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#### **COUNSEL TO GREAT COMPANIES**

# The Changing World of Patent Litigation

March 16, 2016

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# The Changing World of Patent Litigation

#### Past, Present and Future

Jerry A. Riedinger

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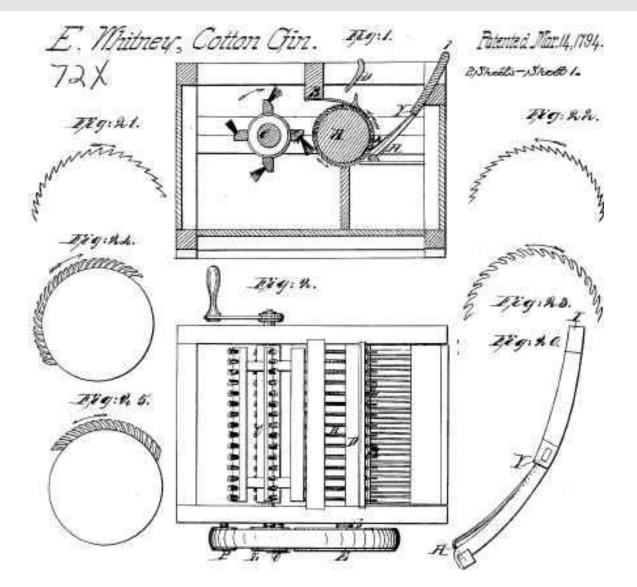
### Road Map

- Past to Present
  - Patent Hostility
  - Patent Value
  - Patent Breadth
  - Paper patents & NPEs
  - Patent Quality
  - Trifurcation

The Future

- Reasonable
   Royalties
- Claim
   Construction
- IPRs
- NPEs
- Venue
- New FRCPs

### Past to the Present



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# Why do we have a patent system?



#### Article 1, Section 8

To "promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries .... "

#### Scholarly Criticism

# *"Many commentators view the patent system as a hindrance rather than a stimulus to innovation"*

M. Leaffer, "Patent Misuse and Innovation," 10 J. High Tech. L. 142 (2010)



#### Seattle Times, March 9, 2016

"Patents have become more complex and controversial in recent years; critics say they are sometimes used to preserve market power by big companies and thwart competition."

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# **Underlying Question:**

# Is patent litigation encouraging innovation?



# Hostility to Patents

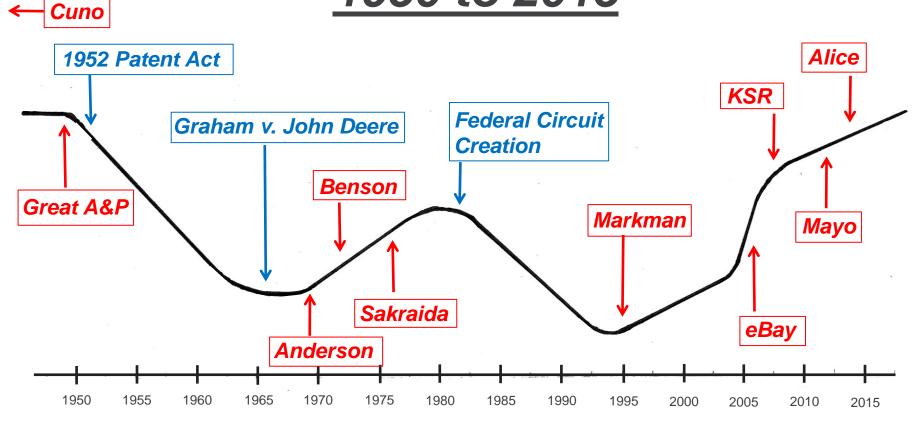


# Four hostility topics:

- Evolution of the "invention" standard
- Section 101
- The doctrine of equivalents
- Claim construction & Injunctions



# Changes in Hostility to Patents <u>1950 to 2015</u>



## "Invention" Standard

#### Cuno: "Flash of Genius"

# *"the new device . . . must reveal the flash of creative genius not merely the skill of the calling"*

Cuno Eng'n Corp. v. Automatic Devices Corp., 314 U.S. 84 (1941)

#### **A&P: Combination Patents**

"Courts should scrutinize combination patents with a care proportioned to the difficulty and improbability of finding invention in an assembly of old elements."

> Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. v. Supermarket Equip. Corp., 340 U.S. 147 (1950)

#### Graham: No change

# *"we find no change in the general strictness with which the overall test is to be applied."*

*Graham v. John Deere Co.* 383 U.S. 1 (1966)

## Validity, 1961 to 1973:

- 10<sup>th</sup> Circuit 70%
- 7<sup>th</sup> Circuit 49%
- 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit 26%
- 2d Circuit 18%

#### • **Overall – 35%**

Baum, "The Federal Courts and Patent Validity: An Analysis of the Record," 56 J.P.O.S. 758 (1974)

#### Anderson: "synergism"

*"A combination of elements may result in an effect greater than the sum of the several effects taken together. No such synergistic effect is argued here."* 

Anderson's-Black Rock, Inc. v. Pavement Salvage Co., 396 U.S. 57 (1969)

#### Sakraida: more synergism

# *"this patent simply arranges old elements with each performing the same function it had been known to perform."*

## *Sakraida v. Ag Pro, Inc.,* 425 U.S. 274 (1976)

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#### **The Federal Circuit**



# Perry, *"The Surprising New Power of Patents,"* FORTUNE, June 23, 1986.

One of many business press articles in the 1980's describing the increased value of patents resulting from the Federal Circuit's decisions.



#### KSR: Synergism?

"a court must ask whether the improvement is more than the predictable use of prior art elements according to their established functions."

# *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.,* 550 U.S. 398 (2007)



# Cited A&P, Sakraida and Anderson with approval.



### Section 101



#### Benson: § 101 & computers

 a process claim directed to a mathematical formula that improved computer operation was not patentable

#### Gottschalk v. Benson, 409 U.S. 68 (1972)

#### Benson: § 101 & computers

#### "Here, the process is so abstract and sweeping as to cover both known and unknown uses...."

## *Gottschalk v. Benson,* 409 U.S. 63, 68 (1972)

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## Benson's Progeny

- Parker v. Flook, 437 U.S. 584 (1978)
- Diamond v. Diehr, 450 U.S. 175 (1981)
- Bilski v. Kappos, 130 S.Ct. 3218 (2010)
- Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank Int'l, 134 S.Ct. 2347 (2014)

# Benson's Progeny

- Parker v. Flook (1978)
  - Unpatentable algorithm
- Diamond v. Diehr (1981)
  - Patentable by ringing bell
- Bilski v. Kappos (2010)
  - Abstract ideas not process
- Alice (2014)
  - Expansion of "abstract" exception

# §101 for Drugs

- Funk Bros. Seed Co. v. Kalo Inoculant Co., 333 U.S. 127 (1948)
- Mayo Collaborative Services v. Prometheus Labs., 132 S.Ct. 1289 (2012)
- Ass'n for Molecular Pathology v. Myriad Genetids, Inc., 133 S.Ct. 2107 (2013)
- Ariosa Diagnostics, Inc. v. Sequenon, Inc., 788 F. 3d 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2015)

# §101 for Drugs

- Funk Brothers (1948)
  - Discovery of natural phenomenon
- Mayo v. Prometheus (2012)
  - Relationship of cell constituent concentration to dosage

#### • Myriad (2013)

Isolated DNA

#### • Ariosa (Fed. Cir. 2015)

Diagnostic method

### The DOE



# Death of the DOE

- Pennwalt Corp. v. Durand-Wayland, Inc., 833 F.2d 931 (Fed. Cir. 1987)
- Valmont Indus., Inc. v. Reinke Mfg. Co., 983 F.2d 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1993)
- Sage Products, Inc. v. Devon Indus., Inc., 126 F.3d 1420 (Fed. Cir. 1997)
- Johnson & Johnston Assoc, Inc. v. R.E.
   Service Co., 285 F.3d 1046 (Fed. Cir. 2002)
- Cooper Cameron Corp. v. Kvaerner Oilfield Prod., 291 F.3d 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2002)

# Death of the DOE

- Pennwalt 1987– (<del>claims as a whole</del>)
- Valmont 1993 (insubstantial)
- Sage 1997 (foreseeable)
- Johnson & Johnston 2002 (dedication to public)
- Cooper 2002 (vitiation)

#### **Claim Construction and Injunctions**

#### Markman

- Removed pro-patent juries from the claim interpretation process
- Changed patent interpretation from a search for the invention to a battle over semantics.

*Markman v. Westview Instruments, Inc.,* 52 F.3d 966 (Fed. Cir. 1995), *aff'd,* 517 U.S. 370 (1996).

#### eBay: Death of Injunctions

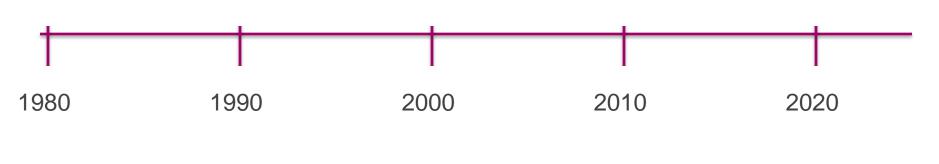
# Eliminated the "general rule" that injunctions will issue after a finding of infringement.

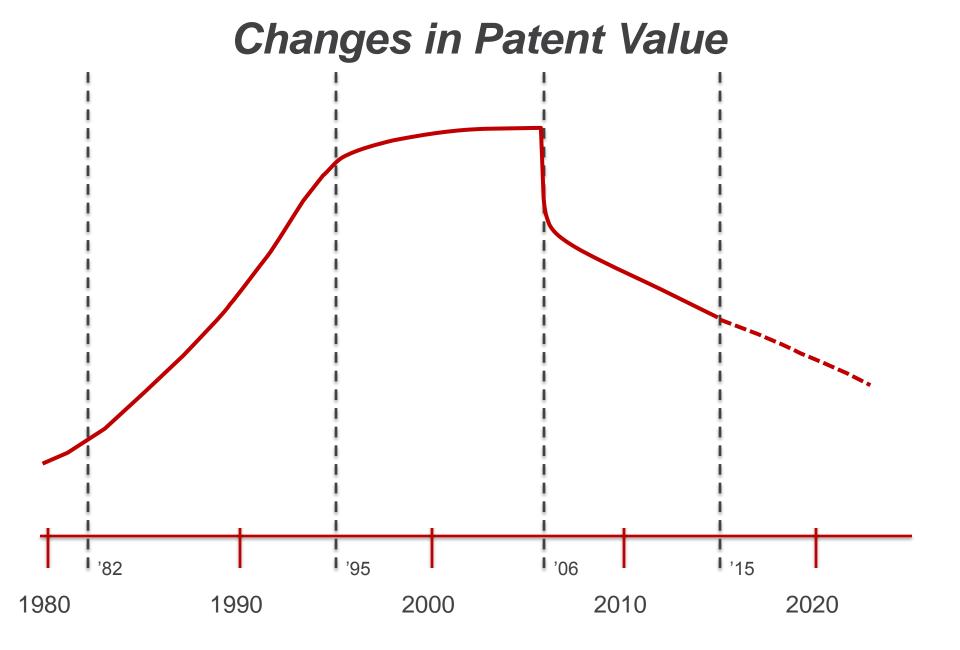
## *eBay Inc. v. Mercexchange, LLC,* 547 U.S. 388 (2006)

## Patent Value



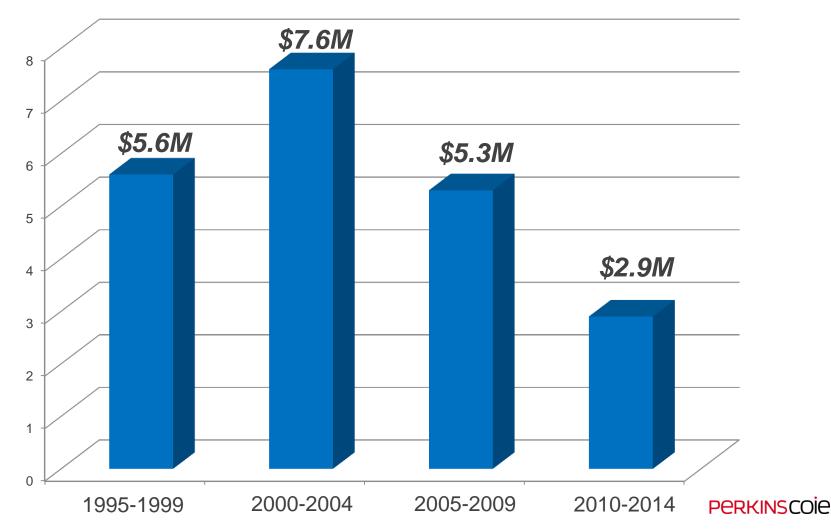
### **Changes in Patent Value**





### PricewaterhouseCoopers 2015 Damages Study

### Median Damages 1995 to 2014



## Patent Breadth



## **Narrow Claim Constructions**

- Athletic Alternatives, Inc. v. Prince Mfg., Inc., 73 F.3d 1573 (Fed. Cir. 1996)
  - Narrow constructions are preferred
  - Sage Products, Inc. v. Devon Indus., Inc., 126 F.3d 1420 (Fed. Cir. 1997)
    - Patentee must bear the cost of a failure to seek protection for "foreseeable alteration of claimed structure"

## **Narrow Claim Constructions**

## It depends on the Federal Circuit panel. "Specification" versus "plain meaning"

## **Nonsensical Constructions**

- Chef America, Inc. v. Lamb-Weston, Inc., 358 F.3d 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2004)
  - Nonsensical construction adopted despite contrary understanding of persons of ordinary skill
- Columbia University v. Symantec Corp., 2016 WL 386068 (Fed. Cir., Feb. 2, 2016)
  - Nonsensical construction adopted that then required the patent to be found indefinite
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## Narrowing Infringement

### • Muniauction (2008)

- Single party must perform all steps
- Global Tech. v. SEB (2011)
  - Must intend contributory infringement
- Limelight v. Akamai (2014)
  - No induced infringement when one entity does not carry out all steps

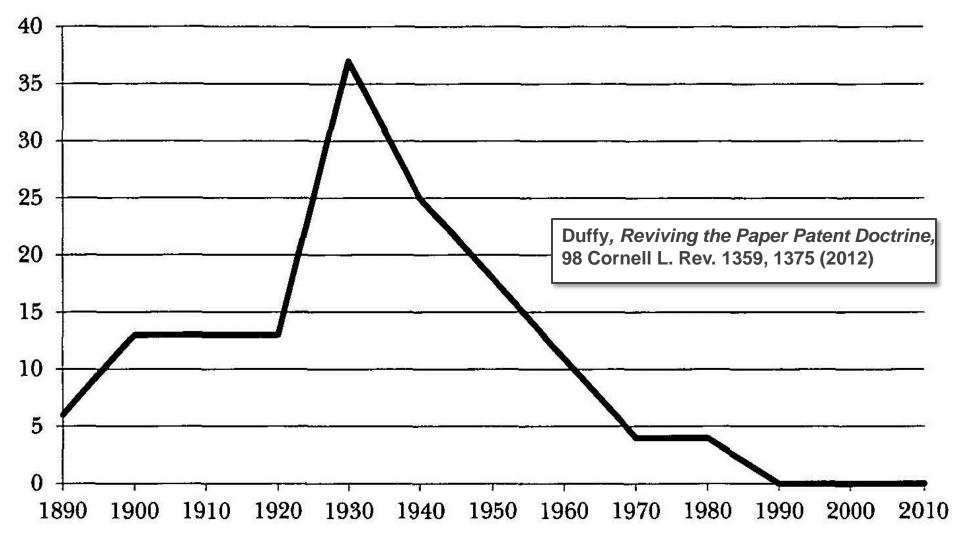
# Paper Patents & NPEs



## **Paper Patents**



### DISCUSSIONS OF THE "PAPER PATENT" DOCTRINE IN FEDERAL APPELLATE CASES PER DECADE



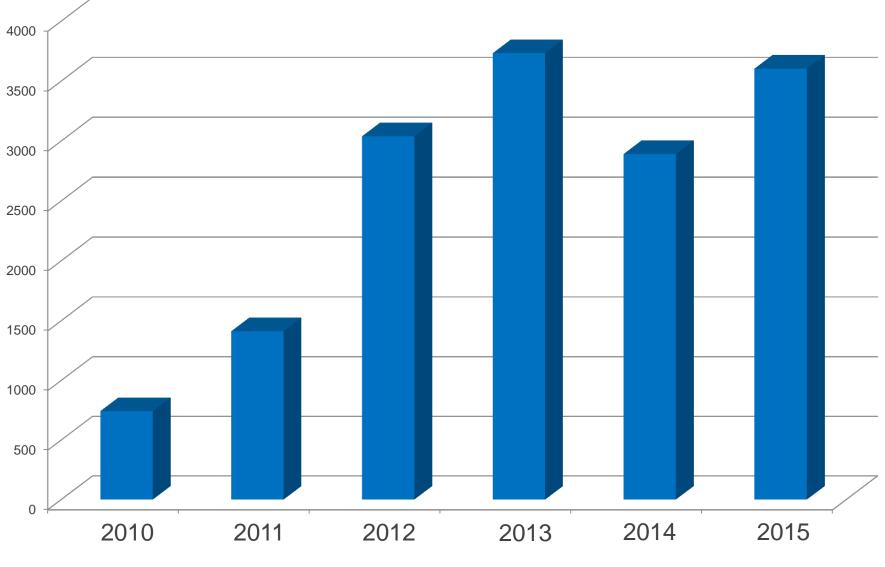
## NPEs and Counterclaims



## Recent NPE Case Growth



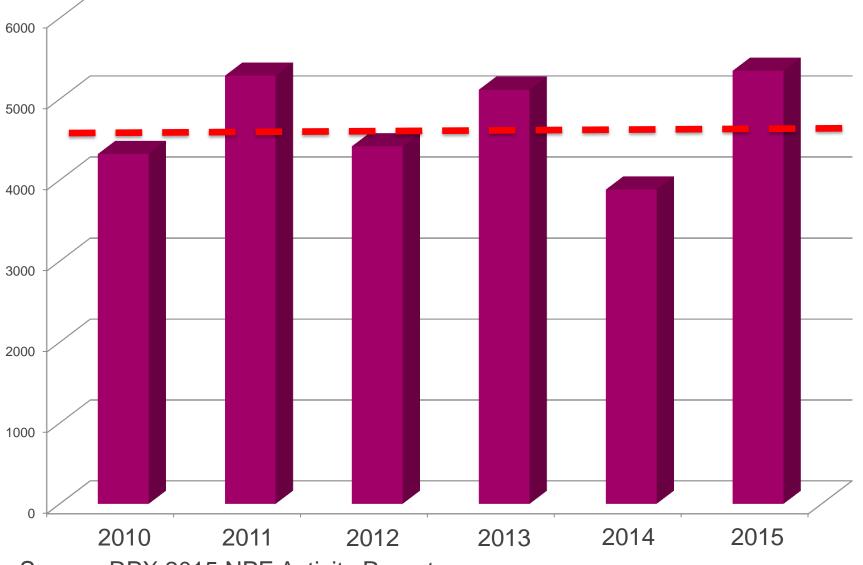
### NPE District Court Filings, 2010 -- 2015



Source: RPX 2015 NPE Activity Report

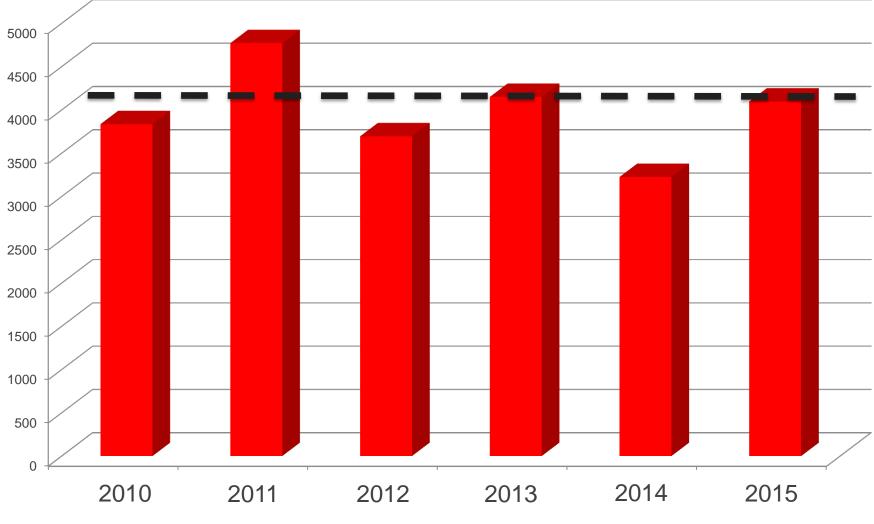
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### NPE District Court Defendants, 2010 -- 2015



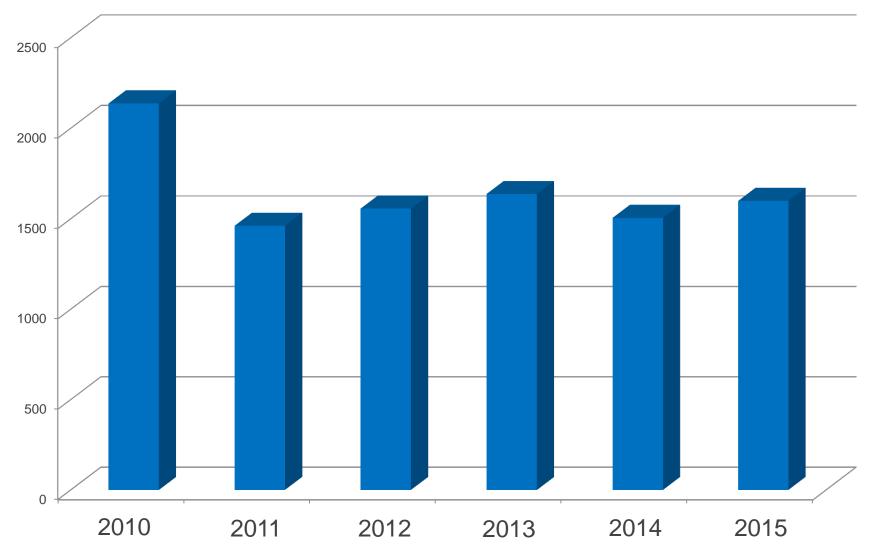
52 Source: RPX 2015 NPE Activity Report

### Number of NPE District Court "Campaign" Defendants 2010 - 2015



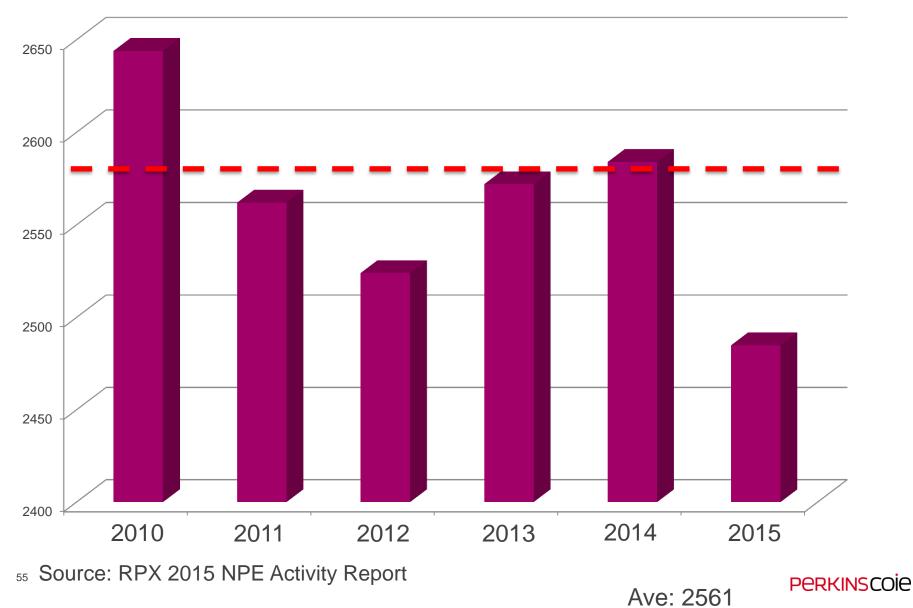
Source: RPX 2015 NPE Activity Report

## Number of Competitor Lawsuits 2010 - 2015

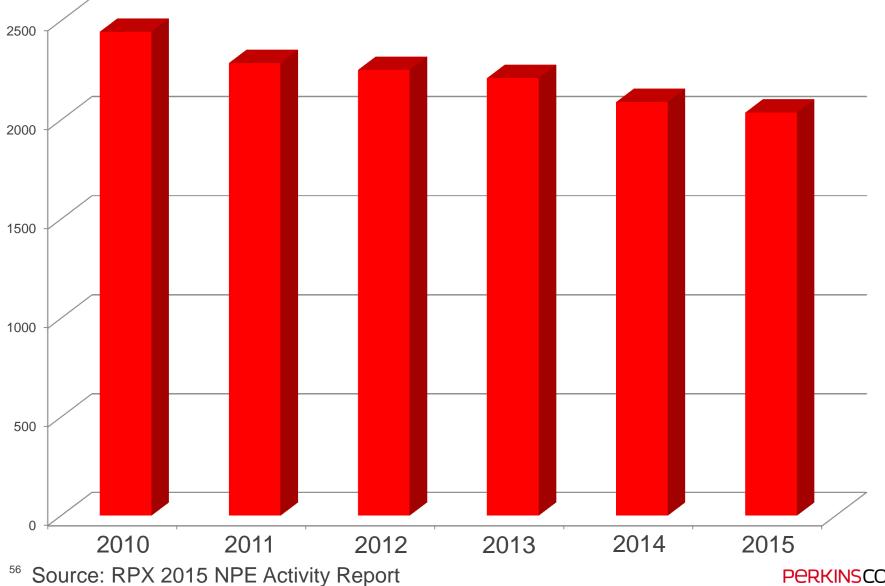


54 Source: RPX 2015 NPE Activity Report

### Number of Competitor Defendants 2010 - 2015



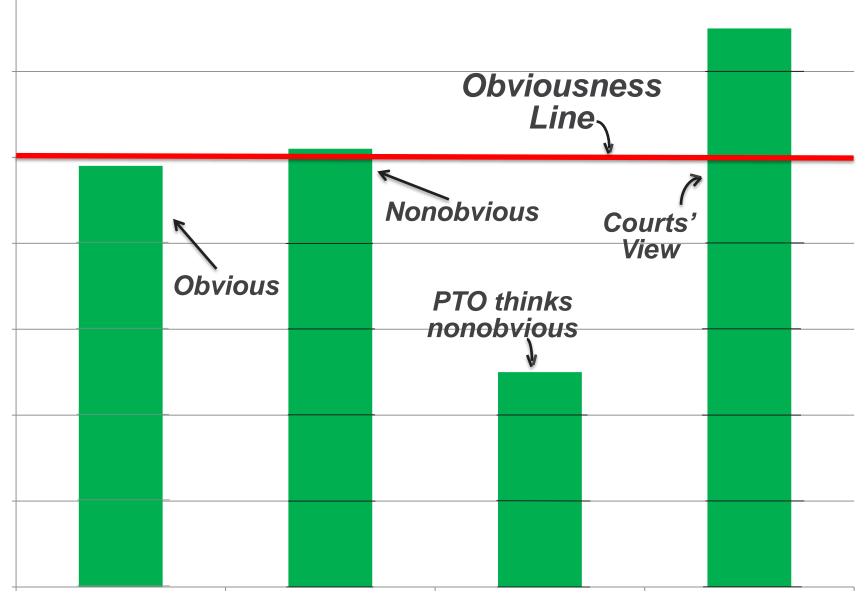
### Number of Competitor "Campaign" Defendants 2010 - 2015

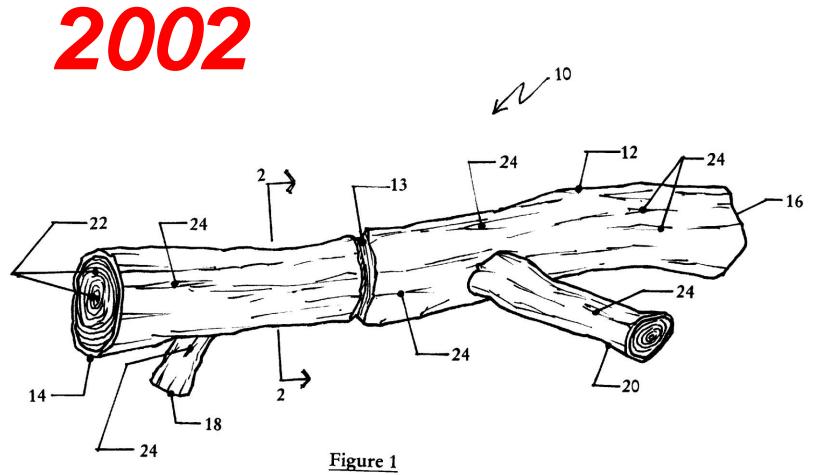


## Patent Quality

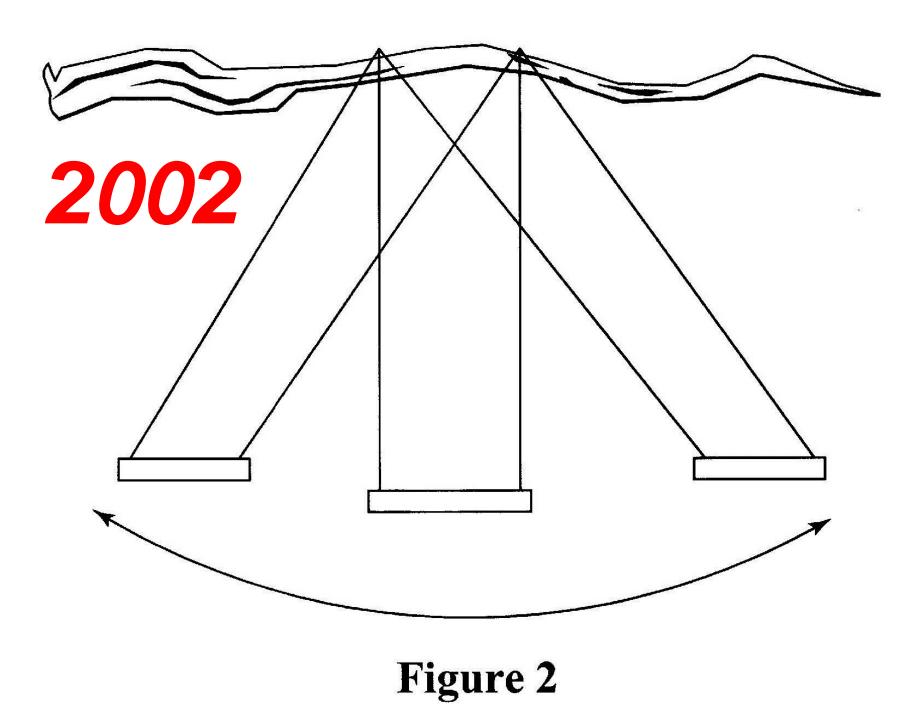


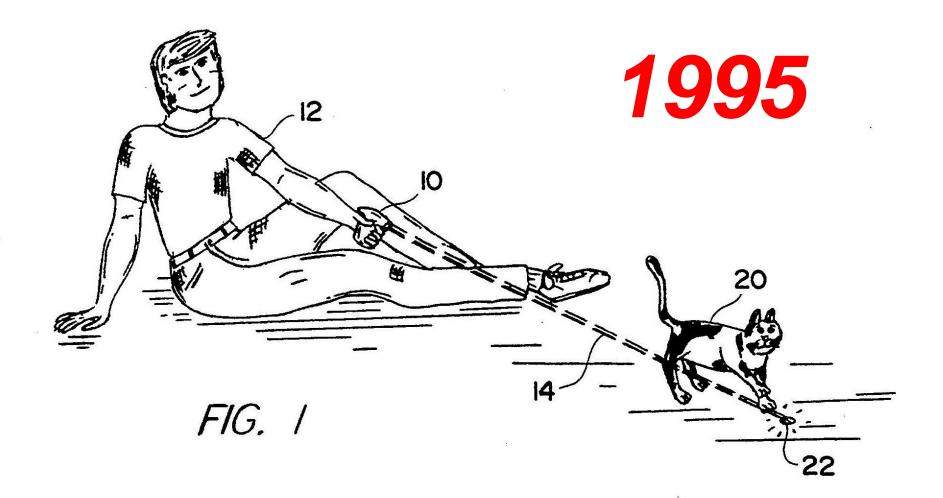
### **Obviousness Standard**

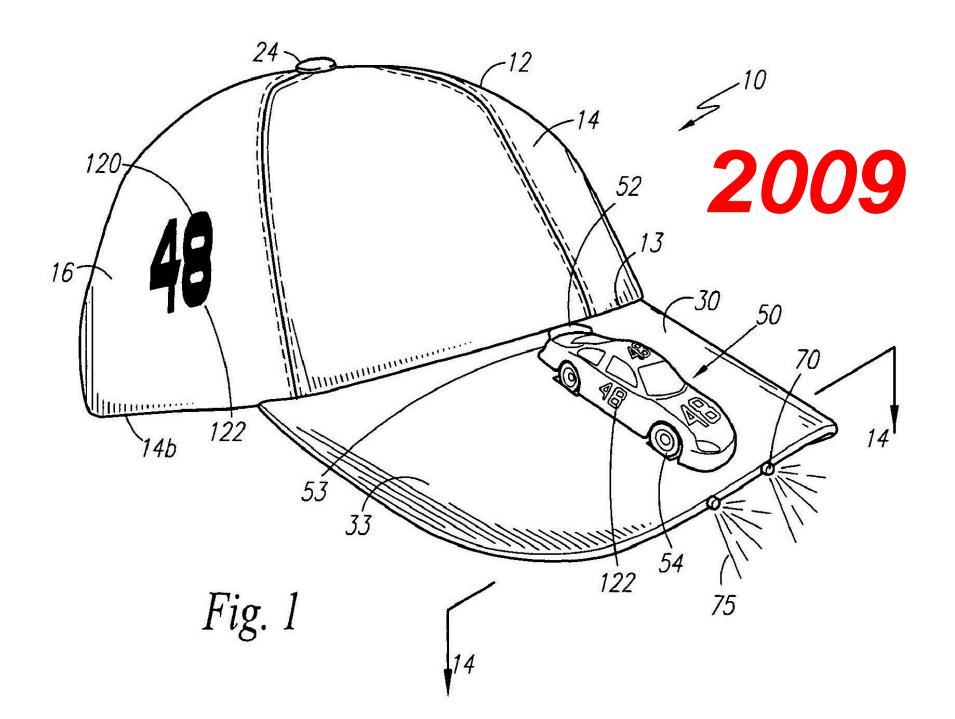




**U.S.** Patent







## **IBM's Toilet Queue Patent**



### (12) United States Patent Boies et al.

(10) Patent No.: US 6,329,919 B1 (45) Date of Patent: Dec. 11, 2001

#### (54) SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING RESERVATIONS FOR RESTROOM USE

- (75) Inventors: Stephen J. Boies, Mahopac, NY (US); Samuel Dinkin, Austin, TX (US); Paul Andrew Moskowitz, Yorktown Heights; Philip Shi-Lung Yu, Chappaqua, both of NY (US)
- (73) Assignee: International Business Machines Corporation, Armonk, NY (US)

#### (56) **References Cited**

#### U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,272,474	*	12/1993	Hill 340/825.29
			Feldman 395/205
5,948,040	*	9/1999	DeLormet et al 701/201
5,963,948	*	10/1999	Shilcrat 707/100
5,978,770	*	11/1999	Waytena et al 705/5

\* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Benjamin C. Lee (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Morgan & Finnegan, L.L.P.

## IBM's Toilet Queue Patent

What is claimed is:

1. A method of providing reservations for restroom use, comprising:

receiving a reservation request from a user; and notifying the user when the restroom is available for his or her use.

2001

### United States Patent [19] Williams

### [11] 3,936,384 [45] Feb. 3, 1976

[54]	RELIGIOUS SOAP	[5
[76]	Inventor: Yancey Williams, G.P.O. Box 1373, New York, N.Y. 10038	4. <sub>j.</sub>
[22]	Filed: Jan. 14, 1975	2, D
[21]	Appl. No.: 540,992	D
		Pr
[52]	U.S. Cl 252/90; 252/134; 252/174;	
	D73/1 A	[5
[51]	Int. Cl. <sup>2</sup> C11D 17/00	A
[58]	Field of Search 252/92 90 134 174	on
	D73/1 A	01

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,423,435	7/1947	Block	2/134
192,131	1/1962	Weiss D7	3/1 A

Primary Examiner-William E. Schulz

### [57] ABSTRACT

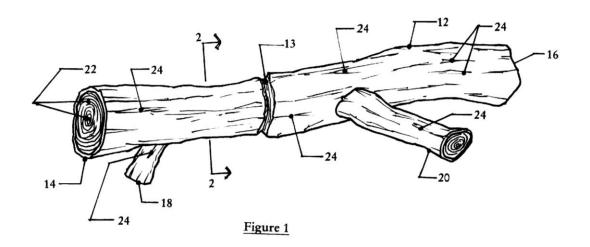
A soap bar which is embossed with a religious design on one side and a prayer on the other side.

### **3** Claims, **3** Drawing Figures

1. A bar of soap which is embossed with religious markings.

## **Alice Observation**

- Many decisions involve patents with severe § 103 problems
  - (But with no § 103 analysis)
- The District Courts have little respect for patents.





## Trifurcated System



## **Three Patent Litigation Systems**

- Competitor suits
- Suits by Patent Assertion Entities
- Pharmaceutical suits



## **Competitor versus NPE Suits**

- NPEs get different damages
  - RR only; no lost profits
- NPEs get no injunctions
- NPEs have greater venue problems
- NPE cases have separate "bars"
- NPEs get less judicial respect

## **Pharmaceutical Cases**

- Patent "Safe Harbor"
  - 35 U.S.C. §271(e)
- Hatch-Waxman Act
  - 21 U.S.C. § 355(j)

### **BPCIA**

- "Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act"
- *"Biosimilar" disputes*

## **Pharmaceutical Cases**

- Separate body of substantive law
- Separate procedures
- Distinct "bar"



## **Quadrification?**

- Design patents allow profit "disgorgement" on the entire infringing product
- Huge benefit
  - Apple Inc. v. Samsung Elec. Co., 786 F.3d 983 (Fed. Cir. 2015)
  - Separate infringement test
    - Egyptian Goddess v. Swisa Inc., 543 F.3d 665 (Fed. Cir. 2008)
    - *"ordinary observer" test*

## The Future

# Reasonable Royalties

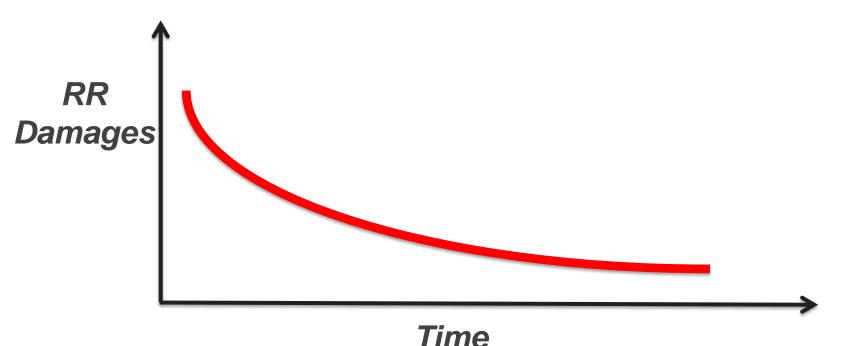


### Past: Reasonable Royalty Decline

- Apportionment, EMVR and the SSPPU
- End of the "25% rule-of-thumb"
- Limitations on "convoyed sales"
- Fewer "comparable" licenses
- Daubert enforcement

### **End of Federal Circuit Activism**

• The Federal Circuit seems to believe it has reasonable royalties under control.





### **Expanded Apportionment**

- Summit 6, LLC v. Samsung Elec. Co., 802 F. 3d 1283 (Fed. Cir. 2015)
  - Survey showed 21% of defendant's users used the infringing features.
  - Expert concluded 21% of the defendant's revenue resulted from the infringing features.
  - Federal Circuit: acceptable method of apportionment.

## The Future of Claim Construction

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### **Claim Construction**

## Fall-out from *Teva* Federal Circuit tugof-war

# Role of the Jury *Alice* interpretations

### 1. Teva

- Teva Pharmaceuticals USA Inc. v. Sandoz, Inc., 135 S.Ct. 831 (2015)
- Fact-findings underlying claim construction are reviewed under the "clear error" standard.

### Teva fall-out

- Federal Circuit clinging to de novo review
  - Most cases just state the *Teva* standard, but don't say if it's applied.
- "internal coherence and context assessment" (*Teva* on remand)
- Only one case applied "clear error"
  - Cephalon, Inc. v. Abraxis Bio Science, LLC, 618 Fed. Appx. 663 (Fed. Cir. 2015)

### Teva fall-out

- Most cases represent district court claim constructions under the pre-Teva standard
- Over time, district courts will change
  - Express findings of fact under Rule 52
  - More credibility determinations of expert testimony
  - But "internal coherence and context" will still dominate

### Post-Teva strategy

 Any party wanting to rely on facts to support their construction should submit proposed findings of fact to the judge.

### 2. Tug-of-war

- Federal Circuit is split between two factions
  - "plain meaning"
  - specification dominates
  - No resolution from the FC or Supreme Court
  - No predictability
  - Uncertainty favors plaintiffs

### 3. Role of the Jury

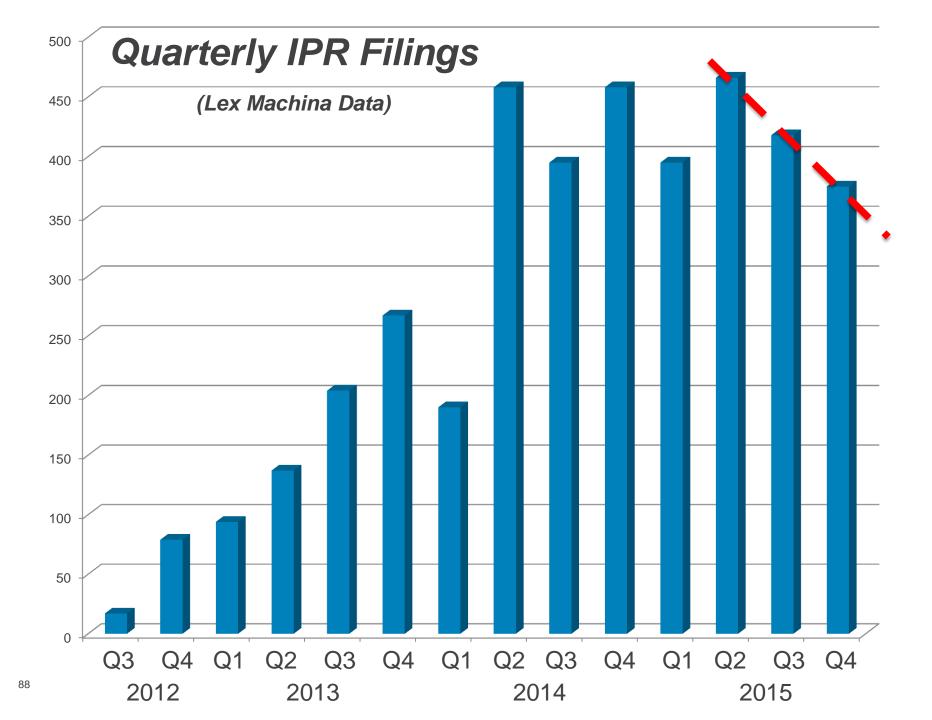
- Jury interpretations of claims will continue to increase
  - "plain meaning"
  - Iimited Markman rulings
- Increased risk at trial
  - O2 Micro Int'l Ltd. v. Beyond Innovation Tech. Co, 521 F.3d 1351 (2008)

### 4. Alice

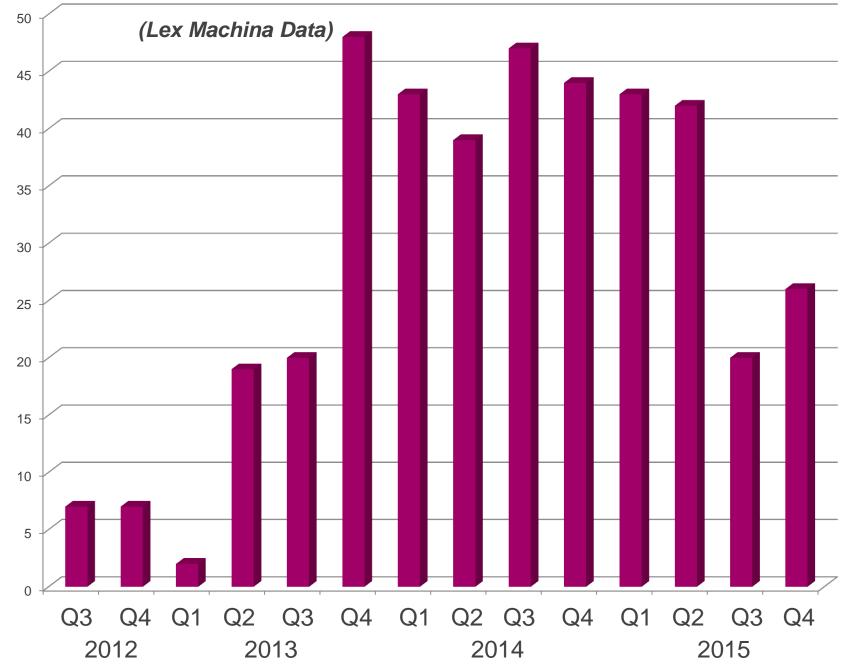
- Courts are "construing" claims when they rule on Alice motions
  - Describing the gist of the invention
- Most do not apply any CC rules
  - E.D. Tex. is the exception
- Creates law-of-the case problems
- Practice will continue among anti-patent judges
- Federal Circuit will eventually limit the practice

# The Changing Impact of IPRS





#### **Quarterly CBM Filings**



### **IPRs Less Deadly**

- 88% of all petitions with final decisions resulted in at least one claim invalidated
  - Law 360, Sept. 2015
- 78% of all final written PTAB decisions resulted in one or more claims unpatentable.
  - Docket Navigator 2015 Patent Year in Review

### IPRs

### 2014: 29% of IPRs decided in 2015 "killed" all claims

- 2015: <mark>15%</mark>
  - Law 360, January 2016



### **PTO Data as of 1/31/16**

- 39,346 claims challenged
- 17,066 claims instituted
- 1,850 claims cancelled or disclaimed
- 8,488 claims unpatentable
- 26.3% unpatentable, cancelled or disclaimed

### PTO Data As of 1/31/16

	% of Claims Challenged
Claims unpatentable, cancelled or disclaimed	26.3%



### IPRs

### How many patents asserted in litigation have at least one claim patentable at the end of the IPR?

### **IPRs – Predictions**

# I think the number will exceed 50%.



### IPRs – In the Future

# Remember: without a prior art defense, plaintiffs will seek very broad claim interpretations.

### **IPRs – Predictions**

- Most IPRs with surviving litigation
   claims will produce settlement
- IPR "litigations" are dominated by patent prosecution attorneys
- IPR procedures:
  - No live evidence
  - No cross examinations
  - No credibility proofs

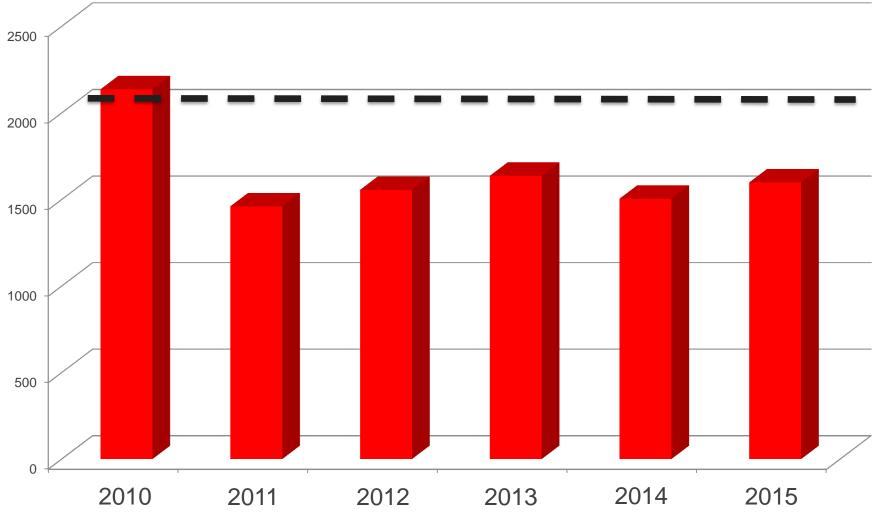
### **IPRs – Predictions**

- Plaintiffs will assert more patents against each defendant.
  - If IPR's mean only 10% of claims will survive to return to litigation, plaintiff will assert 10 times as many patents.

# The Future of NPEs

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### Number of NPE District Court "Campaign" Defendants 2010 - 2015



Source: RPX 2015 NPE Activity Report

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### **NPE Case Predictions**

- Internet and ecommerce suits will decline
  - At least until Alice obstacles are resolved
- Small NPEs will continue focusing on retailers
- Sophisticated NPEs will probe assertion of patents in previously neglected industries.

### **NPEs Case Bifurcation**

### A few sophisticated PAEs

• With sophisticated counsel

### • Many "ankle biters"



## Evolving Venues





### 45.5% of all 2015 patent infringement suits were filed in East Texas.



### Venue

	E.D. Texas	D. Delaware
Per cent change in infringement case filings, 2014 to 2015	+77%	-74%





- Broad venue is being challenged.
  - Federal Circuit
    - *TC Heartland,* Misc. No. 16-105, argued 3/11/16
  - Congressional proposals



## If venue changes:

- Defendants will be sued in their residence or PPB
  - Delaware
  - New Jersey
  - Northern, Southern and Central Cal.
  - Rest spread over the country
    - W.D. Wa?

### **Venue Prediction**

- Venue will change
- But plaintiffs *might* be able to sue in their "home court" when infringements occur in that district.

## Changes in The FRCPs



### **FRCPs**

# Changes became effective on December 1, 2015.



### **FRCPs**

- Form 18 is gone
- Discovery must be "proportional"
- Sanctions limited for ESI violations
- District Courts can expedite discovery disputes
- Litigation start cannot be delayed

- Result of more detailed complaints:
  - Plaintiffs will do more homework before suing
    - Experts consulted
    - Claim charts prepared
    - Arguments analyzed
  - The best plaintiff's will use detailed complaints to pressure defendants

- ESI "extortion" of large companies will end
- Discovery revisions will have limited impact on patent litigation
  - Proportionality will mostly affect the largest cases
    - Judge dependent
  - Streamlined discovery disputes will have limited effect
    - Litigants will still fight over infringement and invalidity contentions

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- Fewer judges will delay issuing a scheduling order
  - E.g., D. Del.
  - Slow judges will delay other proceedings
    - Alice rulings under Rule 12
    - Markman

- Litigation costs will not change
  - Other factors might impact litigation costs, such as the amount in controversy

## **Underlying Question:**

## Is patent litigation encouraging innovation?



### Alternative Question:

### Will patent litigation encourage innovation in the future?

- Yes for pharma
- Yes for start-ups owning patents
- Yes for most competitors
- For everyone else?

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