

Are Software Patents Dead? What You Need to Know about *Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank*

A Sterne Kessler Webinar

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Md
Medical Devices

Na
Nanotechnology

Ds
Data Security

Bt
Biotechnology

S
Software

C
Chemistry

Background

- Computer implemented scheme for mitigating “settlement risk (i.e., the risk that only one party to a financial transaction will pay what it owes) by using a third-party intermediary.
- The computer was the third party intermediary
- Method, System and Computer Program Product claims

Background

- A five member plurality panel at the Federal Circuit held that all the claims were not patent eligible applying *Mayo*
- A majority of the court found that the method and computer program product claims were not patent eligible
- Certiorari was granted by the Supreme Court

What did the decision say/suggest

- *The test articulated in Mayo* applies to abstract ideas; thus providing guidance on what test to apply
- *The Court reiterated that they must tread carefully in construing the abstract idea principle lest it swallow all of patent law*
- *The Court distinguished between building blocks of human ingenuity and those that integrate the building blocks into something more thereby transforming them into a patent-eligible invention*
- Software remains statutory subject matter

What did the decision say/suggest

- Stating an abstract idea while adding the words “apply it” is not enough for patent eligibility.
- The mere recitation of a generic computer cannot transform a patent-ineligible abstract idea into a patent-eligible invention
- *Patents can still be obtained for Business Methods*

What did the decision NOT say

- The Court did not Define “Abstract Idea.”
- The Court stated “we need not labor to delimit the precise contours of the “abstract ideas” category in this case.

Impact on USPTO

- Patent Claiming
 - As much detail as possible to distinguish from abstract idea – but strategically
- Patent Applications
 - Support claims in equal detail
 - Identify “technological process” having failings the invention purports to solve
- Prosecution
 - In response to § 101 rejection, address differences over convention/common sense
 - Depth and quality of spec will be important

Impact on PTAB

- CBM proceedings
 - Emboldens petitioners' use of § 101 grounds
 - For patent owners, “technological invention” test may hold key to § 101 analysis
- Supplemental Examination
 - § 101 available for review
 - Decision required in 3 months from request
 - If §101 issue found, *ex parte* reexam rules regarding patents and printed pubs do not apply

Impact on District Court

- Leave to amend or amend invalidity contentions
- Motions to dismiss, Summary Judgment, JMOL
- Frame the issue for the Court

Impact on District Court (cont.)

- Defendant
 - Short, crisp statement of the abstract idea
 - Everything else is generic and well known
- Plaintiff patent owner:
 - Defendant's characterization is a gross oversimplification
 - The inventive concept goes beyond any abstract idea

Impact on Federal Circuit

- Procedurally:
 - Briefing in progress:
 - As long as § 101 is a valid issue on appeal, work the case into your briefs.
 - Briefing Complete:
 - FRAP 28(j) and Federal Circuit Rule 28(i) “Citation of Supplemental Authorities.”
 - Oral Argument Complete:
 - Rules 28(j) and 28(i) still

Impact on Federal Circuit (cont.)

- Results still likely to be panel dependent
 - At least until body of case law builds, or court provides clarification in an en banc decision
- Impact on other cases?
 - *Ultramercial v. Hulu* (Rader, Lourie, O'Malley)
 - broadly permissive nature of Section 101
 - abstract idea vs. a practical application of the idea
 - *Cyber Source v. Retail Decisions* (Bryson, Dyk, Prost)
 - purely mental steps vs. computer-required steps

Key Takeaways

- Mayo applies to software
- During litigation, frame the issue
- Quality patent prep & prosecution
- Computers are not enough to save a claim

Thank You

For more information:

Robert E. Sokohl
rsokohl@skgf.com

Jon E. Wright
jwright@skgf.com

Michelle K. Holoubek
holoubek@skgf.com

Jonathan M. Strang
jstrang@skgf.com

