

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION**

UNILOC 2017 LLC and UNILOC USA, INC.	§	
	§	
Plaintiffs,	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:18-cv-00495
	§	
v.	§	
	§	PATENT CASE
GOOGLE LLC,	§	
	§	
Defendant.	§	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiffs Uniloc 2017 LLC and Uniloc USA, Inc. (together “Uniloc”), as and for their complaint against defendant Google LLC (“Google”) allege as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Uniloc 2017 LLC is a Delaware limited liability company having places of business at 620 Newport Center Drive, Newport Beach, California 92660 and 102 N. College Avenue, Suite 303, Tyler, Texas 75702.
2. Uniloc USA, Inc. is a Texas corporation having a place of business at Legacy Town Center I, Suite 380, 7160 Dallas Parkway, Plano, Texas 75024.
3. Uniloc holds all substantial rights, title and interest in and to the asserted patent.
4. On information and belief, Google, a Delaware corporation with its principal office at 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043. Google offers its products and/or services, including those accused herein of infringement, to customers and potential customers located in Texas and in the judicial Eastern District of Texas.

JURISDICTION

5. Uniloc brings this action for patent infringement under the patent laws of the United

States, 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et seq.* This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Google in this action because Google has committed acts within the Eastern District of Texas giving rise to this action and has established minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over Google would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Google has committed and continues to commit acts of infringement in this District by, among other things, offering to sell and selling products and/or services that infringe the asserted patent.

7. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b). Google is registered to do business in Texas, and upon information and belief, Google has transacted business in the Eastern District of Texas and has committed acts of direct and indirect infringement in the Eastern District of Texas. Google has a regular and established place of business in this District, as set forth below.

8. Google is a multinational technology company that collects, stores, organizes, and distributes data. In addition to its service model for distribution of data (e.g., movies, search results, maps, music, etc.), Google has an expansive regime that gathers data on residents of this District through the hardware devices it sells (e.g., phones, tablets, and home audio devices) and, also, through the operating systems and apps it provides. As an example, Google gathers data when a resident runs its operating systems and apps (e.g., location services).¹ As another example, Google gather's data when a resident interacts with Google's plethora of services such as search, email, and music and movie streaming. See <https://safety.google/privacy/data/> (indicating that Google

¹ See e.g., "AP Exclusive: Google tracks your movements, like it or not," <https://apnews.com/828aefab64d4411bac257a07c1af0ecb/AP-Exclusive:-Google-tracks-your-movements,-like-it-or-not>

gathers data from “things you search for,” “Videos you watch,” “Ads you view or click,” “Your location,” “Websites you visit,” and “Apps, browsers, and devices you use to access Google services”). As yet another example, Google gathers data by listening and recoding everything a resident says within proximity of one of its products such as Google Home.² Others have reported that Google gathers “where you’ve been,” “everything you’ve ever searched – and deleted,” “all the apps you use,” “all of your YouTube history,” “which events you attended, and when,” “information you deleted [on your computer],” “your workout routine,” “years’ worth of photos,” and “every email you ever sent.”³

9. Google takes these massive amounts of gathered data on residents of this district and monetizes them, for example, through targeted advertising. Some have reported that “creepy” advertisements for items never searched for, but only spoken out loud appeared. *See e.g.*, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zBnDWSvaQII> (conducting test on the term “dog toys” spoken out loud, but never searched; tester claims targeted “dog toy” advertisements only appeared after speaking the phrase out loud).

10. In addition to extensive data gathering of information on residents of this District, Google has a substantial presence in the District directly through the products and services Google provides residents of this District (some of which also gather data).⁴ One of Google’s main

² *See* <https://www.unilad.co.uk/technology/google-is-listening-to-everything-we-say-and-you-can-hear-it-back/> (“Tech giant and the font of all pub quiz knowledge, Google, can quietly record many of the conversations that people have in close proximity to its products.”).

³ *See* <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2018/mar/28/all-the-data-facebook-google-has-on-you-privacy>.

⁴ Non-limiting examples include Google Search, Maps, Translate, Chrome Browser, YouTube, YouTube TV, Google Play Music, Chromecast, Google Play Movies and TV, Android Phones, Android Wear, Chromebooks, Android Auto, Gmail, Google Allo, Google Duo, Google+, Google Photos, Google Contacts, Google Calendar, Google Keep, Google Docs, Google Sheets, Google Slides, Google Drive, Google Voice, Google Assistant, Android operating system, Project Fi Wireless phone systems, Google Pixel, Google Home, Google Wifi, Daydream View, Chromecast Ultra.

businesses in this District is delivering information, including digital content such as movies, music, apps, and advertising.

11. Google describes itself as an “information company.”⁵ Its vision is “to provide access to the world’s information in one click,” and its mission is “to organize the world’s information and make it universally accessible and useful.”⁶ Making information available to people wherever they are and as quickly as possible is critical to Google’s business.

Google Global Cache (GGC)

12. As Google’s CEO, Sundar Pichai, explains, “We want to make sure that no matter who you are or where you are or how advanced the device you are using—Google works for you.”⁷ To meet this goal, Google developed a content delivery network that it calls the Edge Network.

13. One non-limiting example of physical presence in this District is Google’s Edge Network. Google provides web-based services, such as YouTube, YouTube TV, and Google Play, to users throughout the world. These services are in high demand. Google reports that Google Play reaches more than 1 billion Android users and that YouTube serves over 1.8 billion users per month.⁸ Studies show that YouTube alone is responsible for approximately 20% of all internet traffic.⁹ YouTube TV, which has been described as an “add-on to YouTube” allows Google to essentially become the local TV provider for residents of this District. For example, residents in this District obtain local Dallas-Fort Worth area channels such as WFAA, ABC (Channel 8); CBS

⁵ See “This Year’s Founder’s Letter” by Alphabet CEO, Sundar Pichai, <https://blog.google/inside-google/alphabet/this-years-founders-letter/>.

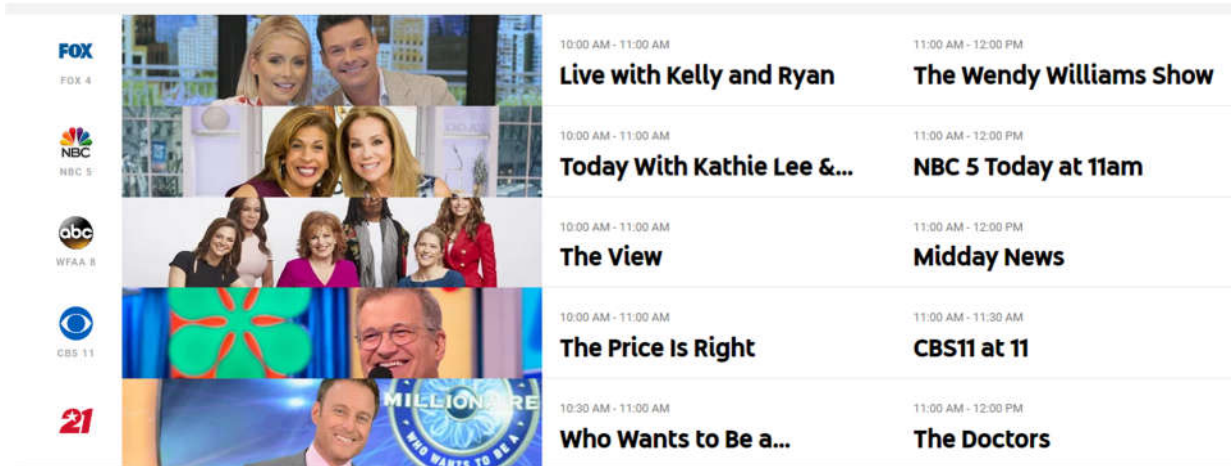
⁶ <http://panmore.com/google-vision-statement-mission-statement>.

⁷ See e.g., <http://time.com/4311233/google-ceo-sundar-pichai-letter/>.

⁸ See <https://www.theverge.com/2018/5/3/17317274/youtube-1-8-billion-logged-in-monthly-users-brandcast-2018>

⁹ See <https://www.sandvine.com/hubfs/downloads/archive/2016-global-internet-phenomena-report-latin-america-and-north-america.pdf> and <http://testinternetspeed.org/blog/half-of-all-internet-traffic-goes-to-netflix-and-youtube/>

(Channel 11); NBC (Channel 5); and Fox (Channel 4).¹⁰



Source: <https://tv.youtube.com/live> (as accessed from this District).

To verify a resident should receive such local channels, Google verifies a location of such resident.

14. Google's Edge Network, itself, has three elements: Core Data Centers, Edge Points of Presence, and Edge Nodes. The Core Data Centers (there are eight in the United States) are used for computation and backend storage. Edge Points of Presence are the middle tier of the Edge Network and connect the Data Centers to the internet. Edge Nodes are the layer of the network closest to users. Popular content, including YouTube TV, YouTube, video advertising, music, mobile apps, and other digital content from the Google Play store, is cached on the Edge Nodes, which Google refers to as Google Global Cache or "GGC".

15. Google Global Cache is recognized as "one of Google's most important pieces of infrastructure,"¹¹ and Google uses it to conduct the business of providing access to the world's information. GGC servers in the Edge Nodes function as local data warehouses, much like a shoe manufacturer might have warehouses around the country. Instead of requiring people to obtain

¹⁰ See, e.g. <https://support.google.com/youtubetv/answer/7068923?hl=en> and https://support.google.com/youtubetv/answer/7370552?hl=en&ref_topic=7071745.

¹¹ <http://blog.speedchecker.xyz/2015/11/30/demystifying-google-global-cache/>.

information from distant Core Data Centers, which would introduce delay, Google stores information in the local GGC servers to provide quick access to the data.

16. Caching and localization are vital for Google's optimization of network resources. Because hosting all content everywhere is inefficient, it makes sense to cache popular content and serve it locally. Doing so brings delivery costs down for Google, network operators, and internet service providers. Storing content locally also allows it to be delivered more quickly, which improves user experience. Serving content from the edge of the network closer to the user improves performance and user happiness. To achieve these benefits, Google has placed Edge Nodes throughout the United States, including in this District. Google describes these nodes as the workhorses of video delivery.

17. Just like brick-and-mortar stores, Google's GGC servers independently determine what content to cache based on local requests. The GGC servers in Google's Edge Nodes include software that Google refers to as "µstreamer." µstreamer is responsible for serving video content from YouTube and other Google services, along with other large content such as Google Play applications and Chrome downloads. It operates on a content-delivery platform at the edge of Google's network called "bandaid"; it does not run in the core (except for some internal testing purposes), unlike most of the Google services, such as search or gmail.

18. Using µstreamer and bandaid, a GGC server handles requests directly from its clients, predominantly YouTube's video players. When such a request is received, if the content is stored in the node's local cache, the node will serve it to the end user, improving the user experience and saving bandwidth. If cache-eligible content is not already stored on the node, and the content is cache-eligible, the node will retrieve it from Google, serve it to the user, and store it for future requests.

19. µstreamer is largely autonomous, in the sense that almost all decisions related

to serving a particular request are made locally, without coordinating with other servers. Like a brick-and-mortar store sells directly to customers from inventory and stocks that inventory based on local customer demand, μstreamer in each GGC node decides—independently from other nodes in Google’s Edge Network— whether to serve requested content, whether to cache content, and whether to send requests to other servers.

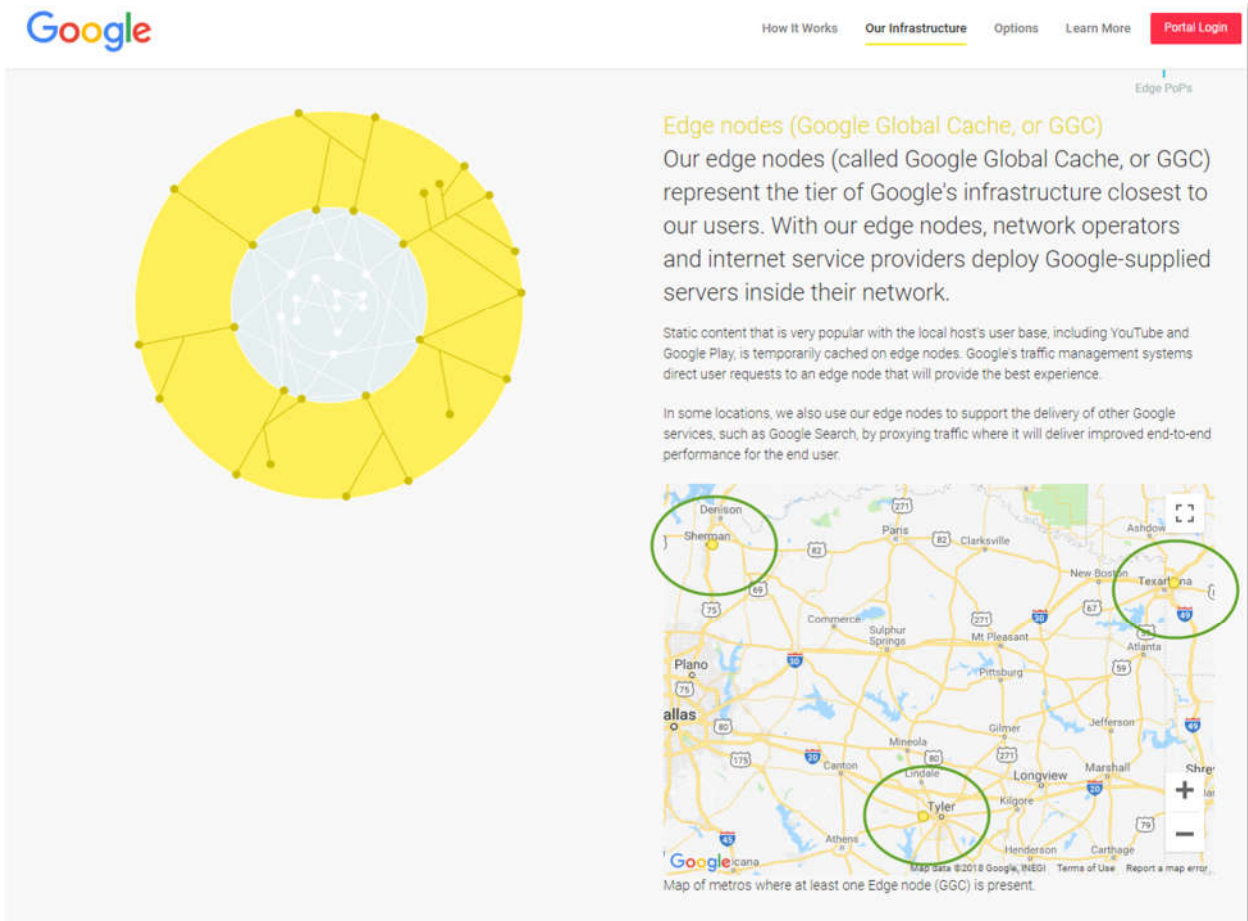
20. Google’s GGC servers are housed in spaces in the District leased by Google. Google’s GGC servers are housed in spaces leased by Google from Internet Service Providers (ISPs) whose networks have substantial traffic to Google and are interested in saving bandwidth. Hosting Google servers allows ISPs to save both bandwidth and costs, as they do not incur the expense of carrying traffic across their peering and/or transit links.

21. When an ISP agrees to host a GGC server, the parties enter into a Global Cache Service Agreement, under which Google provides:

- hardware and software— including GGC servers and software—to be housed in the host’s facilities;
- technical support; service management of the hardware and software; and
- content distribution services, including content caching and video streaming.

In exchange, the host provides, among other things, a physical building, rack space where Google’s computer hardware is mounted, power, and network interfaces. All ownership rights, title, and intellectual property rights in and to the equipment (i.e., the hardware and software provided by Google) remain with Google and/or its licensors.

22. Multiple ISPs hosted GGC servers are in this District. Google provides the location of its GGC servers, namely Sherman, Tyler, and Texarkana.



The screenshot shows the Google Infrastructure page. On the left is a diagram of a circular network structure with a central blue core and an outer yellow ring of nodes connected by lines. On the right, the text reads:

Edge nodes (Google Global Cache, or GGC)
 Our edge nodes (called Google Global Cache, or GGC) represent the tier of Google's infrastructure closest to our users. With our edge nodes, network operators and internet service providers deploy Google-supplied servers inside their network.

Static content that is very popular with the local host's user base, including YouTube and Google Play, is temporarily cached on edge nodes. Google's traffic management systems direct user requests to an edge node that will provide the best experience.

In some locations, we also use our edge nodes to support the delivery of other Google services, such as Google Search, by proxying traffic where it will deliver improved end-to-end performance for the end user.

Below the text is a map of Texas with three locations circled in green: Sherman, Tyler, and Texarkana. The map is titled "Map of metros where at least one Edge node (GGC) is present."

Source: <https://peering.google.com/#/infrastructure>

23. Suddenlink Communications, for example, is an ISP that hosts six GGC servers in Tyler, Texas.

24. CableOne is an ISP that hosts three GGC servers in Sherman, Texas, and three GGC servers Texarkana, Texas.

25. Google caches content on these GGC servers located in this District.

26. Google's GGC servers located in this District cache content that includes, among other things: (i) video advertising; (ii) apps; and (iii) digital content from the Google Play store.

27. Google's GGC servers located in this District deliver cached content for the items in the preceding paragraph to residents in this District.

28. Google generates revenue (i) by delivering video advertising, (ii) from apps,

and (iii) from digital content in the Google Play store.

29. Google treats its GGC servers in this District the same as it treats all its other GGC servers in the United States.

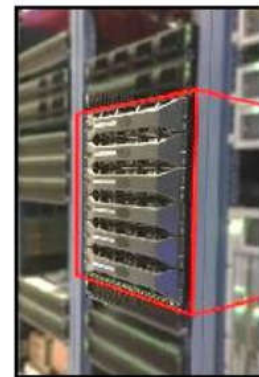
30. The photographs below show Google's GGC servers hosted by Suddenlink and the building where they are located at 322 North Glenwood Boulevard, Tyler, Texas 75702.



Exterior



Interior Rack Spaces



Google GGC Servers

31. Google not only exercises exclusive control over the digital aspects of the GGC, Google, but also exercises exclusive control over the physical server and the physical space within which the server is located and maintained.

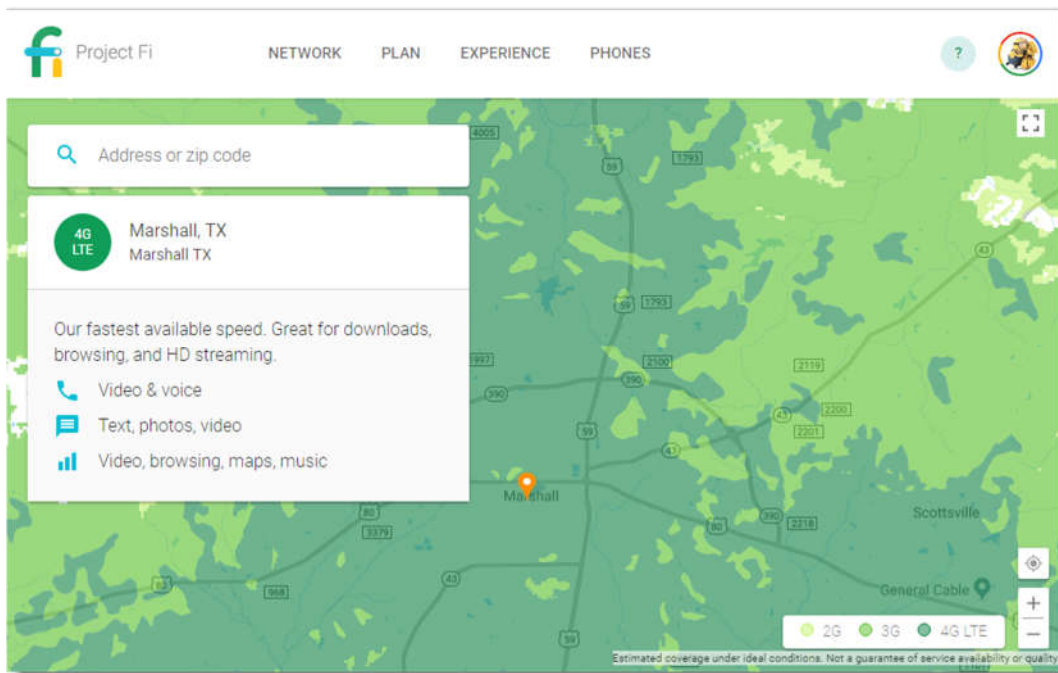
32. This District has previously determined that the GGC server itself and the place of the GGC server, both independently and together, meet the statutory requirement of a “physical place.” *See Seven Networks, LLC v. Google, LLC*, Case No. 2:17-cv-00442-JRG (E.D. Tex.) (Jul. 19, 2018) at Page 24.

33. Likewise, this District has determined that GGC servers and their several locations within this District constitute “regular and established place[s] of business” within the meaning of the special patent venue statute *See Seven Networks, LLC v. Google, LLC*, Case No. 2:17-cv-00442-JRG (E.D. Tex.) (Jul. 19, 2018) at page 38.

34. Similarly, this District has determined that the GGC servers and their locations within the various ISPs within this District are “places of Google” sufficient to meet the statutory requirement of § 1400(b). *See Seven Networks, LLC v. Google, LLC*, Case No. 2:17-cv-00442-JRG (E.D. Tex.) (Jul. 19, 2018) at page 41.

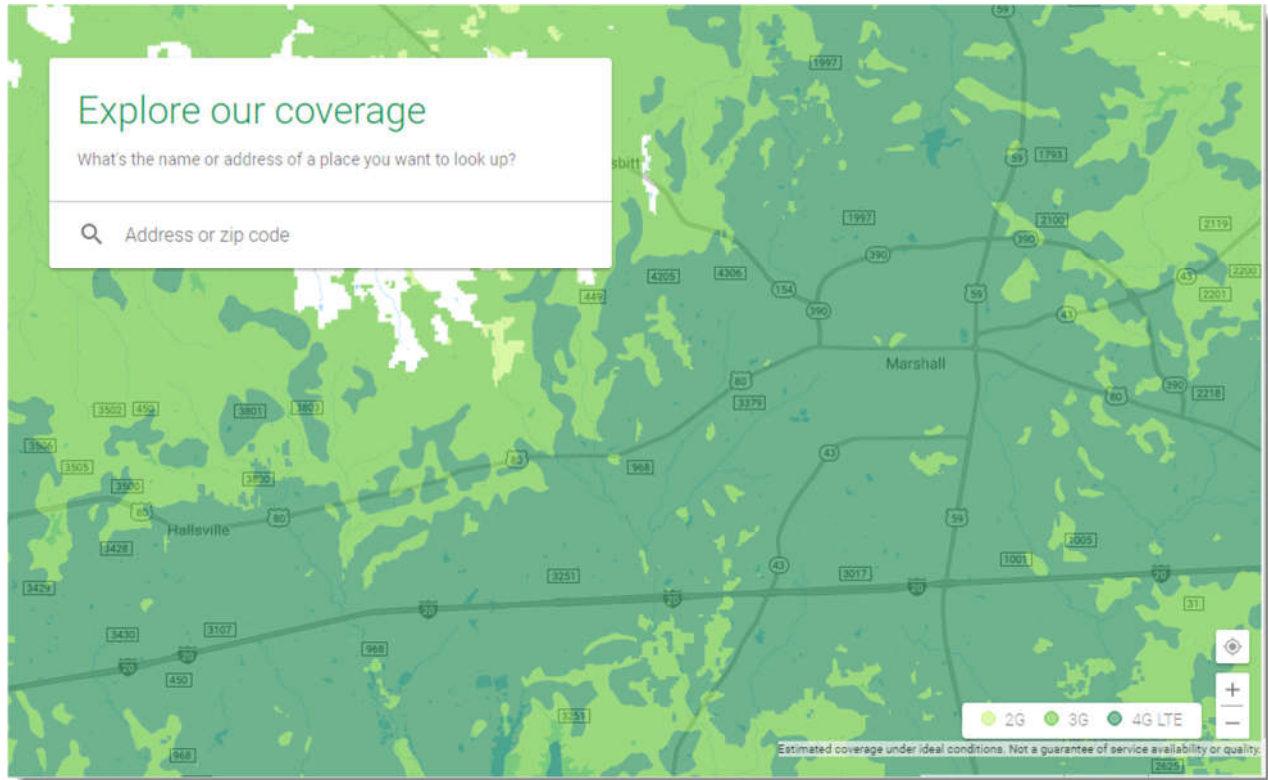
Google’s Cell Phone Service (aka Google Fi)

35. Google also provides phone, messaging, and data services in this District from its wireless phone services called Google Fi. Via this Google Fi service, Google provides its customers voice and high-speed data coverage (4G LTE) for cities such as Tyler and Marshall, TX.



Source: <https://fi.google.com/coverage?q=Marshall%2C%20TX%2C%20USA>

36. The cell towers used for Google’s services are fixed geographical locations. They are “regular” and “established” because they operate in a “steady, uniform, orderly, and methodical manner” and are sufficiently permanent. They are “of the defendant” because Google has contractual and/or property rights to use the cell towers to operate its business. Google also ratifies the service locations through its coverage lookup service.



Source: <https://fi.google.com/coverage?>

37. With this coverage lookup service, Google advertises its ability to provide cell coverage in this District and it selected cell towers in and near this District to provide the advertised coverage (e.g., 2G, 3G, or 4GLTE) depending on the location in the District. See <https://fi.google.com/coverage?>. Google is not indifferent to the location of its cell towers. It “established” and “ratified” them where they are for a specific business purpose.

38. Residents of this District also directly contract with and are billed by Google for these services.

Plan Features
All the bells and whistles without the nickels and dimes.

Feature	Price	Details
Calls & texts	\$20/mo	Unlimited domestic calls and texts with 24/7 support
Data	\$10/GB	No charge past 6 GB (for 1 person) with Bill Protection
Extra people	\$15/mo each	Add up to 5 more people and share your data plan

Source: <https://fi.google.com/about/plan>

39. Google also determines which cell tower a particular project Fi customer will use while within the District.

✓ What determines when Project Fi moves me between cellular networks?


When multiple carriers are available, Project Fi will move you to the network that our analysis shows will be fastest in your current location, whether that is 4G LTE, 3G, or 2G. We're constantly learning and improving, to account for factors such as newly-built towers or newly-available radio frequencies. And if your current network is providing weak or no coverage, we'll adjust in real time to find you a stronger connection.

Source: <https://fi.google.com/about/faq/#network-and-coverage-4>

Google Cloud Interconnect (GCI) and Direct Peering

40. Google additionally services its customers in this District (and other districts) through yet other facilities it has in this District. More particularly, Google's equipment is located in this District in Denton County Texas at two facilities referred to as "Megaport." At the Megaport facilities in this District, Google offers two services: Google Cloud Interconnect (GCI) and Direct Peering.

41. Google Cloud's Interconnect (GCI) is a service from Google that allows customers to connect to Google Cloud Platform directly as opposed to, for example, over the public network.



Partner Interconnect

You can also extend your data center network into your Google Cloud projects through the service providers you know and love, Partner Interconnect offers enterprise-grade connections similar to Dedicated Interconnect. This solution allows you to add connectivity from your on-premises network to your GCP VPC through one of Google Cloud's many [service provider partners](#).

Partner Interconnect gives you bandwidth options from 50Mbps - 10Gbps allowing you to connect to your VPC and to extend your corporate data center's IP space into the Google cloud by choosing the bandwidth that works best for your needs. This allows you to work with our partners to get similar SLA options as provided by Dedicated Interconnect when you are not able to meet us at one of our dedicated interconnect locations.

Please see the Partner Interconnect [documentation](#) for details on how to create a Partner Interconnect in your GCP Project.

Source: <https://cloud.google.com/interconnect/>

42. Google's Direct Peering services allows its customers to exchange Internet traffic between its customers network and Google's at one of its broad-reaching Edge network locations such as the one at Megaport.

Direct Peering



[SEND FEEDBACK](#)

Connect your business network directly to Google at any of 100+ locations in 33 countries around the world and exchange high throughput cloud traffic.

What is direct peering?

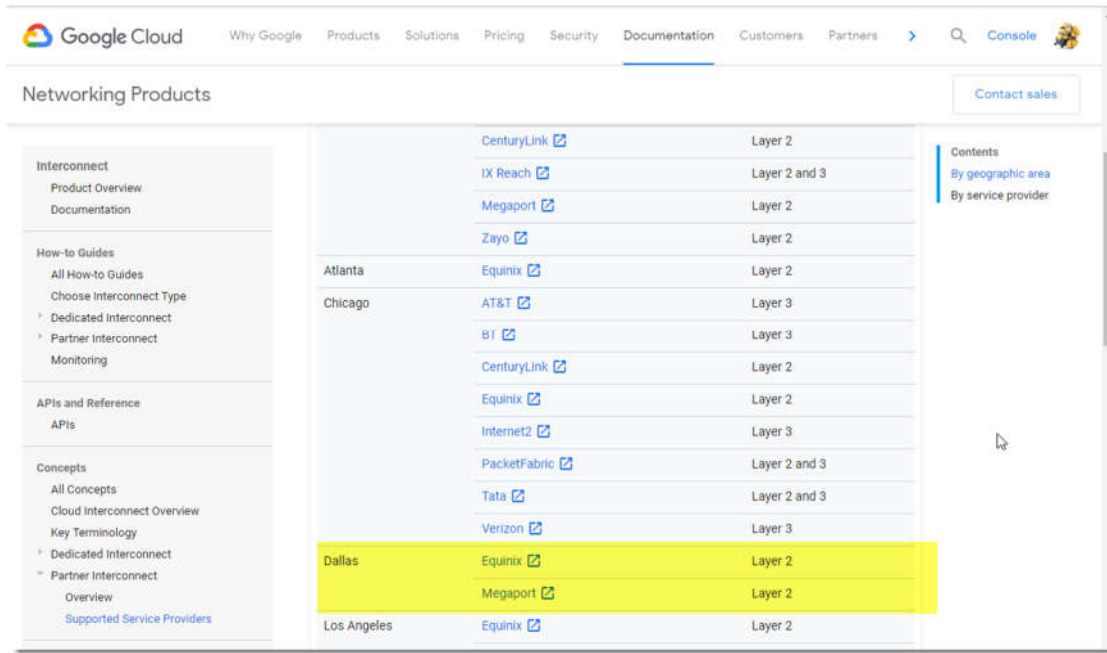
Google allows you to establish a direct [peering](#) connection between your business network and Google's. With this connection you will be able to exchange Internet traffic between your network and Google's at one of our broad-reaching Edge network locations. Visit [Google's peering site](#) to find out more information about edge locations.

Direct peering with Google is done by exchanging BGP routes between Google and the peering entity. After a direct peering connection is in place, you can use it to reach all of Google's services including the full suite of Google Cloud Platform products.

Source: <https://cloud.google.com/interconnect/docs/how-to/direct-peering>

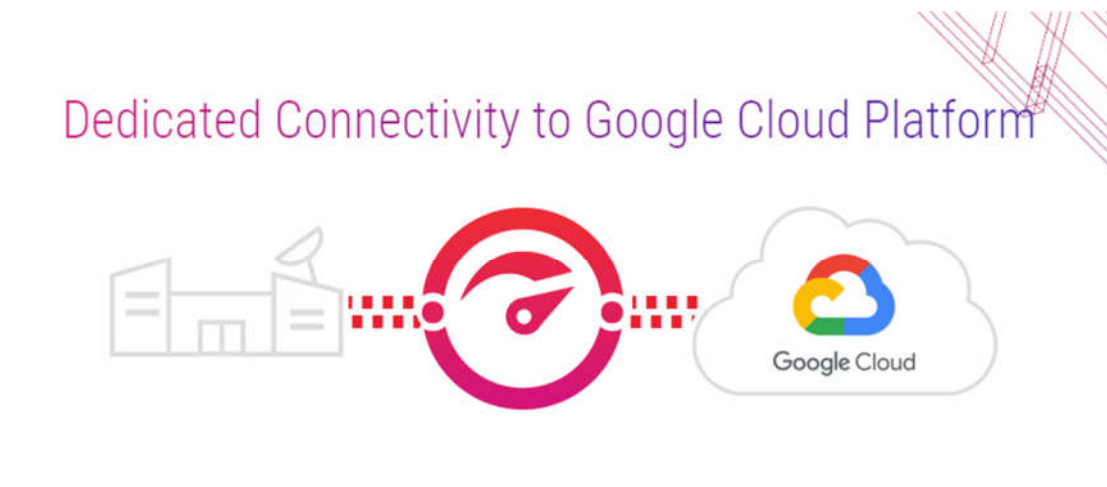
43. In establishing such a direction connection, Google provides the necessary physical

equipment at Megaport to enable such GCI or Direct Peering connections. Google advertises only two GCI facilities in Texas – the Equinix facility and Megaport facility (the latter is located in this District).



Source: <https://cloud.google.com/interconnect/docs/concepts/service-providers#by-location>

44. Clicking on the Megaport link from screenshot of Google’s website in the preceding paragraph directs a customer as to the details of directly connecting to Google’s equipment at the facility in this District to connect to Google’s GCI service.



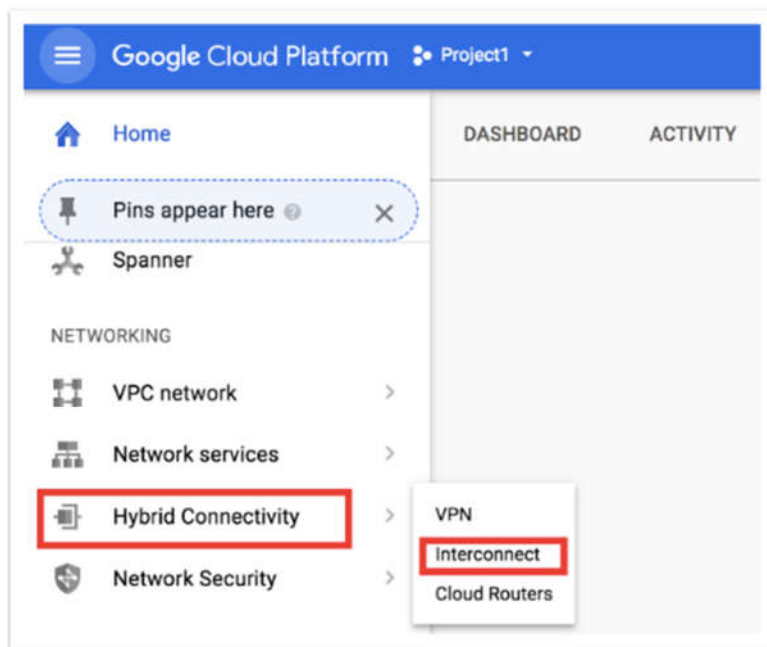
<https://www.megaport.com/services/google-cloud-partner-interconnect/>

45. More particularly, the Google-linked Megaport site explains how a Google customer can use the Google Cloud Platform console to enable connection to the Google equipment at the Megaport facility in this district.

VXC Deployment Steps

First, you will need to log in to your Google Cloud Console and create a Pairing Key: [Google Console Link](#)

Next, click on the main menu in the Google Console, then select 'Hybrid Connectivity' and 'Interconnect' from the drop-down.



Source: https://knowledgebase.megaport.com/cloud-connectivity/google-cloud/?_ga=2.258056911.476938490.1538320465-1560947970.1538320465

46. Both Google's website and Megaport's website advertise the peering service and point a consumer the website, www.peeringdb.com, for details. The peering DB website lists Megaport Dallas as a Google peering facility.

Who can peer with Google?

Any Google Cloud Platform customers that meet Google’s technical peering requirements specified in [our peering page](#) can be considered for the direct peering service. Google can peer at the Internet Exchanges (IXPs) and private facilities that are listed in our [PeeringDB entry](#).

Source: <https://cloud.google.com/interconnect/docs/how-to/direct-peering>

Megaport – Google IX Peering Locations:

- MegalX: Ashburn, Dallas, Los Angeles, Seattle, Singapore, Sofia, Sydney
- AMS-IX: Chicago, New York, Bay Area

See [PeeringDB](#) for additional details.

<https://knowledgebase.megaport.com/cloud-connectivity/google-cloud-platform-direct-peering/>



The screenshot shows the PeeringDB website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation links for 'Register or Login'. Below the search bar, the profile for 'Google LLC' is displayed, including details like 'Organization', 'Also Known As', 'Company Website', 'Primary ASN', 'IRR Record', and 'Route Server URL'. To the right, a table titled 'Public Peering Exchange Points' lists various exchange points with columns for 'Exchange', 'ASN', 'IPv4', 'IPv6', and 'Speed'. The 'MegalX Dallas' entry is circled in green.

Exchange	ASN	IPv4	IPv6	Speed	RS	Peer
MegalX Dallas	15169	206.53.174.7	2006:a980:0:3::9	10G	✓	✓
MegalX Los Angeles	15169	206.53.172.10	2006:a980:0:7::7	10G	✓	✓
MegalX Los Angeles	15169	206.53.172.10	2006:a980:0:5::a	10G	✓	✓

<https://www.peeringdb.com/net/433>

47. Megaport’s website also confirms in its “Looking Glass” tool the presence of Google at its facility – (AS No. 15169).

The screenshot shows the Megaport Looking Glass interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various IX locations, with 'Dallas IX' (ASN: 64222) selected. The main area displays a table of ASes with columns for DESCRIPTION, AS, RS1, and RS2. The row for 'Google Inc' (AS 15169) is highlighted. Below this, a 'Primary' routes table is shown with columns for PREFIX, BEST, NEXT HOP, LOCAL PREF, ORIGIN, AS PATH, and SINCE.

DESCRIPTION	AS	RS1	RS2	Details	Routes
Akamai International B.V.	20940	●	●	Details	Routes
CloudFlare	13335	●	●	Details	Routes
DSV AS	49362	●	●	Details	Routes
Google Inc	15169	●	●	Details	Routes

PREFIX	BEST	NEXT HOP	LOCAL PREF	ORIGIN	AS PATH	SINCE
104.132.0.0/14	Y	206.53.174.7	100	36384	15169 36384	2018-08-23 22:12
104.132.113.0/24	Y	206.53.174.7	100	41264	15169 41264	2018-09-25 23:23
104.132.114.0/24	Y	206.53.174.7	100	41264	15169 41264	2018-09-07 19:02
104.132.116.0/24	Y	206.53.174.7	100	41264	15169 41264	2018-09-19 14:47
104.132.117.0/24	Y	206.53.174.7	100	41264	15169 36384 41264	2018-09-24 02:19
104.132.118.0/24	Y	206.53.174.7	100	41264	15169 41264	2018-09-21 20:03
104.132.119.0/24	Y	206.53.174.7	100	41264	15169 41264 41264	2018-09-30 10:14

Source: <https://portal.megaport.com/tools/looking-glass>

48. Both of Megaport’s “Dallas” locations are in the Eastern District of Texas in Denton County.¹² The larger Megaport facility, the Carrollton facility, is located at 1649 West Frankford Rd and is the largest of its kind in the state of Texas.¹³ The smaller Megaport facility, the Lewisville facility, is located at 2501 St. State Hwy 121.

49. The Google equipment at Megaport’s facilities which provide the GCI and Direct Peering services for Google customer are fixed geographical locations. They are “regular” and “established” because they operate in a “steady, uniform, orderly, and methodical manner” and are sufficiently permanent. They are “of the defendant” because Google holds contractual and/or property rights to use this space and to maintain this equipment. Google also ratifies the equipment through advertising of the Megaport location as authorized to provide these Google services.

¹² <https://www.megaport.com/blog/cyrusone-brings-dallas-closer-cloud/>

¹³ *Id.*

Other Google Presence in this District

50. In addition to the Google presence described above, Google has other pervasive contacts in this District.

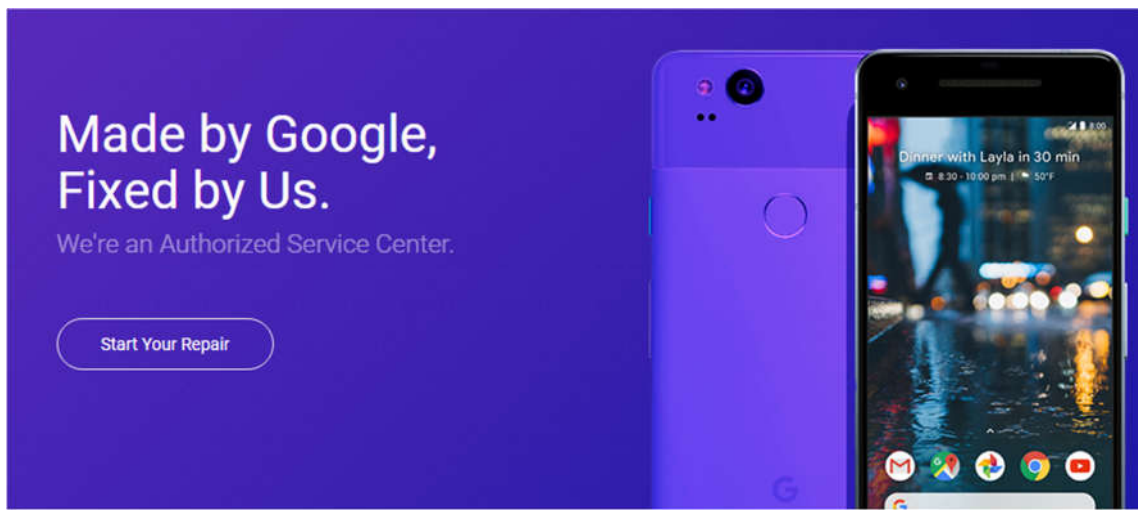
51. Google has multiple authorized repair centers in the Eastern District. A resident can visit Google’ website to find a list of these repair centers:

United States	uBreakiFix ↗	Pixel, Pixel XL, Pixel 2, Pixel 2 XL	Walk-in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uBreakiFix ↗ • Phone: 1-877-320-2237
	Puls ↗	Pixel, Pixel XL, Pixel 2, Pixel 2 XL	At home (Dial-in)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puls ↗ • Phone: (855) 256-3709
	Google ↗	Pixel, Pixel XL, Pixel 2, Pixel 2 XL	Mail-in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Google ↗ • Repair program currently expanding, option might not be available

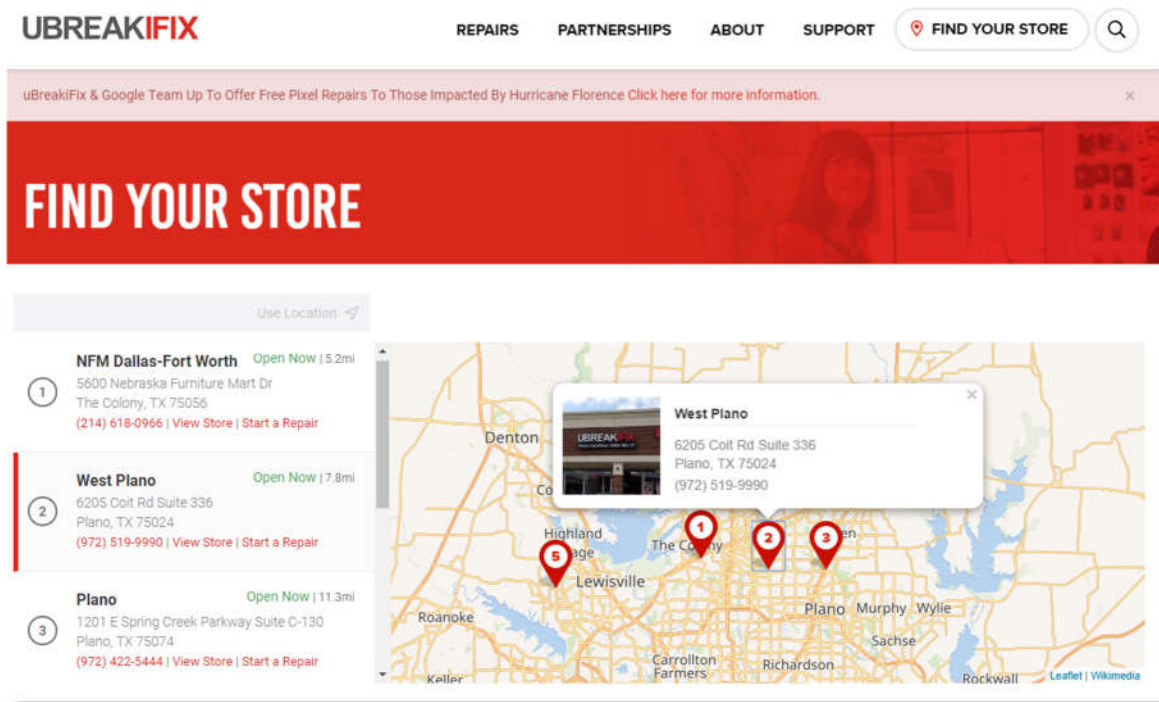
In US and Canada, replacement of parts or product service is made available for a minimum of three years after end of production for all phones through Google or its service providers.

Source: <https://support.google.com/store/answer/7182296?hl=en>

52. Google’s only authorized walk-in repair center, uBreakiFix, lists at least four facilities in this District



Source: <https://www.ubreakifix.com/google>



Source: <https://www.ubreakifix.com/google>

53. Google and uBreakiFix teamed up to offer free repairs to those impacted by Hurricane Florence.¹⁴

54. uBreakiFix has fixed geographical location. They are “regular” and “established” because they operate in a “steady, uniform, orderly, and methodical manner” and are sufficiently permanent. These stores are “of the defendant” because Google has contractual rights with uBreakiFix -- the only authorized walk-in repair centers in the United States. Google also ratifies these facilities through its advertising of them through its website.

55. Google’s also has a branded mail-in repair service that is contracted with a company called KMT Wireless, LLC dba Cynergy. Cynergy receives phones at its facility in Grapevine, TX.

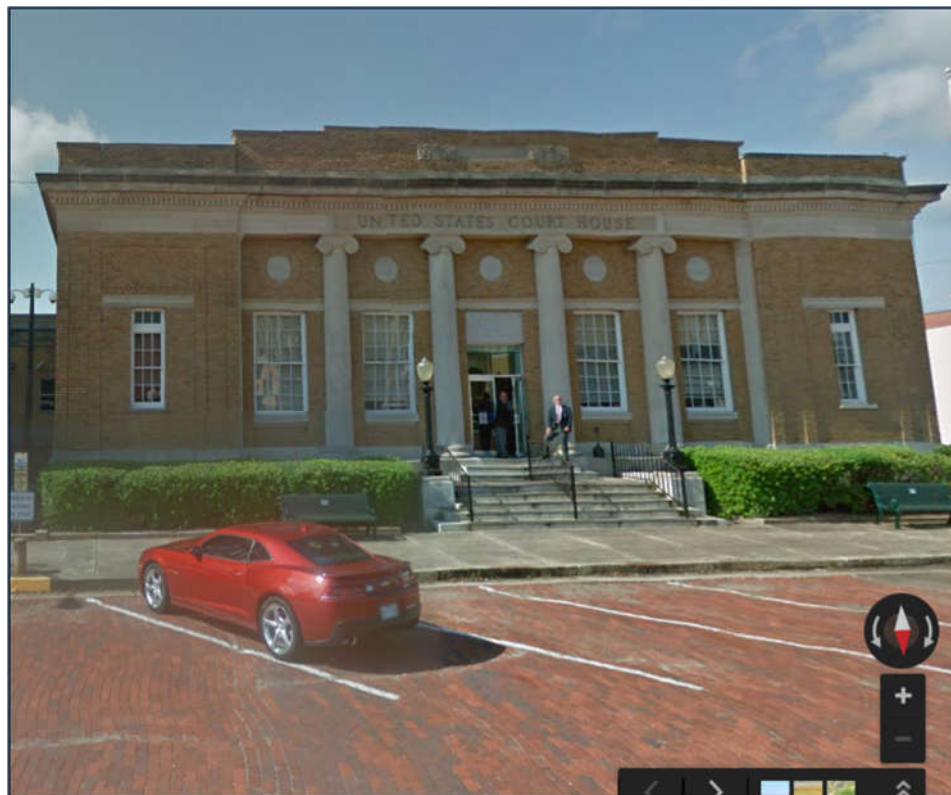
¹⁴ See <https://www.ubreakifix.com/blog/hurricane-florence>

United States	uBreakiFix ☑	Pixel, Pixel XL, Pixel 2, Pixel 2 XL	Walk-in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uBreakiFix ☑ • Phone: 1-877-320-2237
	Puls ☑	Pixel, Pixel XL, Pixel 2, Pixel 2 XL	At home (Dial-in)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puls ☑ • Phone: (855) 256-3709
	Google ☑	Pixel, Pixel XL, Pixel 2, Pixel 2 XL	Mail-in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Google ☑ • Repair program currently expanding, option might not be available

In US and Canada, replacement of parts or product service is made available for a minimum of three years after end of production for all phones through Google or its service providers.

Source: <https://support.google.com/store/answer/7182296?hl=en>

56. Google has operated and is currently operating its Google Maps Street View business and services in this District. For example, the image below shows the Google Maps Street View of the Eastern District of Texas courthouse in Marshall.



Source: <https://www.google.com/maps/@32.5447534,-94.3670371,3a,75y,170.99h,76.06t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1smECZXIUFylR2yu5E-6wj2g!2e0!7i13312!8i6656>

Furthermore, in the lower right-hand corner of the Google Street View above, the image is credited to Google and states that it was captured in June 2016.



57. Google also operates a Street View car in and around this District to provide the Google Maps Street View service.¹⁵

58. In addition to the above Google Street View image, Google operates and continues to operate a fleet of Google Street View vehicles in this District, including in the counties of Houston, Trinity, Polk, Angelina, Anderson, VanZandt, Denton, and Collin, as shown below.

WHERE WE'VE BEEN & WHERE WE'RE HEADED NEXT

The blue areas on the map show where Google has collected Street View. Zoom in for greater detail, or browse this content with our websites and apps. The list shows where we're driving (or Trekking) next. Select a country to browse.

Because of factors outside our control (weather, road closures, etc), it is always possible that our cars may not be operating, or that slight changes may occur. Please also be aware that where the list specifies a particular city, this may include smaller cities and towns that are within driving distance.

United States ▼

Oregon	Clackamas County, Multnomah County, Washington County	June 2018 – October 2018
Pennsylvania	Delaware, Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, York, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Adams, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, Allegheny, Westmoreland	March 2018 – November 2018
Tennessee	Knox, Jefferson, Grainger, Union, Anderson, Rane, Loudon	March 2018 – October 2018
Texas	Houston, Trinity, Polk, Angelina, Anderson, Leon, Madison, Walker, Caldwell, Comal, Guadalupe, Hays, Travis, Williamson, Dallas, Ellis, Johnson, Hood, Tarrant, Rockwall, Rains, VanZandt, Denton, Collin, Hunt	January 2018 – December 2018
Virginia	New Kent, Sussex, Hanover, Caroline, Essex, King and Queen, Gloucester, York, King William	June 2018 –

Source: <https://www.google.com/streetview/understand/>

¹⁵ See <https://www.google.com/streetview/understand/>

59. Google also has operated and currently operates its Google Express business and services in this District. Google Express allows residents of this District to shop – directly from Google’s website – for select products with companies that Google has contracted with.

About Google Express

Get your shopping done fast

Many top stores, one fast checkout.

Shop [Walmart](#), [Costco](#), [Target](#), and more—all in one place. Enter your info once, whether you’re checking out from one store or five. Need it again? A few quick taps is all it takes to reorder things you buy regularly.

A shopping list you’ll never forget.

Start a shopping list on Google Express and add to it or check things off from the website or app, wherever you are. Add items for later, share it with others, and shop from it with just a click. Check out these [step-by-step instructions](#).

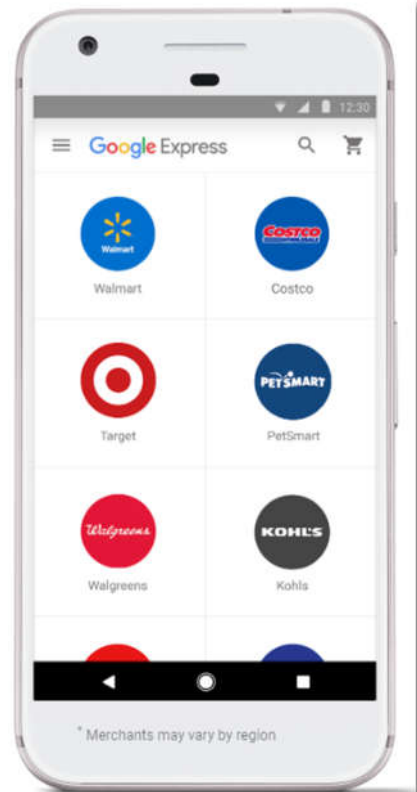
Free delivery, no membership.

Order the store minimum for free delivery—\$25 to \$35 in most cases. No memberships here.

Shop by voice, and app, and web.

When you think of something you need, you can shop for it on the app, the website, or with your Google Home device just by saying “OK Google, buy olive oil,” and [get help here](#).

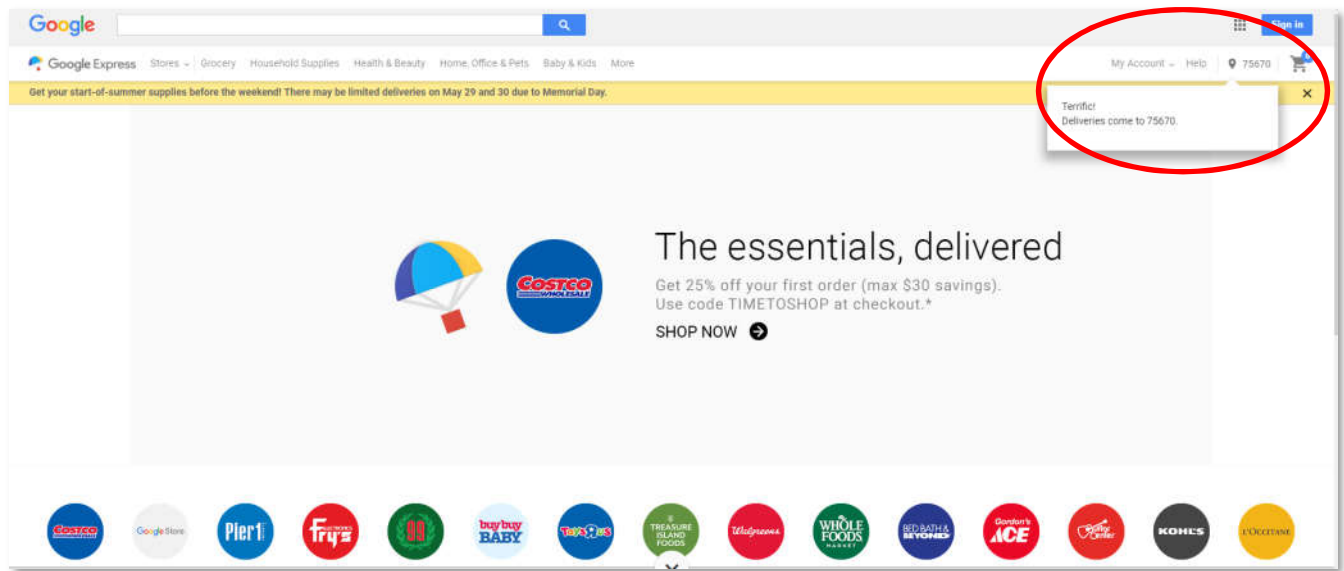
How it works



Source: <https://express.google.com/u/0/about>

To verify which stores a user may shop, a resident enters his or her zip code and begins shopping at the Google contracted stores. The image below shows the Google Express website showing

that its business and services are available in this District.



Source: <https://www.google.com/express/>

60. Google provides its Google Express business and services to the residents of this District by advertising and inviting the residents of this District, then Defendant arranges for a delivery company to bring the goods and products purchased through the Google Express website to the residents of this District.¹⁶ This service uses fixed geographical stores in this District. They are “regular” and “established” because they operate in a “steady, uniform, orderly, and methodical manner” and are sufficiently permanent. They are “of the defendant” because Google ratifies the stores (and select products of the stores) through its website. Only information provided by Google through its service can be purchased although the store may have other items for sale.

61. Google previously leased office space in this District for about 50 people through its Frisco, TX office.

62. Google also provides services to business and schools in this District including email services, word processing software, electronic file storage services, and video conferencing

¹⁶ See <https://support.google.com/express/answer/4561693?hl=en>

services. Google brands such services as “G Suite” services. Non-limiting examples of such business and schools include the Frisco Independent School District, as shown below.¹⁷

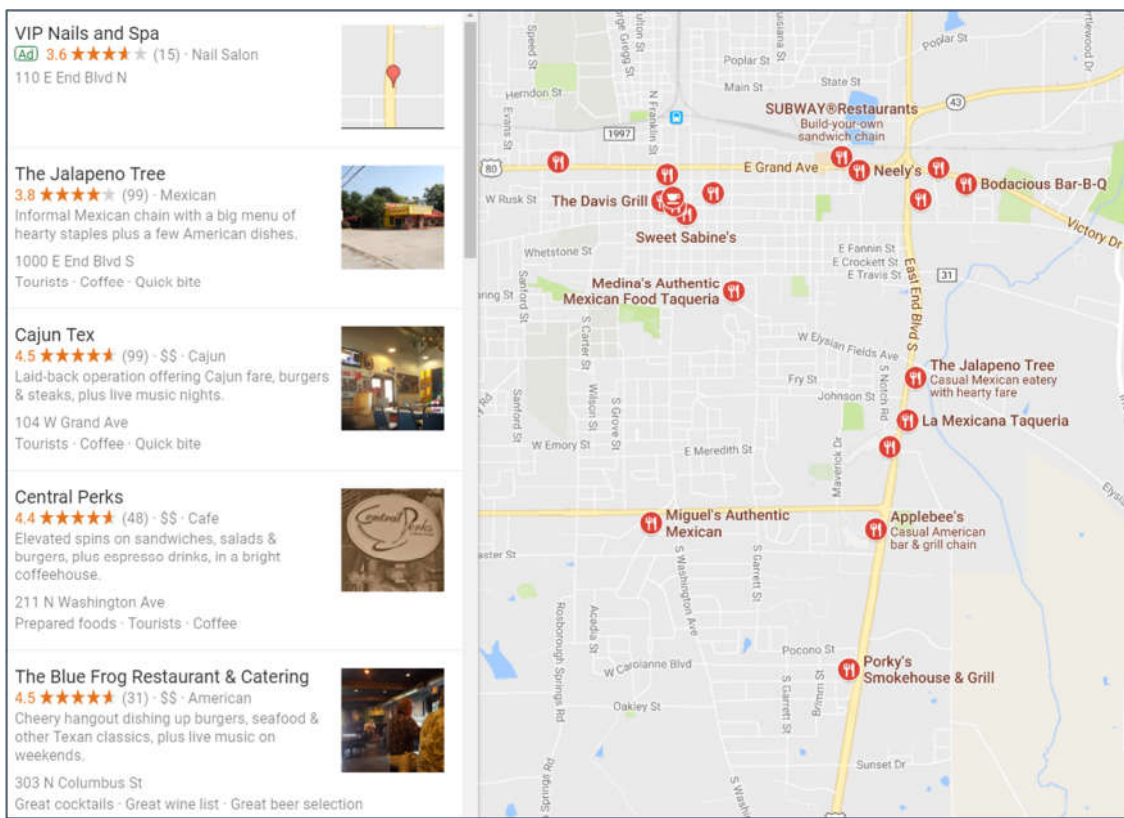
How do I login?

Each student in Fisd has a Google login. The username is their Frisco ISD email address, which is firstname.lastname.###@k12.friscoisd.org where the ### is the last three digits of their student id#. This address uses the full legal first name and full legal last name of the student, and does not recognize nicknames. All teachers have access to student gmail addresses and can help if you aren't sure what the username is.

The password will most likely be the student birth date in 8 digits MMDDYYYY.

Source: <http://schools.friscoisd.org/ms/vandeventer/site/resources/accessing-google-applications>

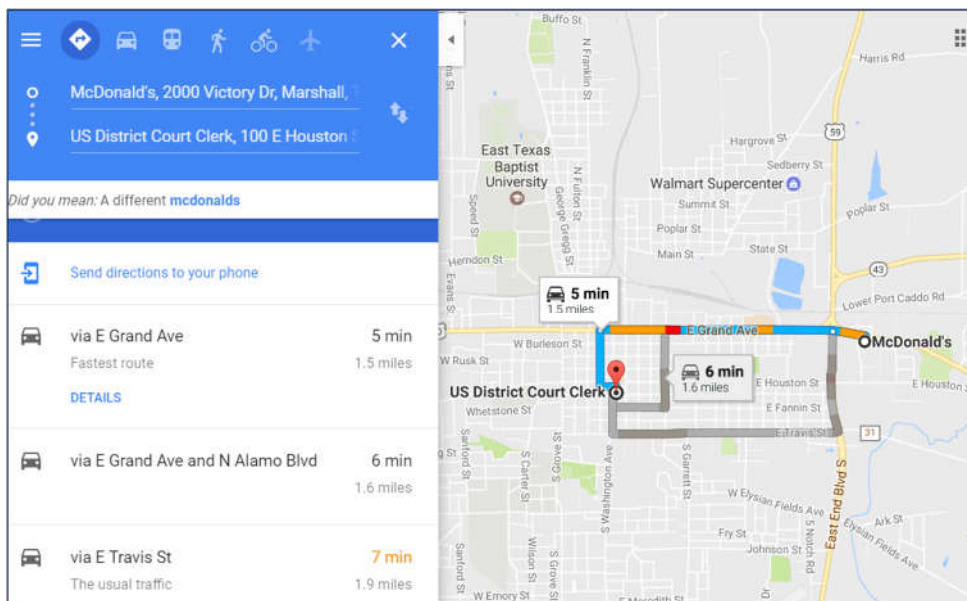
63. Google also provides advertising services to businesses in this District, including soliciting reviews of patrons that have visited a business in the Eastern District of Texas, as shown below.



¹⁷ See <http://schools.friscoisd.org/ms/vandeventer/site/resources/accessing-google-applications>

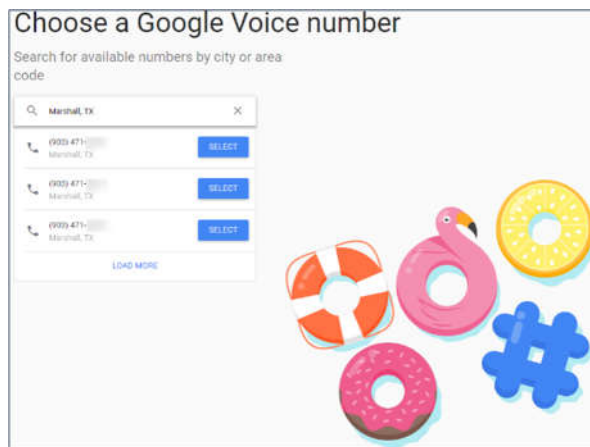
Source: product testing through www.maps.google.com

64. Google also monitors traffic conditions in this District. For example, traffic conditions between a McDonalds and the Federal Courthouse in Marshall, as shown below.



Source: Product testing at www.maps.google.com

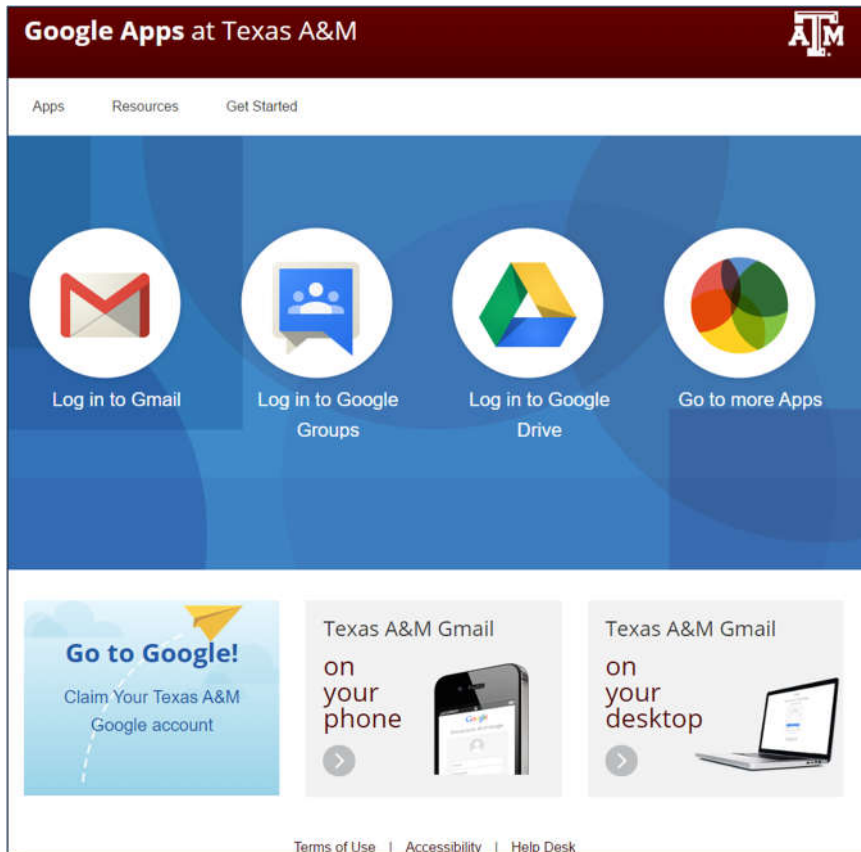
65. Separate and apart from its Google Fi mobile service, Google also provides telephone services to residents in this District through a product it calls Google Voice.¹⁸ A user of Google voice can select local numbers, for example, in Marshall, TX.



¹⁸ See <http://www.wikihow.com/Get-a-Google-Voice-Phone-Number>

Source: Product testing at <https://voice.google.com/signup>

66. Google provides Software-as-a-Service applications, including email and server space, to Texas public universities. Non-limiting examples of such universities are Texas A&M University (which has facilities in this District) and Texas A&M Commerce (located in this District), as shown below.



Source: <http://google.tamu.edu/>

```
Welcome Lions to your new LeoMail 2.0 found in your myLEO homepage located
at myLEO.tamu-commerce.edu.
We hope you take some time to look through your new student email. As a
reminder the new email is a gmail platform and share many features that a
regular gmail account has.

In addition to email, you will have the ability to build your own contacts
list and use the built in calendar for planning and organizing.
The most asked question has revolved around the ability to sync this email
account with your mobile or smart phone device. The answer is 3yes2. The
Portal Implementation Team is working on getting both the email and your NEW
myLEO account connected in an application that will be available in June.
```

Source: <http://mailman.tamuc.edu/pipermail/students/2012-May/004325.html>

Other Google Presence in the State

67. Google also has pervasive connection to the state of Texas through multiple commercial activities.

68. Google has purchased land in Midlothian, TX where it plans to build a half-a-billion-dollar data center.¹⁹

69. Since 2007, Google has employed “hundreds” of employees in Texas, including in Austin, Texas.²⁰

70. Google has at least one current office located in Austin, on North MoPac Expressway,²¹ and additional office locations at University Park and Austin’s Children Museum.²²

71. Google has leased over 200,000 square feet of office space in Austin, Texas, at 500 West 2nd Street.²³

72. Google has, as of September 2018, job postings for Addison, TX; Dallas, TX; Midlothian, TX; and Austin, TX (38 postings) including positions such as:²⁴

¹⁹ See <https://www.datacenterknowledge.com/google-alphabet/google-buys-property-build-data-center-near-dallas>

²⁰ According to Gerardo Interiano, Google's public affairs and government relations manager, in a statement. See <http://www.statesman.com/business/google-lease-200-000-square-feet-new-downtown-austin-tower/SANZSa3du8QQ4k8ytOC2rJ/>

²¹ See <https://www.google.com/intl/en/about/locations/?region=north-america>

²² See <http://www.statesman.com/business/google-lease-200-000-square-feet-new-downtown-austin-tower/SANZSa3du8QQ4k8ytOC2rJ/>

²³ See <http://www.statesman.com/business/google-lease-200-000-square-feet-new-downtown-austin-tower/SANZSa3du8QQ4k8ytOC2rJ/>

²⁴ See <https://careers.google.com/jobs#t=sq&q=j&li=20&l=false&jl=32.7766642%3A-96.79698789999998%3ADallas%2C+TX%2C+USA%3AUS%3A%3A25.77719109274963%3ALOCALITY&jld=20&&jcoid=7c8c6665-81cf-4e11-8fc9-ec1d6a69120c&jcoid=e43afd0d-d215-45db-a154-5386c9036525&> and <https://careers.google.com/jobs#t=sq&q=j&li=20&l=false&jlo=en-US&jcoid=7c8c6665-81cf-4e11-8fc9-ec1d6a69120c&jcoid=e43afd0d-d215-45db-a154-5386c9036525&jl=30.267153%3A->

Oldham County, Texas.²⁶

76. Google has massively scanned books from Texas public universities.



Source: <https://www.lib.utexas.edu/google/faqs.html>

77. Google provides the State of Texas with aerial imagery.²⁷

78. Google acquired Waze in 2013,²⁸ and Google's Waze traffic app partners with cities and business in Texas, non-limiting examples include the Waze partnership with the city of Fort Worth to provide constant traffic data to the city.²⁹ Another non-limiting example includes the Waze partnership with the Genesis Group in Tyler, to decrease emergency response times.³⁰

COUNT I

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,016,676)

79. Uniloc incorporates the preceding paragraphs above by reference.

80. U.S. Patent No. 7,016,676 ("the '676 Patent"), entitled METHOD, NETWORK AND CONTROL STATION FOR THE TWO-WAY ALTERNATE CONTROL OF RADIO SYSTEMS OF DIFFERENT STANDARDS IN THE SAME FREQUENCY BAND issued on March 21, 2006. The '676 lists the following inventors: Bernhard Walke and Stefan Mangold. A

²⁶ See <https://www.chooseenergy.com/blog/energy-news/google-invests-200m-in-west-texas-wind-farm/>

²⁷ See <http://www.bisconsultants.com/affordable-imagery-for-texas-government-entities-from-google/>

²⁸ See <https://techcrunch.com/2013/06/11/its-official-google-buys-waze-giving-a-social-data-boost-to-its-location-and-mapping-business/>

²⁹ See <http://dfw.cbslocal.com/2016/12/14/forth-worth-partners-with-waze-traffic-app/>

³⁰ See <https://genesispulse.com/2015/10/06/the-genesis-group-joins-waze-connected-citizens-program/>

true and correct copy of the '676 Patent is attached as Exhibit A hereto.

81. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282, the '676 Patent is presumed valid. More than 15 were considered in '676 Patent's examination, including references from Motorola, AT&T, Lucent, Ericsson, Nokia, and Toshiba. Additionally, more than 10 references have cited the '676 Patent, including references from Toshiba, Phillips Electronics, Samsung, and Thomson Licensing.

82. The '676 Patent describes inventive features that are not well-understood, routine, and conventional.

83. Google makes, uses, offers for sale, sells and/or imports into the United States mobile phones under the trade name Google (Access Technologies) Spectrum Access System (SAS). More particularly, Google has been involved in the formation of the 3.5 GHz CBRS band, also called the Innovation Band, and creation of a SAS that will coordinate spectrum sharing among different types of users in the 3.5 GHz band. Google is working to enable dynamic spectrum sharing while protecting licensed bands. Google's database is designed to allow the same spectrum to be shared, without interference, between multiple users, such as government agencies, licensed commercial users. Collectively, such a system is referred to as the "Accused Infringing Devices."

84. Citizen Broadband Radio Service (CBRS) has been established by Federal Communications Commission (FCC) for the sharing of 3.5 GHz (3550-3700 MHz) band. This band is applicable for the incumbent military radars and fixed satellite stations as well as for commercial use. CBRS band is the common frequency band shared (alternate use) between military radar and satellite (first radio interface) and LTE/5G networks (second radio interface).

85. Access SAS (Google SAS) enables implementation of CBRS spectrum sharing (common frequency band) amongst various Citizens Broadband Radio Service Devices (CBSD) and high priority incumbents (Naval/Satellite) by provisioning spectrum in accordance to FCC regulations.

The shared spectrum approach is being applied to the Citizens Broadband Radio Service (CBRS) band (3.55GHz-3.7GHz). CBRS will allow large venues such as enterprises, concert halls, sports arenas, theme parks, shopping malls – and yes even hotels and conference centers – to easily deploy private, wireless LTE networks without spending billions to lease spectrum. This will enable more innovation in wireless applications and products going forward.

Source: <https://fiber.googleblog.com/2017/02/access-next-steps-with-citizens.html>

On the network hardware side of things, we are introducing the Trusted Tester Citizens Broadband Radio Service Device (CBSD) Program. Trusted testers can now sign up to run a series of self-service tests to ensure their base station equipment works with the Access SAS. The Access SAS communicates to these radios and provisions spectrum in the band in accordance with FCC regulations, and ultimately makes sure that the spectrum gets used fairly and efficiently. Our first batch of successful pre-testers include Nokia, Juni, ZTE, Sercomm, Ericsson, and Ruckus Wireless, representing a diverse group of manufacturers, with experience spanning from small cells to macro cells, as well as indoor and outdoor use cases. SAS certification is expected to happen this year, so we are building the foundation for a functioning and collaborative environment now.

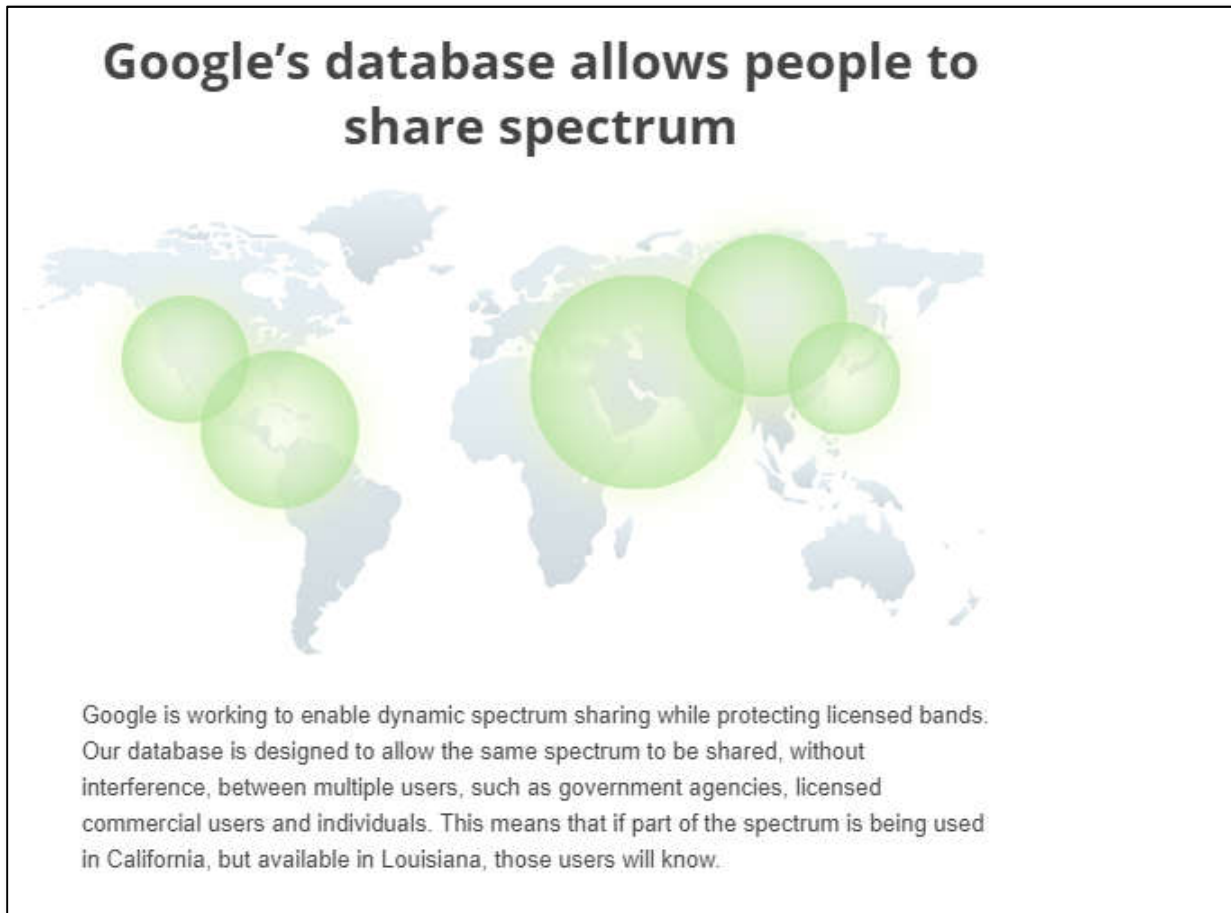
Source: <https://fiber.googleblog.com/2017/02/access-next-steps-with-citizens.html>

Google, along with Nokia and other industry partners, is pushing for the adoption of Citizens Broadband Radio Service. CBRS is a slice of spectrum in the US that was previously reserved for Navy RADAR but has since been opened up for public use. Now, anyone can broadcast on this frequency as long as they agree to a set of pre-defined rules.

The CBRS spectrum has been classified in a three tier system. At the top is the Navy who can use the spectrum whenever they like, in the middle are areas of high priority that are sold at auction to the highest bidder, and at the bottom is the free tier. This free tier means that as long as nobody else is using that specific frequency, it is fair game for anyone who wants to broadcast on it.

Source: <https://www.techspot.com/news/74004-google-pushing-free-up-wireless-spectrum-favor-shared.html>,

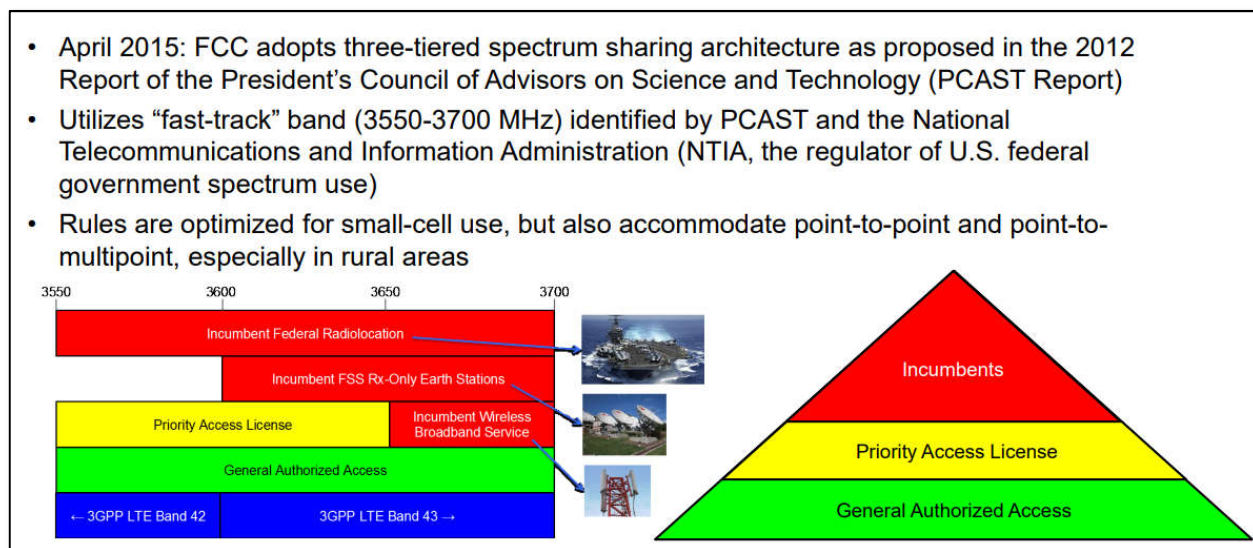
86. Google enables dynamic spectrum sharing by maintaining a spectrum management database for multiple users such as government agencies, licensed commercial users etc. The database allows spectrum to be shared in a controlled manner without interference.



Source: <https://www.google.com/get/spectrumdatabase/learnmore/>

87. CBRS follows three-tiered spectrum access, implemented by Spectrum Access System (SAS). The three tiers (or, radio interface standards) are: Incumbent, Priority Access License (PAL), and General Authorized Access (GAA) users. Government authorities like Navy are classified as Incumbents, middle spectrum PAL is available for Licensed authorities and the bottom GAA is free tier. 3550 to 3700 MHz spectrum is shared by many radio interface standards

i.e. Radar, Satellites and Long-term evolution (LTE)/ 5G.



Source: <https://www.wirelessinnovation.org/assets/ssc%20webinar%2017%20june.pdf>

The CBRS spectrum has been classified in a three tier system. At the top is the Navy who can use the spectrum whenever they like, in the middle are areas of high priority that are sold at auction to the highest bidder, and at the bottom is the free tier. This free tier means that as long as nobody else is using that specific frequency, it is fair game for anyone who wants to broadcast on it.

Source: <https://www.techspot.com/news/74004-google-pushing-free-up-wireless-spectrum-favor-shared.html>

88. SAS manages the spectrum availability and allocation. 150 MHz of spectrum (3550 to 3700 MHz) has been opened for commercial use. The SAS maintains a database of all CBRS base stations, formally referred to as Citizens Broadband Radio Service Devices (CBSDs) [stations] including their tier status, geographical location, and other pertinent information to coordinate and manage channel assignments.

Google has been actively developing its SAS business for the CBRS 3.5 GHz band. Plans call for three tiers of spectrum usage for CBRS: one for incumbents, a Priority Access tier for licensed uses and a General Authorized Access tier for unlicensed uses. The three tiers are to be coordinated through dynamic SAS administrators, and Google is one of a handful of companies hoping to sell SAS services to companies looking to use 3.5 GHz spectrum.

Source: <https://www.fiercewireless.com/wireless/google-goes-into-high-gear-3-5-ghz-at-race-tracks>

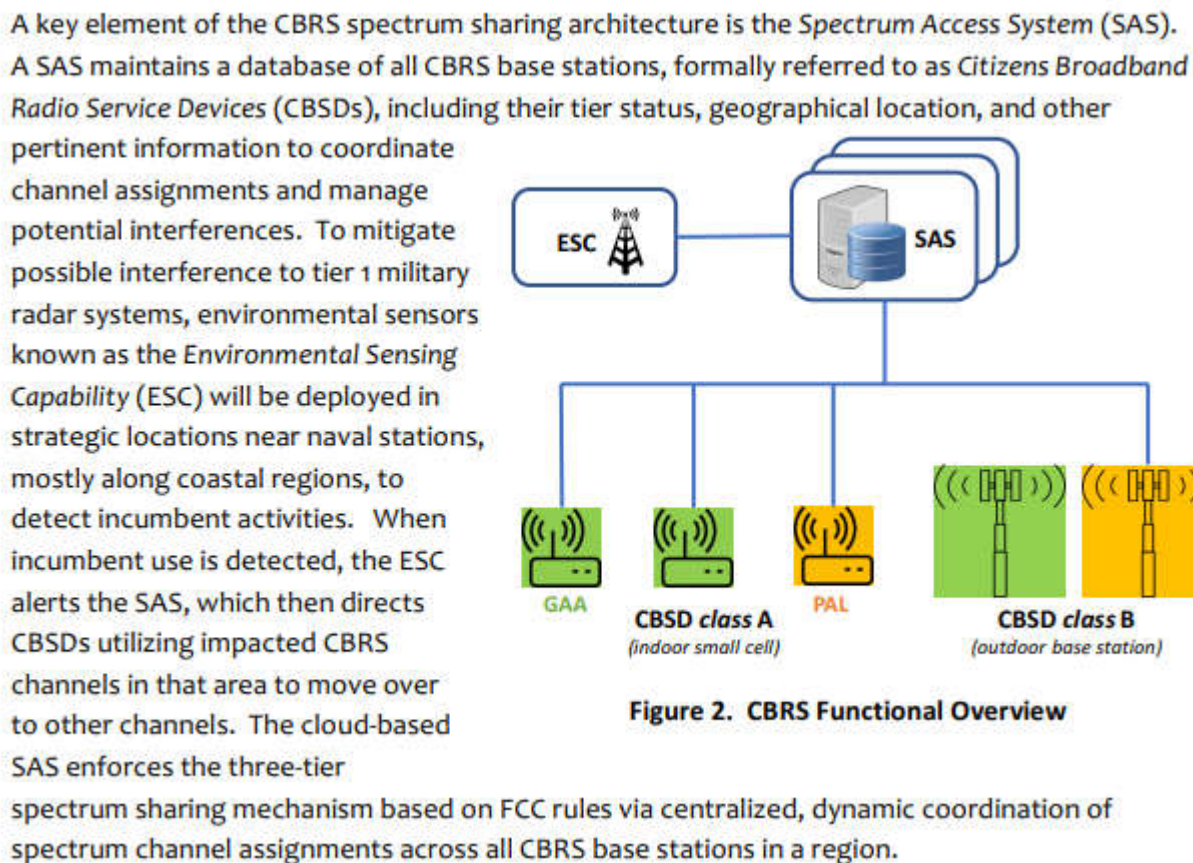
According *RCR Wireless News*, Google demonstrated the third version of the Spectrum Access System (SAS) it has built, which includes software running on Google infrastructure that is capable of dynamically managing the relationships among three proposed tiers of users at 3.5 GHz: federal and nonfederal incumbents, Priority Access Licensees and General Authorized Access users.

Google consistently has supported the use of interconnected SASs to manage coexistence in the 3.55 GHz bands. It has been running several wireless transmission sites at 3.5 GHz to develop and test the technology, and it has demonstrated its prototype SAS at previous FCC workshops and events.

Source: <https://www.fiercewireless.com/tech/google-touts-spectrum-access-system-for-3-5-ghz-spectrum-management>

On the network hardware side of things, we are introducing the Trusted Tester Citizens Broadband Radio Service Device (CBSD) Program. Trusted testers can now sign up to run a series of self-service tests to ensure their base station equipment works with the Access SAS. The Access SAS communicates to these radios and provisions spectrum in the band in accordance with FCC regulations, and ultimately makes sure that the spectrum gets used fairly and efficiently. Our first batch of successful pre-testers include Nokia, Juniper, ZTE, Sercomm, Ericsson, and Ruckus Wireless, representing a diverse group of manufacturers, with experience spanning from small cells to macro cells, as well as indoor and outdoor use cases. SAS certification is expected to happen this year, so we are building the foundation for a functioning and collaborative environment now.

Source: <https://fiber.googleblog.com/2017/02/access-next-steps-with-citizens.html>



Source: <https://www.federatedwireless.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Mobile-Experts-CBRS-Overview.pdf>

89. Spectrum access system (SAS) serves as an advanced, highly automated frequency coordinator across the band and serves as control station. It protects higher tier users from those beneath and optimizes frequency use to allow maximum capacity and coexistence for both GAA and Priority Access users. A SAS maintains a database of CBRS base stations, formally referred to as Citizens Broadband Radio Service Devices (CBSDs) and coordinate/manage channel assignments.

How the SAS Works



- Devices/Networks Register with SAS to obtain Spectrum Access
 - Deconflicted with Federal Users
 - Deconflicted with other Protected Secondary Devices/Networks
- Higher Tier Users can Bump Lower Tier Users
 - Federal Use forces relocation of all Secondary's
 - Priority Users force GAA users to other channels
- Minimum Amount of GAA spectrum to ensure that no Devices are Pushed out
 - Unless Feds reclaim entire band

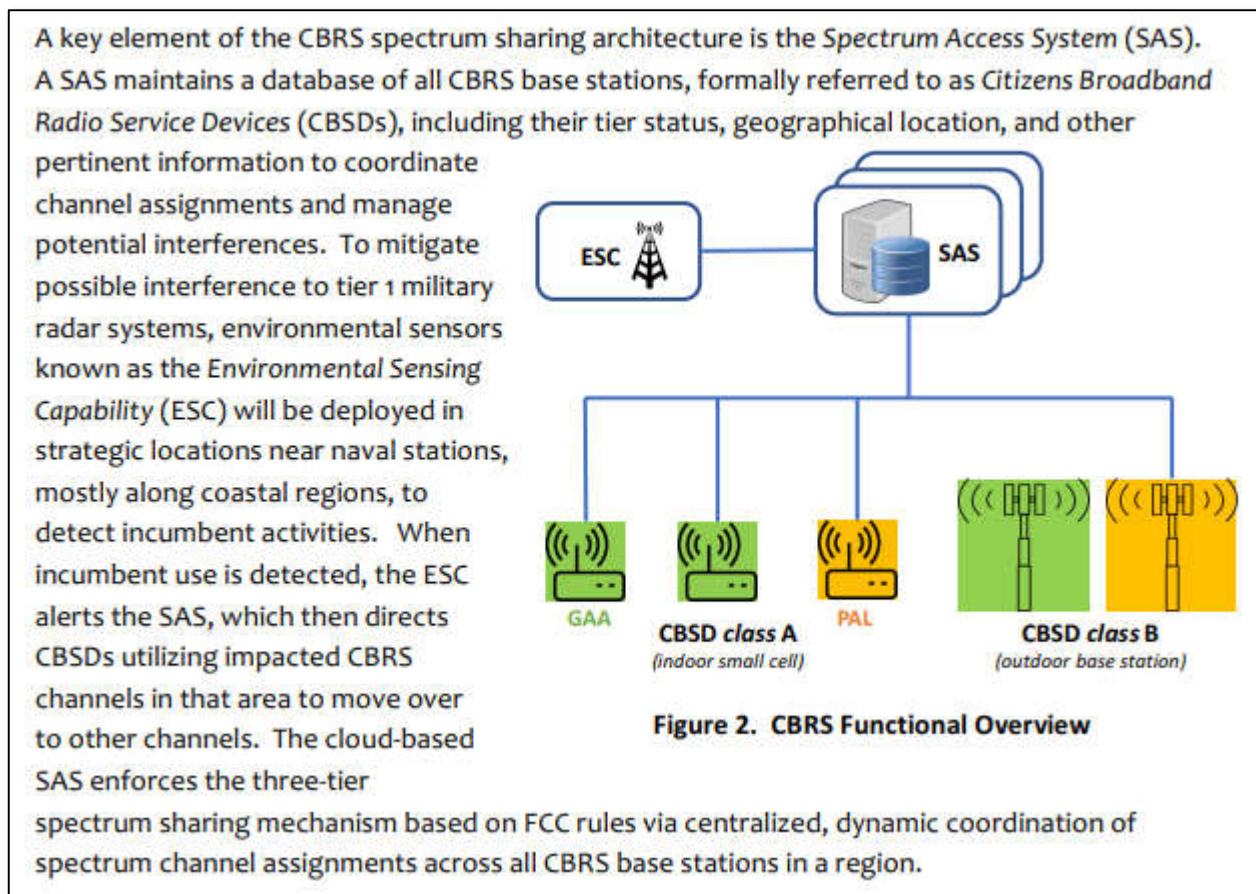
Source: https://wireless.vt.edu/symposiumarchives/2015_slides/Marshall_Presentation.pdf

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Source: <https://fiber.googleblog.com/2017/02/access-next-steps-with-citizens.html>

Further evidence that the 3.5 GHz space is getting ready to rock and roll in the U.S., Alphabet's Access team has **announced two major milestones**: The first end-to-end Citizens Broadband Radio Services (CBRS) demonstration with 3.5 GHz mobile devices and a new Trusted Tester Citizens Broadband Service Device (CBSD) Program, which will help hardware vendors test their equipment with Access' Spectrum Access System (SAS).

Source: <https://www.fiercewireless.com/tech/google-led-sas-ready-to-test-3-5-ghz-hardware-vendors-for-cbrs-band>




Source: <https://www.federatedwireless.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Mobile-Experts-CBRS-Overview.pdf>

90. Spectrum access system (SAS) serves as an advanced, highly automated frequency coordinator across the band and serves as control station. It protects higher tier users from those beneath and optimizes frequency use to allow maximum capacity and coexistence for both GAA and Priority Access users. A SAS maintains a database of CBRS base stations, formally referred to

as Citizens Broadband Radio Service Devices (CBSDs) and coordinate/manage channel assignments.

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- Minimum Amount of GAA spectrum to ensure that no Devices are Pushed out
 - Unless Feds reclaim entire band

Source: https://wireless.vt.edu/symposiumarchives/2015_slides/Marshall_Presentation.pdf

Included in the Spectrum Controller that Federated is making available is a component known as the ESC Network, a nationwide redundant network of sensors that identify and protect the federal agencies already using the 3.5 GHz band to make sure defense and government communications aren't impacted by commercial users. Most of the sensors are being positioned on rooftops along the nation's coastline with a line of sight to the coast so they can listen for radar.

Source: <https://www.fiercewireless.com/wireless/federated-wireless-wants-fcc-to-aim-for-final-sas-esc-certifications-no-later-than-june-30>

Google, along with Nokia and other industry partners, is pushing for the adoption of Citizens Broadband Radio Service. CBRS is a slice of spectrum in the US that was previously reserved for Navy RADAR but has since been opened up for public use. Now, anyone can broadcast on this frequency as long as they agree to a set of pre-defined rules.

The CBRS spectrum has been classified in a three tier system. At the top is the Navy who can use the spectrum whenever they like, in the middle are areas of high priority that are sold at auction to the highest bidder, and at the bottom is the free tier. This free tier means that as long as nobody else is using that specific frequency, it is fair game for anyone who wants to broadcast on it.

Source: <https://www.techspot.com/news/74004-google-pushing-free-up-wireless-spectrum-favor-shared.html>

91. Google has directly infringed and continues to directly infringe one or more claims of the '676 Patent in the United States during the pendency of the '676 Patent, including at least claim 1 literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by or through making, using, offering for sale and/or selling the Accused Infringing Devices that operate as described above.

92. In addition, should the Accused Infringing Devices be found to not literally infringe claims of the '676 Patent, use of the devices would nevertheless infringe one or more claims of the '676 Patent. More specifically, the devices perform substantially the same function (provide access, at stations, to a common frequency band that work in accordance with two radio interface standards) in substantially the same way (controlling alternative use of common frequency band) to yield substantially the same result (allowing a common frequency band to be used by two radio interface standards). Google would thus be liable for direct infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.

93. Google has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe at least claim 1 of the '676 Patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States by, among other things, actively inducing the using, offering for sale or selling the Accused Infringing Devices. Google's customers who use such devices in accordance with Google's instructions directly infringe one or more of claims of the '676 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271. Google directly and/or indirectly

intentionally instructs its customers to infringe through training videos, demonstrations, brochures, installation and/or user guides such as those located at one or more of the following:

- <https://www.google.com/get/spectrumdatabase/learnmore/>
- <https://fiber.googleblog.com/2017/02/access-next-steps-with-citizens.html>

94. Google has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe at least claim 1 of the '676 Patent by, among other things, contributing to the direct infringement by others including, without limitation customers using the Accused Infringing Devices, by making, offering to sell, selling and/or importing into the United States, a component of a patented machine, manufacture or combination, or an apparatus for use in practicing a patented process, constituting a material part of the invention, knowing the same to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringing the '676 Patent and not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

95. Google will have been on notice of the '676 Patent since, at the latest, the service of this complaint upon Google. By the time of trial, Google will have known and intended (since receiving such notice) that its continued actions would actively induce and contribute to the infringement of one or more of claims of the '676 Patent.

96. Google may have infringed the '676 Patent through other devices, systems, and software utilizing the same or reasonably similar functionality as described above. Uniloc reserves the right to discover and pursue all such additional infringing software and devices.

97. Uniloc has been damaged by Google's infringement of the '676 Patent.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Uniloc requests that the Court enter judgment against Google as follows:

- (A) declaring that Google has infringed the '676 Patent;
- (B) awarding Uniloc its damages suffered as a result of Google's infringement of the

'676 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

- (C) awarding Uniloc its costs, attorneys' fees, expenses and interest; and
- (D) granting Uniloc such further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Uniloc hereby demands trial by jury on all issues so triable pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38.

Dated: November 17, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ James L. Etheridge

James L. Etheridge

Texas Bar No. 24059147

Ryan S. Loveless

Texas Bar No. 24036997

Brett A. Mangrum

Texas Bar No. 24065671

Travis L. Richins

Texas Bar No. 24061296

Jeff Huang

Etheridge Law Group, PLLC

2600 E. Southlake Blvd., Suite 120 / 324

Southlake, TX 76092

Tel.: (817) 470-7249

Fax: (817) 887-5950

Jim@EtheridgeLaw.com

Ryan@EtheridgeLaw.com

Brett@EtheridgeLaw.com

Travis@EtheridgeLaw.com

Jeff@EtheridgeLaw.com

**ATTORNEYS FOR UNILOC 2017 LLC AND
UNILOC USA, INC.**