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**VIA E-FILING**

The Honorable William Alsup  
United States District Court, Northern District of California  
450 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, California 94102

Re: *Oracle America, Inc. v. Google Inc.*, No. 3:10-CV-03561-WHA (N.D. Cal.)

Dear Judge Alsup:

Google requests that the Court allow Google to file a motion for summary judgment of invalidity of claim 14 of U.S. Patent No. 6,192,476 (“‘476 Patent”) on the grounds that it claims unpatentable subject matter. Claim 14 is the only remaining asserted claim of the ‘476 Patent, and its validity can be determined as a matter of law. *See Dealertrack, Inc. v. Huber*, --- F.3d ---, 2012 WL 164439, at \*16 (Fed. Cir. Jan. 20, 2012) (“Whether a patent claim is drawn to patent-eligible subject matter is an issue of law . . .”). The Court’s recent Order of January 25 construed claim 14 to cover patent-ineligible subject matter. Google therefore seeks to further narrow the issues for trial by fully disposing of one of the six patents still asserted in this case.

There is no dispute that claim 14 encompasses unpatentable subject matter. Claims “that cover transitory electrical and electromagnetic signals propagating through some medium, such as wires, air, or a vacuum” are invalid because “[t]hose types of signals are not encompassed by any of the four enumerated statutory categories.” *In re Nuijten*, 500 F.3d 1346, 1352 (Fed. Cir. 2007). This Court has construed the phrase “computer-readable medium” of claim 14 to mean “any medium that participates in providing instructions to processor for execution, including but not limited to, *transmission media*.” (Dkt. No. 704 at 5 (emphasis added); *see also id.* at 4 (“[T]he specification described embodiments that unambiguously included transmission media, such as wireless signals.”).) Thus, the claim plainly covers transmission media, a point that

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Oracle underscored when it attempted to assert the claim against such media in this case. (*See* Mitchell Patent Report ¶ 11 (stating that “Google’s acts of direct infringement include [the] distribution of infringing source and binary code online”).)

In its objections to Google’s proposed claim construction, Oracle all but acknowledged that claim 14 would be invalid if construed according to its plain terms. As Oracle argued, “the correct approach is to construe the phrase to mean only storage media, and preserve its validity.” (Dkt. No. 645 at 16.) This Court did not so limit its construction such that there is now a live legal issue regarding invalidity. In that context, Oracle may argue that *Nuijten* does not apply because the claim at issue in that case was directed *only* to unpatentable transitory signals, whereas claim 14 of the ‘476 Patent could be read to cover storage media as well as unpatentable signals. Any such argument would fly in the face of decades of precedent.

Indeed, overclaiming is a hallmark of invalid patent claims. The Supreme Court addressed the consequences of claiming too broadly in *Graver Tank & Mfg’g Co. v. Linde Air Prods. Co.*, 336 U.S. 271 (1949). There, the claims encompassed both an inventive welding flux composition (patentable subject matter) as well as inoperable compositions (unpatentable subject matter). *Id.* at 276. The Supreme Court upheld the district court’s finding of invalidity, holding:

While the cases more often have dealt with efforts to resort to specifications to expand claims, it is clear that the latter fail equally to perform their function as a measure of the grant when they overclaim the invention. When they do so to the point of invalidity and are free from ambiguity which might justify resort to the specifications, we agree with the District Court that they are not to be saved because the latter are less inclusive.

*Id.* at 277. In short, where there is no ambiguity as to claim scope, overbroad claims are invalid.

Furthermore, the maxim established in *Graver Tank* applies in the context of Section 101, as illustrated in the Federal Circuit’s recent *Dealertrack* decision. There, the patentee argued

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that the claims covered “a concrete, practical solution to a long-felt problem” and that, “for § 101 purposes, the claims describe how to program [a] computer by reference to the flow charts in the specification.” 2012 WL 164439 at \*15. The Federal Circuit disagreed and held that the asserted method claims were invalid because they were drawn to “patent ineligible abstract ideas under § 101.” *Id.* at \*18. The court reasoned:

The fact that certain algorithms are disclosed in the specification does not change the outcome. In considering patent eligibility under § 101, one must focus on the claims. . . . Here, the claims of the [patent] were construed not to be limited to any particular algorithm.

*Id.* at 17. In other words, the court held that it did not matter that the claims encompassed the disclosed algorithms when they also covered so much more; the fact that the claims also “cover[ed] a . . . process using any existing or future-devised machinery” rendered them invalid.

*Id.* This finding follows longstanding precedent. *See, e.g., Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, \*71 (1972) (invalidity finding where claim was broad enough to cover every use of mathematical formula in addition to the disclosed use). Additionally, it is “USPTO policy” that claims “that read on nonstatutory as well as statutory subject matter are unpatentable.” *Ex parte Hu*, Appeal No. 2010-000151, 2012 WL 439708, at n.2 (Bd. of Patent App. & Interferences Feb. 9, 2012).

Given this precedent, claim 14 of the ‘476 patent must be invalid as a legal matter. While Oracle could have included dependent claims claiming only patentable subject matter, or could have sought correction of claim 14 through reissue—as it did with the ‘104 patent—it did neither. And having chosen to assert infringement of claim 14 by non-statutory subject matter in this very case, it should not be heard to complain that it may lose that claim as a result.

Sincerely,  
/s/ Robert A. Van Nest