

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

**PACSEC3, LLC,
Plaintiff,**

v.

**FASTLY, INC.,
Defendant.**

Civil Action No. 4:25-cv-03969

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

PLAINTIFF’S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, PacSec3, LLC, (“PacSec3”) files this Original Complaint and demand for jury trial seeking relief from patent infringement of the claims of US Patent No. 7,523,497 (“the ’497 Patent” or the “Patent-in-Suit”) by Defendant Fastly, Inc.

I. THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff PacSec3, LLC is a Texas Limited Liability Company with its principal place of business located at 5900 Balcones Dr. Ste. 100, Austin, Texas 78731-4298.

2. On information and belief, Defendant is a corporation, organized and existing under the laws of Delaware. Defendant has a regular and established place of business at Databank Houston West, 5150 Westway Park Blvd, Houston, TX 77041.^{1,2}

3. On information and belief, Defendant sells and offers to sell products and services throughout the United States, including in this judicial district, and introduces products and services that perform infringing methods or processes into the stream of commerce knowing that they would be sold in this judicial district. Defendant can be served through its registered agent,

¹ <https://www.peeringdb.com/fac/1476>

² <https://www.peeringdb.com/net/5520>

C T Corporation System, 1999 Bryan St., Ste. 900, Dallas, TX 75201-3136, at its place of business, or anywhere else it may be found.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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 Southern 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 other Districts throughout the United States.

6. Plaintiff's cause of action arises, at least in part, from Defendant's contacts with, and activities in, this District.

7. Defendant has committed acts of infringing the patent-in-suit within this District by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing in or into this District and elsewhere, products claimed by the patent-in-suit, including without limitation products made by practicing the claimed methods of the patent-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 others. 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 others.

8. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant, in part, because Defendant does continuous and systematic business in this District, as well as having a place of business in this District, by providing infringing products and services to the residents of this District that Defendant knew would be used within this District, and by soliciting business from the residents of this District. 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. Furthermore, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because in addition to Defendant's 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 a regular and established place of business in this District.

III. INFRINGEMENT OF THE '497 PATENT

12. Plaintiff incorporates by reference paragraphs 1-11 as if fully presented herein.

13. On 2009, U.S. Patent No. 7,523,497 (“the ’497 patent,” included as **EXHIBIT A**) entitled “PACKET FLOODING DEFENSE SYSTEM,” was duly and legally issued by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. PacSec3, LLC owns the ’497 Patent by assignment.

14. The ’497 patent relates to a novel and improved manner and system of defense to a data packet flood attack.

15. Defendant offered for sale, sold and manufactured one or more firewall systems that infringed one or more claims of the ’497 Patent, including claim 10, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. Defendant put the inventions claimed by the ’497 Patent into service, i.e., used them, and; but for Defendant’s actions, the claimed-inventions embodiments involving Defendant’s products and services would never have been put into service. Defendant’s acts complained of herein caused those claimed-invention embodiments as a whole to perform, and Defendant’s procurement of monetary and commercial benefit from it.

16. Support for the allegations of infringement may be found in **Exhibit B**.

17. On information and belief, Defendant has made no attempt to design around the claims of the ’497 Patent.

18. On information and belief, Defendant did not have a reasonable basis for believing that the claims of the ’497 Patent were invalid.

19. On information and belief, Defendant’s Accused Instrumentality is available to businesses and individuals throughout the United States and including in this District.

20. Plaintiff has been damaged as the result of Defendant’s infringement.

21. The claim chart attached hereto as **Exhibit B** describes how claim 10 of the '497 Patent is infringed by the Accused Instrumentality. These allegations of infringement are preliminary and are therefore subject to change.

22. Defendant has caused PacSec3 damage by direct infringement of the claims of the '497 Patent.

IV. CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

23. Plaintiff has never sold a product. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff's predecessor-in-interest has never sold a product or has marked any product sold as required under 35 U.S.C. §287. Plaintiff is a non-practicing entity, with no products to mark. Plaintiff has pled all statutory requirements to obtain pre-suit damages. Further, all conditions precedent to recovery are met. Under the rule of reason analysis, Plaintiff has taken reasonable steps to ensure marking by any licensee producing a patented article.

24. Plaintiff and its predecessors-in-interest have entered into settlement licenses with several defendant entities, but none of the settlement licenses were to produce a patented article, for or under the Plaintiff's patents. Duties of confidentiality prevent disclosure of settlement licenses and their terms in this pleading but discovery will show that Plaintiff and its predecessors-in-interest have substantially complied with Section 287(a). Furthermore, each of the defendant entities in the settlement licenses did not agree that they were infringing any of Plaintiff's patents, including the patent-in-Suit, and thus were not entering into the settlement license to produce a patented article for Plaintiff or under its patents. Further, to the extent necessary, Plaintiff will limit its claims of infringement to method claims and thereby remove any requirement for marking.

25. To the extent Defendant identifies an alleged unmarked product produced for Plaintiff or under Plaintiff's patents, Plaintiff will develop evidence in discovery to either show that the alleged unmarked product does not practice the patent-in-suit and that Plaintiff has substantially complied with the marking statute. Defendant has failed to identify any alleged patented article for which Section 287(a) would apply. Further, Defendant has failed to allege any defendant entity produce a patented article.

26. The policy of § 287 serves three related purposes: (1) helping to avoid innocent infringement; (2) encouraging patentees to give public notice that the article is patented; and (3) aiding the public to identify whether an article is patented. These policy considerations are advanced when parties are allowed to freely settle cases without admitting infringement and thus do not require marking. All settlement licenses were to end litigation and thus the policies of §287 are not violated. Such a result is further warranted by 35 U.S.C. §286 which allows for the recovery of damages for six years prior to the filing of the complaint.

27. For each previous settlement license, Plaintiff understood that (1) the settlement license was the end of litigation between the defendant entity and Plaintiff and was not a license where the defendant entity was looking to sell a product under any of Plaintiff's patents; (2) the settlement license was entered into to terminate litigation and prevent future litigation between Plaintiff and defendant entity for patent infringement; (3) defendant entity did not believe it produced any product that could be considered a patentable article under 35 U.S.C. §287; and, (4) Plaintiff believes it has taken reasonable steps to ensure compliance with 35 U.S.C. §287 for each prior settlement license.

28. Each settlement license that was entered into between the defendant entity and Plaintiff was negotiated in the face of continued litigation and while Plaintiff believes there was infringement, no defendant entity agreed that it was infringing. Thus, each prior settlement license reflected a desire to end litigation and as such the policies of §287 are not violated.

V. JURY DEMAND

29. Plaintiff requests a trial by jury on issues so triable by right.

VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, PacSec3 prays for relief as follows:

- a. enter judgment that Defendant has infringed the claims of the '497 patent through selling, offering for sale, manufacturing, and inducing others to infringe by using and instructing to use Defendant's products;
- b. award PacSec3 damages in an amount sufficient to compensate it for Defendant's infringement of the Patent-in-Suit in an amount no less than a reasonable royalty or lost profits, together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest and costs under 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- c. award PacSec3 an accounting for acts of infringement not presented at trial and an award by the Court of additional damage for any such acts of infringement;
- d. declare this case to be "exceptional" under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and award PacSec3 its attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs incurred in this action;
- e. provided discovery reveals that Defendant (1) knew of the patent-in-suit prior to the filing date of the lawsuit; (2) after acquiring that knowledge, it infringed the patent; and (3) in doing so, it knew, or should have known, that its conduct amounted to infringement of the

patent, declare Defendants' infringement to be willful and treble the damages, including attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs incurred in this action and an increase in the damage award pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284; and,

- f. award PacSec3 such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

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