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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

VOIP-PAL.COM, INC., a Nevada corporation, Plaintiff, v. VERIZON WIRELESS SERVICES, LLC, a Delaware limited liability corporation; VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS, INC., a Delaware corporation; AT&T, INC., a Delaware corporation; AT&T CORP., a Delaware corporation; and DOES I through X, inclusive, Defendants.	CASE NO.: **CHART 4 TO EXHIBIT E** **ASSERTED CLAIMS AND INFRINGEMENT CONDITIONS AS AGAINST THE VERIZON ENTITIES**

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CHART 4 TO EXHIBIT E

CHART SUPPORTING ASSERTED CLAIMS AND INFRINGEMENT CONTENTIONS CONCERNING U.S. PATENT NO. 9,179,005

Verizon Wireless Services, Inc. and Verizon Communications, Inc. (collectively, "Verizon") offer Voice over IP products and services ("Verizon VoIP") utilizing equipment at the customer or enterprise premises and a collection of servers and gateways. Verizon practices certain claims of

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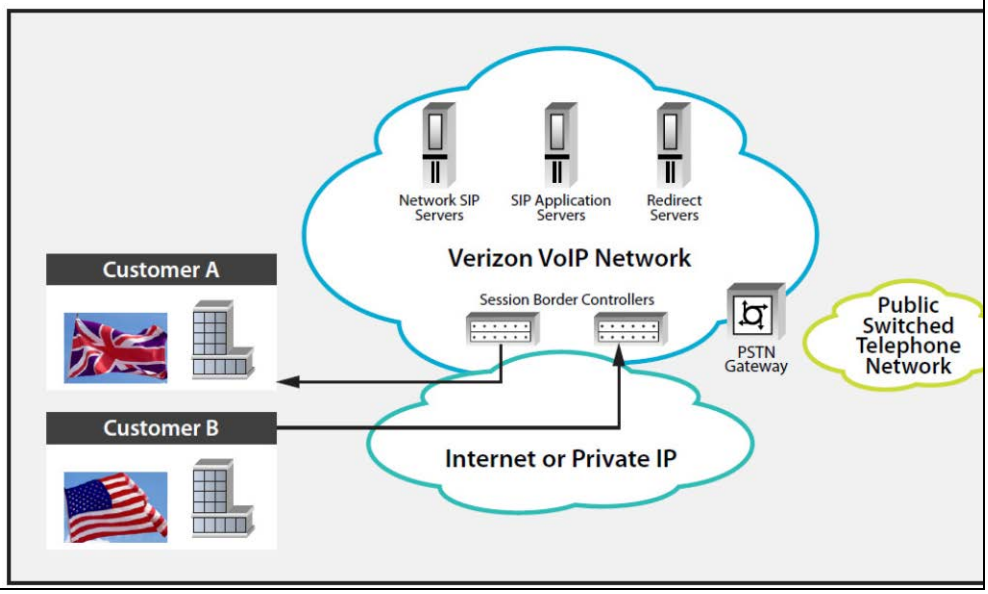
U.S. Patent 9,179,005 ("the '005 patent") as illustrated by the chart below.

Verizon on-premises equipment initiates a call and identifies a caller, or first participant, and a callee, or second participant. The callee, or first participant, may be a Verizon subscriber, or a non-subscriber. A profile that includes attributes is used as part of the process that classifies a call.

This chart applies claims 1, 24 – 26, 49, 50, 73 – 79, 83, 84, 88, 89, 92, 94 – 96, 98 and 99 of the '005 Patent to Verizon VoIP.

U.S. Patent No. 9,179,005	
Claim	**Accused Device/Instrumentality**
1. [1p] A process for producing a routing message for routing communications between a caller and a callee in a communication system, the process comprising:	Verizon VoIP produces a routing message for routing communications between a caller and a callee in a communication system. Verizon offers voice over IP ("VoIP") communication services to home users and business customers by a variety of methods including their fiber optic FiOS network service (which uses an Optical Network Terminal (ONT) at the customer premises coupled to a fiber connection to the Verizon network), communication services such as digital subscriber line (DSL) and private dedicated connections. Verizon products and services relating to enterprise VoIP communications include Verizon IP Trunking, Verizon IP Integrated Access, Verizon Hosted IP Centrex, and Verizon IP Flexible T1. Verizon supports routing calls via gateways such as public switched telephone network (PSTN) gateways. 

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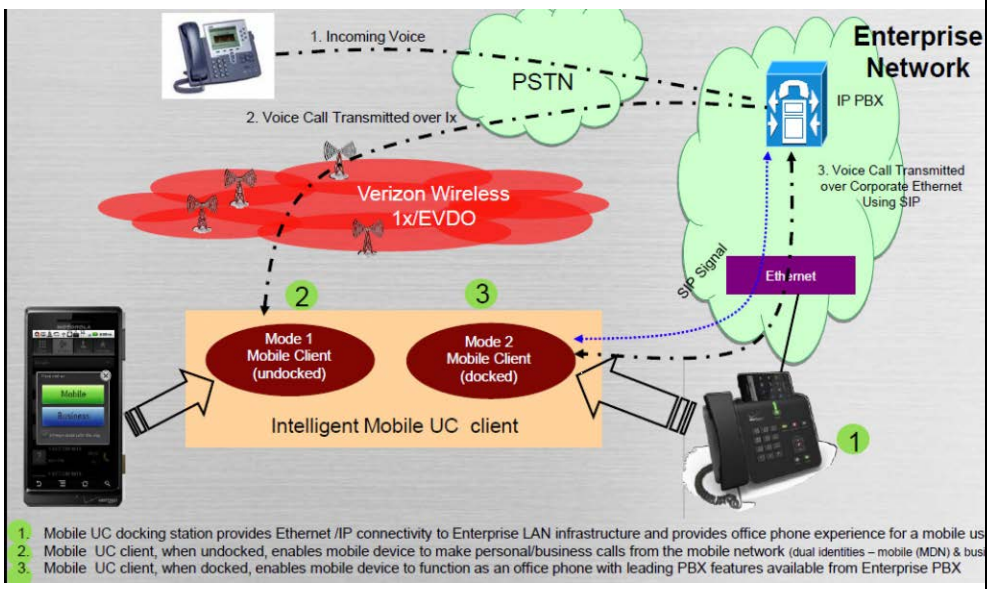
U.S. Patent No. 9,179,005	
Claim	**Accused Device/Instrumentality**
	
[1a] using a caller identifier associated with the caller to locate a caller dialing profile comprising a plurality of calling attributes associated with the caller;	Verizon VoIP uses a caller identifier associated with the caller to locate a caller dialing profile comprising a plurality of calling attributes associated with the caller. Verizon equipment and services utilize a SIP or similar protocol for voice call initiation. In the SIP protocol an "INVITE" message is used as part of the call setup process, such as is described in RFC 3261. The caller identifier includes information in the "From:" part of the SIP invite message, which includes a phone number of the caller and/or another identification of the caller phone device. Calling attributes are looked up by on-premises equipment and/or by one or more Verizon servers based on the caller identifier. A caller dialing profile including calling attributes includes information used in the classification of a call, such as settings stored on the on-premises equipment, information stored on Verizon servers, and/or information obtained regarding the connection of the caller device to the network.
[1b] when at least one of said calling attributes and at least a portion of a callee identifier associated with	Verizon VoIP determines if at least one of the calling attributes and at least a portion of a callee identifier associated with the callee meet private network classification criteria. Verizon VoIP allows calls to be made using Verizon's private network and over a public network such as the PSTN. The callee identifier includes a phone number associated with the callee. Private network classification

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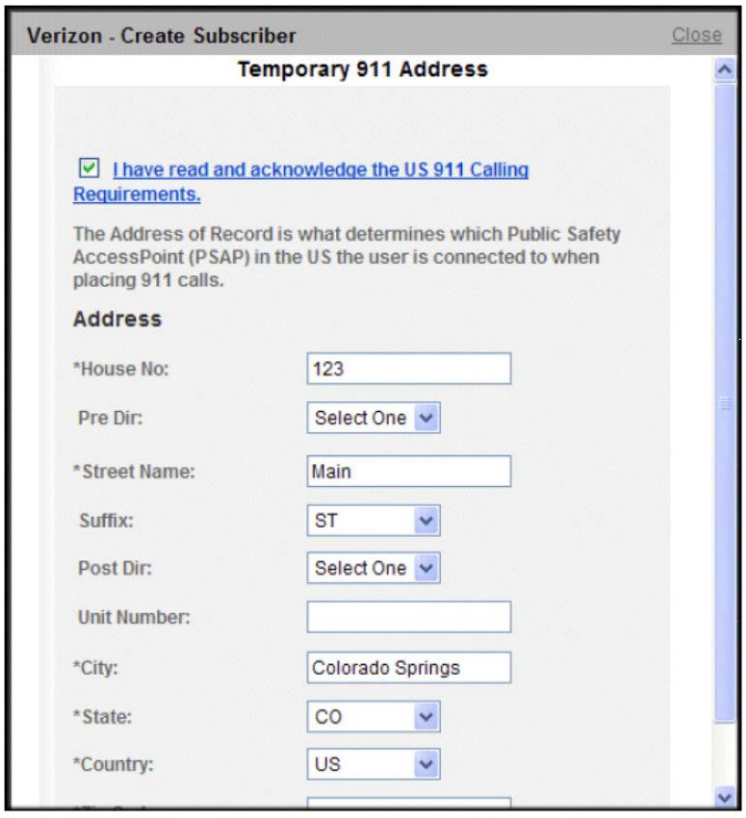
Claim	**Accused Device/Instrumentality**
the callee meet private network classification criteria,	criteria represents routing calls over Verizon's private network. Calling attributes are used to establish a private network classification criteria. One example of calling attributes being used to establish private network classification criteria is the use of caller related information to interpret the callee identifier. The callee identifier may need to be interpreted according to the location from which the caller is registered and/or the location from which the caller is currently located, for example to handle international, national and local dialing patterns, or to interpret local extension numbers within an enterprise. For example, some Verizon dialing plans support short dialing strings such as 2- to 4-digit extension dialing to allow certain subscribers to call such extensions, which may be translated to internal or external numbers. Also, abbreviated dialing patterns such as 311, 511 and 811 are handled according to a local calling area. A "911 Address" is needed in the case of 911 calls that are handled using Verizon VoIP.  *Figure 4-10: Temporary 911 Address* Another example of calling attributes being used to establish private network classification criteria is the use of caller account status information. If the account of the caller is active and has not blocked communication with the callee and the callee is a Verizon subscriber, then the call can be made using Verizon's private network. The caller account

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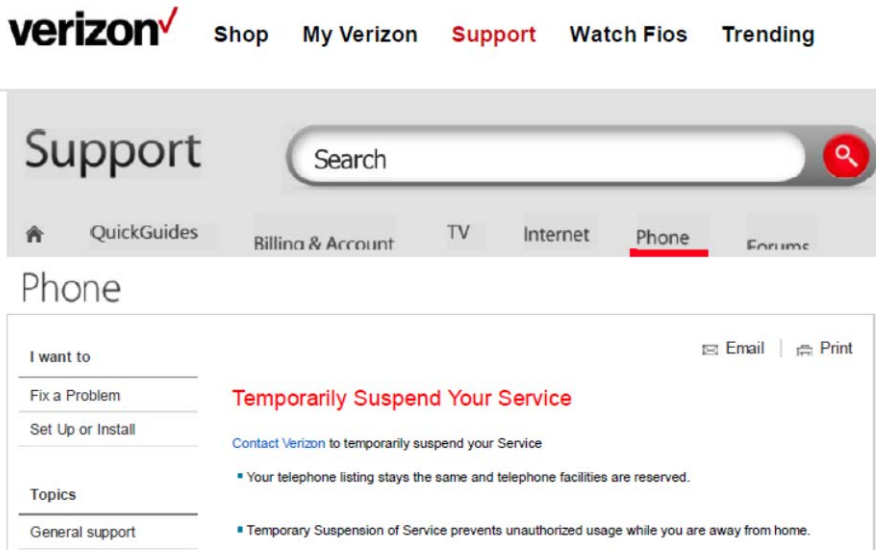
Claim	**Accused Device/Instrumentality**
	could be set up to block certain outgoing calls, such as international calls or toll destinations. The caller account could also be set up to block calls to specific numbers.  **International and Domestic Call Block - FiOS Digital Voice** **Blocking outbound international calling:** 1. Open the FiOS® Digital Voice Account Manager. 2. Click **Administration** on the left side of the screen. 3. Click the **International Call Block** tab to open it. Check the telephone number for which you want to block international calls. 4. Click **Save Settings**. For enterprise system, The Verizon Integrated Administrative Console (IAC), can be used to create or modify custom calling plan by associating authorization codes with a subscriber (without which the subscriber cannot make certain kinds of call), and/or by setting up digit strings which, if matched, will cause the system to allow or deny access to numbers that start with the specified digit strings in the Custom Calling Plan.

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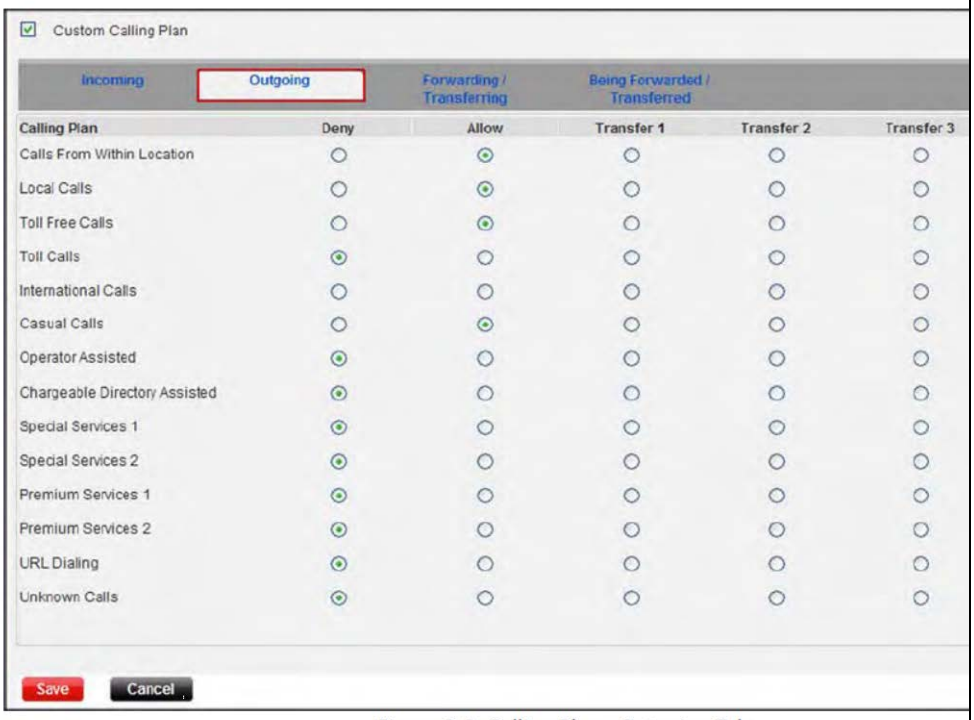
U.S. Patent No. 9,179,005	
Claim	**Accused Device/Instrumentality**
	1. Select the **Outgoing** tab.  *Figure 3-3: Calling Plan - Outgoing Tab* Another example of calling attributes being used to establish private network classification criteria is determining if the caller account has sufficient authorization to process a charge associated with the communication. If a call involves a charge and the caller account can process the charge, and the callee is a Verizon subscriber, then the call can be made using Verizon's private network. Another example of calling attributes being used to establish private network classification criteria is the use of caller routing settings. A private network classification would mean that a call can be made using Verizon's private network because certain features associated with the caller are enabled. For example, Verizon provides "VIPER" and "Forced On-Net" features on certain products and services. "So long as both the origination and termination endpoints are VIPER-enabled, VIPER calls are delivered from the originating endpoint to the terminating endpoint without conversion to PSTN protocols." "Calls between VIPER enabled locations stay IP all the way on our network. They are routed through the Verizon VoIP network, instead of being passed back and forth through the PSTN network."

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U.S. Patent No. 9,179,005	
Claim	**Accused Device/Instrumentality**
	"Customer must use the "Forced On-Net" feature to use its public numbering to make internal calls over VoIP Service. This feature forces the designated public numbers to the Customer Sites over IP without reaching the Verizon VoIP network gateway; therefore PSTN Charges are validly bypassed. Customer will inform Verizon of its public numbers as part of the order process so that Verizon can ensure these are configured within the Verizon VoIP platform."
[1c] producing a private network routing message for receipt by a call controller, said private network routing message identifying an address, on the private network, associated with the callee; and	Verizon VoIP produces a private network routing message for receipt by a call controller which identifies an address on the private network associated with the callee. The Verizon operated controller routes the call using a routing message to its own subscriber over its private network.
[1d] when at least one of said calling attributes and at least a portion of said callee identifier meet a public network classification criterion,	Verizon VoIP determines if at least one of the calling attributes and at least a portion of the callee identifier meet public network classification criteria. Verizon VoIP allows calls to be made using Verizon's private network and over a public network such as the PSTN. Public network classification criteria represents routing calls over a public network such as the PSTN. Calling attributes are used to establish a public network classification criteria. One example of calling attributes being used to establish public network classification criteria is the use of caller related information to interpret the callee identifier. The callee identifier may need to be interpreted according to the location from which the caller is registered and/or the location from which the caller is currently located, for example to handle international, national and local dialing patterns, or to interpret local extension numbers within an enterprise. For example, some Verizon dialing plans support short dialing strings such as 2- to 4-digit extension dialing to allow certain subscribers to call such extensions, which may be translated to internal or external numbers. Also, abbreviated dialing patterns such as 311, 511 and 811 are handled according to a local calling area. A "911 Address" is needed in the case of 911 calls that are handled using Verizon VoIP.

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	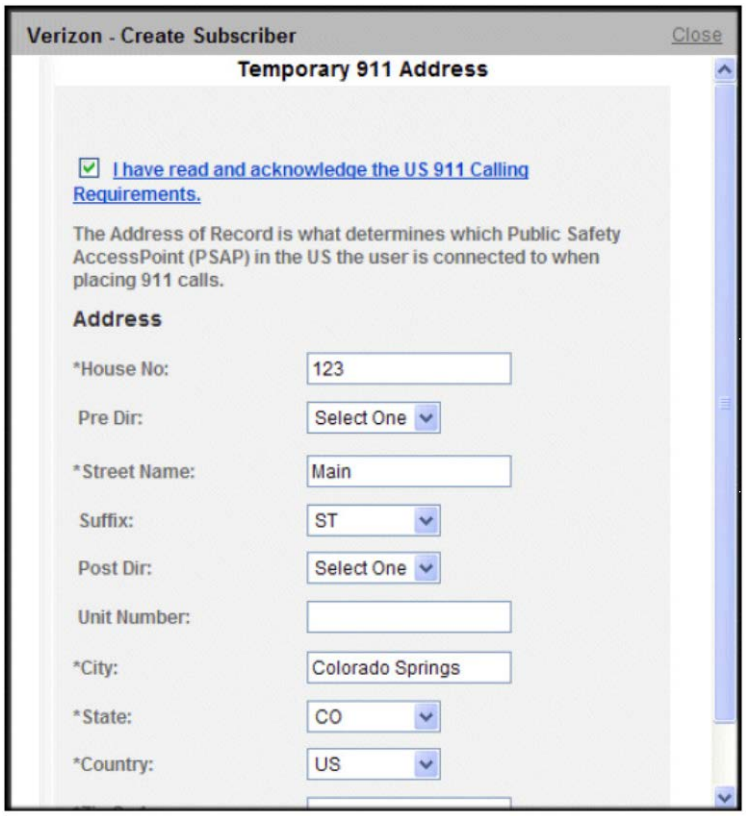 *Figure 4-10: Temporary 911 Address* Another example of calling attributes being used to establish public network classification criteria is the use of caller account status information. If the account of the caller is active and has not blocked communication with the callee and the callee is not a Verizon subscriber, then the call must be made using a public network such as the PSTN. The caller account could be set up to block certain outgoing calls, such as international calls or toll destinations. The caller account could also be set up to block calls to specific numbers.

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	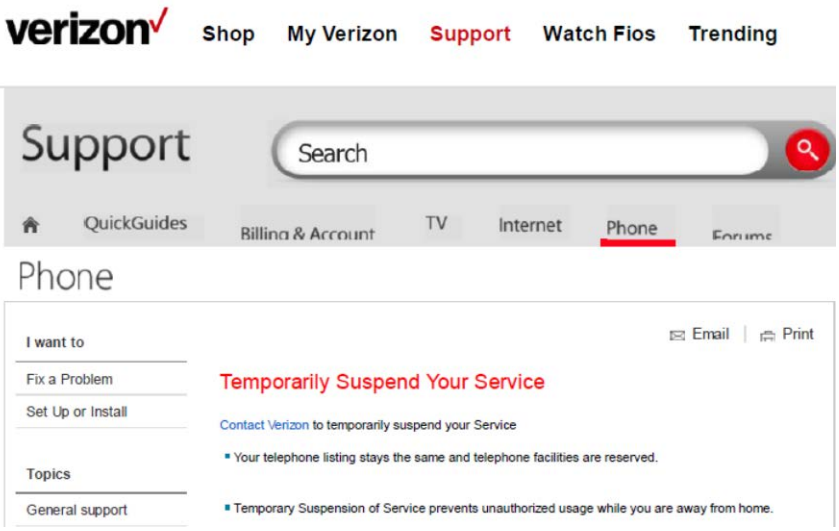 **International and Domestic Call Block - FiOS Digital Voice** **Blocking outbound international calling:** 1. Open the FiOS® Digital Voice Account Manager. 2. Click **Administration** on the left side of the screen. 3. Click the **International Call Block** tab to open it. Check the telephone number for which you want to block international calls. 4. Click **Save Settings**. For enterprise system, The Verizon Integrated Administrative Console (IAC), can be used to create or modify custom calling plan by associating authorization codes with a subscriber (without which the subscriber cannot make certain kinds of call), and/or by setting up digit strings which, if matched, will cause the system to allow or deny access to numbers that start with the specified digit strings in the Custom Calling Plan.

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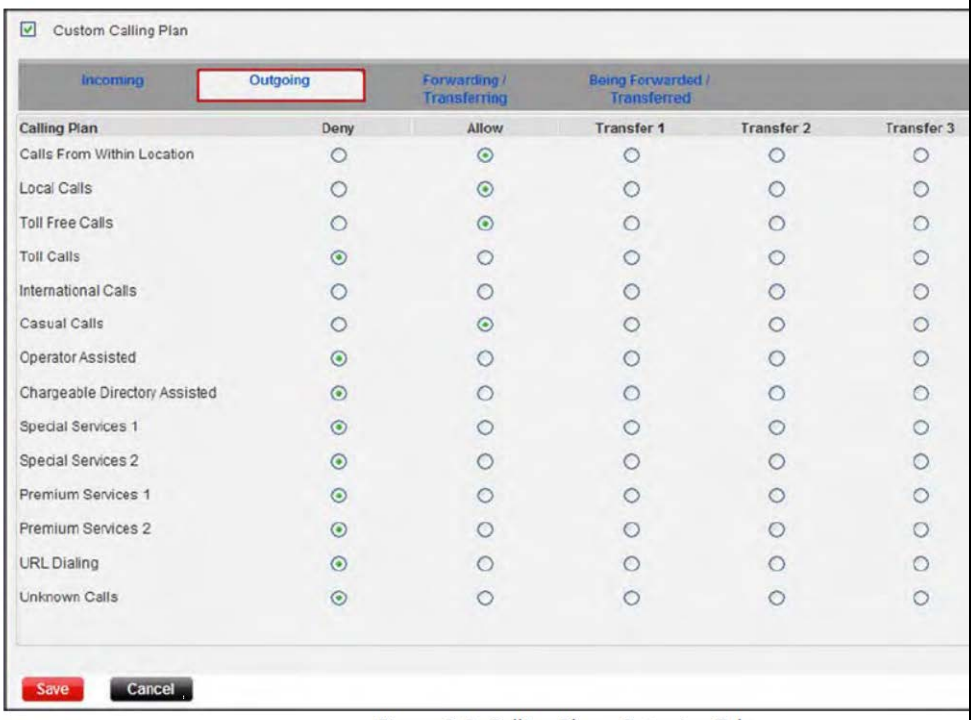
U.S. Patent No. 9,179,005	
Claim	**Accused Device/Instrumentality**
	1. Select the **Outgoing** tab.  *Figure 3-3: Calling Plan - Outgoing Tab* Another example of calling attributes being used to establish public network classification criteria is determining if the caller account has sufficient authorization to process a charge associated with the communication. If a call involves a charge and the caller account can process the charge, and the callee is not a Verizon subscriber, then the call must be made using a public network such as the PSTN. Another example of calling attributes being used to establish public network classification criteria is the use of caller routing settings. A public network classification would mean that a call must be made using a public network such as the PSTN because certain features associated with the caller are enabled. For example, Verizon provides "VIPER" and "Forced On-Net" features on certain products and services. "So long as both the origination and termination endpoints are VIPER-enabled, VIPER calls are delivered from the originating endpoint to the terminating endpoint without conversion to PSTN protocols." "Calls between VIPER enabled locations stay IP all the way on our network. They are routed through the Verizon VoIP network, instead of being passed back and forth through the PSTN network."

U.S. Patent No. 9,179,005	
Claim	**Accused Device/Instrumentality**
	"Customer must use the "Forced On-Net" feature to use its public numbering to make internal calls over VoIP Service. This feature forces the designated public numbers to the Customer Sites over IP without reaching the Verizon VoIP network gateway; therefore PSTN Charges are validly bypassed. Customer will inform Verizon of its public numbers as part of the order process so that Verizon can ensure these are configured within the Verizon VoIP platform."
[1e] producing a public network routing message for receipt by the call controller, said public network routing message identifying a gateway to the public network.	Verizon VoIP produces a public network routing message for receipt by a call controller which identifies a gateway to the public network. If a call is made over a public network, the Verizon operated controller routes the call using a routing message to a gateway associated with a public network such as the PSTN.
24. The process of claim 1, further comprising causing the private network routing message or the public network routing message to be communicated to a call controller to effect routing of the call.	Verizon VoIP causes the private network routing message or the public network routing message to be communicated to a call controller to effect routing of the call. Verizon VoIP uses a call routing controller apparatus that includes the on premises device and/or Verizon operated equipment.
25. A non-transitory computer readable medium encoded with codes for directing a processor to	Verizon VoIP includes a non-transitory computer readable medium encoded with codes for directing a processor to execute the method of claim 1. Verizon VoIP uses processors with instructions in the on-premises equipment and/or Verizon operated equipment. See claim elements [1p], [1a], [1b], [1c], [1d] and [1e].

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Claim	**Accused Device/Instrumentality**
execute the method of claim 1.	
26. [26p] A call routing controller apparatus for producing a routing message for routing communications between a caller and a callee in a communication system, the apparatus comprising:	Verizon VoIP include a call routing controller apparatus for producing a routing message for routing communications between a caller and a callee in a communication system. Verizon VoIP uses a call routing controller apparatus that includes the on-premises equipment and/or Verizon operated equipment. See claim element [1p].
[26a] at least one processor operably configured to:	Verizon VoIP includes at least one processor. Verizon VoIP uses processors with instruction in the on-premises equipment and/or Verizon operated equipment.
[26b] use a caller identifier associated with the caller to locate a caller dialing profile comprising a plurality of calling attributes associated with the caller;	See claim element [1a].
[26c] when at least one of said calling attributes and at least a portion of a callee identifier associated with	See claim element [1b].

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Claim	**Accused Device/Instrumentality**
the callee meet private network classification criteria,	
[26d] produce a private network routing message for receipt by a call controller, said private network routing message identifying an address, on the private network, associated with the callee; and	See claim element [1c].
[26e] when at least one of said calling attributes and at least a portion of said callee identifier meet a public network classification criterion,	See claim element [1d].
[26f] produce a public network routing message for receipt by the call controller, said public network routing message identifying a gateway to the public network.	See claim element [1e].
49. The apparatus of	Verizon VoIP causes the private network routing message or the public network routing message to be communicated to a call controller to effect

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Claim	**Accused Device/Instrumentality**
claim 26, wherein said at least one processor is further operably configured to cause the private network routing message or the public network routing message to be communicated to a call controller to effect routing of the call.	routing of the call. Verizon VoIP uses a call controller that includes the on-premises equipment and/or Verizon operated equipment.
50. [50p] A call routing controller apparatus for producing a routing message for routing communications between a caller and a callee in a communication system, the apparatus comprising:	Verizon VoIP includes a call routing controller apparatus for producing a routing message for routing communications between a caller and a callee in a communication system. Verizon VoIP uses a call routing controller apparatus that includes the on-premises equipment and/or Verizon operated equipment. See claim element [1p].
[50a] means for using a caller identifier associated with the caller to locate a caller dialing profile comprising a plurality of calling attributes associated with the caller; and	See claim element [1a].

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[50b] means for, when at least one of said calling attributes and at least a portion of a callee identifier associated with the callee meet private network classification criteria,	See claim element [1b].
[50c] producing a private network routing message for receipt by a call controller, said private network routing message identifying an address, on the private network, associated with the callee; and	See claim element [1c].
[50d] means for, when at least one of said calling attributes and at least a portion of said callee identifier meet a public network classification criterion,	See claim element [1d].
[50e] producing a public network routing message for receipt by the call controller, said public	See claim element [1e].

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Claim	**Accused Device/Instrumentality**
network routing message identifying a gateway to the public network.	
73. The apparatus of claim 50, further comprising means for causing the private network routing message or the public network routing message to be communicated to a call controller to effect routing of the call.	See claim element [49].
74. [74p] A method of routing communications in a packet switched network in which a first participant identifier is associated with a first participant and a second participant identifier is associated with a second participant in a communication, the method comprising:	Verizon VoIP routes communications in a packet switched network in which a first participant identifier is associated with a first participant and a second participant identifier is associated with a second participant in a communication. Verizon offers voice over IP ("VoIP") communication services to home users and business customers by a variety of methods including their fiber optic FiOS network service (which uses an Optical Network Terminal (ONT) at the customer premises coupled to a fiber connection to the Verizon network), communication services such as digital subscriber line (DSL) and private dedicated connections. Verizon products and services relating to enterprise VoIP communications include Verizon IP Trunking, Verizon IP Integrated Access, Verizon Hosted IP Centrex, and Verizon IP Flexible T1. Verizon supports routing calls via gateways such as public switched telephone network (PSTN) gateways.

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	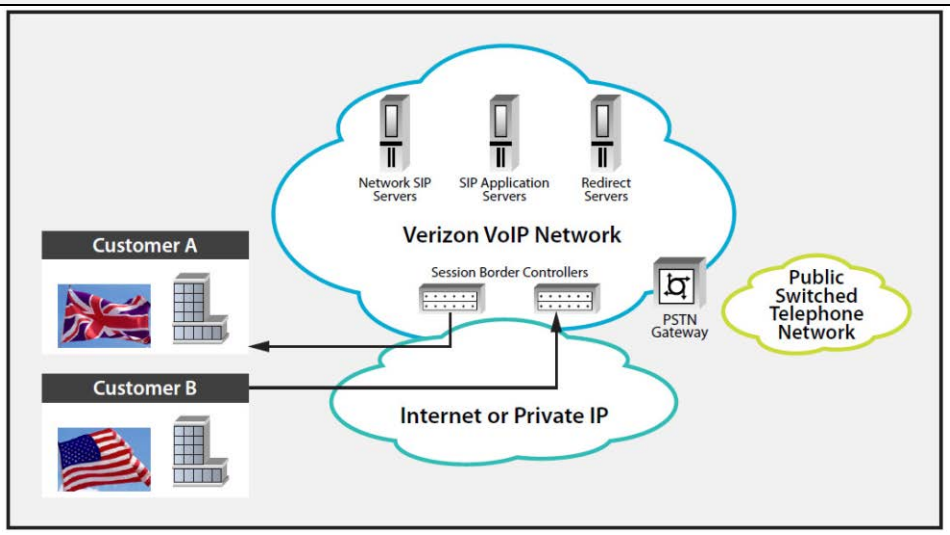 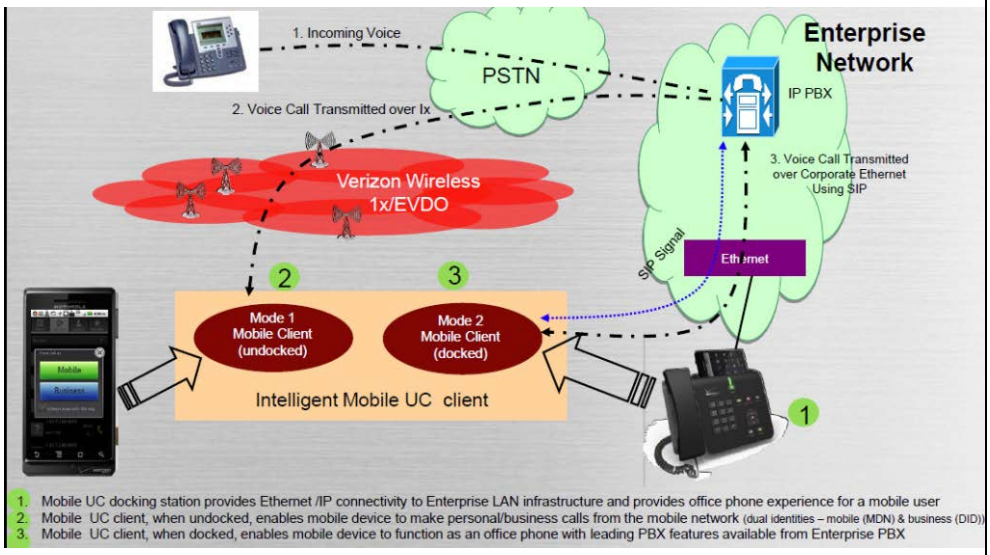 Verizon VoIP communicates over a packet switched network. The first participant identifier includes a phone number of the first participant and/or another identification of the first participant's phone device. The second participant identifier includes a phone number associated with the second participant.
[74a] after the first participant has accessed the packet switched network to initiate the	Verizon VoIP, after the first participant has accessed the packet switched network to initiate the communication, uses the first participant identifier to locate a first participant profile comprising a plurality of attributes associated with the first participant. Verizon equipment and services utilize a SIP or similar protocol for voice

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Claim	**Accused Device/Instrumentality**
communication, using the first participant identifier to locate a first participant profile comprising a plurality of attributes associated with the first participant;	call initiation. In the SIP protocol an "INVITE" message is used as part of the call setup process, such as is described in RFC 3261. The first participant identifier includes information in the "From:" part of the SIP invite message, which includes a phone number and/or another identification of the first participant phone device of the first participant. Attributes are looked up by the on-premises equipment and/or one or more Verizon servers based on the first participant identifier. A first participant profile including attributes includes information used in the classification of a call, such as settings stored on the on-premises equipment, information stored on Verizon servers, and/or information obtained regarding the connection of the first participant device to the network.
[74b] when at least one of the first participant attributes and at least a portion of the second participant identifier meet a first network classification criterion,	Verizon VoIP determines if at least one of the first participant attributes and at least a portion of the second participant identifier meet a first network classification criterion. Verizon VoIP allows calls to be made using Verizon's private network and over a public network such as the PSTN. First network classification criteria represents routing calls over Verizon's private network. First participant attributes are used to establish a first network classification criteria. One example of first participant attributes being used to establish first network classification criteria is the use of first participant related information to interpret the second participant identifier. The second participant identifier may need to be interpreted according to the location from which the first participant is registered and/or the location from which the first participant is currently located, for example to handle international, national and local dialing patterns, or to interpret local extension numbers within an enterprise. For example, some Verizon dialing plans support short dialing strings such as 2- to 4-digit extension dialing to allow certain subscribers to call such extensions, which may be translated to internal or external numbers. Also, abbreviated dialing patterns such as 311, 511 and 811 are handled according to a local calling area. A "911 Address" is needed in the case of 911 calls that are handled using Verizon VoIP.

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	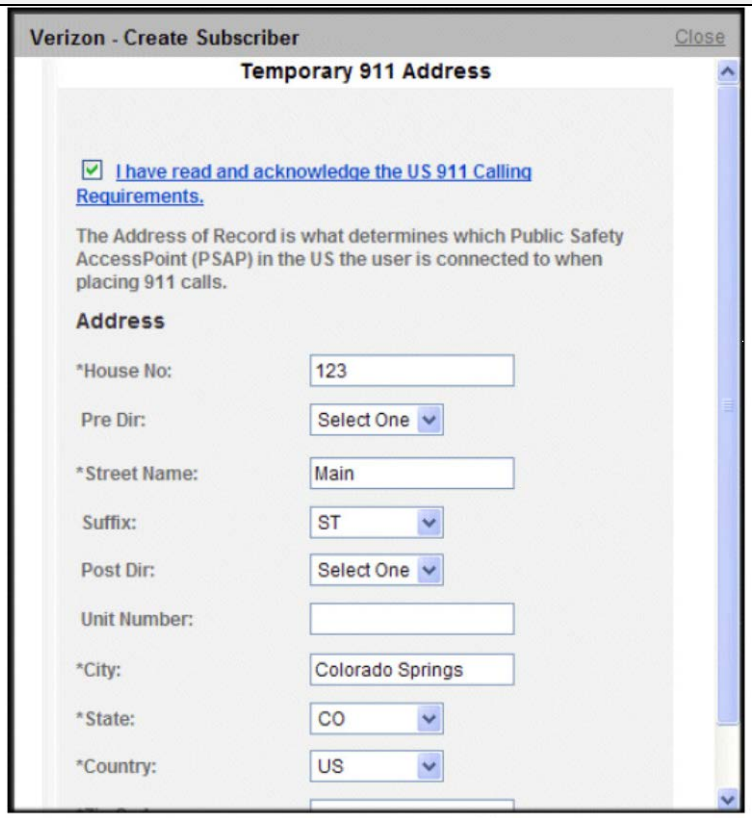 *Figure 4-10: Temporary 911 Address* Another example of first participant attributes being used to establish first network classification criteria is the use of first participant account status information. If the account of the first participant is active and has not blocked communication with the second participant and the second participant is a Verizon subscriber, then the call can be made using Verizon's private network. The first participant account could be set up to block certain outgoing calls, such as international calls or toll destinations. The first participant account could also be set up to block calls to specific numbers.

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	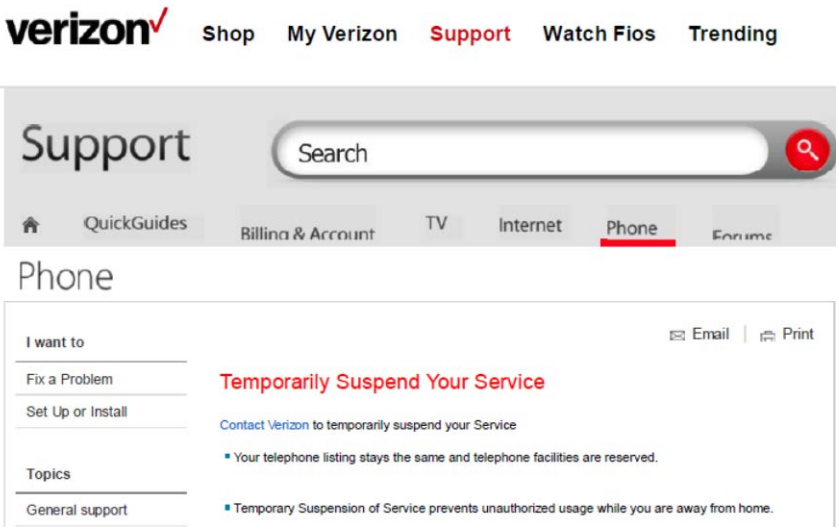 **International and Domestic Call Block - FiOS Digital Voice** **Blocking outbound international calling:** 1. Open the FiOS® Digital Voice Account Manager. 2. Click **Administration** on the left side of the screen. 3. Click the **International Call Block** tab to open it. Check the telephone number for which you want to block international calls. 4. Click **Save Settings**. For enterprise system, The Verizon Integrated Administrative Console (IAC), can be used to create or modify custom calling plan by associating authorization codes with a subscriber (without which the subscriber cannot make certain kinds of call), and/or by setting up digit strings which, if matched, will cause the system to allow or deny access to numbers that start with the specified digit strings in the Custom Calling Plan.

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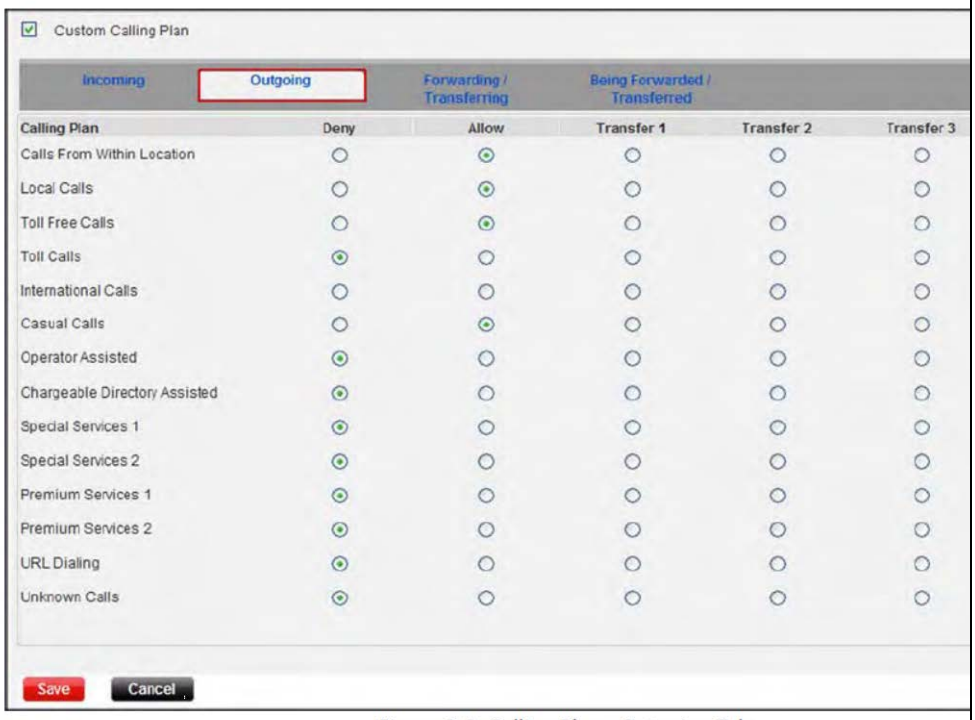
Claim	**Accused Device/Instrumentality**
	1. Select the **Outgoing** tab.  *Figure 3-3: Calling Plan - Outgoing Tab* Another example of first participant attributes being used to establish first network classification criteria is determining if the first participant account has sufficient authorization to process a charge associated with the communication. If a call involves a charge and the first participant account can process the charge, and the second participant is a Verizon subscriber, then the call can be made using Verizon's private network. Another example of first participant attributes being used to establish first network classification criteria is the use of first participant routing settings. A first network classification would mean that a call can be made using Verizon's private network because certain features associated with the first participant are enabled. For example, Verizon provides "VIPER" and "Forced On-Net" features on certain products and services. "So long as both the origination and termination endpoints are VIPER-enabled, VIPER calls are delivered from the originating endpoint to the terminating endpoint without conversion to PSTN protocols." "Calls between VIPER enabled locations stay IP all the way on our network. They are routed through the Verizon VoIP network, instead of being passed back and forth through the PSTN network."

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	"Customer must use the "Forced On-Net" feature to use its public numbering to make internal calls over VoIP Service. This feature forces the designated public numbers to the Customer Sites over IP without reaching the Verizon VoIP network gateway; therefore PSTN Charges are validly bypassed. Customer will inform Verizon of its public numbers as part of the order process so that Verizon can ensure these are configured within the Verizon VoIP platform."
[74c] producing a first network routing message for receipt by a controller, the first network routing message identifying an address in a first portion of the packet switched network, the address being associated with the second participant, the first portion being controlled by an entity; and	Verizon VoIP produces a first network routing message for receipt by a controller which identifies an address, associated with the second participant, in a first portion of the packet switched network, which is controlled by an entity. The Verizon operated controller routes the call using a routing message to its own subscriber over its private network.
[74d] when at least one of the first participant attributes and at least a portion of the second participant identifier meet a second network classification criterion,	Verizon VoIP determines if at least one of the first participant attributes and at least a portion of the second participant identifier meet a second network classification criterion. Verizon VoIP allows calls to be made using Verizon's private network and over a public network such as the PSTN. Second network classification criteria represents routing calls over a public network such as the PSTN. First participant attributes are used to establish a second network classification criteria. One example of first participant attributes being used to establish second network classification criteria is the use of first participant related information to interpret the second participant identifier. The second participant identifier may need to be interpreted according to the location from which the first participant is registered and/or the location from which

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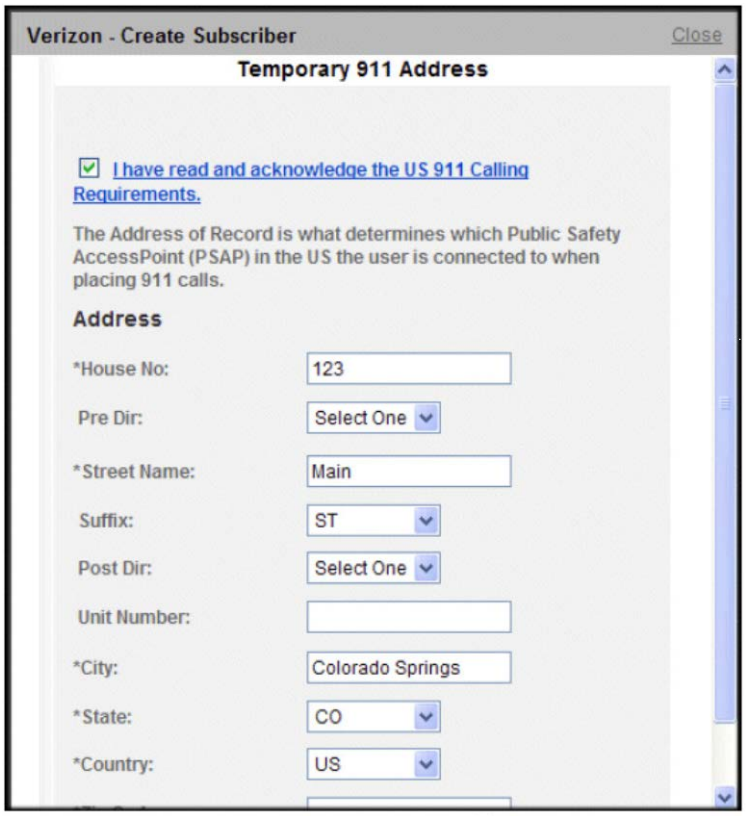
	the first participant is currently located, for example to handle international, national and local dialing patterns, or to interpret local extension numbers within an enterprise. For example, some Verizon dialing plans support short dialing strings such as 2- to 4-digit extension dialing to allow certain subscribers to call such extensions, which may be translated to internal or external numbers. Also, abbreviated dialing patterns such as 311, 511 and 811 are handled according to a local calling area. A "911 Address" is needed in the case of 911 calls that are handled using Verizon VoIP.  *Figure 4-10: Temporary 911 Address* Another example of first participant attributes being used to establish second network classification criteria is the use of first participant account status information. If the account of the first participant is active and has not blocked communication with the second participant and the second participant is not a Verizon subscriber, then the call must be made using a public network such as the PSTN. The first participant account could be set up to block certain outgoing calls, such as international calls or toll destinations. The first participant account could also be set up to block calls to specific numbers.

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	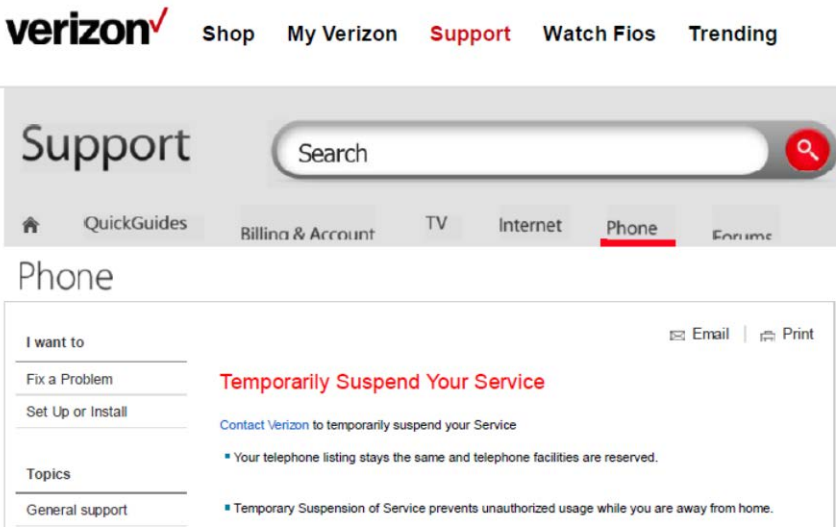 **International and Domestic Call Block - FiOS Digital Voice** **Blocking outbound international calling:** 1. Open the FiOS® Digital Voice Account Manager. 2. Click **Administration** on the left side of the screen. 3. Click the **International Call Block** tab to open it. Check the telephone number for which you want to block international calls. 4. Click **Save Settings**. For enterprise system, The Verizon Integrated Administrative Console (IAC), can be used to create or modify custom calling plan by associating authorization codes with a subscriber (without which the subscriber cannot make certain kinds of call), and/or by setting up digit strings which, if matched, will cause the system to allow or deny access to numbers that start with the specified digit strings in the Custom Calling Plan.

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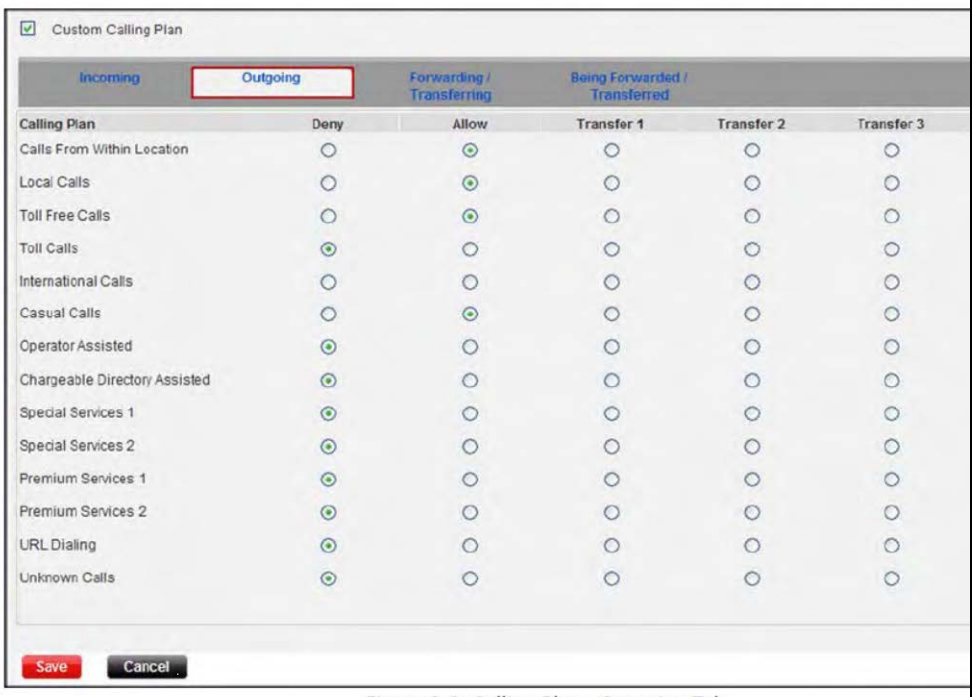
	1. Select the **Outgoing** tab.  *Figure 3-3: Calling Plan - Outgoing Tab* Another example of first participant attributes being used to establish second network classification criteria is determining if the first participant account has sufficient authorization to process a charge associated with the communication. If a call involves a charge and the first participant account can process the charge, and the second participant is not a Verizon subscriber, then the call must be made using a public network such as the PSTN. Another example of first participant attributes being used to establish second network classification criteria is the use of first participant routing settings. A second network classification would mean that a call must be made using a public network such as the PSTN because certain features associated with the first participant are enabled. For example, Verizon provides "VIPER" and "Forced On-Net" features on certain products and services. "So long as both the origination and termination endpoints are VIPER-enabled, VIPER calls are delivered from the originating endpoint to the terminating endpoint without conversion to PSTN protocols." "Calls between VIPER enabled locations stay IP all the way on our network. They are routed through the Verizon VoIP network,

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	instead of being passed back and forth through the PSTN network." "Customer must use the "Forced On-Net" feature to use its public numbering to make internal calls over VoIP Service. This feature forces the designated public numbers to the Customer Sites over IP without reaching the Verizon VoIP network gateway; therefore PSTN Charges are validly bypassed. Customer will inform Verizon of its public numbers as part of the order process so that Verizon can ensure these are configured within the Verizon VoIP platform."
[74e] producing a second network routing message for receipt by the controller, the second network routing message identifying an address in a second portion of the packet switched network, the second portion not controlled by the entity.	Verizon VoIP produces a second network routing message for receipt by the controller which identifies an address in a second portion of the packet switched network, which is not controlled by the entity. If a call is made over a public network, the Verizon operated controller routes the call using a routing message to a gateway associated with a public network such as the PSTN.
75. The method of claim 74, wherein the packet switched network comprises the Internet.	In Verizon VoIP the packet switched network includes the Internet.
76. The method of claim 74, wherein the first participant identifier comprises a first participant telephone number or	In Verizon VoIP the first participant identifier comprises a first participant telephone number or username.

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username.	
77. The method of claim 74, wherein the second participant identifier comprises a second participant telephone number or username.	In Verizon VoIP the second participant identifier comprises a second participant telephone number or username.
78. The method of claim 74, wherein the communication comprises a voice-over-IP communication.	In Verizon VoIP the communication comprises a voice-over-IP communication.
79. The method of claim 74, wherein the packet switched network is accessed via an Internet service provider.	In Verizon VoIP the packet switched network is accessed via an Internet service provider.
83. The method of claim 74, wherein the first network classification criterion is satisfied when an address associated with the first participant and the address	In Verizon VoIP the first network classification criterion is satisfied when an address associated with the first participant and the address associated with the second participant are both in the first portion of the packet switched network.

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associated with the second participant are both in the first portion of the packet switched network.	
84. The method of claim 74, wherein the address in the first portion is accessible through the first participant's Internet service provider.	In Verizon VoIP the address in the first portion is accessible through the first participant's Internet service provider.
88. The method of claim 74, wherein the entity is an entity supplying communication services for the first portion.	In Verizon VoIP the entity is an entity supplying communication services for the first portion.
89. The method of claim 74, wherein the second network classification criterion is satisfied when access to the second participant requires routing through a portion of the packet switched network operated by a	In Verizon VoIP the second network classification criterion is satisfied when access to the second participant requires routing through a portion of the packet switched network operated by a communication service supplier.

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communication service supplier.	
92. The method of claim 74, wherein the address in the second portion of the packet switched network comprises an address accessed by a communication service supplier.	In Verizon VoIP the address in the second portion of the packet switched network comprises an address accessed by a communication service supplier.
94. [94p] A system for routing communications in a packet switched network in which a first participant in a communication has an associated first participant identifier and a second participant in the communication has an associated second participant identifier, the system comprising:	Verizon VoIP routes communications in a packet switched network in which a first participant in a communication has an associated first participant identifier and a second participant in the communication has an associated second participant identifier. See claim element [74p].
[94a] a controller comprising: a processor operably	Verizon VoIP includes a controller comprising a processor operably configured to access a memory. Verizon VoIP uses a controller with processors, memory and instructions

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configured to access a memory, wherein the processor is configured to:	that includes the on-premises equipment and/or Verizon operated equipment.
[94b] after the first participant has accessed the packet switched network to initiate the communication, locate a first participant profile in the memory using the first participant identifier, the first participant profile comprising a plurality of attributes associated with the first participant;	See claim element [74a].
[94c] produce a first network routing message when at least one of the first participant attributes and at least a portion of the second participant identifier meet a first network classification criterion,	See claim element [74b].

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[94d] the first network routing message identifying an address in a first portion of the packet switched network, the address being associated with the second participant, the first portion being controlled by an entity; and	See claim element [74c].
[94e] produce a second network routing message when at least one of the first participant attributes and at least a portion of the second participant identifier meet a second network classification criterion,	See claim element [74d].
[94f] the second network routing message identifying an address in a second portion of the packet switched network, the second portion not controlled by the entity.	See claim element [74e].

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95. The system of claim 94, wherein the communication comprises a voice-over-IP communication.	See claim 78.
96. The system of claim 94, wherein the packet switched network is accessed via an Internet service provider.	See claim 79.
98. The system of claim 94, wherein the second network classification criterion is satisfied when access to the second participant requires routing through a portion of the packet switched network operated by a communication service supplier.	See claim 89.
99. [99p] A non-transitory computer readable medium comprising instructions that when executed	Verizon VoIP includes a non-transitory computer readable medium comprising instructions that when executed cause a processor to perform a method of routing communications in a packet switched network in which a first participant identifier is associated with a first participant and a second participant identifier is associated with a second participant in a communication

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cause a processor to perform a method of routing communications in a packet switched network in which a first participant identifier is associated with a first participant and a second participant identifier is associated with a second participant in a communication, the method comprising:	Verizon VoIP uses processors with instructions in the on-premises equipment and/or Verizon operated equipment. See claim element [74p].
[99a] after the first participant has accessed the packet switched network to initiate the communication, using the first participant identifier to locate a first participant profile comprising a plurality of attributes associated with the first participant;	See claim element [74a].
[99b] when at least one of the	See claim element [74b].

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first participant attributes and at least a portion of the second participant identifier meet a first network classification criterion,	
[99c] producing a first network routing message for receipt by a controller, the first network routing message identifying an address in a first portion of the packet switched network, the address being associated with the second participant, the first portion being controlled by an entity; and	See claim element [74c].
[99d] when at least one of the first participant attributes and at least a portion of the second participant identifier meet a second network classification criterion,	See claim element [74d].
[99e] producing a second network	See claim element [74e].

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routing message for receipt by the controller, the second network routing message identifying an address in a second portion of the packet switched network, the second portion not controlled by the entity.	

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