment that Defendant has directly infringed either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents and continue to directly infringe the patent-in-suit;

B. A judgment that Defendant has induced infringement and continues to induce infringement of the patent-in-suit;

C. A judgment that Defendant has contributorily infringed and continues to contributorily infringe the patent-in-suit;

D. A judgment and order requiring Defendant to pay Plaintiff damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 including past damages based on, *inter alia*, any necessary compliance with 35 U.S.C. §287, and supplemental damages for any continuing post-verdict infringement through entry of the final judgment with an accounting as needed;

E. A judgment that this is an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285 and Plaintiff is therefore entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees;

F. A judgment and order requiring Defendant to pay Plaintiff pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages awarded;

G. A judgment and order awarding a compulsory ongoing royalty;

H. A judgment and order awarding Plaintiff costs associated with bringing this action; and

I. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Pursuant to FED. R. CIV. P. 38, Plaintiff SLS hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,
Ramey LLP

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