

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

VOIP-PAL.COM, INC.

Plaintiff,

v.

GOOGLE, LLC,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 20-cv-269

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff VoIP-Pal.com, Inc. (“VoIP-Pal”), for its Complaint against Defendant Google, LLC (“Google”) alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff VoIP-Pal.com, Inc. (“VoIP-Pal”) is a Nevada corporation with its principal place of business located at 10900 NE 4th Street, Suite 2300, Bellevue, Washington 98004.

2. On information and belief, Defendant Google, LLC (“Google”) is a Delaware corporation with a physical address at 500 West 2nd Street, Austin, Texas 78701. Google may be served with process through its registered agent, the Corporation Service Company, at 211 East 7th Street, Suite 620, Austin, Texas 78701. Google is registered to do business in the State of Texas and has been since at least November 17, 2006.

3. On information and belief, Google regularly conducts and transacts business in the State of Texas, throughout the United States, and within this District, and as set forth below, has committed and continue to commit, tortious acts of infringement within and outside the State of Texas and within this District.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This action is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35, United States Code (“U.S.C.”) §1 et seq., including 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281-285. This Court has exclusive subject matter jurisdiction over this case for patent infringement under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338.

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Google by virtue of its systematic and continuous contacts with this jurisdiction, as alleged herein, as well as because the injury to VoIP-Pal occurred in the State of Texas and the claim for relief possessed by VoIP-Pal against Google for that injury arose in the State of Texas. On information and belief, Google has purposely availed itself of the privileges of conducting business within the State of Texas, such business including but not limited to: (i) at least a portion of the infringements alleged herein; (ii) purposefully and voluntarily placing one or more infringing products into the stream of commerce with the expectation that they will be purchased by consumers in this forum; or (iii) regularly transacting or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent courses of conduct, or deriving or attempting to derive substantial revenue and financial benefits from goods and services provided to individuals residing in the State of Texas and in this District. Thus, Google is subject to this Court’s specific and general personal jurisdiction under due process and the Texas Long Arm Statute.

6. Personal jurisdiction also exists specifically over Google because Google, directly or through subsidiaries or intermediaries (including customers, distributors, retailers, and others), subsidiaries, alter egos, and/or agents – ships, distributes, offers for sale, sells, imports, advertises, or markets in the State of Texas and in this District, one or more products that infringe the Patent-in-Suit, as described particularly below. Google has purposefully and

voluntarily placed one or more of its infringing products, as described below, into the stream of commerce with the awareness and/or intent that these products will be purchased by consumers in this District. Google has knowingly and purposefully shipped infringing products into and within this District through an established distribution channel. These infringing products have been and continue to be purchased by consumers in this District. In addition, on information and belief, Google has found indirect ways to monetize consumers' use of its products, for example, by promoting consumers' adherence to Google's technological ecosystems and promoting sales of related Google products and by selling opportunities to advertise to consumers of its products.

7. VoIP-Pal's claim for relief for patent infringement arises directly from the activities of Google in this District.

8. On information and belief, Google, directly and/or through its customers has transacted business in this District and has committed acts of patent infringement in this District. By virtue of its office in this District, Google has a regular and established place of business in this District. Thus, venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b).

BACKGROUND OF THE TECHNOLOGY AND THE PATENT-IN-SUIT

9. United States Patent No. 10,218,606 (the "'606 patent") entitled "Producing Routing Messages For Voice Over IP Communications" was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on February 26, 2019. A copy of the '606 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

10. The '606 patent is referred to in this Complaint as the "Patent-in-Suit".

11. The inventions of the Patent-in-Suit originated from breakthrough work and development in the internet protocol communications field.

12. VoIP-Pal has provided significant improvements to communications technology by the invention of novel methods, processes and apparatuses that facilitate communications across and between internet protocol based communication systems and networks, such as internally controlled systems and external networks (e.g., across private networks and between private networks and public networks), including the classification and routing thereof.

13. The earliest telephone systems to receive public use within the United States involved a telephone directly connected to a human operator. A portion of the phone rested on a mechanical hook such that the operator was signaled when the portion was lifted from the hook. A caller would then say the name of the person they wished to call to the operator. If the callee was connected to the same telephone switch board the operator would physically pull out a cable associated with the caller's phone and plug the cable into a socket associated with the callee's telephone. If the callee was associated with a different switchboard, and thus out of reach of the operator, a second operator would be involved to bridge the gap to the appropriate switchboard. While initially very effective compared to no telephone service, this structure quickly proved error prone (operators would connect the wrong party) and limiting to the number of possible telephones because of the physical limits of switchboards and cable to be pulled. This basic system corresponds to the introduction of a Plain Old Telephone Service ("POTS") connection to the operator. In these configurations, there was a dedicated, point-to-point electrical connection between the caller and the callee.

14. Rotary dialing eventually was introduced, beginning at around the turn of the 20th century, where a rotary disk was marked with numbers from zero to nine. A caller would spin the wheel and a mechanical device in the telephone would cause a sequence of electrical pulses to be sent to the network corresponding to the digit dialed, for example, four pulses would be sent for

the number four. Rather than speaking to a human operator, an electric device would count the pulses and begin to route a call once an appropriate and valid sequence of digits was dialed by the caller. This advancement improved reliability of call routing and reduced the time required to initiate a call. But, even so, there was a dedicated, point-to-point electrical connection between the caller and the callee. As multiple companies entered the market of telephone service and the number of customers increased, an issue emerged where a caller would be a customer of one telephone company and the callee would be a customer of another. The solution that emerged to this problem was to introduce trunk lines connecting one company to another.

15. Eventually, as the number of companies continued to increase and telephone services spread over much larger geographic areas, the notion of a Public Switched Telephone Service (“PSTN”) emerged. The term derives from the notion, at least in part, that the dedicated wires used to connect the caller and callee were “circuit-switched” to connect the two parties. The PSTN developed gradually into the middle of the 20th century, still built around the notion of rotary dialing and POTS connections to the individual telephones. These calls involved analog communications over circuit-switched electrical connections. A circuit-switched network involves assigning dedicated resources, such as switch settings and specific wires, to establish a link from the caller to the callee. While the call is ongoing, these resources cannot be used for any other communications.

16. The next important advancement for consumer telephone service, introduced broadly during the second half of the 20th century, was the introduction of push-button telephones. With such telephones the rotary dial was replaced by a matrix of buttons, each labeled with a digit from zero through nine along with the additions of ‘*’ and ‘#’. The underlying signaling technology was called dual-tone multiple-frequency (“DTMF”) and



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