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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In re WEST VIEW RESEARCH, LLC patent cases

Case Nos.:

14-CV-2668-CAB (WVG)

14-CV-2670-CAB (WVG)

14-CV-2675-CAB (WVG)

14-CV-2677-CAB (WVG)

14-CV-2679-CAB (WVG)

ORDER GRANTING MOTIONS FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS

Before the Court is plaintiff West View Research's motion for leave to assert alternative claims. [Doc. No. 63.]¹ Defendant Tesla filed an opposition [Doc. No. 67], which was joined by defendants Nissan, BMW and Hyundai. Defendants Audi AG, Volkswagen AG and Volkswagen Group of America (collectively "VW") filed a separate opposition. [Doc. No. 81, in 14cv2668.] West View filed a reply. [Doc. No. 69.] The Court finds this motion suitable for determination on the papers submitted and without oral argument in accordance with Civil Local Rule 7.1(d)(1).

I. Background

The Court's previous order granting judgment on the pleadings provides a detailed background of these cases and description of the patents at issue, so only a short

¹ Cites are to the docket entries in West View v. Tesla, 14cv2679, unless otherwise noted.



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introduction is needed here. [See Doc. No. 58.] These cases involve 11 continuation patents, all issued from the same parent specification, numerous claims of which are asserted in various combinations in the five individual cases. For purposes of efficient case management, the cases were consolidated for discovery, claim construction and invalidity challenges. The Court initially ordered Plaintiff to select a maximum of seven claims from each patent for assertion against Defendants.

The defendants in four of the cases² jointly filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings for a determination that all the selected claims for nine of the patents at issue₃ in these cases describe subject matter that is not eligible for patenting under 35 U.S.C. §101 and are invalid. On December 11, 2015, the Court granted that motion. [Doc. No. 58.] The Court found that all the selected claims of the nine patents were substantially similar and linked to the same abstract idea. The claims did not include an element or combination of elements sufficient to ensure that the patents in practice amount to significantly more than a patent upon the ineligible concept itself.

Before the entry of judgment for Defendants, however, the Court allowed Plaintiff an opportunity to select alternative claims from each of the nine patents if Plaintiff could demonstrate in good faith that the claims were distinguishable from the primary set of claims Plaintiff elected to assert. To that end, Plaintiff has identified 32 alternative claims in seven of the nine patents. Plaintiff declined to offer alternative claims for U.S. Patents 8,682,673 and 8,706,504.

II. The Alternative Claims Are Not Distinguishable

West View has not demonstrated that the substitute claims it has elected to assert are distinguishable from the original group of claims. As Defendants persuasively outline in

³ Defendants did not address claims under U.S. Patent Nos. 8,301,456 and 8,311,834 in connection with the motion for judgment on the pleadings, and the asserted claims under these patents are not at issue in the instant motion. These patents are only asserted in case 14cv2670, West View v. BMW, and remain at issue in that case.



² The VW defendants did not join the initial motion for judgment on the pleadings, but all the patents and claims asserted against the VW defendants were the subject of that motion.

their oppositions, the replacement claims are virtually indistinguishable from one or more of the previously asserted claims, all of which the Court found invalid under 35 U.S.C. §101. [See Doc. Nos. 67-2 through 67-5; Doc. No. 81-1 through 81-8 in 14cv2668.]

Instead of distinguishing the substitute claims it wants to assert from the claims the Court found invalid, West View's motion essentially reiterates its position that the claims of these continuation patents are for inventive combinations of known components that achieve significantly more than the idea of a computer system receiving an input query, retrieving information and generating either a visual or audio response. Again despite the unambiguous statements in the specification that the disclosure requires no particular combination of components, all of which are known in the art, and utilizes well-known architectures and algorithms, West View contends that the parent specification discloses novel and nonobvious systems and/or algorithmic configurations to provide information to a system user. West View even boasts that its system and user interface combinations have been broadly adopted in a vast array of technologies such as smartphones, tablets, vehicles and other platforms. [See Doc. No. 74-1, at 10, fn. 6.] This only underscores the high level of abstraction of the disclosure and the claims – to receive an information request from a user, access the information from a remote server, display the information to the user and/or transfer it to a portable device associated with the user.

The Court rejected this argument when it granted Defendants' motion for judgment on the pleadings with respect to the initially asserted claims, and West View has not identified an element or combination of elements in the proposed alternate claims that warrants a different result here. None of the alternate claims support West View's contention that these continuation patents claim more than a combination of conventional computer components that respond to a user query for information. Indeed, the patent examiner in a recent Office Action of an ongoing prosecution of another continuation patent to this parent application also rejected a number of proposed claims similar to those at issue in this litigation, on the grounds that those claims were directed to an abstract idea. The examiner also found that the claims do not include elements sufficient to amount to

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significantly more than the abstract idea. [Doc. No. 83, fn. 2, citing to U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 13/733,098.]⁴

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Conclusion III.

The proposed alternate claims are not distinguishable from those the Court deemed invalid because they do not claim more than a combination of conventional computer components that respond to a user query for information. West View's motions to proceed on these substitute claims, therefore, are **DENIED**. Accordingly, for all of the reasons stated in the Court's order granting judgment on the pleadings [Doc. No. 58.], the Clerk of Court should enter **JUDGMENT** in favor the Defendants in case numbers 14cv2668, 14cv2675, 14cv2677, and 14cv2679. As for case number 14cv2670, all of Plaintiff's infringement claims are dismissed aside from the claims under U.S. Patent Nos. 8,301,456 and 8,311,834.

In light of the foregoing, it is further **ORDERED** that West View's motions to stay [see, e.g., Doc. No. 62 in case no. 14cv2679] and VW's Motion to Modify Limits on Invalidity Contentions [Doc. No. 65 in case no. 14cv2668] are **DENIED** as moot. Further, VW's motion for judgment on the pleadings [Doc. No. 79 in case no. 14cv2668] is **GRANTED**, for all of the same reasons discussed in the Court's prior order granting judgment on the pleadings [Doc. No. 58 in case no. 14cv2679] and herein.

It is **SO ORDERED**.

Dated: March 31, 2016

Hon. Cathy Ann Bencivengo United States District Judge

West View cited this prosecution history to demonstrate the PTO only rejected some of the pending claims of its new application under §101. However, the file wrapper shows all the remaining claims were also rejected as obvious and/or unsupported by the specification. The elements of the §101 rejected claims appear to closely resemble those of the patents at issue in this litigation and the Patent Office rejection is in accord with this Court's analysis.