

2016 WL 1129183  
United States District Court,  
D. Delaware.

Intellectual Ventures I LLC, Plaintiff,  
v.  
Ricoch Americas Corporation and Ricoh Electronics, Inc., Defendants.

Civ. No. 13-474-SLR  
|  
Signed March 22, 2016

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### MEMORANDUM OPINION

[SUE L. ROBINSON](#), District Judge

#### I. INTRODUCTION

\*1 On March 25, 2013, plaintiffs Intellectual Ventures I, LLC (“IV”) and Intellectual Ventures II, LLC (“IVII”) filed a complaint alleging patent infringement<sup>1</sup> against defendants Ricoh Company, Ltd. (“RCL”), Ricoh Americas Corporation (“RAC”), and Ricoh Electronics, Inc. (“REI”) (together with RAC, “Ricoch”). (D.I.1) On September 12, 2014, the court granted RCL’s motion to dismiss the complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction. (D.I.22, 23) On September 26, 2014, Ricoh answered the complaint and counterclaimed. (D.I.24) On October 27, 2014, IV and IVII answered the counterclaims. (D.I.27) On November 21, 2014, the parties agreed to dismiss certain allegations including those regarding the [’686 patent](#). (D.I.36) On December 11, 2014, the parties stipulated to dismiss IVII, the owner of the [’686 patent](#). (D.I.43) Presently before the court is Ricoh’s motion for judgment on the pleadings for the [’761 patent](#). (D.I.70) The court has jurisdiction pursuant to [28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338\(a\)](#).

#### II. BACKGROUND

IV is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a principal place of business in Bellevue, Washington. (D.I. 1 at ¶ 1) RCL is a corporation organized under the laws of Japan, with a principal place of business in Tokyo, Japan. (D.I. 1 at ¶ 3) RAC is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of RCL, and is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with a principal place of business in West Caldwell, New Jersey. (D.I. 1 at ¶ 4) REI is also a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of RCL, and is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California with a principal place of business in Tustin, California. (D.I. 1 at ¶ 5) The [761 patent](#), titled “Image Scanning Method,” was filed on May 6, 1998 and issued on October 10, 2000.

### III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

When deciding a Rule 12(c) motion for judgment on the pleadings, a district court must view the facts and inferences to be drawn from the pleadings in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. *Green v. Fund Asset Mgmt., L.P.*, 245 F.3d 214, 220 (3d Cir.2001); *Janney Montgomery Scott, Inc. v. Shepard Niles, Inc.*, 11 F.3d 399, 406 (3d Cir.1993). The motion can be granted only if no relief could be afforded under any set of facts that could be provided. *Turbe v. Gov't of the Virgin Islands*, 938 F.2d 427, 428 (3d Cir.1991); see also *Southmark Prime Plus, L.P. v. Falzone*, 776 F.Supp. 888, 891 (D.Del.1991); *Cardio-Medical Associates, Ltd. v. Crozer-Chester Medical Ctr.*, 536 F.Supp. 1065, 1072 (E.D.Pa.1982) (“If a complaint contains even the most basic of allegations that, when read with great liberality, could justify plaintiff’s claim for relief, motions for judgment on the pleadings should be denied.”). However, the court need not adopt conclusory allegations or statements of law. *In re General Motors Class E Stock Buyout Sec. Litig.*, 694 F.Supp. 1119, 1125 (D.Del.1988). Judgment on the pleadings will only be granted if it is clearly established that no material issue of fact remains to be resolved and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Jablonski v. Pan Am. World Always, Inc.*, 863 F.2d 289, 290 (3d Cir.1988).

### IV. DISCUSSION

#### A. 35 U.S.C. § 101

\*2 Section 101 provides that patentable subject matter extends to four broad categories, including: “new and useful process[es], machine[s], manufacture, or composition[s] of matter.” 35 U.S.C. § 101; see also *Bilski v. Kappos*, 561 U.S. 593, 601 (2010) (“*Bilski II*”); *Diamond v. Chakrabarty*, 447 U.S. 303, 308 (1980). A “process” is statutorily defined as a “process, art or method, and includes a new use of a known process, machine manufacture, composition of matter, or material.” 35 U.S.C. § 100(b). The Supreme Court has explained:

A process is a mode of treatment of certain materials to produce a given result. It is an act, or a series of acts, performed upon the subject-matter to be transformed and reduced to a different state or thing. If new and useful, it is just as patentable as is a piece of machinery. In the language of the patent law, it is an art. The machinery pointed out as suitable to perform the process may or may not be new or patentable; whilst the process itself may be altogether new, and produce an entirely new result. The process requires that certain things should be done with certain substances, and in a certain order; but the tools to be used in doing this may be of secondary consequence.

*Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. 175, 182–83 (1981) (internal quotations omitted).

The Supreme Court recognizes three “fundamental principle” exceptions to the Patent Act’s subject matter eligibility requirements: “laws of nature, physical phenomena, and abstract ideas.” *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 601. In this regard, the Court has held that “[t]he concepts covered by these exceptions are ‘part of the storehouse of knowledge of all men ... free to all men and reserved exclusively to none.’” *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 602 (quoting *Funk Bros. Seed Co. v. Kalo Inoculant Co.*, 333 U.S. 127, 130 (1948)). “[T]he concern that drives this exclusionary principle is one of pre-emption,” that is, “that patent law not inhibit further discovery by improperly tying up the future use of these building blocks of human ingenuity.” *Alice Corp. Pty. Ltd. v. CLS Bank Int’l*, — U.S. —, 134 S.Ct. 2347, 2354 (2014) (citing *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 611–12 and *Mayo Collaborative Servs. v. Prometheus Labs., Inc.*, 566 — U.S. —, 132 S.Ct. 1289, 1301 (2012)).

Although a fundamental principle cannot be patented, the Supreme Court has held that “an application of a law of nature or mathematical formula to a known structure or process may well be deserving of patent protection,” so long as that application would not preempt substantially all uses of the fundamental principle. *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 611 (quoting *Diehr*, 450 U.S. at 187) (internal quotations omitted); *In re Bilski*, 545 F.3d 943, 954 (Fed.Cir.2008) (“*Bilski I*”). The Court has described the

framework for distinguishing patents that claim laws of nature, natural phenomena, and abstract ideas from those that claim patent-eligible applications of those concepts. First, we determine whether the claims at issue are directed to one of those patent-ineligible concepts. If so, we then ask, “[w]hat else is there in the claims before us?” To answer that question, we consider the elements of each claim both individually and “as an ordered combination” to determine whether the additional elements “transform the nature of the claim” into a patent-eligible application. We have described step two of this analysis

as a search for an “‘inventive concept’”—i.e., an element or combination of elements that is “sufficient to ensure that the patent in practice amounts to significantly more than a patent upon the [ineligible concept] itself.”

\*3 *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2355 (citing *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1294, 1296–98).<sup>2</sup>

“[T]o transform an unpatentable law of nature into a patent-eligible application of such a law, one must do more than simply state the law of nature while adding the words ‘apply it.’” *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1294 (citing *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 71–72 (1972)) (emphasis omitted). It is insufficient to add steps which “consist of wellunderstood, routine, conventional activity,” if such steps, “when viewed as a whole, add nothing significant beyond the sum of their parts taken separately.” *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1298. “Purely ‘conventional or obvious’ ‘[pre]-solution activity’ is normally not sufficient to transform an unpatentable law of nature into a patent-eligible application of such a law.” *Id.* (citations omitted). Also, the “prohibition against patenting abstract ideas ‘cannot be circumvented by attempting to limit the use of the formula to a particular technological environment’ or adding ‘insignificant post-solution activity.’” *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 610–11 (citation omitted). For instance, the “mere recitation of a generic computer cannot transform a patent-ineligible abstract idea into a patent-eligible invention.” *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2358. “Given the ubiquity of computers, wholly generic computer implementation is not generally the sort of ‘additional featur[e]’ that provides any ‘practical assurance that the process is more than a drafting effort designed to monopolize the [abstract idea] itself.’” *Id.* (citations omitted).

Because computer software comprises a set of instructions,<sup>3</sup> the first step of *Alice* is, for the most part, a given; i.e., computer-implemented patents generally involve abstract ideas. The more difficult part of the analysis is subsumed in the second step of the *Alice* analysis, that is, determining whether the claims “merely recite the performance of some business practice known from the pre-Internet world along with the requirement to perform it on the Internet,” or whether the claims are directed to “a problem specifically arising in the realm of computer technology” and the claimed solution specifies how computer technology should be manipulated to overcome the problem. *DDR Holdings, LLC v. Hotels.Com, L.P.*, 773 F.3d 1245, 1257 (Fed.Cir.2014).

\*4 In *DDR*, for example, the claims at issue involved computer technology directed at retaining website visitors.<sup>4</sup> In its analysis, the Federal Circuit rejected the notion that the pre-Internet analog to the claims at issue ended the inquiry, explaining that while

the “store within a store” concept ... may have been well-known by the relevant time frame, that practice did not have to account for the ephemeral nature of an Internet “location” or the near-instantaneous transport between these locations made possible by standard Internet communication protocols, which introduces a problem that does not arise in the “brick and mortar” context.

773 F.3d at 1258. In other words, “[a]lthough the claims address[ed] a business challenge ..., it [was] a challenge particular to the Internet.” *Id.* at 1257. The Court concluded that, under any of the characterizations of the abstract idea, the claims satisfied step two of *Alice* as being

different enough in substance from those in *Ultramercial* because they do not broadly and generically claim “use of the Internet” to perform an abstract business practice (with insignificant added activity). Unlike the claims in *Ultramercial*, the claims at issue here specify how interactions with the Internet are manipulated to yield a desired result—a result that overrides the routine and conventional sequence of events ordinarily triggered by the click of a hyperlink....

In sum, the 399 patent’s claims are unlike the claims in *Alice*, *Ultramercial*, *buySAFE*, *Accenture*, and *Bancorp* that were found to be “directed to” little more than an abstract concept. To be sure, the ’399 patent’s claims do not recite an invention as technologically complex as an improved, particularized method of digital data compression. But nor do they recite a commonplace business method aimed at processing business information, applying a known business process to the particular technological environment of the Internet, or creating or altering contractual relations using generic computer functions and conventional network operation, such as the claims in *Alice*, *Ultramercial*, *buySAFE*, *Accenture*, and *Bancorp*.

*Id.* at 1258–59 (citing *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2359; *Ultramercial*, 772 F.3d 709, 714–16 (Fed.Cir.2014); *buySAFE, Inc. v. Google, Inc.*, 765 F.3d 1350, 1355 (Fed.Cir.2014); *Accenture Global Servs., GmbH v. Guidewire Software, Inc.*, 728 F.3d 1336, 1344–45 (Fed.Cir.2013); *Bancorp*, 687 F.3d at 1277–78); *but see Dealertrack, Inc. v. Huber*, 674 F.3d 1315, 1331–35 (Fed.Cir.2012).

\*5 In *DDR*, the analytical framework (in the context of computer-implemented inventions) was articulated so as to require that the inventive concept “recite a specific way” to solve a “particular Internet-centric problem,” with the claimed solution being

“necessarily rooted in computer technology,” so that the result “is not merely the routine or conventional use of the Internet.” 773 F.3d at 1257, 1259. Since providing that explanation, the Federal Circuit has not preserved the validity of any other computer-implemented invention under § 101.<sup>5</sup> For instance, in *Intellectual Ventures*, a case that also presented claims directed at websites,<sup>6</sup> the Court explained that, “[a]t step one of the *Alice* framework, it is often useful to determine the breadth of the claims in order to determine whether the claims extend to cover a “ ‘fundamental ... practice long prevalent in our system.’ ” *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d at 1369 (citing *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2356). The Court characterized the claims at issue as relating to “customizing information based on (1) information known about the user and (2) navigation data.” *Id.* Likening “[t]his sort of information tailoring” to “providing different newspaper inserts based upon the location of the individual,” *id.*, the Court concluded that the first aspect of the inventive concept was an abstract idea. The second aspect of the inventive concept, using “navigation data (i.e., information relating to when the user navigated to the website) to ‘customize’ the website,” *id.*, the Court again concluded that “[t]ailoring information based[, e.g.,] on the time of day of viewing is also an abstract, overly broad concept long-practiced in our society.” *Id.* at 1370.<sup>7</sup>

Turning to the second step of *Alice*, the *Intellectual Ventures* Court concluded that the claims at issue presented no inventive concept “that would support patent eligibility.”<sup>8</sup> *Id.* at 1370. The Federal Circuit explained:

Steps that do nothing more than spell out what it means to “apply it on a computer” cannot confer patentability.... Requiring the use of a “software” “brain” “tasked with tailoring information and providing it to the user” provides no additional limitation beyond applying an abstract idea, restricted to the Internet, on a generic computer.

*Id.* at 1370–71. In distinguishing *DDR*, the *Intellectual Ventures* Court offered the following analysis:

The patent at issue in [*DDR*] dealt with a problem unique to the Internet: Internet users visiting one web site might be interested in viewing products sold on a different web site, but the owners of the first web site did not want to constantly redirect users away from their web site to a different web site.... The claimed solution used a series of steps that created a hybrid web page incorporating “look and feel” elements from the host web site with commerce objects from the third-party web site.... The patent at issue in *DDR* provided an Internet-based solution to solve a problem unique to the Internet that (1) did not foreclose other ways of solving the problem, and (2) recited a specific series of steps that resulted in a departure from the routine and conventional sequences of events after the click of a hyperlink advertisement.... The patent claims [in *Intellectual Ventures*] do not address problems unique to the Internet, so *DDR* has no applicability.<sup>9</sup>

\*6 *Id.* at 1371 (citations omitted).

In reviewing post-*Alice* cases such as *DDR* and *Intellectual Ventures*, the court is struck by the evolution of the § 101 jurisprudence, from the complete rejection of patentability for computer programs<sup>10</sup> to the almost complete acceptance of such,<sup>11</sup> to the current (apparent) requirements that the patent claims in suit (1) disclose a problem “necessarily rooted in computer technology,” and (2) claim a solution that (a) not only departs from the “routine and conventional” use of the technology, but (b) is sufficiently specific so as to negate the risk of pre-emption. See *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1257; *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d at 1371. In other words, even though most of the patent claims now being challenged under § 101 would have survived such challenges if mounted at the time of issuance, these claims are now in jeopardy under the heightened specificity required by the Federal Circuit post-*Alice*. Moreover, it is less than clear how a § 101 inquiry that is focused through the lens of specificity can be harmonized with the roles given to other aspects of the patent law (such as enablement under § 112 and non-obviousness under § 103),<sup>12</sup> especially in light of the Federal Circuit’s past characterization of § 101 eligibility as a “coarse” gauge of the suitability of broad subject matter categories for patent protection. *Research Corp. Techs., Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 627 F.3d 859, 869 (Fed.Cir.2010). Given the evolving state of the law, the § 101 analysis should be, and is, a difficult exercise.<sup>13</sup> At their broadest, the various decisions of the Federal Circuit<sup>14</sup> would likely ring the death-knell for patent protection of computer-implemented inventions,<sup>15</sup> a result not clearly mandated (at least not yet). On the other hand, to recognize and articulate the requisite degree of specificity—either in the equipment used<sup>16</sup> or the steps claimed<sup>17</sup>—that transforms an abstract idea into patent-eligible subject matter is a challenging task. In trying to sort through the various iterations of the § 101 standard, the court looks to *DDR* as a benchmark; i.e., the claims (informed by the specification) must describe a problem and solution rooted in computer technology, and the solution must be (1) specific enough to preclude the risk of pre-emption, and (2) innovative enough to “override the routine and conventional” use of the computer. *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1258–59. The pre-emption concern is generally amenable to review in the context of a motion to dismiss or for judgment on the pleadings. The second requirement, which may well involve issues of fact relating to the state of the art in the technological environment involved, is more appropriately addressed after discovery in the context of a motion for summary judgment.

## B. The '761 Patent

\*7 Th[e] invention relates to an image scanning method for a scanner. More particularly, this invention relates to an image scanning method that can improve the image scanning rate by determining the period of the driving signal and the number of rotating steps of the driving motor, and calculating the period of triggering signal for the light-sensitive devices according to a predetermined resolution.

(1:11–18) The asserted claims require determining three specific parameters: the period of the triggering signal ( $T_G$ ), the period of the driving signal ( $T_M$ ), and the number of rotation steps of a motor ( $N$ ) within the period  $T_G$ . (3:64–4:2) The specification explains that

[t]he frequency of the triggering signal  $T_G$ , the frequency of the driving signal  $T_M$  and the number of rotation steps of the motor within one triggering period  $N$  have a following relationship.

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Hence, the lower the resolution, the larger the number of rotation steps of the motor within one triggering period, and the faster the scanning rate.

(4:14–23) Claim 1 recites:

An image scanning method for a scanner, the method comprising the steps of:

determining a driving signal, a triggering signal, and a number of rotation steps according to a predetermined resolution, wherein a period  $T_G$  of the triggering signal equals a period  $T_M$  of the driving signal multiplied by the number of rotation steps  $N$  within the period  $T_G$ ;

driving a motor by the driving signal;

outputting an image signal by the triggering signal; and

storing the image signal within the period of the triggering signal.

(7:39–50)

## C. Analysis

Applying the analytical framework of *Alice*,<sup>18</sup> the court first “determine[s] whether the claims at issue are directed to one of those patent-ineligible concepts,” namely, laws of nature, natural phenomena, and abstract ideas. 134 S.Ct. at 2354–55. Ricoh argues that the 761 patent “simply claims an unpatentable mathematical formula used in a generic prior art scanner,” which formula can be performed mentally or with a pen and paper.<sup>19</sup> (D.I. 71 at 11) IV responds that the asserted claims are directed to “methods of operating a scanner using signals that control the operation of the image sensor and the stepper motor. The signals have a fixed relationship between their periods such that they allow a scanner motor to rotate faster, hence allowing for improved image scanning speeds.” (D.I. 81 at 6) The asserted claims include steps for determining the parameters (which meet a certain mathematical formula) and applying such parameters to operate a scanner. *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2354 (“[A]n invention is not rendered ineligible for patent simply because it involves an abstract concept.”). The court concludes that such claims do not claim the mathematical formula nor do they seek to simply “implement” such a formula, therefore, the claims are not directed to an abstract idea.

\*8 For completeness, the court turns to step two of the *Alice* framework. Ricoh argues that the remainder of the claim limitations describe the well-known operations of a conventional scanner; the three parameters were known in the prior art; and the “outputting,” “storing” and “converting” limitations, or obtaining values from a table during a scanning operation, are also within the prior art. Ricoh further asserts that such limitations are “insignificant pre-and-post solution activity.” (D.I. 71 at 13–14) IV responds that the claims improve the conventional process of operating a scanner and require that the physical device be operated in a new way. (D.I. 81 at 11); cf. *Mortgage Grader*, 811 F.3d at 1325 (citation omitted) (finding that the claims

were devoid of an inventive concept and “[n]othing in the asserted claims ‘purport[s] to improve the functioning of the computer itself or ‘effect an improvement in any other technology or technical field.’ ”). Focusing on the language of the claim, the first step involves determining the three parameters (which satisfy a mathematical equation) and then using such parameters to “drive a motor,” “output an image signal,” and “store the image signal.” Such limitations are of sufficient specificity and describe “how” the particular method operates the scanner, thereby disclosing an “inventive concept.” Moreover, the claimed solution is described with enough specificity to place meaningful boundaries on the inventive concept, so as to foreclose pre-emption concerns that the patent “would risk disproportionately tying up the use of the underlying ideas.” *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2354; *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1294.

## V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Ricoh’s motion for judgment on the pleadings (D.I.70) is denied. An appropriate order shall issue.

### All Citations

--- F.Supp.3d ----, 2016 WL 1129183

### Footnotes

- <sup>1</sup> United States Patent Nos. 5,444,728; 6,130,761 (“the 761 patent”); 6,435,686 (“the ‘686 patent”); RE43,086; 5,712,870; 6,754,195; and 6,977,944.
- <sup>2</sup> The machine-or-transformation test still may provide a “useful clue” in the second step of the *Alice* framework. *Ulramercial, Inc. v. Hulu, LLC*, 772 F.3d 709, 716 (Fed.Cir.2014) (citing *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 604 and *Bancorp Servs., L.L.C. v. Sun Life Assurance Co. of Can.*, 687 F.3d 1266, 1278 (Fed.Cir.2012)). A claimed process can be patenteligible under § 101 if: “(1) it is tied to a particular machine or apparatus, or (2) it transforms a particular article into a different state or thing.” *Bilski I*, 545 F.3d at 954, *aff’d on other grounds*, *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. 593.
- <sup>3</sup> Or, to put it another way, software generally comprises a method “of organizing human activity.” *Intellectual Ventures I LLC v. Capital One Bank (USA)*, 792 F.3d 1363, 136768 (Fed.Cir.2015) (citing *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. 2351–52, and *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 599).
- <sup>4</sup> In *DDR*, representative claim 19 of U.S. Patent No. 7,818,399 recites:  
A system useful in an outsource provider serving web pages offering commercial opportunities, the system comprising:  
(a) a computer store containing data, for each of a plurality of first web pages, defining a plurality of visually perceptible elements, which visually perceptible elements correspond to the plurality of first web pages;  
(i) wherein each of the first web pages belongs to one of a plurality of web page owners;  
(ii) wherein each of the first web pages displays at least one active link associated with a commerce object associated with a buying opportunity of a selected one of a plurality of merchants; and  
(iii) wherein the selected merchant, the out-source provider, and the owner of the first web page displaying the associated link are each third parties with respect to one other;  
(b) a computer server at the outsource provider, which **computer server** is coupled to the computer store and **programmed to**:  
(i) receive from the web browser of a computer user a signal indicating activation of one of the links displayed by one of the first web pages;  
(ii) automatically identify as the source page the one of the first web pages on which the link has been activated;  
(iii) in response to identification of the source page, automatically retrieve the stored data corresponding to the source page; and  
(iv) using the data retrieved, automatically generate and transmit to the web browser a second web page that displays:  
(A) information associated with the commerce object associated with the link that has been activated, and  
(B) the plurality of visually perceptible elements visually corresponding to the source page.  
773 F.3d at 1249–50 (emphasis added).
- <sup>5</sup> See, e.g., *In re Smith*, Civ. No.2015–1664, 2016 WL 909410 (Fed.Cir. Mar. 10, 2016); *Mortgage Grader, Inc. v. First Choice Loan Servs. Inc.*, 811 F.3d 1314 (Fed.Cir.2016); *Vehicle Intelligence and Safety LLC v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC*, Civ. No.2015–1411, 2015 WL 9461707 (Fed.Cir. Dec. 28, 2015); *Versata Dev. Grp., Inc. v. SAP America, Inc.*, 793 F.3d 1306 (Fed.Cir.2015); *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d 1363; *Internet Patents Corp. v. Active Network, Inc.*, 790 F.3d 1343 (Fed.Cir.2015); *OIP Techs., Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 788 F.3d 1359 (Fed.Cir.2015); *Allvoice Devs. US, LLC v. Microsoft Corp.*, 612 Fed. Appx. 1009 (Fed.Cir.2015); *Content Extraction and Transmission LLC v. Wells Fargo Bank, Nat’l Ass’n*, 776 F.3d 1343 (Fed.Cir.2014).

- 6 Representative claim 1 of [U.S. Patent No. 7,603,382](#) recites:  
A system for providing web pages accessed from a web site in a manner which presents the web pages tailored to an individual user, comprising:  
an interactive interface configured to provide dynamic web site navigation data to the user, the interactive interface comprising:  
a display depicting portions of the web site visited by the user as a function of the web site navigation data; and  
a display depicting portions of the web site visited by the user as a function of the user's personal characteristics.  
[Intellectual Ventures](#), 792 F.3d at 1368.
- 7 In this regard, the observation made by the district court in [Paone v. Broadcom Corp.](#), Civ. No. 15-0596, 2015 WL 4988279 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2015), is worth noting, that (in the context of encryption technology) it was of no moment that “[e]ncryption, in general, represents a basic building block of human ingenuity that has been used for hundreds, if not thousands, of years.” That is because [[U.S. Patent No. 6,259,789](#)] does not claim a process that can or does involve the encryption of data for some purpose that is otherwise abstract. Rather, it claims a specific method of doing so.  
*Id.* at \*7 (citation omitted) (emphasis omitted).
- 8 Despite the “dynamic presentation of data—that is, ... the claimed invention in ‘real time’ customizes the web page based on the information it knows about the particular viewer”—and despite the claimed “interactive interface,” which was “broadly construed by the district court to mean ‘a selectively tailored medium by which a web site user communicates with a web site information provider.’” [Intellectual Ventures](#), 792 F.3d at 1369–70.
- 9 But recall the “store within a store” pre-Internet analog rejected in *DDR*.
- 10 *See, e.g.*, 33 Fed.Reg. 15581, 15609–10 (1968), and Justice Steven’s dissent in *Diehr*, whose solution was to declare all computer-based programming unpatentable, 450 U.S. at 219.
- 11 [State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Fin. Group, Inc.](#), 149 F.3d 1368 (Fed.Cir.1998), *abrogated by Bilski I*, in which “a computer-implemented invention was considered patent-eligible so long as it produced a ‘useful, concrete and tangible result.’” *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1255 (citing [State Street Bank](#), 149 F.3d at 1373).
- 12 Indeed, Judge Plager, in his dissent in *Dealertrack*, suggested that,  
as a matter of efficient judicial process I object to and dissent from that part of the opinion regarding the ‘427 patent and its validity under § 101, the section of the Patent Act that describes what is patentable subject matter. I believe that this court should exercise its inherent power to control the processes of litigation ..., and insist that litigants, and trial courts, initially address patent invalidity issues in infringement suits in terms of the defenses provided in the statute: “conditions of patentability,” specifically §§ 102 and 103, and in addition §§ 112 and 251, and not foray into the jurisprudential morass of § 101 unless absolutely necessary.  
[Dealertrack](#), 674 F.3d at 1335. *But see CLS Bank Int’l v. Alice Corp. Pty.*, 717 F.3d 1269, 1277 (Fed.Cir.2013), *aff’d*, 134 S.Ct. 2347 (2014).
- 13 And, therefore, not an exercise that lends itself to, e.g., shifting fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285.
- 14 *See, e.g.*, *Dealertrack*, where the claim was about as specific as that examined in *DDR*, yet the Federal Circuit found the patent deficient because it did “not specify how the computer hardware and database [were] **specially programmed** to perform the steps claimed in the patent,” 674 F.3d at 1333–34 (emphasis added). The disclosure of such programming details would likely nullify the ability of a patentee to enforce the patent, given the ease with which software can be tweaked and still perform the desired function.
- 15 Ironically so, given the national concerns about piracy of American intellectual property.
- 16 *See, e.g.*, [SiRF Tech., Inc. v. Int’l Trade Comm’n](#), 601 F.3d 1319 (Fed.Cir.2010), a case where the Federal Circuit found that a GPS receiver was “integral” to the claims at issue. The Court emphasized that a machine will only “impose a meaningful limit on the scope of a claim [when it plays] a significant part in permitting the claimed method to be performed, rather than function solely as an obvious mechanism for permitting a solution to be achieved more quickly, i.e., through the utilization of a computer for performing calculations.” *Id.* at 1333.
- 17 *See, e.g.*, [DDR](#), 773 F.3d at 1257–58; [TQP Dev., LLC v. Intuit Inc.](#), Civ. No. 12–180, 2014 WL 651935 (E.D.Tex. Feb. 19, 2014); [Paone](#), 2015 WL 4988279.
- 18 Neither party raised claim construction as a barrier to the § 101 analysis at bar. Moreover, the court issued a claim construction order on January 7, 2016. (D.I.131)

- <sup>19</sup> Ricoh points out that the patentee relied on the algorithm in arguing for patentability during prosecution and stated “that the ‘inventive features’ of the claims resided in the algorithm steps that used the equations.” (D.I. 71 at 12–13, ex. C at 6–7) Such arguments are not persuasive as they were made in the context of an obviousness rejection.



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United States District Court,  
D. Delaware.

Network Congestion Solutions, LLC, Plaintiff,

v.

United States Cellular Corporation, Defendant.  
Network Congestion Solutions, LLC, Plaintiff,

v.

Wideopenwest Finance, LLC, Defendant.

Civ. No. 14-903-SLR, Civ. No. 14-904-SLR

|

Signed March 22, 2016

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### MEMORANDUM OPINION

[ROBINSON](#), District Judge

#### I. INTRODUCTION

\*1 On July 9, 2014, plaintiff Network Congestion Solutions, LLC (“plaintiff”) filed a complaint alleging infringement of [U.S. Patent No. 6,826,620](#) (“the ‘620 patent’”) against defendant United States Cellular Corporation (“US Cellular”) (D.I.1)<sup>1</sup> and defendant WideOpenWest Finance, LLC (“WOW”) (collectively “defendants”) (Civ. No. 14-904, D.I.1). Plaintiff filed first amended complaints against each defendant on June 30, 2015.<sup>2</sup> (D.I. 20; Civ. No. 14-904, D.I. 17) Presently before the court are defendants’ motions to dismiss. (D.I. 22; Civ. No. 14-904, D.I. 19) The court has jurisdiction pursuant to [28 U.S.C. §§ 1331](#) and [1338\(a\)](#).

#### II. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business in Fort Worth, Texas. (D.I. 1 at ¶ 1) Defendant U.S. Cellular is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business in Chicago, Illinois. (D.I. 1 at ¶ 2) Defendant WOW is a company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business in Englewood, Colorado. (Civ. No. 14-904, D.I. 1 at ¶ 2) The ‘620 patent, titled “Network Congestion Control System and Method,” was filed on May 3, 1999 and issued November 30, 2004.

### III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

A motion filed under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) tests the sufficiency of a complaint's factual allegations. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007); *Kost v. Kozakiewicz*, 1 F.3d 176, 183 (3d Cir.1993). A complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief, in order to give the defendant fair notice of what the ... claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 545 (internal quotation marks omitted) (interpreting Fed.R.Civ.P. 8(a)). Consistent with the Supreme Court's rulings in *Twombly* and *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009), the Third Circuit requires a two-part analysis when reviewing a Rule 12(b)(6) motion. *Edwards v. A.H. Cornell & Son, Inc.*, 610 F.3d 217, 219 (3d Cir.2010); *Fowler v. UPMC Shadyside*, 578 F.3d 203, 210 (3d Cir.2009). First, a court should separate the factual and legal elements of a claim, accepting the facts and disregarding the legal conclusions. *Fowler*, 578 F.3d. at 210–11. Second, a court should determine whether the remaining well-pled facts sufficiently show that the plaintiff “has a ‘plausible claim for relief.’ ” *Id.* at 211 (quoting *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679). As part of the analysis, a court must accept all well-pleaded factual allegations in the complaint as true, and view them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. See *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007); *Christopher v. Harbury*, 536 U.S. 403, 406 (2002); *Phillips v. Cnty. of Allegheny*, 515 F.3d 224, 231 (3d Cir.2008). In this regard, a court may consider the pleadings, public record, orders, exhibits attached to the complaint, and documents incorporated into the complaint by reference, *Tellabs, Inc. v. Makor Issues & Rights, Ltd.*, 551 U.S. 308, 322 (2007); *Oshiver v. Levin, Fishbein, Sedran & Berman*, 38 F.3d 1380, 1384–85 n.2 (3d Cir.1994).

\*2 The court's determination is not whether the non-moving party “will ultimately prevail” but whether that party is “entitled to offer evidence to support the claims.” *United States ex rel. Wilkins v. United Health Grp., Inc.*, 659 F.3d 295, 302 (3d Cir. 2011). This “does not impose a probability requirement at the pleading stage,” but instead “simply calls for enough facts to raise a reasonable expectation that discovery will reveal evidence of [the necessary element].” *Phillips*, 515 F.3d at 234 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556). The court's analysis is a context-specific task requiring the court “to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 663–64.

### IV. DISCUSSION

#### A. 35 U.S.C. § 101

Section 101 provides that patentable subject matter extends to four broad categories, including: “new and useful process[es], machine[s], manufacture, or composition[s] of matter.” 35 U.S.C. § 101; see also *Bilski v. Kappos*, 561 U.S. 593, 601 (2010) (“*Bilski II*”); *Diamond v. Chakrabarty*, 447 U.S. 303, 308 (1980). A “process” is statutorily defined as a “process, art or method, and includes a new use of a known process, machine manufacture, composition of matter, or material.” 35 U.S.C. § 100(b). The Supreme Court has explained:

A process is a mode of treatment of certain materials to produce a given result. It is an act, or a series of acts, performed upon the subject-matter to be transformed and reduced to a different state or thing. If new and useful, it is just as patentable as is a piece of machinery. In the language of the patent law, it is an art. The machinery pointed out as suitable to perform the process may or may not be new or patentable; whilst the process itself may be altogether new, and produce an entirely new result. The process requires that certain things should be done with certain substances, and in a certain order; but the tools to be used in doing this may be of secondary consequence.

*Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. 175, 182–83 (1981) (internal quotations omitted).

The Supreme Court recognizes three “fundamental principle” exceptions to the Patent Act's subject matter eligibility requirements: “laws of nature, physical phenomena, and abstract ideas.” *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 601. In this regard, the Court has held that “[t]he concepts covered by these exceptions are ‘part of the storehouse of knowledge of all men ... free to all men and reserved exclusively to none.’ ” *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 602 (quoting *Funk Bros. Seed Co. v. Kalo Inoculant Co.*, 333 U.S. 127, 130 (1948)). “[T]he concern that drives this exclusionary principle is one of pre-emption,” that is, “‘that patent law not inhibit further discovery by improperly tying up the future use of’ these building blocks of human ingenuity.” *Alice Corp. Pty. Ltd. v. CLS Bank Int'l*, — U.S. —, 134 S.Ct. 2347, 2354 (2014) (citing *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 611–12 and *Mayo Collaborative*

*Servs. v. Prometheus Labs., Inc.*, 566 U.S. —, 132 S.Ct. 1289, 1301 (2012)).

Although a fundamental principle cannot be patented, the Supreme Court has held that “an application of a law of nature or mathematical formula to a known structure or process may well be deserving of patent protection,” so long as that application would not preempt substantially all uses of the fundamental principle. *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 611 (quoting *Die hr*, 450 U.S. at 187) (internal quotations omitted); *In re Bilski*, 545 F.3d 943, 954 (Fed.Cir.2008) (“*Bilski I*”). The Court has described the

framework for distinguishing patents that claim laws of nature, natural phenomena, and abstract ideas from those that claim patent-eligible applications of those concepts. First, we determine whether the claims at issue are directed to one of those patent-ineligible concepts. If so, we then ask, “[w]hat else is there in the claims before us?” To answer that question, we consider the elements of each claim both individually and “as an ordered combination” to determine whether the additional elements “transform the nature of the claim” into a patent-eligible application. We have described step two of this analysis as a search for an “‘inventive concept’”—i.e., an element or combination of elements that is “sufficient to ensure that the patent in practice amounts to significantly more than a patent upon the [ineligible concept] itself.”

\*3 *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2355 (citing *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1294, 1296–98).<sup>3</sup>

“[T]o transform an unpatentable law of nature into a patent-eligible application of such a law, one must do more than simply state the law of nature while adding the words ‘apply it.’” *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1294 (citing *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 71–72 (1972)) (emphasis omitted). It is insufficient to add steps which “consist of well-understood, routine, conventional activity,” if such steps, “when viewed as a whole, add nothing significant beyond the sum of their parts taken separately.” *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1298. “Purely ‘conventional or obvious’ ‘[pre]-solution activity’ is normally not sufficient to transform an unpatentable law of nature into a patent-eligible application of such a law.” *Id.* (citations omitted). Also, the “prohibition against patenting abstract ideas ‘cannot be circumvented by attempting to limit the use of the formula to a particular technological environment’ or adding ‘insignificant post-solution activity.’” *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 610–11 (citation omitted). For instance, the “mere recitation of a generic computer cannot transform a patent-ineligible abstract idea into a patent-eligible invention.” *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2358. “Given the ubiquity of computers, wholly generic computer implementation is not generally the sort of ‘additional featur[e]’ that provides any ‘practical assurance that the process is more than a drafting effort designed to monopolize the [abstract idea] itself.’” *Id.* (citations omitted).

Because computer software comprises a set of instructions,<sup>4</sup> the first step of *Alice* is, for the most part, a given; i.e., computer-implemented patents generally involve abstract ideas. The more difficult part of the analysis is subsumed in the second step of the *Alice* analysis, that is, determining whether the claims “merely recite the performance of some business practice known from the pre-Internet world along with the requirement to perform it on the Internet,” or whether the claims are directed to “a problem specifically arising in the realm of computer technology” and the claimed solution specifies how computer technology should be manipulated to overcome the problem. *DDR Holdings, LLC v. Hotels.Com, L.P.*, 773 F.3d 1245, 1257 (Fed.Cir.2014).

\*4 In *DDR*, for example, the claims at issue involved computer technology directed at retaining website visitors.<sup>5</sup> In its analysis, the Federal Circuit rejected the notion that the pre-Internet analog to the claims at issue ended the inquiry, explaining that while the “store within a store” concept ... may have been well-known by the relevant time frame, that practice did not have to account for the ephemeral nature of an Internet “location” or the near-instantaneous transport between these locations made possible by standard Internet communication protocols, which introduces a problem that does not arise in the “brick and mortar” context. 773 F.3d at 1258. In other words, “[a]lthough the claims address[ed] a business challenge ..., it [was] a challenge particular to the Internet.” *Id.* at 1257. The Court concluded that, under any of the characterizations of the abstract idea, the claims satisfied step two of *Alice* as being

different enough in substance from those in *Ulramercial* because they do not broadly and generically claim “use of the Internet” to perform an abstract business practice (with insignificant added activity). Unlike the claims in *Ulramercial*, the claims at issue here specify how interactions with the Internet are manipulated to yield a desired result—a result that overrides the routine and conventional sequence of events ordinarily triggered by the click of a hyperlink....

In sum, the 399 patent’s claims are unlike the claims in *Alice*, *Ulramercial*, *buySAFE*, *Accenture*, and *Bancorp* that were found to be “directed to” little more than an abstract concept. To be sure, the ’399 patent’s claims do not recite an invention as technologically complex as an improved, particularized method of digital data compression. But nor do they recite a commonplace business method aimed at processing business information, applying a known business process to the

particular technological environment of the Internet, or creating or altering contractual relations using generic computer functions and conventional network operation, such as the claims in *Alice*, *Ultramercial*, *buySAFE*, *Accenture*, and *Bancorp*.

*Id.* at 1258–59 (citing *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2359; *Ultramercial*, 772 F.3d 709, 714–16 (Fed.Cir.2014); *buySAFE, Inc. v. Google, Inc.*, 765 F.3d 1350, 1355 (Fed.Cir.2014); *Accenture Global Servs., GmbH v. Guidewire Software, Inc.*, 728 F.3d 1336, 1344–45 (Fed.Cir.2013); *Bancorp*, 687 F.3d at 1277–78); *but see Dealertrack, Inc. v. Huber*, 674 F.3d 1315, 1331–35 (Fed.Cir.2012).

\*5 In *DDR*, the analytical framework (in the context of computer-implemented inventions) was articulated so as to require that the inventive concept “recite a specific way” to solve a “particular Internet-centric problem,” with the claimed solution being “necessarily rooted in computer technology,” so that the result “is not merely the routine or conventional use of the Internet.” 773 F.3d at 1257, 1259. Since providing that explanation, the Federal Circuit has not preserved the validity of any other computer-implemented invention under § 101.<sup>6</sup> For instance, in *Intellectual Ventures*, a case that also presented claims directed at websites,<sup>7</sup> the Court explained that, “[a]t step one of the *Alice* framework, it is often useful to determine the breadth of the claims in order to determine whether the claims extend to cover a “ ‘fundamental ... practice long prevalent in our system,’ ” *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d at 1369 (citing *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2356). The Court characterized the claims at issue as relating to “customizing information based on (1) information known about the user and (2) navigation data.” *Id.* Lkening “[t]his sort of information tailoring” to “providing different newspaper inserts based upon the location of the individual,” *id.*, the Court concluded that the first aspect of the inventive concept was an abstract idea. The second aspect of the inventive concept, using “navigation data (i.e., information relating to when the user navigated to the website) to ‘customize’ the website,” *id.*, the Court again concluded that “[t]ailoring information based[, e.g.,] on the time of day of viewing is also an abstract, overly broad concept long-practiced in our society,” *Id.* at 1370.<sup>8</sup>

Turning to the second step of *Alice*, the *Intellectual Ventures* Court concluded that the claims at issue presented no inventive concept “that would support patent eligibility.”<sup>9</sup> *Id.* at 1370. The Federal Circuit explained:

Steps that do nothing more than spell out what it means to “apply it on a computer” cannot confer patentability.... Requiring the use of a “software” “brain” “tasked with tailoring information and providing it to the user” provides no additional limitation beyond applying an abstract idea, restricted to the Internet, on a generic computer.

*Id.* at 1370–71. In distinguishing *DDR*, the *Intellectual Ventures* Court offered the following analysis:

The patent at issue in [*DDR*] dealt with a problem unique to the Internet: Internet users visiting one web site might be interested in viewing products sold on a different web site, but the owners of the first web site did not want to constantly redirect users away from their web site to a different web site.... The claimed solution used a series of steps that created a hybrid web page incorporating “look and feel” elements from the host web site with commerce objects from the third-party web site.... The patent at issue in *DDR* provided an Internet-based solution to solve a problem unique to the Internet that (1) did not foreclose other ways of solving the problem, and (2) recited a specific series of steps that resulted in a departure from the routine and conventional sequences of events after the click of a hyperlink advertisement.... The patent claims [in *Intellectual Ventures*] do not address problems unique to the Internet, so *DDR* has no applicability.<sup>10</sup>

\*6 *Id.* at 1371 (citations omitted).

In reviewing *post-Alice* cases such as *DDR* and *Intellectual Ventures*, the court is struck by the evolution of the § 101 jurisprudence, from the complete rejection of patentability for computer programs<sup>11</sup> to the almost complete acceptance of such,<sup>12</sup> to the current (apparent) requirements that the patent claims in suit (1) disclose a problem “necessarily rooted in computer technology,” and (2) claim a solution that (a) not only departs from the “routine and conventional” use of the technology, but (b) is sufficiently specific so as to negate the risk of pre-emption. *See DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1257; *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d at 1371. In other words, even though most of the patent claims now being challenged under § 101 would have survived such challenges if mounted at the time of issuance, these claims are now in jeopardy under the heightened specificity required by the Federal Circuit *post-Alice*. Moreover, it is less than clear how a § 101 inquiry that is focused through the lens of specificity can be harmonized with the roles given to other aspects of the patent law (such as enablement under § 112 and non-obviousness under § 103),<sup>13</sup> especially in light of the Federal Circuit’s past characterization of § 101 eligibility as a “coarse” gauge of the suitability of broad subject matter categories for patent protection. *Research Corp. Techs., Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 627 F.3d

859, 869 (Fed.Cir.2010). Given the evolving state of the law, the § 101 analysis should be, and is, a difficult exercise.<sup>14</sup> At their broadest, the various decisions of the Federal Circuit<sup>15</sup> would likely ring the death-knell for patent protection of computer-implemented inventions,<sup>16</sup> a result not clearly mandated (at least not yet). On the other hand, to recognize and articulate the requisite degree of specificity—either in the equipment used<sup>17</sup> or the steps claimed<sup>18</sup>—that transforms an abstract idea into patent-eligible subject matter is a challenging task. In trying to sort through the various iterations of the § 101 standard, the court looks to *DDR* as a benchmark; i.e., the claims (informed by the specification) must describe a problem and solution rooted in computer technology, and the solution must be (1) specific enough to preclude the risk of pre-emption, and (2) innovative enough to “override the routine and conventional” use of the computer, *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1258–59. The pre-emption concern is generally amenable to review in the context of a motion to dismiss or for judgment on the pleadings. The second requirement, which may well involve issues of fact relating to the state of the art in the technological environment involved, is more appropriately addressed after discovery in the context of a motion for summary judgment.

### B. Claim Construction

\*7 The Federal Circuit has “never set forth a bright line rule requiring district courts to construe claims before determining subject matter eligibility.” *Ultramercial, LLC v. Hulu, LLC*, 657 F.3d 1323, 1325 (Fed.Cir.2011), vacated sub nom. *WildTangent*, 132 S.Ct. 2431 (2012). “Although the determination of patent eligibility requires a full understanding of the basic character of the claimed subject matter, claim construction is not an inviolable prerequisite to a validity determination under § 101.” *Content Extraction*, 776 F.3d at 1349 (citing *Ultramercial*, 772 F.3d at 714–15; *Bancorp*, 687 F.3d at 1273–74). However, it may be “desirable—and often necessary—to resolve claim construction disputes prior to a § 101 analysis.” *Bancorp*, 687 F.3d at 1273–74.

Although plaintiff argues that the present motion is premature (in part because it precedes claim construction), plaintiff states that “a better way” to resolve the patentability issue in the case at bar is for the court to rule on the present motion. (D.I. 24 at 11) The parties’ arguments address the broader concepts of the ‘620 patent. Neither party points to any particular claim limitation as either needing construction to further the analysis or preventing the court from conducting a proper § 101 analysis. As such, the court concludes it may proceed with a § 101 analysis.

### C. The ‘620 Patent

The specification explains that;

Most contemporary communication networks, such as frame relay and asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) networks, provide congestion notification mechanisms to the network user at the point of ingress/egress to the network. Unfortunately, the user equipment at the edge of the network, which is typically a router, generally ignores any congestion notifications since this equipment is normally implementing the network layer and has no ability to control the flow of data at the end user session. The result is that when a user session is sending data at a rate higher than the network can handle, congestion builds within the network until the network starts discarding data.

(4:29–37; 5:11–15) Using a priority queuing device at the ingress point of the network allows higher priority traffic to get through during periods of congestion, but is reactive and “under periods of heavy congestion it falls back to merely discarding traffic in order to relieve the congestion.” (5:45–57) The invention describes “a system and method for allowing a device located at the ingress/egress point of a communication network to monitor congestion notifications at the data link layer of the communication network, and proactively rate control the end user session(s) in response thereto.” The communication device at the edge of the network monitors “the data streams coming out of the communication network for congestion notifications,” and “actively rate control[s] the end user application sessions based on such congestion notifications to alleviate the network congestion.” This allows a network to avoid congestion reaching the point where the network has to discard data.” (5:66–6:12)

Claim 1 recites:

A method for alleviating congestion in a communication network, the communication network enabling the flow of data to and from a plurality of end user devices that are connected to the network through a plurality of communication devices, the

method comprising the steps of:

monitoring data flows to and from the plurality of end user devices for indications of congestion; and

controlling the data rate of at least one end user device in response to said congestion indications.

\*8 (12:29–37) Claim 6 recites

A system for alleviating congestion in a communication network, the communication network enabling the flow of data to and from a plurality of end user devices that are connected to the network through a plurality of communication devices, comprising:

means for monitoring data flows to and from the plurality of end user devices for indications of congestion; and

means for controlling the data rate of at least one end user device in response to said congestion indications.

(12:52–60) Claim 13 is directed to a computer program. (13:13–23)

#### D. Analysis

Applying the analytical framework of *Alice*, the court first “determine[s] whether the claims at issue are directed to one of those patent-ineligible concepts,” namely, laws of nature, natural phenomena, and abstract ideas. [134 S.Ct. at 2354–55](#). Defendants argue that the patent is directed to the abstract idea of “resource control management, namely managing resource flow by monitoring the usage of a resource, and then controlling that usage based on that monitoring.” (D.I. 23 at 6) Defendants analogize the claims at bar to resource management performed by a human such as a TSA worker at an airport checkpoint or a factory line supervisor of widgets down a production assembly line. (D.I. 23 at 7–8) Defendants also argue that the steps could be performed mentally by a network engineer, who could “control the data rate” of a particular computer by shutting it down or removing it from the network. (D.I. 23 at 9)

The Supreme Court stated in *Alice*, “[a]t some level, ‘all inventions ... embody, use, reflect, rest upon, or apply laws of nature, natural phenomena, or abstract ideas.’” [Alice](#), [134 S.Ct. at 2354](#) (quoting [Mayo](#), [132 S.Ct. at 1293](#)). In the case at bar, claims 1 and 6 are directed to “alleviating congestion in a communication network” and recite steps used to perform the method for a flow of data to and from end user devices connected to a network through communication devices. That defendants are able to come up with a human equivalent of “resource control management” does not render the claims at bar similar to methods that “merely recite the performance of some business practice known from the pre-Internet world along with the requirement to perform it on the Internet.” [DDR](#), [773 F.3d at 1257](#). Instead, the claims at bar are more analogous to those in [DDR](#) and “necessarily rooted in computer technology in order to overcome a problem specifically arising in the realm of computer networks.” *Id.*

The court turns to step two of the *Alice* framework. The claims address the problem of “network congestion” in a defined environment, which includes end user devices and communication devices. Although defendants argue that the environment and devices are well known in the prior art and cannot provide an inventive concept, the claim as a whole (the equipment recited and steps claimed) provides the requisite degree of specificity. Moreover, the claims are directed to a solution for a problem that arises in the computer context. This specificity also suffices to alleviate concerns of pre-emption. [Alice](#), [134 S.Ct. at 2354](#); [Mayo](#), [132 S.Ct. at 1294](#). Having considered the parties’ arguments, the court declines to dismiss on this record.

#### V. CONCLUSION

\*9 For the foregoing reasons, defendants’ motion to dismiss (D.I. 22; Civ. No. 14–904, D.I. 19) is denied. An appropriate order shall issue.

**ORDER**

At Wilmington this 22nd day of March, 2016, consistent with the memorandum opinion issued this same date;

IT IS ORDERED that defendants' motion to dismiss (D.I. 22; Civ. No. 14–904, D.I. 19) is denied.

**All Citations**

--- F.Supp.3d ----, 2016 WL 1129210

**Footnotes**

- <sup>1</sup> All citations are to Civ. No. 14–903 unless otherwise indicated.
- <sup>2</sup> After the court denied defendants' motions to dismiss the complaints for failure to state a claim without prejudice to renew. (D.I. 17, 18; Civ. No. 14–904, D.I. 15, 16)
- <sup>3</sup> The machine-or-transformation test still may provide a “useful clue” in the second step of the *Alice* framework. *Ultramercial, Inc. v. Hulu, LLC*, 772 F.3d 709, 716 (Fed.Cir.2014) (citing *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 604 and *Bancorp Servs., L.L.C. v. Sun Life Assurance Co. of Can.*, 687 F.3d 1266, 1278 (Fed.Cir.2012)). A claimed process can be patent-eligible under § 101 if: “(1) it is tied to a particular machine or apparatus, or (2) it transforms a particular article into a different state or thing.” *Bilski I*, 545 F.3d at 954, *aff'd on other grounds*, *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. 593.
- <sup>4</sup> Or, to put it another way, software generally comprises a method “of organizing human activity.” *Intellectual Ventures I LLC v. Capital One Bank (USA)*, 792 F.3d 1363, 1367–68 (Fed.Cir.2015) (citing *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. 2351–52, and *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 599).
- <sup>5</sup> In *DDR*, representative claim 19 of U.S. Patent No. 7,818,399 recites:  
A system useful in an outsource provider serving web pages offering commercial opportunities, the system comprising:  
(a) a computer store containing data, for each of a plurality of first web pages, defining a plurality of visually perceptible elements, which visually perceptible elements correspond to the plurality of first web pages;  
(i) wherein each of the first web pages belongs to one of a plurality of web page owners;  
(ii) wherein each of the first web pages displays at least one active link associated with a commerce object associated with a buying opportunity of a selected one of a plurality of merchants; and  
(iii) wherein the selected merchant, the out-source provider, and the owner of the first web page displaying the associated link are each third parties with respect to one other;  
(b) a computer server at the outsource provider, which **computer server** is coupled to the computer store and **programmed to**:  
(i) receive from the web browser of a computer user a signal indicating activation of one of the links displayed by one of the first web pages;  
(ii) automatically identify as the source page the one of the first web pages on which the link has been activated;  
(iii) in response to identification of the source page, automatically retrieve the stored data corresponding to the source page; and  
(iv) using the data retrieved, automatically generate and transmit to the web browser a second web page that displays:  
(A) information associated with the commerce object associated with the link that has been activated, and  
(B) the plurality of visually perceptible elements visually corresponding to the source page.  
773 F.3d at 1249–50 (emphasis added).
- <sup>6</sup> See, e.g., *In re Smith*, Civ. No. 2015–1664, 2016 WL 909410 (Fed. Cir. Mar. 10, 2016); *Mortgage Grader, Inc. v. First Choice Loan Servs. Inc.*, 811 F.3d 1314 (Fed. Cir. 2016); *Vehicle Intelligence and Safety LLC v. Mercedes–Benz USA, LLC*, Civ. No. 2015–1411, 2015 WL 9461707 (Fed. Cir. Dec. 28, 2015); *Versata Dev. Grp., Inc. v. SAP America, Inc.*, 793 F.3d 1306 (Fed. Cir. 2015); *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d 1363; *Internet Patents Corp. v. Active Network, Inc.*, 790 F.3d 1343 (Fed. Cir. 2015); *OIP Techs., Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 788 F.3d 1359 (Fed. Cir. 2015); *Allvoice Devs. US, LLC v. Microsoft Corp.*, 612 Fed. Appx. 1009 (Fed. Cir. 2015); *Content Extraction and Transmission LLC v. Wells Fargo Bank, Nat'l Ass'n*, 776 F.3d 1343 (Fed. Cir. 2014).
- <sup>7</sup> Representative claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 7,603,382 recites:  
A system for providing web pages accessed from a web site in a manner which presents the web pages tailored to an individual user, comprising:  
an interactive interface configured to provide dynamic web site navigation data to the user, the interactive interface comprising:  
a display depicting portions of the web site visited by the user as a function of the web site navigation data; and  
display depicting portions of the web site visited by the user as a function of the user's personal characteristics.

*Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d at 1368.

8 In this regard, the observation made by the district court in *Paone v. Broadcom Corp.*, Civ. No. 15–0596, 2015 WL 4988279 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2015), is worth noting, that (in the context of encryption technology) it was of no moment that “[e]ncryption, in general, represents a basic building block of human ingenuity that has been used for hundreds, if not thousands, of years.” That is because [U.S. Patent No. 6,259,789] does not claim a process that can or does involve the encryption of data for some purpose that is otherwise abstract. Rather, it claims a specific method of doing so. *Id.* at \*7 (citation omitted) (emphasis omitted).

9 Despite the “dynamic presentation of data—that is, ... the claimed invention in ‘real time’ customizes the web page based on the information it knows about the particular viewer”—and despite the claimed “interactive interface,” which was “broadly construed by the district court to mean ‘a selectively tailored medium by which a web site user communicates with a web site information provider.’” *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d at 1369–70.

10 But recall the “store within a store” pre-Internet analog rejected in *DDR*.

11 *See, e.g.*, 33 Fed. Reg. 15581, 15609–10 (1968), and Justice Steven’s dissent in *Diehr*, whose solution was to declare all computer-based programming unpatentable, 450 U.S. at 219.

12 *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Fin. Group, Inc.*, 149 F.3d 1368 (Fed.Cir.1998), *abrogated by Bilski I*, in which “a computer-implemented invention was considered patent-eligible so long as it produced a ‘useful, concrete and tangible result.’” *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1255 (citing *State Street Bank*, 149 F.3d at 1373).

13 Indeed, Judge Plager, in his dissent in *Dealertrack*, suggested that, as a matter of efficient judicial process I object to and dissent from that part of the opinion regarding the ‘427 patent and its validity under § 101, the section of the Patent Act that describes what is patentable subject matter. I believe that this court should exercise its inherent power to control the processes of. litigation .... and insist that litigants, and trial courts, initially address patent invalidity issues in infringement suits in terms of the defenses provided in the statute: “conditions of patentability,” specifically §§ 102 and 103, and in addition §§ 112 and 251, and not foray into the jurisprudential morass of § 101 unless absolutely necessary. *Dealertrack*, 674 F.3d at 1335. *But see CLS Bank Int’l v. Alice Corp. Pty.*, 717 F.3d 1269, 1277 (Fed.Cir.2013), *aff’d*, 134 S.Ct. 2347 (2014).

14 And, therefore, not an exercise that lends itself to, e.g., shifting fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285.

15 *See, e.g., Dealertrack*, where the claim was about as specific as that examined in *DDR*, yet the Federal Circuit found the patent deficient because it did “not specify how the computer hardware and database [were] **specially programmed** to perform the steps claimed in the patent,” 674 F.3d at 1333–34 (emphasis added). The disclosure of such programming details would likely nullify the ability of a patentee to enforce the patent, given the ease with which software can be tweaked and still perform the desired function.

16 Ironically so, given the national concerns about piracy of American intellectual property.

17 *See, e.g., SiRF Tech., Inc. v. Int’l Trade Comm’n*, 601 F.3d 1319 (Fed.Cir.2010), a case where the Federal Circuit found that a GPS receiver was “integral” to the claims at issue. The Court emphasized that a machine will only “impose a meaningful limit on the scope of a claim [when it plays] a significant part in permitting the claimed method to be performed, rather than function solely as an obvious mechanism for permitting a solution to be achieved more quickly, i.e., through the utilization of a computer for performing calculations.” *Id.* at 1333.

18 *See, e.g., DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1257–58; *TQP Dev., LLC v. Intuit Inc.*, Civ. No. 12–180, 2014 WL 651935 (E.D.Tex. Feb. 19, 2014); *Paone*, 2015 WL 4988279.



2016 WL 1129213  
United States District Court,  
D. Delaware.

Improved Search LLC, Plaintiff,  
v.  
AOL Inc., Defendant.

Civ. No. 15-262-SLR  
|  
Signed March 22, 2016

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## MEMORANDUM OPINION

[SUE L. ROBINSON](#), District Judge

### I. INTRODUCTION

\*1 On March 25, 2015, plaintiff Improved Search LLC (“plaintiff”) filed a complaint alleging infringement of [U.S. Patent No. 6,604,101](#) (“the ‘101 patent”) and [7,516,154](#) (“the ‘154 patent”) against defendant AOL Inc. (“defendant”). (D.I.1) Presently before the court is defendant’s motion to dismiss. (D.I.9) The court has jurisdiction pursuant to [28 U.S.C. §§ 1331](#) and [1338\(a\)](#).

### II. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Florida with its principal place of business in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. (D.I. 1 at ¶ 4) Defendant is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with its headquarters in New York, New York. (D.I. 1 at ¶ 6) The ‘101 patent, titled “Method and System for Translingual Translation of Query and Search and Retrieval of Multilingual Information on a Computer Network,” was filed on June 28, 2000 and issued August 5, 2003. The ‘154 patent, titled “Cross Language Advertising,” was filed on February 8, 2006 and issued on April 7, 2009. Plaintiff accuses the “AOL Search” service of infringing claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 24, 25, and 27 of the ‘101 patent and claim 1 of the ‘154 patent. (D.I. 1 at ¶¶ 27, 37)

### III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

A motion filed under [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12\(b\)\(6\)](#) tests the sufficiency of a complaint’s factual allegations. [Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly](#), 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007); [Kost v. Kozakiewicz](#), 1 F.3d 176, 183 (3d Cir.1993). A complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief, in order to give the defendant fair notice of what the ... claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” [Twombly](#), 550 U.S. at 545 (internal quotation marks omitted)

(interpreting Fed.R.Civ.P. 8(a)). Consistent with the Supreme Court’s rulings in *Twombly* and *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009), the Third Circuit requires a twopart analysis when reviewing a Rule 12(b)(6) motion. *Edwards v. A.H. Cornell & Son, Inc.*, 610 F.3d 217, 219 (3d Cir.2010); *Fowler v. UPMC Shadyside*, 578 F.3d 203, 210 (3d Cir.2009). First, a court should separate the factual and legal elements of a claim, accepting the facts and disregarding the legal conclusions. *Fowler*, 578 F.3d at 210–11. Second, a court should determine whether the remaining well-pled facts sufficiently show that the plaintiff “has a ‘plausible claim for relief.’ ” *Id.* at 211 (quoting *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679). As part of the analysis, a court must accept all well-pled factual allegations in the complaint as true, and view them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. See *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007); *Christopher v. Harbury*, 536 U.S. 403, 406 (2002); *Phillips v. Cnty. of Alleg hen y*, 515 F.3d 224, 231 (3d Cir.2008). In this regard, a court may consider the pleadings, public record, orders, exhibits attached to the complaint, and documents incorporated into the complaint by reference. *Tellabs, Inc. v. Makor Issues & Rights, Ltd.*, 551 U.S. 308, 322 (2007); *Oshiverv. Levin, Fishbein, Sedran & Berman*, 38 F.3d 1380, 1384–85 n.2 (3d Cir.1994).

\*2 The court’s determination is not whether the non-moving party “will ultimately prevail” but whether that party is “entitled to offer evidence to support the claims.” *United States ex rel. Wilkins v. United Health Grp., Inc.*, 659 F.3d 295, 302 (3d Cir.2011). This “does not impose a probability requirement at the pleading stage,” but instead “simply calls for enough facts to raise a reasonable expectation that discovery will reveal evidence of [the necessary element].” *Phillips*, 515 F.3d at 234 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556). The court’s analysis is a context-specific task requiring the court “to draw on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 663–64.

## IV. DISCUSSION

### A. 35 U.S.C. § 101

Section 101 provides that patentable subject matter extends to four broad categories, including: “new and useful process[es], machine[s], manufacture, or composition[s] of matter.” 35 U.S.C. § 101; see also *Bilski v. Kappos*, 561 U.S. 593, 601 (2010) (“*Bilski I*”); *Diamond v. Chakrabarty*, 447 U.S. 303, 308 (1980). A “process” is statutorily defined as a “process, art or method, and includes a new use of a known process, machine manufacture, composition of matter, or material.” 35 U.S.C. § 100(b). The Supreme Court has explained:

A process is a mode of treatment of certain materials to produce a given result. It is an act, or a series of acts, performed upon the subject-matter to be transformed and reduced to a different state or thing. If new and useful, it is just as patentable as is a piece of machinery. In the language of the patent law, it is an art. The machinery pointed out as suitable to perform the process may or may not be new or patentable; whilst the process itself may be altogether new, and produce an entirely new result. The process requires that certain things should be done with certain substances, and in a certain order; but the tools to be used in doing this may be of secondary consequence.

*Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. 175, 182–83 (1981) (internal quotations omitted).

The Supreme Court recognizes three “fundamental principle” exceptions to the Patent Act’s subject matter eligibility requirements: “laws of nature, physical phenomena, and abstract ideas.” *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 601. In this regard, the Court has held that “[t]he concepts covered by these exceptions are ‘part of the storehouse of knowledge of all men ... free to all men and reserved exclusively to none.’ ” *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 602 (quoting *Funk Bros. Seed Co. v. Kalo Inoculant Co.*, 333 U.S. 127, 130 (1948)). “[T]he concern that drives this exclusionary principle is one of pre-emption,” that is, “‘that patent law not inhibit further discovery by improperly tying up the future use of’ these building blocks of human ingenuity.” *Alice Corp. Pty. Ltd. v. CLS Bank Int’l*, — U.S. —, 134 S.Ct. 2347, 2354 (2014) (citing *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 611–12 and *Mayo Collaborative Servs.v. Prometheus Labs., Inc.*, 566 U.S. —, 132 S.Ct. 1289, 1301 (2012)).

Although a fundamental principle cannot be patented, the Supreme Court has held that “an application of a law of nature or mathematical formula to a known structure or process may well be deserving of patent protection,” so long as that application would not preempt substantially all uses of the fundamental principle. *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 611 (quoting *Die hr*, 450 U.S. at 187) (internal quotations omitted); *In re Bilski*, 545 F.3d 943, 954 (Fed.Cir.2008) (“*Bilski I*”). The Court has described the

framework for distinguishing patents that claim laws of nature, natural phenomena, and abstract ideas from those that claim patent-eligible applications of those concepts. First, we determine whether the claims at issue are directed to one of those

patent-ineligible concepts. If so, we then ask, “[w]hat else is there in the claims before us?” To answer that question, we consider the elements of each claim both individually and “as an ordered combination” to determine whether the additional elements “transform the nature of the claim” into a patent-eligible application. We have described step two of this analysis as a search for an “‘inventive concept’”—i.e., an element or combination of elements that is “sufficient to ensure that the patent in practice amounts to significantly more than a patent upon the [ineligible concept] itself.”

\*3 *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2355 (citing *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1294, 1296–98).<sup>1</sup>

“[T]o transform an unpatentable law of nature into a patent-eligible application of such a law, one must do more than simply state the law of nature while adding the words ‘apply it.’” *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1294 (citing *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 71–72 (1972)) (emphasis omitted). It is insufficient to add steps which “consist of wellunderstood, routine, conventional activity,” if such steps, “when viewed as a whole, add nothing significant beyond the sum of their parts taken separately.” *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1298. “Purely ‘conventional or obvious’ ‘[pre]-solution activity’ is normally not sufficient to transform an unpatentable law of nature into a patent-eligible application of such a law.” *Id.* (citations omitted). Also, the “prohibition against patenting abstract ideas ‘cannot be circumvented by attempting to limit the use of the formula to a particular technological environment’ or adding ‘insignificant post-solution activity.’” *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 610–11 (citation omitted). For instance, the “mere recitation of a generic computer cannot transform a patent-ineligible abstract idea into a patent-eligible invention.” *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2358. “Given the ubiquity of computers, wholly generic computer implementation is not generally the sort of ‘additional featur[e]’ that provides any ‘practical assurance that the process is more than a drafting effort designed to monopolize the [abstract idea] itself.’” *Id.* (citations omitted).

Because computer software comprises a set of instructions,<sup>2</sup> the first step of *Alice* is, for the most part, a given; i.e., computer-implemented patents generally involve abstract ideas. The more difficult part of the analysis is subsumed in the second step of the *Alice* analysis, that is, determining whether the claims “merely recite the performance of some business practice known from the pre-Internet world along with the requirement to perform it on the Internet,” or whether the claims are directed to “a problem specifically arising in the realm of computer technology” and the claimed solution specifies how computer technology should be manipulated to overcome the problem. *DDR Holdings, LLC v. Hotels.Com, L.P.*, 773 F.3d 1245, 1257 (Fed.Cir.2014).

\*4 In *DDR*, for example, the claims at issue involved computer technology directed at retaining website visitors.<sup>3</sup> In its analysis, the Federal Circuit rejected the notion that the pre-Internet analog to the claims at issue ended the inquiry, explaining that while

the “store within a store” concept ... may have been well-known by the relevant time frame, that practice did not have to account for the ephemeral nature of an Internet “location” or the near-instantaneous transport between these locations made possible by standard Internet communication protocols, which introduces a problem that does not arise in the “brick and mortar” context.

773 F.3d at 1258. In other words, “[a]lthough the claims address[ed] a business challenge ..., it [was] a challenge particular to the Internet.” *Id.* at 1257. The Court concluded that, under any of the characterizations of the abstract idea, the claims satisfied step two of *Alice* as being

different enough in substance from those in *Ultramercial* because they do not broadly and generically claim “use of the Internet” to perform an abstract business practice (with insignificant added activity). Unlike the claims in *Ultramercial*, the claims at issue here specify how interactions with the Internet are manipulated to yield a desired result—a result that overrides the routine and conventional sequence of events ordinarily triggered by the click of a hyperlink....

In sum, the 399 patent’s claims are unlike the claims in *Alice*, *Ultramercial*, *buySAFE*, *Accenture*, and *Bancorp* that were found to be “directed to” little more than an abstract concept. To be sure, the ’399 patent’s claims do not recite an invention as technologically complex as an improved, particularized method of digital data compression. But nor do they recite a commonplace business method aimed at processing business information, applying a known business process to the particular technological environment of the Internet, or creating or altering contractual relations using generic computer functions and conventional network operation, such as the claims in *Alice*, *Ultramercial*, *buySAFE*, *Accenture*, and *Bancorp*.

*Id.* at 1258–59 (citing *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2359; *Ultramercial*, 772 F.3d 709, 714–16 (Fed.Cir.2014); *buySAFE, Inc. v. Google, Inc.*, 765 F.3d 1350, 1355 (Fed.Cir.2014); *Accenture Global Servs., GmbH v. Guidewire Software, Inc.*, 728 F.3d 1336, 1344–45 (Fed.Cir.2013); *Bancorp*, 687 F.3d at 1277–78); *but see Dealertrack, Inc. v. Huber*, 674 F.3d 1315, 1331–35 (Fed.Cir.2012).

\*5 In *DDR*, the analytical framework (in the context of computer-implemented inventions) was articulated so as to require that the inventive concept “recite a specific way” to solve a “particular Internet-centric problem,” with the claimed solution being “necessarily rooted in computer technology,” so that the result “is not merely the routine or conventional use of the Internet.” 773 F.3d at 1257, 1259. Since providing that explanation, the Federal Circuit has not preserved the validity of any other computer-implemented invention under § 101.<sup>4</sup> For instance, in *Intellectual Ventures*, a case that also presented claims directed at websites,<sup>5</sup> the Court explained that, “[a]t step one of the *Alice* framework, it is often useful to determine the breadth of the claims in order to determine whether the claims extend to cover a “ ‘fundamental ... practice long prevalent in our system.’ ” *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d at 1369 (citing *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2356). The Court characterized the claims at issue as relating to “customizing information based on (1) information known about the user and (2) navigation data.” *Id.* Likening “[t]his sort of information tailoring” to “providing different newspaper inserts based upon the location of the individual,” *id.*, the Court concluded that the first aspect of the inventive concept was an abstract idea. The second aspect of the inventive concept, using “navigation data (i.e., information relating to when the user navigated to the website) to ‘customize’ the website,” *id.*, the Court again concluded that “[t]ailoring information based[, e.g.,] on the time of day of viewing is also an abstract, overly broad concept long-practiced in our society.” *Id.* at 1370.<sup>6</sup>

Turning to the second step of *Alice*, the *Intellectual Ventures* Court concluded that the claims at issue presented no inventive concept “that would support patent eligibility.” *Id.* at 1370. The Federal Circuit explained:

Steps that do nothing more than spell out what it means to “apply it on a computer” cannot confer patentability.... Requiring the use of a “software” “brain” “tasked with tailoring information and providing it to the user” provides no additional limitation beyond applying an abstract idea, restricted to the Internet, on a generic computer.

*Id.* at 1370–71. In distinguishing *DDR*, the *Intellectual Ventures* Court offered the following analysis:

The patent at issue in [*DDR*] dealt with a problem unique to the Internet: Internet users visiting one web site might be interested in viewing products sold on a different web site, but the owners of the first web site did not want to constantly redirect users away from their web site to a different web site.... The claimed solution used a series of steps that created a hybrid web page incorporating “look and feel” elements from the host web site with commerce objects from the third-party web site.... The patent at issue in *DDR* provided an Internet-based solution to solve a problem unique to the Internet that (1) did not foreclose other ways of solving the problem, and (2) recited a specific series of steps that resulted in a departure from the routine and conventional sequences of events after the click of a hyperlink advertisement.... The patent claims [in *Intellectual Ventures*] do not address problems unique to the Internet, so *DDR* has no applicability.<sup>[8]</sup>

\*6 *Id.* at 1371 (citations omitted).

In reviewing *post-Alice* cases such as *DDR* and *Intellectual Ventures*, the court is struck by the evolution of the § 101 jurisprudence, from the complete rejection of patentability for computer programs<sup>9</sup> to the almost complete acceptance of such,<sup>10</sup> to the current (apparent) requirements that the patent claims in suit (1) disclose a problem “necessarily rooted in computer technology,” and (2) claim a solution that (a) not only departs from the “routine and conventional” use of the technology, but (b) is sufficiently specific so as to negate the risk of pre-emption. See *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1257; *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d at 1371. In other words, even though most of the patent claims now being challenged under § 101 would have survived such challenges if mounted at the time of issuance, these claims are now in jeopardy under the heightened specificity required by the Federal Circuit *post-Alice*. Moreover, it is less than clear how a § 101 inquiry that is focused through the lens of specificity can be harmonized with the roles given to other aspects of the patent law (such as enablement under § 112 and non-obviousness under § 103),<sup>11</sup> especially in light of the Federal Circuit’s past characterization of § 101 eligibility as a “coarse” gauge of the suitability of broad subject matter categories for patent protection. *Research Corp. Techs., Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 627 F.3d 859, 869 (Fed.Cir.2010). Given the evolving state of the law, the § 101 analysis should be, and is, a difficult exercise.<sup>12</sup> At their broadest, the various decisions of the Federal Circuit<sup>13</sup> would likely ring the death-knell for patent protection of computer-implemented inventions,<sup>14</sup> a result not clearly mandated (at least not yet). On the other hand, to recognize and articulate the requisite degree of specificity—either in the equipment used<sup>15</sup> or the steps claimed<sup>16</sup>—that transforms an abstract idea into patent-eligible subject matter is a challenging task. In trying to sort through the various iterations of the § 101 standard, the court looks to *DDR* as a benchmark; i.e., the claims (informed by the specification) must describe a problem and solution rooted in computer technology, and the solution must be (1) specific enough to preclude the risk of pre-emption, and (2) innovative enough to “override the routine and conventional” use of the computer. *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1258–59. The pre-emption concern

is generally amenable to review in the context of a motion to dismiss or for judgment on the pleadings. The second requirement, which may well involve issues of fact relating to the state of the art in the technological environment involved, is more appropriately addressed after discovery in the context of a motion for summary judgment.

### B. Claim Construction

\*7 The Federal Circuit has “never set forth a bright line rule requiring district courts to construe claims before determining subject matter eligibility.” *Ultramercial, LLC v. Hulu, LLC*, 657 F.3d 1323, 1325 (Fed.Cir.2011), vacated sub nom. *WildTangent*, 132 S.Ct. 2431 (2012). “Although the determination of patent eligibility requires a full understanding of the basic character of the claimed subject matter, claim construction is not an inviolable prerequisite to a validity determination under § 101.” *Content Extraction*, 776 F.3d at 1349 (citing *Ultramercial*, 772 F.3d at 714–15; *Bancorp*, 687 F.3d at 1273–74). However, it may be “desirable—and often necessary—to resolve claim construction disputes prior to a § 101 analysis.” *Bancorp*, 687 F.3d at 1273–74.

The parties have not raised issues of claim construction. The parties argue for and against invalidity based on the “character” of the patents and the claim language. Having reviewed the patents and briefing, the court concludes it may proceed with a § 101 analysis.

### C. The Patents-in-Suit

The ‘101 patent “relates generally to translation of query and retrieval of multilingual information on the web.” It describes “a method and system for conducting a translanguag search on the Internet and accessing multilingual websites through dialectal standardization, pre-search translation and post-search translation.” (‘101 patent, 1:9–14) The specification states that “most of the [Internet] search tools cater primarily to the needs of the English speaking Internet user. This attribute renders these search tools almost useless to the non-English speaking Internet users who constitute as much as 75% of the Internet user population.” (‘101 patent, 2:14–18) The patent provides the following example of the problem:

[W]hen preparing a Chinese To-fu dish which calls for “shrimp caviare,” a search was made on a super engine, such as Altavista.com to check the availability of “shrimp caviare” anywhere in the world. A search using Altavista.com under “all language” revealed no matching results under either “English” or “Chinese” setting. A search was then made for the English term “shrimp caviare” at China.com, which is a Chinese search engine, but to no avail. Subsequently, the term “shrimp caviare” was looked up in Chinese to find its Chinese equivalent. The Chinese equivalent thus found was “xiazi” (meaning, “shrimp roe”). This word was then used for making the search on China.com and yielded as many as twenty-four hits.

(‘101 patent, 2:32–44)

The patent purports to solve this problem with a three-stage process and system: “dialectal standardization, pre-search engine translation, and post search engine translation.” (‘101 patent, 5:1 –4) The dialectal standardization identifies a keyword from an input query and standardizes it to a commonly known word. (‘101 patent, 5:24–67) Examples of dialectal variations in British versus American English “include centre vs. center, lorry vs. truck, queue vs. line and petrol vs. gasoline.” (‘101 patent, 5:40–43) The pre-search translation “translates the standardized keyword into an equivalent in a target language.” The translated keyword is then used in a search engine of the target language. (‘101 patent, 6:5–13) The post-search translation is used to translate the search results into the source language. The user “selectively highlight[s] the portions that he/she desires to be translated and ... enter[s] an appropriate command or select[s] an appropriate option.” (‘101 patent, 6:33–36) The user may choose either a “machine translation” or a “well translated version.” (‘101 patent, 6:41–53) Claim 1 recites:

- \*8 A method for performing a contextual search and retrieval of documents in a computer network, comprising:
  - receiving through an input device, a query in a first language;
  - processing said query to extract at least one content word from the query;
  - performing dialectal standardization of the at least one content word extracted from the query;

translating the at least one dialectally standardized content word into a second language through a translator;

performing a contextual search in the second language based on the at least one translated content word, using a search engine in the second language; and

obtaining the search results in the second language in the form of at least one of site names (URLs) and documents, satisfying a search criteria.

(['101 patent](#), 7:66–8:15)

The ['154 patent](#) is a continuation-in-part of the ['101 patent](#) and incorporates the ['101 patent](#) by reference. (['154 patent](#), 1:6–17) The ['154 patent](#) incorporates a system and method “to send a user one or more advertisements in his native language, also called as source language, over the Internet while the user is performing a cross language search.” (['154 patent](#), 3:8–12, 4:23–29) More specifically, “the server conducts a search in the database and returns to the user one or more advertisements relevant to the content word or keyword.” The advertisements are either in the source language or may be translated by the server from a target language, (['154 patent](#), 4:40–49)

Claim 1 recites:

A method for providing cross language advertising for a user while the user is performing a contextual search and retrieval of documents in a computer network, the method comprising the steps of:

receiving from the user through an input device a query in a first language;

processing the query to extract at least one content word from the query;

performing dialectal standardization of the content word extracted from the query;

translating the dialectally standardized content word into a second language through a translator;

performing a contextual search in the second language based on the translated content word, using a search engine in the second language;

returning to the user the search results in the second language in the form of at least one of site names (URLs) and documents;

searching a database of advertising cues; and

returning to the user one or more of the advertising cues relevant to the content word.

(['154 patent](#), 10:4–24)

#### D. Analysis

Applying the analytical framework of *Alice*, the court first “determine[s] whether the claims at issue are directed to one of those patent-ineligible concepts,” namely, laws of nature, natural phenomena, and abstract ideas. [134 S.Ct. at 2354–55](#). Defendant analogizes the method of the ['101 patent](#)<sup>17</sup> to a set of tasks performed by a human,<sup>18</sup> concluding that the ['101 patent](#) is directed to the abstract idea of searching for documents in a foreign language by translating a modified search request. (D.I. 10 at 10) According to defendant, the ['154 patent](#) recites the subject matter of the ['101 patent](#) (abstract idea of translingual searching) and then adds two targeted advertising steps, i.e., showing ads based on a user’s activity. Defendant concludes that the ['154 patent](#) is directed to two abstract ideas—translingual searching and advertising. (D.I. 10 at 15–17)

\*9 That a method involving a computer and the internet may be broken down into a series of steps performed by a human does not resolve whether such method is an “abstract idea.” The continuum begins with methods that “merely recite the performance of some business practice known from the pre-Internet world along with the requirement to perform it on the Internet” and progresses towards methods where “the claimed solution is necessarily rooted in computer technology in order to overcome a

problem specifically arising in the realm of computer networks.” *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1257. The methods at bar do not perform a business method known from the preInternet world on the computer, instead, the methods contain an additional layer of complexity. The methods of the ’101 patent “address the problem of ensuring that Internet search engines retrieve not only Web pages and documents written in the query language (source), but in foreign (target) languages as well.” (D.I. 15 at 9) The methods of the ’154 patent<sup>9</sup> perform translanguing searches and use them to display cross-language advertising to the user of the search engine.” (D.I. 15 at 17–18)

The court turns to step two of the *Alice* framework. The method of the ’101 patent provides a specific series of steps designed to optimize search results and retrieve target language URLs or documents using search engine queries on the Internet. The steps include extracting content words from a query, performing dialectal standardization of the words, and translation. (D.I. 15 at 12–14) As in *DDR*, the “claims at issue here specify how interactions with the Internet are manipulated to yield a desired result.” *Id.* at 1258. The ’154 patent recites similar steps for translanguing searching and adds the concept of searching a database of advertising to return advertising targeted to the content word. (D.I. 15 at 18–19) The court concludes that the solution provided by the patents at issue is not a “routine and conventional” use of computer and Internet technology. Although the patents at issue use computers, the methods recite sufficiently specific steps, so as to ensure that the claims are “more than a drafting effort designed to monopolize the [abstract idea],” and will not disproportionately tie up the use of the underlying ideas. *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2354, 2357; *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1294.

## V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, defendant’s motion to dismiss (D.I.9) is denied. An appropriate order shall issue.

## ORDER

At Wilmington this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of March, 2016, consistent with the memorandum opinion issued this same date;

IT IS ORDERED that defendant’s motion to dismiss (D.I.9) is denied.

## All Citations

--- F.Supp.3d ----, 2016 WL 1129213

## Footnotes

- <sup>1</sup> The machine-or-transformation test still may provide a “useful clue” in the second step of the *Alice* framework. *Ultramercial, Inc. v. Hulu, LLC*, 772 F.3d 709, 716 (Fed.Cir.2014) (citing *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 604 and *Bancorp Servs., L.L.C. v. Sun Life Assurance Co. of Can.*, 687 F.3d 1266, 1278 (Fed.Cir.2012)). A claimed process can be patent-eligible under § 101 if: “(1) it is tied to a particular machine or apparatus, or (2) it transforms a particular article into a different state or thing.” *Bilski I*, 545 F.3d at 954, *aff’d on other grounds*, *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. 593.
- <sup>2</sup> Or, to put it another way, software generally comprises a method “of organizing human activity.” *Intellectual Ventures I LLC v. Capital One Bank (USA)*, 792 F.3d 1363, 1367–68 (Fed.Cir.2015) (citing *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. 2351–52, and *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 599).
- <sup>3</sup> In *DDR*, representative claim 19 of U.S. Patent No. 7,818,399 recites:  
A system useful in an outsource provider serving web pages offering commercial opportunities, the system comprising:  
(a) a computer store containing data, for each of a plurality of first web pages, defining a plurality of visually perceptible elements, which visually perceptible elements correspond to the plurality of first web pages;  
(i) wherein each of the first web pages belongs to one of a plurality of web page owners;  
(ii) wherein each of the first web pages displays at least one active link associated with a commerce object associated with a buying opportunity of a selected one of a plurality of merchants; and  
(iii) wherein the selected merchant, the out-source provider, and the owner of the first web page displaying the associated link

are each third parties with respect to one other;

(b) a computer server at the outsource provider, which computer server is coupled to the computer store and programmed to:

(i) receive from the web browser of a computer user a signal indicating activation of one of the links displayed by one of the first web pages;

(ii) automatically identify as the source page the one of the first web pages on which the link has been activated;

(iii) in response to identification of the source page, automatically retrieve the stored data corresponding to the source page; and

(iv) using the data retrieved, automatically generate and transmit to the web browser a second web page that displays;

(A) information associated with the commerce object associated with the link that has been activated, and

(B) the plurality of visually perceptible elements visually corresponding to the source page.

773 F.3d at 1249–50 (emphasis added).

<sup>4</sup> See, e.g., *In re Smith*, Civ. No.2015–1664, 2016 WL 909410 (Fed.Cir. Mar. 10, 2016); *Mortgage Grader, Inc. v. First Choice Loan Servs. Inc.*, 811 F.3d 1314 (Fed.Cir.2016); *Vehicle Intelligence and Safety LLC v. Mercedes–Benz USA, LLC*, Civ. No.2015–1411, 2015 WL 9461707 (Fed.Cir. Dec. 28, 2015); *Versata Dev. Grp., Inc. v. SAP America, Inc.*, 793 F.3d 1306 (Fed.Cir.2015); *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d 1363; *Internet Patents Corp. v. Active Network, Inc.*, 790 F.3d 1343 (Fed.Cir.2015); *OIP Techs., Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 788 F.3d 1359 (Fed.Cir.2015); *Allvoice Devs. US, LLC v. Microsoft Corp.*, 612 Fed. Appx. 1009 (Fed.Cir.2015); *Content Extraction and Transmission LLC v. Wells Fargo Bank, Nat’l Ass’n*, 776 F.3d 1343 (Fed.Cir.2014).

<sup>5</sup> Representative claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 7,603,382 recites:

A system for providing web pages accessed from a web site in a manner which presents the web pages tailored to an individual user, comprising:

an interactive interface configured to provide dynamic web site navigation data to the user, the interactive interface comprising:

a display depicting portions of the web site visited by the user as a function of the web site navigation data; and

a display depicting portions of the web site visited by the user as a function of the user’s personal characteristics.

*Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d at 1368.

<sup>6</sup> In this regard, the observation made by the district court in *Paone v. Broadcom Corp.*, Civ. No. 15–0596, 2015 WL 4988279 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2015), is worth noting, that (in the context of encryption technology) it was of no moment that “[e]ncryption, in general, represents a basic building block of human ingenuity that has been used for hundreds, if not thousands, of years.” That is because [U.S. Patent No. 6,259,789] does not claim a process that can or does involve the encryption of data for some purpose that is otherwise abstract. Rather, it claims a specific method of doing so. *Id.* at \*7 (citation omitted) (emphasis omitted).

<sup>7</sup> Despite the “dynamic presentation of data—that is, ... the claimed invention in ‘real time’ customizes the web page based on the information it knows about the particular viewer”—and despite the claimed “interactive interface,” which was “broadly construed by the district court to mean ‘a selectively tailored medium by which a web site user communicates with a web site information provider.’” *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d at 1369–70.

<sup>8</sup> But recall the “store within a store” pre-Internet analog rejected in *DDR*.

<sup>9</sup> See, e.g., 33 Fed.Reg. 15581, 15609–10 (1968), and Justice Steven’s dissent in *Diehr*, whose solution was to declare all computer-based programming unpatentable, 450 U.S. at 219.

<sup>10</sup> *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Fin. Group, Inc.*, 149 F.3d 1368 (Fed.Cir.1998), abrogated by *Bilski I*, in which “a computer-implemented invention was considered patent-eligible so long as it produced a ‘useful, concrete and tangible result.’” *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1255 (citing *State Street Bank*, 149 F.3d at 1373).

<sup>11</sup> Indeed, Judge Plager, in his dissent in *Dealertrack*, suggested that, as a matter of efficient judicial process I object to and dissent from that part of the opinion regarding the ‘427 patent and its validity under § 101, the section of the Patent Act that describes what is patentable subject matter. I believe that this court should exercise its inherent power to control the processes of litigation ..., and insist that litigants, and trial courts, initially address patent invalidity issues in infringement suits in terms of the defenses provided in the statute: “conditions of patentability,” specifically §§ 102 and 103, and in addition §§ 112 and 251, and not foray into the jurisprudential morass of § 101 unless absolutely necessary.

*Dealertrack*, 674 F.3d at 1335. But see *CLS Bank Int’l v. Alice Corp. Pty.*, 717 F.3d 1269, 1277 (Fed.Cir.2013), *aff’d*, 134 S.Ct. 2347 (2014).

<sup>12</sup> And, therefore, not an exercise that lends itself to, e.g., shifting fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285.

<sup>13</sup> See, e.g., *Dealertrack*, where the claim was about as specific as that examined in *DDR*, yet the Federal Circuit found the patent



deficient because it did “not specify how the computer hardware and database [were] **specially programmed** to perform the steps claimed in the patent,” 674 F.3d at 1333–34 (emphasis added). The disclosure of such programming details would likely nullify the ability of a patentee to enforce the patent, given the ease with which software can be tweaked and still perform the desired function.

<sup>14</sup> Ironically so, given the national concerns about piracy of American intellectual property.

<sup>15</sup> See, e.g., *SiRF Tech., Inc. v. Int'l Trade Comm'n*, 601 F.3d 1319 (Fed.Cir.2010), a case where the Federal Circuit found that a GPS receiver was “integral” to the claims at issue. The Court emphasized that a machine will only “impose a meaningful limit on the scope of a claim [when it plays] a significant part in permitting the claimed method to be performed, rather than function solely as an obvious mechanism for permitting a solution to be achieved more quickly, i.e., through the utilization of a computer for performing calculations.” *Id.* at 1333.

<sup>16</sup> See, e.g., *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1257–58; *TQP Dev., LLC v. Intuit Inc.*, Civ. No. 12–180, 2014 WL 651935 (E.D.Tex. Feb. 19, 2014); *Paone*, 2015 WL 4988279.

<sup>17</sup> Defendant presented its arguments using claim 22 as a representative claim, with reference to the other claims as needed. (D.I. 10 at 5) In its answering brief, plaintiff withdraws its allegations as to claim 22 and avers that claim 1 is more representative of the '101 patent. (D.I. 15 at 2–3, 13–14) Defendant addresses the similarities of claims 1 and 22 in its reply brief. The court treats claim 1 of the '101 patent as representative. See, *Content Extraction*, 776 F.3d at 1348 (agreeing with the district court that certain claims were “representative, because all the claims are ‘substantially similar and linked to the same abstract idea.’”).

<sup>18</sup> A bilingual human can identify a keyword; translate it into another language; and then use the translated keyword to search a newspaper for relevant articles. A monolingual human can use a thesaurus to determine a commonly used keyword and dictionaries to translate the keyword. The translated keyword may then be searched in library call cards. Translation of the search results may be performed by a human translator. (D.I. 10 at 6–8)

<sup>19</sup> Plaintiff asserts that the '154 patent is appropriately represented by claim 1. Plaintiff argues that since defendant did not address the remainder of the claims, no conclusion may be reached as to their validity. This ignores the concept of a representative claim. Moreover, plaintiff did not identify a claim which would compel a different result under the § 101 analysis. The court treats claim 1 of the '154 patent as representative. See, *Content Extraction*, 776 F.3d at 1348.

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D. Delaware.

Treehouse Avatar LLC, Plaintiff,  
v.  
Valve Corporation, Defendant.

Civ. No. 15-427-SLR  
|  
Signed March 22, 2016

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### MEMORANDUM OPINION

[ROBINSON](#), District Judge

#### I. INTRODUCTION

\*1 On May 27, 2015, plaintiff Treehouse Avatar LLC (“plaintiff”) filed a complaint alleging infringement of [U.S. Patent No. 8,180,858](#) (“the ‘858 patent”) against defendant Valve Corporation (“defendant”). (D.I.1) Presently before the court are defendant’s motions to dismiss (D.I.11) and transfer (D.I.17). The court has jurisdiction pursuant to [28 U.S.C. §§ 1331](#) and [1338\(a\)](#).

#### II. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, having its principal place of business in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. (D.I. 1 at ¶ 2) Defendant is incorporated in the State of Washington, with a principal place of business in Bellevue, Washington. (D.I. 1 at ¶ 3) The ‘858 patent, titled “Method and System for Presenting Data Over A Network Based On Network User Choices and Collecting Real-Time Data Related To Said Choices,” was filed on November 30, 2010 and issued on May 15, 2012.

#### III. MOTION TO TRANSFER

##### A. Standard

Section 1404(a) of Title 28 of the United States Code grants district courts the authority to transfer venue “[f]or the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interests of justice ... to any other district or division where it might have been brought.” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). Much has been written about the legal standard for motions to transfer under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). *See, e.g., In re Link\_A\_Media Devices Corp.*, 662 F.3d 1221 (Fed.Cir.2011); *Jumara v. State Farm Ins. Co.*, 55 F.3d 873 (3d Cir.1995); *Helicos Biosciences Corp. v. Illumina, Inc.*, 858 F.Supp.2d 367 (D.Del.2012).

Referring specifically to the analytical framework described in *Helicos*, the court starts with the premise that “a plaintiff, as the injured party, generally ha[s] been ‘accorded [the] privilege of bringing an action where he chooses.’ ” 858 F.Supp.2d at 371 (quoting *Norwood v. Kirkpatrick*, 349 U.S. 29, 31 (1955)). Indeed, the Third Circuit in *Jumara* reminds the reader that “[t]he burden of establishing the need for transfer ... rests with the movant” and that, “in ruling on defendants’ motion, the plaintiff’s choice of venue should not be lightly disturbed.” 55 F.3d at 879 (citation omitted).

The Third Circuit goes on to recognize that,

[i]n ruling on § 1404(a) motions, courts have not limited their consideration to the three enumerated factors in § 1404(a) (convenience of parties, convenience of witnesses, or interests of justice), and, indeed, commentators have called on the courts to “consider all relevant factors to determine whether on balance the litigation would more conveniently proceed and the interests of justice be better served by transfer to a different forum.”

*Id.* (citation omitted). The Court then describes some of the “many variants of the private and public interests protected by the language of § 1404(a).” *Id.*

The private interests have included: plaintiff’s forum of preference as manifested in the original choice; the defendant’s preference; whether the claim arose elsewhere; the convenience of the parties as indicated by their relative physical and financial condition; the convenience of the witnesses— **but only to the extent that the witnesses may actually be unavailable for trial in one of the fora** ; and the location of books and records (**similarly limited to the extent that the files could not be produced in the alternative forum**).

\*2 The public interests have included; the enforceability of the judgment; practical considerations that could make the trial easy, expeditious, or inexpensive; the relative administrative difficulty in the two fora resulting from court congestion; the local interest in deciding local controversies at home; the public policies of the fora; and the familiarity of the trial judge with the applicable state law in diversity cases.

*Id.* (citations omitted) (emphasis added).

## B. Analysis

With the above “jurisdictional guideposts” in mind, the court turns to the “difficult issue of federal comity” that transfer motions present. *E.E.O.C. v. Univ. of Pa.*, 850 F.2d 969, 976 (3d Cir.1988). Plaintiff does not challenge that venue would also be proper in the Western District of Washington. As such, the court does not address this further. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a); (D.I.16)

Both Delaware and Washington are legitimate forums in which to pursue the litigation at bar. Defendant does not dispute that Delaware is a valid venue, indeed, defendant sells its products across the United States (including to customers in Delaware). (D.I. 18 at 4) Defendant’s state of incorporation also is a traditional and legitimate venue, as is the locus of its business activities. Defendant contends that plaintiffs’ choice of forum should be given little or no deference as Delaware is not “home turf” for the plaintiff. Since plaintiff incorporated in Delaware weeks before filing the action at bar, defendant argues that plaintiff’s home turf should be deemed Ottawa, Canada, where it has its principal place of business. Business entities choose their situs of incorporation for varied reasons, including the ability to sue and be sued in that venue.<sup>1</sup> *See, Cradle IP, LLC v. Texas Instruments, Inc.*, 923 F.Supp.2d 696, 699 (D.Del.2013). Defendant concludes that it is more convenient and efficient to litigate in Washington, based on its incorporation and business offices in Washington. Given that “convenience” is separately considered in the transfer analysis, the court declines to elevate defendant’s choice of venue over the choice of plaintiff. Notwithstanding the Federal Circuit’s recent discussion of “connections to a preferred forum made in anticipation of litigation and for the likely purpose of making that forum appear convenient,” *In re Microsoft*, 630 F.3d 1361, 1364 (Fed.Cir.2011),<sup>2</sup> that plaintiffs have historically been accorded the privilege of choosing their preferred venue for pursuing their claims remains a

factor in the application of the law of this circuit.

A claim for patent infringement arises wherever someone has committed acts of infringement, to wit, “makes, uses, offers to sell, or sells any patented invention” without authority. *See generally* 35 U.S.C. § 271(a); *Red Wing Shoe Co., Inc. v. Hockerson–Halberstadt, Inc.*, 148 F.3d 1355, 1360 (Fed.Cir.1998) (an infringement claim “arises out of instances of making, using, or selling the patented invention”). Defendant does not deny that it sells its games in other districts, including Delaware, therefore, the asserted patent claims may be said to arise in Delaware. Instead, defendant points out that the games accused of infringement “were all designed, developed, and produced by [defendant] in the Western District of Washington.” (D.I. 18 at 12) According to defendant, the fact that its sales and marketing activity emanated from Washington tips the scales in favor of transfer. (*Id.*)

\*3 The Third Circuit in *Jumara* indicated that, in evaluating the convenience of the parties, a district court should focus on the parties’ relative physical and financial condition. Here, defendant employs about 250 people (D.I. 23 at 6) and its estimated 2014 revenue was \$1.5 billion (D.I. 22 at 12).<sup>3</sup> Neither party advances information as to plaintiff’s financial condition, although plaintiff states that defendant “has shown it is better suited to litigate this case in Delaware.” (D.I. 22 at 12, citing cases where defendants’ operations were larger than plaintiffs as a non-operating company)

With respect to the convenience of the witnesses, it is not whether witnesses are inconvenienced by litigation but, rather, whether witnesses “actually may be unavailable for trial in one of the fora” that is the relevant consideration in this analysis. *Jumara*, 55 F.3d at 879. Defendant argues that its employees would be inconvenienced by travel to Delaware; the named inventors are “apparently located in California and Hawaii, clearly much closer to the Western District of Washington;” and the patent prosecution attorneys are also not located in Delaware. (D.I. 18 at 13–15) Moreover, defendant points out that there are no known third party witnesses in Delaware. (*Id.* at 15) Defendant has not indicated that any particular witness who may be called upon to testify at trial would be unwilling to do so.<sup>4</sup>

The Third Circuit in *Jumara* advised that the location of books and records is only determinative if “the files c[an] not be produced in the alternative forum.” *Jumara*, 55 F.3d at 879. Defendant argues that all of the documentary and tangible evidence is located in the Western District of Washington and that no documents are located in Delaware. (D.I. 18 at 16) Consistent with the realities of modern technology, this court’s view is that virtually all businesses maintain their books and records in electronic format readily available for review and use at any location. This conclusion is reflected in the facts of the litigation at bar. According to defendant’s arguments, document transfer is likely to occur between: plaintiff physically located in Ottawa, Canada, plaintiff’s attorneys located in Delaware and New York, defendant located in Washington, and defendant’s attorneys located in Washington, California and Delaware. With respect to trial, defendant fails to show how these documents or tangible evidence are incapable of being presented at trial in Delaware.

The court recognizes that trial in Washington may be easier and less expensive for defendant, where its operations are located. For plaintiff, trial in Washington is more burdensome as the travel distance from Ottawa, Canada to Seattle, Washington is some 5.5 times further than to Wilmington, Delaware.<sup>5</sup> In the case at bar, defendant filed the instant motion to transfer after it filed (and the parties fully briefed) a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim. In any event, because very few cases are resolved through trial,<sup>6</sup> and because trials in most busy districts are of limited duration, this factor should not be accorded significant weight. It certainly should not become the tail that wags the dog.

\*4 Local interest in deciding local controversies is not a dispositive factor, as patent litigation does not constitute a local controversy in most cases. Defendant points out that any adverse ruling would affect Washington business, Washington workers, and the Washington economy far more than Delaware. However, patent litigation implicates constitutionally protected property rights, is governed by federal law reviewed by a court of appeals of national (as opposed to regional) stature, and affects national (if not global) markets. *See Cradle IP v. Texas Instruments, Inc.*, 923 F.Supp.2d 696, 700–01 (D.Del.2013).

As to the remaining *Jumara* public interest factors,<sup>7</sup> defendant argues that each of these favors Washington. Defendant points out that plaintiff would have to register its judgment in the Western District of Washington to execute on it; practical considerations favor Washington as plaintiff has no other cases in Delaware and litigating the case in Washington would be easier and less expensive;<sup>8</sup> and litigation times are shorter in the Western District of Washington. (D.I. 18 at 17–19) Plaintiff responds that each of these factors is neutral: As defendant concedes, a judgment is entitled to full faith and credit throughout the country; practical considerations make it easier for plaintiff to travel to Wilmington, Delaware, than to Seattle, Washington;

the difference in litigation time is not significant and as pointed out above, potentially irrelevant if the case settles before trial.

Defendant has the burden of persuading the court that transfer is appropriate, not only for its convenience but in the interests of justice. In the case-at-bar, plaintiff chose to incorporate and then file suit in Delaware, a legitimate forum, where defendant's claims may be said to arise. As is usual in these cases, the convenience factors do not weigh in favor of transfer because discovery is a local event and trial is a limited event.<sup>9</sup> Although Delaware is not the locus of any party's business activities, it is a neutral forum. The court is not persuaded that transfer is warranted in the interests of justice. Defendant's motion to transfer venue (D.I.17) is denied.

#### IV. MOTION TO DISMISS

##### A. Standard of Review

A motion filed under [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12\(b\)\(6\)](#) tests the sufficiency of a complaint's factual allegations. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007); *Kost v. Kozakiewicz*, 1 F.3d 176, 183 (3d Cir.1993). A complaint must contain "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief, in order to give the defendant fair notice of what the ... claim is and the grounds upon which it rests." *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 545 (internal quotation marks omitted) (interpreting [Fed.R.Civ.P. 8\(a\)](#)). Consistent with the Supreme Court's rulings in *Twombly* and *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009), the Third Circuit requires a two-part analysis when reviewing a [Rule 12\(b\)\(6\)](#) motion. *Edwards v. A.H. Cornell & Son, Inc.*, 610 F.3d 217, 219 (3d Cir.2010); *Fowler v. UPMC Shadyside*, 578 F.3d 203, 210 (3d Cir.2009). First, a court should separate the factual and legal elements of a claim, accepting the facts and disregarding the legal conclusions. *Fowler*, 578 F.3d. at 210–11. Second, a court should determine whether the remaining well-pled facts sufficiently show that the plaintiff "has a 'plausible claim for relief.'" *Id.* at 211 (quoting *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679). As part of the analysis, a court must accept all well-pled factual allegations in the complaint as true, and view them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. See *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007); *Christopher v. Harbury*, 536 U.S. 403, 406 (2002); *Phillips v. Cnty. of Allegheny*, 515 F.3d 224, 231 (3d Cir.2008). In this regard, a court may consider the pleadings, public record, orders, exhibits attached to the complaint, and documents incorporated into the complaint by reference. *Tellabs, Inc. v. Makor Issues & Rights, Ltd.*, 551 U.S. 308, 322 (2007); *Oshiver v. Levin, Fishbein, Sedran & Berman*, 38 F.3d 1380, 1384–85 n.2 (3d Cir.1994).

\*5 The court's determination is not whether the non-moving party "will ultimately prevail" but whether that party is "entitled to offer evidence to support the claims." *United States ex rel. Wilkins v. United Health Grp., Inc.*, 659 F.3d 295, 302 (3d Cir.2011). This "does not impose a probability requirement at the pleading stage," but instead "simply calls for enough facts to raise a reasonable expectation that discovery will reveal evidence of [the necessary element]." *Phillips*, 515 F.3d at 234 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556). The court's analysis is a context-specific task requiring the court "to draw on its judicial experience and common sense." *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 663–64.

##### B. 35 U.S.C. § 101

[Section 101](#) provides that patentable subject matter extends to four broad categories, including: "new and useful process[es], machine[s], manufacture, or composition[s] of matter." 35 U.S.C. § 101; see also *Bilski v. Kappos*, 561 U.S. 593, 601 (2010) ("*Bilski II*"); *Diamond v. Chakrabarty*, 447 U.S. 303, 308 (1980). A "process" is statutorily defined as a "process, art or method, and includes a new use of a known process, machine manufacture, composition of matter, or material." 35 U.S.C. § 100(b). The Supreme Court has explained;

A process is a mode of treatment of certain materials to produce a given result. It is an act, or a series of acts, performed upon the subject-matter to be transformed and reduced to a different state or thing. If new and useful, it is just as patentable as is a piece of machinery. In the language of the patent law, it is an art. The machinery pointed out as suitable to perform the process may or may not be new or patentable; whilst the process itself may be altogether new, and produce an entirely new result. The process requires that certain things should be done with certain substances, and in a certain order; but the tools to be used in doing this may be of secondary consequence.

*Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. 175, 182–83 (1981) (internal quotations omitted).

The Supreme Court recognizes three “fundamental principle” exceptions to the Patent Act’s subject matter eligibility requirements: “laws of nature, physical phenomena, and abstract ideas.” *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 601. In this regard, the Court has held that “[t]he concepts covered by these exceptions are ‘part of the storehouse of knowledge of all men ... free to all men and reserved exclusively to none.’ ” *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 602 (quoting *Funk Bros. Seed Co. v. Kalo Inoculant Co.*, 333 U.S. 127, 130 (1948)). “[T]he concern that drives this exclusionary principle is one of pre-emption,” that is, “‘that patent law not inhibit further discovery by improperly tying up the future use of’ these building blocks of human ingenuity.” *Alice Corp. Pty. Ltd. v. CLS Bank Int’l*, — U.S. —, 134 S.Ct. 2347, 2354 (2014) (citing *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 611–12 and *Mayo Collaborative Servs. v. Prometheus Labs., Inc.*, 566 U.S. —, 132 S.Ct. 1289, 1301 (2012)).

Although a fundamental principle cannot be patented, the Supreme Court has held that “an application of a law of nature or mathematical formula to a known structure or process may well be deserving of patent protection,” so long as that application would not preempt substantially all uses of the fundamental principle. *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 611 (quoting *Diehr*, 450 U.S. at 187) (internal quotations omitted); *In re Bilski*, 545 F.3d 943, 954 (Fed.Cir.2008) (“*Bilski I*”). The Court has described the

framework for distinguishing patents that claim laws of nature, natural phenomena, and abstract ideas from those that claim patent-eligible applications of those concepts. First, we determine whether the claims at issue are directed to one of those patent-ineligible concepts. If so, we then ask, “[w]hat else is there in the claims before us?” To answer that question, we consider the elements of each claim both individually and “as an ordered combination” to determine whether the additional elements “transform the nature of the claim” into a patent-eligible application. We have described step two of this analysis as a search for an “‘inventive concept’ ”—i.e., an element or combination of elements that is “sufficient to ensure that the patent in practice amounts to significantly more than a patent upon the [ineligible concept] itself.”

\*6 *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2355 (citing *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1294, 1296–98).<sup>10</sup>

“[T]o transform an unpatentable law of nature into a patent-eligible application of such a law, one must do more than simply state the law of nature while adding the words ‘apply it.’ ” *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1294 (citing *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 71–72 (1972)) (emphasis omitted). It is insufficient to add steps which “consist of well-understood, routine, conventional activity,” if such steps, “when viewed as a whole, add nothing significant beyond the sum of their parts taken separately.” *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1298, “Purely ‘conventional or obvious’ [pre]-solution activity’ is normally not sufficient to transform an unpatentable law of nature into a patent-eligible application of such a law.” *Id.* (citations omitted). Also, the “prohibition against patenting abstract ideas ‘cannot be circumvented by attempting to limit the use of the formula to a particular technological environment’ or adding ‘insignificant post-solution activity.’ ” *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 610–11 (citation omitted). For instance, the “mere recitation of a generic computer cannot transform a patent-ineligible abstract idea into a patent-eligible invention.” *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2358. “Given the ubiquity of computers, wholly generic computer implementation is not generally the sort of ‘additional featur[e]’ that provides any ‘practical assurance that the process is more than a drafting effort designed to monopolize the [abstract idea] itself.’ ” *Id.* (citations omitted).

Because computer software comprises a set of instructions,<sup>11</sup> the first step of *Alice* is, for the most part, a given; i.e., computer-implemented patents generally involve abstract ideas. The more difficult part of the analysis is subsumed in the second step of the *Alice* analysis, that is, determining whether the claims “merely recite the performance of some business practice known from the pre-Internet world along with the requirement to perform it on the Internet,” or whether the claims are directed to “a problem specifically arising in the realm of computer technology” and the claimed solution specifies how computer technology should be manipulated to overcome the problem. *DDR Holdings, LLC v. Hotels.Com, L.P.*, 773 F.3d 1245, 1257 (Fed.Cir.2014).

\*7 In *DDR*, for example, the claims at issue involved computer technology directed at retaining website visitors.<sup>12</sup> In its analysis, the Federal Circuit rejected the notion that the pre-Internet analog to the claims at issue ended the inquiry, explaining that while

the “store within a store” concept ... may have been well-known by the relevant time frame, that practice did not have to account for the ephemeral nature of an Internet “location” or the near-instantaneous transport between these locations made possible by standard Internet communication protocols, which introduces a problem that does not arise in the “brick and mortar” context.

773 F.3d at 1258. In other words, “[a]lthough the claims address[ed] a business challenge ..., it [was] a challenge particular to the Internet.” *Id.* at 1257. The Court concluded that, under any of the characterizations of the abstract idea, the claims satisfied

step two of *Alice* as being

different enough in substance from those in *Ultramercial* because they do not broadly and generically claim “use of the Internet” to perform an abstract business practice (with insignificant added activity). Unlike the claims in *Ultramercial*, the claims at issue here specify how interactions with the Internet are manipulated to yield a desired result—a result that overrides the routine and conventional sequence of events ordinarily triggered by the click of a hyperlink....

In sum, the 399 patent’s claims are unlike the claims in *Alice*, *Ultramercial*, *buySAFE*, *Accenture*, and *Bancorp* that were found to be “directed to” little more than an abstract concept. To be sure, the ’399 patent’s claims do not recite an invention as technologically complex as an improved, particularized method of digital data compression. But nor do they recite a commonplace business method aimed at processing business information, applying a known business process to the particular technological environment of the Internet, or creating or altering contractual relations using generic computer functions and conventional network operation, such as the claims in *Alice*, *Ultramercial*, *buySAFE*, *Accenture*, and *Bancorp*.

*Id.* at 1258–59 (citing *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2359; *Ultramercial*, 772 F.3d 709, 714–16 (Fed. Cir.2014); *buySAFE, Inc. v. Google, Inc.*, 765 F.3d 1350, 1355 (Fed.Cir.2014); *Accenture Global Servs., GmbH v. Guidewire Software, Inc.*, 728 F.3d 1336, 1344–45 (Fed.Cir.2013); *Bancorp*, 687 F.3d at 1277–78); *but see Dealertrack, Inc. v. Huber*, 674 F.3d 1315, 1331–35 (Fed.Cir.2012).

\*8 In *DDR*, the analytical framework (in the context of computer-implemented inventions) was articulated so as to require that the inventive concept “recite a specific way” to solve a “particular Internet-centric problem,” with the claimed solution being “necessarily rooted in computer technology,” so that the result “is not merely the routine or conventional use of the Internet.” 773 F.3d at 1257, 1259. Since providing that explanation, the Federal Circuit has not preserved the validity of any other computer-implemented invention under § 101.<sup>13</sup> For instance, in *Intellectual Ventures*, a case that also presented claims directed at websites,<sup>14</sup> the Court explained that, “[a]t step one of the *Alice* framework, it is often useful to determine the breadth of the claims in order to determine whether the claims extend to cover a “ ‘fundamental ... practice long prevalent in our system.’ ” *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d at 1369 (citing *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2356). The Court characterized the claims at issue as relating to “customizing information based on (1) information known about the user and (2) navigation data.” *Id.* Likening “[t]his sort of information tailoring” to “providing different newspaper inserts based upon the location of the individual,” *id.*, the Court concluded that the first aspect of the inventive concept was an abstract idea. The second aspect of the inventive concept, using “navigation data (i.e., information relating to when the user navigated to the website) to ‘customize’ the website,” *id.*, the Court again concluded that “[t]ailoring information based[, e.g.,] on the time of day of viewing is also an abstract, overly broad concept long-practiced in our society.” *Id.* at 1370.<sup>15</sup>

Turning to the second step of *Alice*, the *Intellectual Ventures* Court concluded that the claims at issue presented no inventive concept “that would support patent eligibility.”<sup>16</sup> *Id.* at 1370. The Federal Circuit explained:

Steps that do nothing more than spell out what it means to “apply it on a computer” cannot confer patentability.... Requiring the use of a “software” “brain” “tasked with tailoring information and providing it to the user” provides no additional limitation beyond applying an abstract idea, restricted to the Internet, on a generic computer.

*Id.* at 1370–71. In distinguishing *DDR*, the *Intellectual Ventures* Court offered the following analysis:

The patent at issue in [*DDR*] dealt with a problem unique to the Internet: Internet users visiting one web site might be interested in viewing products sold on a different web site, but the owners of the first web site did not want to constantly redirect users away from their web site to a different web site.... The claimed solution used a series of steps that created a hybrid web page incorporating “look and feel” elements from the host web site with commerce objects from the third-party web site.... The patent at issue in *DDR* provided an Internet-based solution to solve a problem unique to the Internet that (1) did not foreclose other ways of solving the problem, and (2) recited a specific series of steps that resulted in a departure from the routine and conventional sequences of events after the click of a hyperlink advertisement.... The patent claims [in *Intellectual Ventures*] do not address problems unique to the Internet, so *DDR* has no applicability.<sup>[17]</sup>

\*9 *Id.* at 1371 (citations omitted).

In reviewing post-*Alice* cases such as *DDR* and *Intellectual Ventures*, the court is struck by the evolution of the § 101 jurisprudence, from the complete rejection of patentability for computer programs<sup>18</sup> to the almost complete acceptance of such,<sup>19</sup> to the current (apparent) requirements that the patent claims in suit (1) disclose a problem “necessarily rooted in computer technology,” and (2) claim a solution that (a) not only departs from the “routine and conventional” use of the technology, but (b) is sufficiently specific so as to negate the risk of pre-emption. See *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1257; *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d at 1371. In other words, even though most of the patent claims now being challenged under § 101 would have survived such challenges if mounted at the time of issuance, these claims are now in jeopardy under the heightened specificity required by the Federal Circuit post-*Alice*. Moreover, it is less than clear how a § 101 inquiry that is focused through the lens of specificity can be harmonized with the roles given to other aspects of the patent law (such as enablement under § 112 and non-obviousness under § 103),<sup>20</sup> especially in light of the Federal Circuit’s past characterization of § 101 eligibility as a “coarse” gauge of the suitability of broad subject matter categories for patent protection. *Research Corp. Techs., Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 627 F.3d 859, 869 (Fed.Cir.2010). Given the evolving state of the law, the § 101 analysis should be, and is, a difficult exercise.<sup>21</sup> At their broadest, the various decisions of the Federal Circuit<sup>22</sup> would likely ring the death-knell for patent protection of computer-implemented inventions,<sup>23</sup> a result not clearly mandated (at least not yet). On the other hand, to recognize and articulate the requisite degree of specificity—either in the equipment used<sup>24</sup> or the steps claimed<sup>25</sup>—that transforms an abstract idea into patent-eligible subject matter is a challenging task. In trying to sort through the various iterations of the § 101 standard, the court looks to *DDR* as a benchmark; i.e., the claims (informed by the specification) must describe a problem and solution rooted in computer technology, and the solution must be (1) specific enough to preclude the risk of pre-emption, and (2) innovative enough to “override the routine and conventional” use of the computer. *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1258–59. The pre-emption concern is generally amenable to review in the context of a motion to dismiss or for judgment on the pleadings. The second requirement, which may well involve issues of fact relating to the state of the art in the technological environment involved, is more appropriately addressed after discovery in the context of a motion for summary judgment.

### C. Claim Construction

\*10 The Federal Circuit has “never set forth a bright line rule requiring district courts to construe claims before determining subject matter eligibility.” *Ultramercial, LLC v. Hulu, LLC*, 657 F.3d 1323, 1325 (Fed.Cir.2011), vacated sub nom. *WildTangent*, 132 S.Ct. 2431 (2012). “Although the determination of patent eligibility requires a full understanding of the basic character of the claimed subject matter, claim construction is not an inviolable prerequisite to a validity determination under § 101.” *Content Extraction*, 776 F.3d at 1349 (citing *Ultramercial*, 772 F.3d at 714–15; *Bancorp*, 687 F.3d at 1273–74). However, it may be “desirable—and often necessary—to resolve claim construction disputes prior to a § 101 analysis.” *Bancorp*, 687 F.3d at 1273–74.

In the case at bar, neither party raises issues of claim construction, but instead analyzes the patent based on broader concepts. (D.I. 16 at 3) As such, the court proceeds with the § 101 analysis.

### D. The ‘858 Patent

The specification describes the invention as filling the need for “increasing network site loyalty ... [with] an apparatus and method for presenting to network user[ ]s audio data and visual image data that is indicative of the individuality of the network user” and for “collecting market research data in real-time.” (1:52–56; 2:49–50) The “invention is directed to an apparatus and method that employs selectable and modifiable animation to collect data related to the choices made by the users of an information network.” (2:55–58) The specification describes “a method having application within an information network having at least one character-enabled network site [ (“CE site”) ]. The method provides for the presentation of data to a network user based on choices made by the user while the user is within a character-enabled network site.” (3:51–56) The invention also “relates to an apparatus for presenting data to a network user based on choices made by the user while within a character-enabled network site. The apparatus includes a character processor for associating a character with the user.” (4:26–30) For instance, a user may select a “character” (figure 5) and then select “character attributes,” such as clothing (figure 9).

The specification explains:

The network 14 may include, by way of example, but not necessarily by way of limitation, the Internet, Internet II, Intranets, and similar evolutionary versions of same.



The client side 10 includes a user interface 18 and network browser 20 through which a user may communicate with the network-site side 12 via the network 14. The user interface 18 may include a personal computer, network work station or any other similar device having a central processing unit (CPU) and monitor with at least one of audio presentation, i.e. sound, capability and visual image presentation, e.g. video, animation, etc., capability.

(6:34–45) Memory and storage devices store the programs and data necessary to operate the network sites associated with the server. Other network sites are configured as CE sites and “operate under the control of site programs housed in the program memory.” (7:3–11) “The site programs are designed to provide to the user interface 18 audio presentations and visual image presentations tailored to the “persona” of a character, as defined by a network user.” (7:18–21)

As to the market research capabilities, “the site program/data of a CE site may be designed to provide a means of capturing data related to the identity, tastes, preferences and opinions of site users.” (12:7–10) If a selected character is female or appears to be of a certain age, these attributes are likely indicative of the user. (12:10–20) “With respect to tastes, preferences and opinions, the clothing, accessories, music and other attributes associated with a character identified ... by a user are likely to provide an indication of the general tastes, preferences and opinions of that user.” (12:27–31) For example, “the system collects data indicative of the demographics of the users and the styles of shirts favored by the users which fall within a specific demographic.” (12:45–48)

**\*11** Claim 1 recites:

A method of collecting data from an information network in response to user choices of a plurality of users made while accessing said information network and navigating character-enabled (CE) network sites on said information network, said method comprising:

storing a plurality of character data in a database accessible by said CE network site;

storing a plurality of character[ ] attribute data in said database;

linking the character attribute data with one or more of the character data;

presenting to a user interface, one or more character data defining one or more characters for selection by the user;

upon selection of a character by the user, presenting in real time to the user interface, the selected character along with at least one of the character-attribute data linked to the selected character for selection by the user;

upon selection of a character attribute by the user, presenting in real time to the user interface, the selected character including the selected character attribute; and

tallying the number of times the selected character attribute has been selected by a plurality of users.

(13:23–44)

**E. Analysis**

Plaintiff accuses defendant of infringing certain in-game “shops” used in three of defendant’s computer games (Team Fortress 2, Dota 2, and Portal 2) “allowing users to select virtual items and in-game features (‘character attribute data’) that advance the play of the game.” The character attribute data is tallied into certain list of items presented to users in the shop, such as “Top Sellers” or “Most Popular.” (D.I. 1 at ¶¶ 13–20)

Applying the analytical framework of *Alice*, the court first “determine[s] whether the claims at issue are directed to one of those patent-ineligible concepts,” namely, laws of nature, natural phenomena, and abstract ideas. 134 S.Ct. at 2354–55. Defendant attempts to summarize the claims of the patent as “the abstract concept of allowing a customer or potential customer to customize a ‘character’ by selecting ‘character attributes’ and then to keep a ‘tally’ of character/attributes that have been selected.” (D.I. 12 at 11) Defendant then analogizes this concept to a “human” counterpart, namely participating in a mall focus group, wherein a person presents choices of brands or products to potential customers and tallies the choices. (D.I. 12 at 6, 12)

Such a characterization does not embody the Internet centric concept of the claims. *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1259. In other words, the claims at bar are directed to users selecting and modifying customizable characters (avatars) in real time on CE sites, as well as storing and retrieving such characters within an information network. The human analogy is not representative of the claims as a whole, which describe more than the pre-Internet business concept of “tallying” choices applied in a computer setting. (D.I. 15 at 10–11) Instead, the claims are more like those in *DDR*, to wit, “necessarily rooted in computer technology in order to overcome a problem specifically arising in the realm of computer networks.” *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1257.

\*12 Turning to step two of the *Alice* analysis, the method (and system) of the patent seek, in part, to address the problem of “network site loyalty” by providing the network user “audio data and visual image data that is indicative of the individuality of the network user.” (1:52–56) The claims at bar provide a specific series of steps used to customize a character to users’ choices in real time (claims 1 and 9), communicate with other users through an information network including CE sites (claim 15), navigate to a different site with the customized character (claim 18), and operate CE sites for a plurality of users (claim 21). For example, claim 1 seeks to collect data in response to users’ choices made on CE sites by having character data and character attribute data in a database; linking the character attribute data with character data; having a user select a character and character attribute data; updating the selections in real time; and tallying the selected character attributes. The court concludes that the claims are innovative, i.e., do not represent the “routine and conventional” use of a computer. As with the claims in *DDR*, the claims at bar provide sufficient specificity to overcome preemption concerns. *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. at 2354; *Mayo*, 132 S.Ct. at 1294.

## V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, defendant’s motions to dismiss (D.I.11) and transfer (D.I.17) are denied. An appropriate order shall issue.

## ORDER

At Wilmington this 22nd of March, 2016, consistent with the memorandum opinion issued this same date;

IT IS ORDERED that:

1. Defendant’s motion to dismiss (D.I.11) is denied.
2. Defendant’s motion to transfer (D.I.17) is denied.

## All Citations

--- F.Supp.3d ----, 2016 WL 1129726

## Footnotes

- <sup>1</sup> It is of no consequence that plaintiff appears to be a non-practicing entity; such a business strategy is not nefarious. The court declines to treat such non-practicing entities as anything less than holders of constitutionally protected property rights, those rights having been legitimized by the Patent & Trademark Office.
- <sup>2</sup> The Court, applying Fifth Circuit law, noted the “added wrinkle” that the plaintiff had incorporated under the laws of Texas sixteen days before filing suit, but stated “that effort is no more meaningful, and no less in anticipation of litigation.”
- <sup>3</sup> Of note, a search for “Valve Corporation” in the PACER Case Locator reveals 57 civil results, showing that defendant has litigated in 7 states (including Delaware) as both plaintiff and defendant.
- <sup>4</sup> With respect to trials, in the nine patent jury trials this judicial officer conducted between March 2010 and October 2011, an average of three fact witnesses per party appeared live for trial, with the average length of trial being 28 hours (with the parties often using

less time than allocated, on average, 25 hours). Further, depositions in the cases over which this judicial officer presides are generally taken where the deponents reside or work. There is no suggestion that this case will be an exception.

5 According to Google Maps, the driving distance from Ottawa, Canada to Wilmington, Delaware is 465 miles and to Seattle, Washington, 2575 miles.

6 According to national statistics, less than 13.9 % of patent infringement cases resolve on the merits. Howard, Brian, *The Truth About Patent Damage Awards*, Law360 (Oct. 16, 2014) (patent cases filed between 2000 and 2013); Morgan, Paul, *Microsoft v. i4i—Is the Sky Really Falling?*, PatentlyO (Jan. 9, 2011) (“[M]ore than 97% of patent suits are settled before trial with no judicial validity test.”); Denlow, Morton, Hon. Ret., *Magistrate Judges’ Important Role in Settling Cases*, *The Federal Lawyer*, 101 (May/June 2014) (“In 2012, less than 2 percent of federal civil cases went to trial.”).

7 The public policies of the fora and the familiarity of the judge with state law carry little weight in this transfer analysis, as they are mostly neutral or largely irrelevant to patent cases.

8 Essentially repeating arguments from the factors considered above.

9 Discovery is largely electronic, with depositions taking place where the deponents reside or work. Moreover, most trials now are scheduled for less than seven days, and involve only a handful of live witnesses and a limited number of documents.

10 The machine-or-transformation test still may provide a “useful clue” in the second step of the *Alice* framework. *Ultramercial, Inc. v. Hulu, LLC*, 772 F.3d 709, 716 (Fed.Cir.2014) (citing *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 604 and *Bancorp Servs., LLC. v. Sun Life Assurance Co. of Can.*, 687 F.3d 1266, 1278 (Fed.Cir.2012)). A claimed process can be patent-eligible under § 101 if: “(1) it is tied to a particular machine or apparatus, or (2) it transforms a particular article into a different state or thing.” *Bilski I*, 545 F.3d at 954, *aff’d on other grounds*, *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. 593.

11 Or, to put it another way, software generally comprises a method “of organizing human activity.” *Intellectual Ventures I LLC v. Capital One Bank (USA)*, 792 F.3d 1363, 1367–68 (Fed.Cir.2015) (citing *Alice*, 134 S.Ct. 2351–52, and *Bilski II*, 561 U.S. at 599).

12 In *DDR*, representative claim 19 of U.S. Patent No. 7,818,399 recites:

A system useful in an outsource provider serving web pages offering commercial opportunities, the system comprising:  
(a) a computer store containing data, for each of a plurality of first web pages, defining a plurality of visually perceptible elements, which visually perceptible elements correspond to the plurality of first web pages;  
(i) wherein each of the first web pages belongs to one of a plurality of web page owners;  
(ii) wherein each of the first web pages displays at least one active link associated with a commerce object associated with a buying opportunity of a selected one of a plurality of merchants; and  
(iii) wherein the selected merchant, the out-source provider, and the owner of the first web page displaying the associated link are each third parties with respect to one other;  
(b) a computer server at the outsource provider, which **computer server** is coupled to the computer store and **programmed to**:  
(i) receive from the web browser of a computer user a signal indicating activation of one of the links displayed by one of the first web pages;  
(ii) automatically identify as the source page the one of the first web pages on which the link has been activated;  
(iii) in response to identification of the source page, automatically retrieve the stored data corresponding to the source page; and  
(iv) using the data retrieved, automatically generate and transmit to the web browser a second web page that displays:  
(A) information associated with the commerce object associated with the link that has been activated, and  
(B) the plurality of visually perceptible elements visually corresponding to the source page.

773 F.3d at 1249–50 (emphasis added).

13 See, e.g., *In re Smith*, Civ. No. 2015–1664, 2016 WL 909410 (Fed.Cir. Mar. 10, 2016); *Mortgage Grader, Inc. v. First Choice Loan Servs. Inc.*, 811 F.3d 1314 (Fed.Cir.2016); *Vehicle Intelligence and Safety LLC v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC*, Civ. No. 2015–1411, 2015 WL 9461707 (Fed.Cir. Dec. 28, 2015); *Versata Dev. Grp., Inc. v. SAP America, Inc.*, 793 F.3d 1306 (Fed.Cir.2015); *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d 1363; *Internet Patents Corp. v. Active Network, Inc.*, 790 F.3d 1343 (Fed.Cir.2015); *OIP Techs., Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 788 F.3d 1359 (Fed.Cir.2015); *Allvoice Devs. US, LLC v. Microsoft Corp.*, 612 Fed.Appx. 1009 (Fed.Cir.2015); *Content Extraction and Transmission LLC v. Wells Fargo Bank, Nat’l Ass’n*, 776 F.3d 1343 (Fed.Cir.2014).

14 Representative claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 7,603,382 recites:

A system for providing web pages accessed from a web site in a manner which presents the web pages tailored to an individual user, comprising:  
an interactive interface configured to provide dynamic web site navigation data to the user, the interactive interface comprising:  
a display depicting portions of the web site visited by the user as a function of the web site navigation data; and

a display depicting portions of the web site visited by the user as a function of the user's personal characteristics.  
*Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d at 1368.

15 In this regard, the observation made by the district court in *Paone v. Broadcom Corp.*, Civ. No. 15-0596, 2015 WL 4988279 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 19, 2015), is worth noting, that (in the context of encryption technology) it was of no moment that “[e]ncryption, in general, represents a basic building block of human ingenuity that has been used for hundreds, if not thousands, of years.” That is because [U.S. Patent No. 6,259,789] does not claim a process that can or does involve the encryption of data for some purpose that is otherwise abstract. Rather, it claims a specific method of doing so.  
*Id.* at \*7 (citation omitted) (emphasis omitted).

16 Despite the “dynamic presentation of data—that is, ... the claimed invention in ‘real time’ customizes the web page based on the information it knows about the particular viewer”—and despite the claimed “interactive interface,” which was “broadly construed by the district court to mean ‘a selectively tailored medium by which a web site user communicates with a web site information provider.’” *Intellectual Ventures*, 792 F.3d at 1369–70.

17 But recall the “store within a store” pre-Internet analog rejected in *DDR*.

18 *See, e.g.*, 33 Fed.Reg. 15581, 15609–10 (1968), and Justice Steven’s dissent in *Diehr*, whose solution was to declare all computer-based programming unpatentable, 450 U.S. at 219.

19 *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Fin. Group, Inc.*, 149 F.3d 1368 (Fed.Cir.1998), abrogated by *Bilski I*, in which “a computer-implemented invention was considered patent-eligible so long as it produced a ‘useful, concrete and tangible result.’” *DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1255 (citing *State Street Bank*, 149 F.3d at 1373).

20 Indeed, Judge Plager, in his dissent in *Dealertrack*, suggested that, as a matter of efficient judicial process I object to and dissent from that part of the opinion regarding the ‘427 patent and its validity under § 101, the section of the Patent Act that describes what is patentable subject matter. I believe that this court should exercise its inherent power to control the processes of litigation ..., and insist that litigants, and trial courts, initially address patent invalidity issues in infringement suits in terms of the defenses provided in the statute: “conditions of patentability,” specifically §§ 102 and 103, and in addition §§ 112 and 251, and not foray into the jurisprudential morass of § 101 unless absolutely necessary.  
*Dealertrack*, 674 F.3d at 1335. *But see CLS Bank Int’l v. Alice Corp. Pty.*, 717 F.3d 1269, 1277 (Fed.Cir.2013), *aff’d*, 134 S.Ct. 2347 (2014).

21 And, therefore, not an exercise that lends itself to, e.g., shifting fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285.

22 *See, e.g., Dealertrack*, where the claim was about as specific as that examined in *DDR*, yet the Federal Circuit found the patent deficient because it did “not specify how the computer hardware and database [were] **specially programmed** to perform the steps claimed in the patent,” 674 F.3d at 1333–34 (emphasis added). The disclosure of such programming details would likely nullify the ability of a patentee to enforce the patent, given the ease with which software can be tweaked and still perform the desired function.

23 Ironically so, given the national concerns about piracy of American intellectual property.

24 *See, e.g., SiRF Tech., Inc. v. Int’l Trade Comm’n*, 601 F.3d 1319 (Fed.Cir.2010), a case where the Federal Circuit found that a GPS receiver was “integral” to the claims at issue. The Court emphasized that a machine will only “impose a meaningful limit on the scope of a claim [when it plays] a significant part in permitting the claimed method to be performed, rather than function solely as an obvious mechanism for permitting a solution to be achieved more quickly, i.e., through the utilization of a computer for performing calculations.” *Id.* at 1333.

25 *See, e.g., DDR*, 773 F.3d at 1257–58; *TQP Dev., LLC v. Intuit Inc.*, Civ. No. 12–180, 2014 WL 651935 (E.D.Tex. Feb. 19, 2014); *Paone*, 2015 WL 4988279.