2017

Patently Insane for Patents: A Judge-by-Judge Analysis of the Federal Circuit’s Post-Alice Patentable Subject Matter Eligibility of Abstract Ideas Jurisprudence

Matthew B. Hershkowitz
Fordham University School of Law, m.b.hershkowitz@gmail.com

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Cover Page Footnote
Managing Editor, Fordham Intellectual Property, Media & Entertainment Law Journal, Volume XXVIII; J.D. Candidate, Fordham University School of Law, 2018; B.S. Mechanical Engineering, Lehigh University, 2014. I would like to thank Professor Janet Freilich for her guidance and feedback through developing this Note, and the IPLJ Editorial Board and staff for their hard work throughout the editorial process, especially E. Alex Kirk and Jillian Roffer.
Patently Insane for Patents: A Judge-by-Judge Analysis of the Federal Circuit’s Post-Alice Patentable Subject Matter Eligibility of Abstract Ideas Jurisprudence

By Matthew B. Hershkowitz*

The Information Age exposed the U.S. patent system to patentable subject matter that it had never considered before. In particular, software tested the courts’ understanding of patentable subject matter under section 101 of title 35 of the U.S. Code. The Supreme Court grappled with this issue in its Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank International decision, which greatly affected the patentability of software. However, the Supreme Court did not define the precise contours of patentable subject matter in Alice, and as a result, the Federal Circuit has wrestled with its meaning ever since. This Note discusses the approaches Federal Circuit judges apply to determine whether a patent claims patentable subject matter. It begins by providing background regarding patents, patent litigation, the Supreme Court’s patentable subject matter cases prior to Alice, and then the Alice decision and its effect. It then examines the Federal Circuit’s post-Alice decisions implementing the two-step test Alice applied. The test first asks whether the claimed invention is directed to an abstract idea and

* Managing Editor, *Fordham Intellectual Property, Media & Entertainment Law Journal*, Volume XXVIII; J.D. Candidate, Fordham University School of Law, 2018; B.S. Mechanical Engineering, Lehigh University, 2014. I would like to thank Professor Janet Freilich for her guidance and feedback through developing this Note, and the *IPLJ* Editorial Board and staff for their hard work throughout the editorial process, especially E. Alex Kirk and Jillian Roffer.
then, if it is, whether the claimed invention contains an inventive concept. Federal Circuit judges have considered different aspects of the claimed invention in making these two determinations. As such, this Note analyzes the Federal Circuit judges’ decisions and discerns trends in their approaches. Relying on these patterns, this Note next suggests to litigators how to better argue the patentability of software before the Federal Circuit. Furthermore, this Note posits that the Federal Circuit judges who implement different consistent approaches in essence ask the same question, and that the judges who do not implement a consistent approach will likely fall in line with the judges who apply consistent approaches. Finally, this Note predicts that the Federal Circuit will continue to expand the definition of patentable subject matter under Alice.

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INTRODUCTION

The rise of the Information Age\(^1\) created uncertainty for the patentability of software. As technology changed, the courts adapted their approaches to evaluating patents and, more specifically, how they determine whether patents claim patent-eligible subject matter.\(^2\) The Supreme Court announced the *Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank International* decision in 2014 and the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit ("Federal Circuit") has since wrestled with the decision.\(^3\) The *Alice* decision applied a two-step analysis to determine whether a patent claims patentable subject matter, asking (1) whether the claims are directed to an abstract idea,\(^4\) and (2) if they are so directed, whether they contain an inventive concept.\(^5\)

The *Alice* decision "upended"\(^6\) patent law and resulted in a "legendary" invalidation rate of asserted patents.\(^7\) The post-*Alice* uncertainty caused many in the legal field to try to decipher how

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1. The information age is "the modern age regarded as a time in which information has become a commodity that is quickly and widely disseminated and easily available especially through the use of computer technology." *Information Age*, MERRIAM-WEBSTER, https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Information%20Age (last visited June 12, 2017) [https://perma.cc/N4LG-EDBW].

2. *See infra* Sections I.C–E.

3. 134 S. Ct. 2347 (2014). *See infra* Sections I.D–E, II.B.

4. *See Alice*, 134 S. Ct. at 2355 ("First, we determine whether the claims at issue are directed to one of the patent-ineligible concepts [i.e., abstract ideas]."). The Supreme Court has held a variety of claimed inventions invalid as claiming patent-ineligible subject matter. *See, e.g.*, Bilski v. Kappos, 130 S. Ct. 3218, 3222 (2010) (holding a patent claiming a financial hedging process invalid as claiming an abstract idea); Parker v. Flook, 437 U.S. 584, 594 (1978) (invalidating a patent claiming a mathematical formula without an inventive concept); Gottschalk v. Benson, 409 U.S. 63, 71–72 (1972) (invalidating a patent claiming a mathematical algorithm as only applied to digital computers); O’Reilly v. Morse, 56 U.S. (15 How.) 62, 120 (1853) (holding a claim to any machinery using electromagnetism to mark or print characters, signs, or letters at any distance as void).

5. *See Alice*, 134 S. Ct. at 2355.


courts analyze whether a patent claims patentable subject matter, but often to no avail. Moreover, scholars have posited different tests for determining whether a patent claims patentable subject matter, or have argued how the courts should apply the *Alice* test. While scholars often consider the Federal Circuit as a whole and suggest what the court *should* do, this Note examines how each Federal Circuit judge approaches deciding patentable subject matter eligibility post-*Alice*. The trends identified through this examination will enable litigators to more persuasively argue for or against patentability before Federal Circuit judges.

This Note discerns consistent methodologies in executing the *Alice* inquiry for four Federal Circuit judges. These judges reliably ask the same questions within their cases when determining whether the claimed invention is directed to an abstract idea, and searching for an inventive concept. This Note then reviews the approaches of six Federal Circuit judges who implement different inquiries or factors in the decisions they have authored. However, for these judges, as this Note highlights, some trends exist under either *Alice* step one or step two. Understanding the Federal Circuit judges’ approaches to the *Alice* inquiry will empower litigators to craft more persuasive arguments by tailoring their arguments accordingly.

Part I of this Note provides an understanding of the basics of patent law, patent litigation, and the Federal Circuit, and then

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9. See *infra* note 139.
10. See *infra* Section II.B.
11. See *infra* Section III.A.
12. See *infra* Section II.B.1.
13. See *infra* Section II.B.1.
14. See *infra* Section II.B.2.
15. See *infra* Section II.B.2.
16. See *infra* Section III.A.
17. See *infra* Section I.A.
18. See *infra* Section I.B.
19. See *infra* Section I.B.
focuses on the relevant Supreme Court decisions. More specifically, it reviews the Supreme Court’s patentable subject matter decisions during the Information Age, and concludes with an explanation of the *Alice* decision and its impact on patent law. Part II analyzes the Federal Circuit’s implementation of the *Alice* decision. In particular, it attempts to decipher and identify how each judge approaches deciding patentable subject matter issues. Finally, Part III provides advice to litigators on how to more persuasively argue patentable subject matter eligibility before the Federal Circuit, and then posits predictions about where the Federal Circuit judges’ and, more generally, the Federal Circuit’s views on patentable subject matter are heading.

I. THE BASICS OF PATENT LAW, A PRIMER ON PATENT LITIGATION, AND THE SUPREME COURT’S RELEVANT PATENTABLE SUBJECT MATTER ELIGIBILITY JURISPRUDENCE

This Part provides background on patent law, patent litigation, and the Supreme Court’s patentable subject matter decisions. Section I.A explains the patent law basics: what is a patent, why the government grants patents, how an inventor secures a patent, and what are the requirements to obtain a patent. Section I.B then discusses patent litigation and the Federal Circuit. Next, Section I.C reviews the Supreme Court’s cases deciding patentable subject matter eligibility. Finally, Section I.D focuses on the *Alice* decision, while Section I.E illuminates the challenges created by, and the effects of, that decision.

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20 *See infra* Section I.C.
21 *See infra* Section I.C.
22 *See infra* Section I.D.
23 *See infra* Section I.E.
24 *See infra* Section II.B.
25 *See infra* Section II.B.
26 *See infra* Section III.A.
27 *See infra* Section III.B.
A. Foundation of Patents and Patentable Subject Matter

The first patent was granted in 1790 for a process of making potash, an ingredient in fertilizer.28 To date, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) has granted more than nine million patents.29 In today’s modern economy, patents are an integral part of a company’s success and value.30

A patent is a property right granted under the Constitution to an inventor for a limited time31 that grants the inventor “the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the invention in the United States or ‘importing’ the invention into the United States.”32 The patent’s term continues for twenty years from the date the patent application was filed or, under certain circumstances, from the filing date of a previously filed related application.33 Patents come in three varieties: utility patents, plant patents, and design patents.34

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29 See U.S. Patent No. 9,554,210 (filed June 25, 2015). The patent number, which indexes the patents issued, is over 9,500,000.
31 See U.S. CONST. art. I, § 8, cl. 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 . . . .”).
33 See 35 U.S.C. § 154(a)(2); see also What are Patents?, supra note 32.
34 See What Are Patents?, supra note 32. The USPTO may grant a utility patent “to anyone who invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, article of manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof.” Id. For the purposes of this Note, only utility patents are considered and all references to “patent” refer to utility patents.
The exclusive right a patent provides incentivizes inventors to create and disclose inventions. When the patent term expires, the invention enters the public domain, eliminating the inventor’s exclusive right, and allows society to freely use the invention, which in turn benefits society by permitting further invention. Without patent protection, the inventor would be less incentivized to invent and would resist disclosing the invention because the inventor would fear someone stealing it.

To obtain a patent, the inventor or assignee must file an application with the USPTO. A patent application contains several parts, but only the specification and claims are relevant to this Note. “The specification is a written description of the invention and of the manner and process of making and using the invention that concludes with the claims to the invention.” The claims “particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that the inventor or inventors regard as the invention.” The USPTO examines the application to determine whether it satisfies the requirements under title 35 of the U.S. Code.

35 See J. Jonas Anderson, Secret Inventions, 26 BERKELEY TECH. L.J. 917, 931 (2011) (“Scholars recognize that the patent system benefits society not merely because of the increased disclosure that results from patenting, but also (and primarily) because of the incentive to invent that the patent system creates.”).
37 See David S. Olson, Taking the Utilitarian Basis for Patent Law Seriously: The Case for Restricting Patentable Subject Matter, 82 TEMP. L. REV. 181, 196–97 (2009) (providing that patents are a public good and without patent protection, they would be underproduced).
38 An assignee is “[a] type of patent owner, who has had ownership transferred to her from a previous owner such as the inventor.” Glossary, U.S. PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE, https://web.archive.org/web/20170627184309/https://www.uspto.gov/patents-maintaining-patent/patent-litigation/glossary [https://perma.cc/76EZ-H98Q] (last visited June 12, 2017) [hereinafter Glossary].
39 See What are Patents?, supra note 32.
41 Id.
Manual for Patent Examining Procedure explains the examination process. Specifically, the USPTO will decide whether the invention complies with sections 101, 102, 103, and 112 of title 35. If the USPTO finds the application satisfactory, it grants the applicant a patent, contingent on the payment of fees.

Each provision under title 35 poses at least one requirement for the invention. Briefly stated, section 101, the subject of this Note, requires that the patent claims patentable subject matter. Section 102 requires that the invention is new, and section 103 demands that the invention is sufficiently different from the prior art, such that the invention would not be obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the invention pertains. Finally, section 112 focuses on the application’s sufficiency, requiring the specification contain an adequate written description. The specification must demonstrate that the inventor was in possession of the invention at the time of the application, that the information disclosed in the specification enables a person having ordinary skill in the art to make and use the invention, and that the

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44 See id. § 2103.
47 See id. § 102.
48 See id. § 103. “Prior art consists of the references (books, articles, web pages and other information) that are publicly available before the date that the application was filed.” Glossary, supra note 38.
49 See 35 U.S.C. § 103. “The person of ordinary skill in the art is a hypothetical person who is presumed to have known the relevant art at the time of the invention.” U.S. PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE, supra note 43, § 2141.03.I.
specification discloses the best mode of performing the invention.52

Section 101 defines patentable subject matter. It provides: “Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor[e], subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.”53 Section 101 provides four express categories that can receive patent protection: process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter.54 A process is “an act, or a series of acts or steps.”55 A machine is “a concrete thing, consisting of parts, or of certain devices and combination of devices,” which includes “every mechanical device or combination of mechanical powers and devices to perform some function and produce a certain effect or result.”56 In *Diamond v. Chakrabarty*, the Supreme Court defined manufacture as “the production of articles for use from raw or prepared materials by giving to these materials new forms, qualities, properties, or combinations, whether by hand-labor or by machinery.”57 The Court also defined a composition of matter in *Chakrabarty* as “all compositions of two or more substances and... all composite articles, whether they be the results of chemical union, or of mechanical mixture, or whether they be gases, fluids, powders or solids.”58 Since Thomas Jefferson’s draft of the 1793 Patent Act, section 101 has undergone little revision.59 Notably, Jefferson’s view that “ingenuity should receive a liberal encouragement” remains intact.60 Furthermore, when Congress

56 Id. § 2106.I.ii (citations omitted).
58 Id. (alteration in original) (quoting Shell Dev. Co. v. Watson, 149 F. Supp. 279, 280 (D.D.C. 1957)).
59 See id. at 309 (explaining that the only amendment made to the Act was to replace “art” in Jefferson’s version with “process”).
60 Id. at 308–09 (quoting 5 *WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON* 75–76 (Washington ed. 1871)).
considered the 1952 Patent Act, it intended patentable subject matter to “include anything under the sun that is made by man.”  

However, the breadth of patent protection is not unlimited. The courts have created judicial exceptions to patentable subject matter that exclude natural phenomena, laws of nature, and abstract ideas from patentability. These exceptions are not new, and in fact have existed for over 150 years. They protect against preemption of the “basic tools of scientific and technological work” because it would “‘impede innovation more than it would tend to promote it,’ thereby thwarting the primary object of the patent laws.” However, the Supreme Court has avoided precisely defining an abstract idea.

With technology moving towards software innovation and away from mechanical inventions, the judicial exceptions have impacted more inventions. For example, in the Industrial Age,

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61 Id. at 309 (quoting S. Rep. No. 82-1979, at 5 (1952); H.R. Rep. No. 82-1923, at 6 (1952)).
64 See Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank Int’l, 134 S. Ct. 2347, 2354 (2014) (quoting Mayo Collaborative Servs., 132 S. Ct. at 1293). For example, Einstein could not have patented his theory of special relativity and Newton could not have patented the law of gravity because they both are laws of nature. See Chakrabarty, 447 U.S. at 309. Moreover, a gene is not patentable because it is a natural phenomenon. See Ass’n for Molecular Pathology, 133 S. Ct. at 2120.
65 See Alice, 134 S. Ct. at 2357; see also Diamond v. Diehr, 450 U.S. 175, 219 (1981) (Stevens, J., dissenting) (“[T]he cases considering the patentability of program-related inventions do not establish rules that enable a conscientious patent lawyer to determine with a fair degree of accuracy which, if any, program-related inventions will be patentable.”). Because of the unpredictability of exactly determining whether software technology is patentable, this Note attempts to bring some predictability to the court’s determination by examining how each judge makes such determination.
66 Industrial Age, EN. OXFORD LIVING DICTIONARIES, https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/industrial_age [https://perma.cc/5R4W-R889] (last visited June 12, 2017) (defining the Industrial Age as “[a]n era marked by widespread industrialization; specifically . . . the period in the history of the developed world from the start of the Industrial Revolution, in the late [eighteenth] cent[ury], to the information age, in the late [twentieth] cent[ury].”)
patents claiming inventions not either tied to a machine or apparatus, or transforming an article into another state or thing, were rarely granted.\textsuperscript{67} In the Information Age, now, the abstract idea judicial exception has severely impacted software patents because software, although implemented on a machine, is not itself a machine.\textsuperscript{68} Moreover, software itself does not transform some physical substance from one form to another.\textsuperscript{69} However, the Court opined in \textit{Bilski v. Kappos} that this does not mean that software is unpatentable.\textsuperscript{70}

As the Information Age approached, the “computer industry . . . experienced rapid growth.”\textsuperscript{71} The advent of the Internet accelerated technological advancement.\textsuperscript{72} In 1995, less than one percent of the world’s population used the Internet, whereas today, around forty percent use it.\textsuperscript{73} Computers and the Internet are now an integral part of people’s lives. People share on social media,\textsuperscript{74} shop,\textsuperscript{75} bank,\textsuperscript{76} and even find new love interests\textsuperscript{77} online. The transition from the tangible inventions of the Industrial Age to the Information Age’s intangible, process inventions challenged the courts to rethink whether such inventions satisfy the
patentable subject matter requirement. The Supreme Court has wrestled with this patentable subject matter issue for more than 150 years. However, before delving into the Supreme Court’s precedent, it is necessary to better understand the court system as it pertains to patent infringement lawsuits.

B. Patent Litigation and the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

The Federal Circuit was formed in 1982 and has nationwide appellate jurisdiction in various subject areas, including patent law. The following example best illustrates the Federal Circuit’s role in patent litigation. Imagine that one behemoth cellular telephone manufacturer, Apple, Inc., believes that another gigantic cellular telephone manufacturer, Samsung Electronics, is infringing one of its patents. Apple will file a lawsuit in one of the U.S. District Courts alleging that Samsung infringed Apple’s patent claiming a process implemented on a cellular telephone. Samsung, in response, will likely claim as one of its defenses that Apple’s patent is invalid because it claims patent-ineligible subject matter—this Note’s focus.

After the district court litigation, either or both parties may appeal the decision. The Federal Circuit will hear the appeal, regardless of which district court decided the case, because the subject matter is patent law. A randomly selected panel comprising of three Federal Circuit judges will decide the appeal, and one of the judges will author an opinion for the panel. After the Federal Circuit decision, Apple and/or Samsung may request a

79 See infra Section I.C.
81 The federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction over patent cases. See 28 U.S.C. § 1338 (2012).
82 See FED. R. APP. P. 3.
83 See Court Jurisdiction, supra note 80.
84 Id.
85 Id. If there is disagreement between the judges, the disagreeing judge will write a dissenting opinion.
rehearing with the panel,86 request an en banc rehearing,87 or petition for certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States.88

C. The Supreme Court Case Law Determining Patentable Subject Matter Eligibility

The Supreme Court has decided several cases regarding patentable subject matter eligibility, and grappled with patentable subject matter early on in the 1853 O’Reilly v. Morse case.89 However, the first Supreme Court case addressing the patentability of abstract ideas during the Information Age was Gottschalk v. Benson, which reviewed the validity of a mathematical algorithm90 converting binary-coded decimal91 numerals into pure binary numerals,92 and ultimately held it ineligible.93 In deciding that the patent did not claim patentable subject matter, the Court noted that the claim was broad, thereby precluding both known and unknown uses of the process, and that either a generic computer or a human could implement the algorithm.94

88 See Court Jurisdiction, supra note 80.
91 See id. at 66–67 (“The [Binary-coded decimal] system using decimal numerals replaces the character for each component decimal digit in the decimal numeral with the corresponding four-digit binary numeral[,]”).
92 “The pure binary system of positional notation uses two symbols as digits—[zero] and [one], placed in a numerical sequence with values based on consecutively ascending powers of [two]. In pure binary notation, what would be the tens position is the twos position; what would be hundreds position is in the fours position; what would be the thousands position is the eights. Any decimal number from [zero] to [ten] can be represented in the binary system with four digits or positions . . . .” Id. at 66.
93 See id. at 71–73.
94 See id. at 67–68.
The Supreme Court elaborated on the patentability of abstract ideas six years later in *Parker v. Flook*, a case regarding a mathematical formula applied to a catalytic conversion process. There, the patent claimed three steps: (1) measure one of several variables, (2) apply an algorithm to calculate a new limit value, and (3) adjust an alarm limit to the new value. The Court held that the addition of conventional, post-solution activity—namely, measuring the variable and adjusting the limit—was insufficient to convey patentability, and therefore, held that the patent claimed patent-ineligible subject matter.

Three years later, the Supreme Court considered whether a patent claiming a process using a mathematical formula, the Arrhenius equation, employed on a programmed computer claimed patent-eligible subject matter, and concluded in the affirmative. In *Diamond v. Diehr*, the patent claimed a process to cure rubber. A computer constantly measured the temperature inside a mold containing a rubber piece needing curing via a temperature probe, and then inputted the data into the Arrhenius equation, which outputted a time for curing. When the calculated curing time equaled the actual time the rubber piece had

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95 See 437 U.S. 584, 585 (1978) (noting that “the only novel feature of the method is a mathematical formula”).
96 See id. at 585. The catalytic conversion process converts “heavy hydrocarbons, chemicals or fuels to light hydrocarbons, chemical or fuels,” the results are “less toxic, less corrosive, more usable and more environmentally friendly,” and it is used in vehicles to convert exhaust gas from the engine into less toxic pollutants. See Catalytic Conversion, CORROSIONPEDIA, https://www.corrosionpedia.com/definition/1685/catalytic-conversion [https://perma.cc/389H-5PME] (last visited Mar. 2, 2017).
97 See Parker, 437 U.S. at 585.
98 Id. at 586, 594.
101 450 U.S. 175.
102 Id. at 177–78.
103 Id. at 178–79.
spent in the mold, the mold opened, thereby permitting removal of
the rubber piece.\textsuperscript{104}

First, the Court noted that, like \textit{Gottschalk} and \textit{Flook}, the
Arrhenius equation was an abstract idea.\textsuperscript{105} However, in contrast to
\textit{Gottschalk} and \textit{Flook}, the application of the abstract idea did not
preempt the use of the equation outside of its application to the
rubber curing process, because the process’ other steps placed
meaningful limits on the claim’s breadth.\textsuperscript{106} Second, the Court
recognized that the process transformed something into another
state, namely, it changed the rubber’s properties and shape.\textsuperscript{107}
Therefore, the Court concluded that the patent did not claim the
mathematical formula itself, but a new and useful application of
the formula.\textsuperscript{108}

The Supreme Court did not weigh in on the eligibility of
abstract ideas again until \textit{Bilski v. Kappos} nearly thirty years
later.\textsuperscript{109} In \textit{Bilski}, the question was whether a patent claiming the
hedging process, a financial practice, claimed patentable subject
matter.\textsuperscript{110} To determine whether the patent claimed patentable
subject matter, the Court first compared the hedging concept to
\textit{Gottschalk}, \textit{Flook}, and \textit{Diehr}, and held that hedging was similar to
the abstract ideas in \textit{Gottschalk} and \textit{Flook}—in that patenting
hedging would “pre-empt use of this approach in all fields, and
would effectively grant a monopoly over an abstract idea.”\textsuperscript{111} The
Court then rejected Bilski’s argument that it did not preempt the
entire field because it was limited to the energy industry, finding
that such limitation was insufficient to convey patent eligibility.\textsuperscript{112}

\begin{footnotes}
\item[104] Id.
\item[105] Id. at 186.
\item[106] Id. at 187.
\item[107] Id. at 192–93.
\item[108] Id. at 191.
\item[109] See generally Bilski v. Kappos, 130 S. Ct. 3218 (2010) (holding a patent claiming a
financial hedging process invalid as claiming an abstract idea).
\item[110] Id. at 3223. A hedge is “an investment to reduce the risk of adverse price
movements in an asset,” which normally “consists of taking an offsetting position in a
related security . . . .” Hedge, \textit{INVESTOPEDIA}, http://www.investopedia.com/terms/h/hedge
\item[111] Bilski, 130 S. Ct. at 3230–31 (citations omitted).
\item[112] See id.
\end{footnotes}
Therefore, the Court held, Bilski’s patent did not claim patentable subject matter.\(^{113}\)

D. Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank International

The Supreme Court most recently opined how to determine patentable subject matter eligibility in the Alice decision.\(^{114}\) Alice was the assignee of several patents relating to managing financial risk.\(^{115}\) The patent at issue focused on a “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.”\(^{116}\) Specifically, the patent claimed a method whereby a computer created shadow accounts reflecting the parties’ actual balances at “‘exchange institutions’ (e.g., banks),” and would then only let transactions proceed if the parties held sufficient funds in those accounts to satisfy their respective obligations.\(^{117}\) CLS Bank filed suit seeking a declaratory judgment that Alice’s patent claims were “invalid, unenforceable, or not infringed.”\(^{118}\) The district court held the claims invalid, but a divided panel of the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit reversed.\(^{119}\) However, the Federal Circuit granted a rehearing en banc, vacated the panel decision, and affirmed the district court decision.\(^{120}\) On certiorari, the Supreme Court then addressed whether Alice’s invention constituted patent-eligible subject matter, and in doing so, applied the two-step analysis implemented in Mayo Collaborative Services v. Prometheus Laboratories, Inc.,

\(^{113}\) See id. The Court concluded, contrary to the Federal Circuit’s decision, that the machine-or-transformation test was not the sole test for subject matter patentability because to hold so would violate statutory interpretation principles. Id. at 3227. The Court, however, noted that the machine-or-transformation test is still “a useful and important clue, an investigative tool,” for determining whether an invention is eligible for patent protection. Id.

\(^{114}\) Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank Int’l, 134 S. Ct. 2347 (2014).

\(^{115}\) Id. at 2352.

\(^{116}\) Id. at 2351–52 (emphasis omitted).

\(^{117}\) Id. at 2352.

\(^{118}\) Id. at 2353.

\(^{119}\) Id.

\(^{120}\) Id.
to determine whether Alice’s patent claimed an abstract idea, and therefore claimed patent ineligible subject matter.121

The first step of the *Alice* analysis is to “determine whether the claims at issue are directed to . . . patent-ineligible concepts.”122 If the claims are so directed, then the analysis proceeds to step two.123 However, if they are not, the patent claims patent-eligible subject matter.124 Next, in step two, the court must examine each claim at issue to “determine whether it contains an ‘inventive concept’ sufficient to ‘transform’ the claimed abstract idea into a patent-eligible application.”125 The inventive concept requirement ensures that the abstract idea includes something more and is not merely a “drafting effort designed to monopolize the [abstract idea].”126

In *Alice*, under step one, the Court examined its jurisprudence on patentable subject matter, specifically *Gottschalk*, *Flook*, and *Bilski*, and concluded that Alice’s claims were directed to intermediated settlement.127 Then, the Court concluded that intermediated settlement was a “fundamental economic practice long prevalent in our system of commerce,” like hedging in *Bilski*, and therefore the claims were directed to an abstract idea.128

Under step two, the *Alice* court first dispensed with the notion that implementation on a computer could provide an inventive concept, citing *Gottschalk* and *Flook*.129 The Court also distinguished the instant case from *Diamond v. Diehr*, in that the invention in *Diehr* was found patentable not because of the computer, as Alice claimed here, but because the claimed process

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121 See id. at 2355–60 (citing Mayo Collaborative Servs. v. Prometheus Labs., Inc., 132 S. Ct. 1289 (2012)).
122 Id. at 2355.
123 See id.
124 See id.
125 Id. at 2357 (quoting Mayo Collaborative Servs., 132 S. Ct. at 1294, 1298). What qualifies as an inventive concept is not clear, but how to best argue that a claimed invention contains an inventive concept is one topic of this Note. Id.
126 Id. (alteration in original) (quoting Mayo Collaborative Servs., 132 S. Ct. at 1291).
127 Id.
128 Id. at 2356 (quoting Bilski v. Kappos, 130 S. Ct. 3218, 3231 (2010)).
129 Id. at 2357–58.
“improved an existing technological process.” Finally, the steps claimed in Alice’s patent, taken both individually and as an ordered combination, were all “well-understood, routine, conventional activities” previously known to the industry. In conclusion, the Court noted that neither a generic computer nor merely applying the abstract idea is sufficient to transform the concept into a patent-eligible invention, and therefore, combining the two—as Alice did by employing the abstract idea of intermediated settlement on a computer—was likewise insufficient. Thus, the Court held that Alice’s patent claimed patent-ineligible subject matter, and was therefore invalid.

Notably, the *Alice* court avoided “delimit[ing] the precise contours of the ‘abstract ideas’ category,” instead leaving it open to the lower courts to refine. Similarly, the Court did not define precisely what constitutes an “inventive concept,” only that it is something “significantly more” than a patent on the abstract idea itself. Both open questions have created uncertainty in patent

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130 *Id.* at 2358 (discussing Diamond v. Diehr, 450 U.S. 175 (1981)).
131 *See id.* at 2359 (“The representative method claim in this case recites the following steps: (1) ‘creating’ shadow records for each counterparty to a transaction; (2) ‘obtaining’ start-of-day balances based on the parties’ real-world accounts at exchange institutions; (3) ‘adjusting’ the shadow records as transactions are entered, allowing only those transactions for which the parties have sufficient resources; and (4) issuing irrevocable end-of-day instructions to the exchange institutions to carry out the permitted transactions.”).
132 *Id.* (alteration in original) (quoting Mayo Collaborative Servs. v. Prometheus Labs., Inc., 132 S. Ct. 1289, 1294 (2012)).
133 *See id.*
134 *See id.* at 2360.
135 *Id.* at 2357.
136 *See id.* at 2355.
litigation, and some scholars have opined on the proper tests to resolve these ambiguities.

E. The Effects of the Alice Decision

The Alice decision has had a profound effect on patent litigation. For example, many defendants have successfully invalidated patents asserted against them relying on the decision. A patent is presumed valid and the challenger must provide “clear and convincing evidence” of the patent’s invalidity to overcome that presumption. Despite this presumption, post-Alice courts have invalidated patents at a “legendary rate.” Through June 6, 2016, approximately two years after the Alice decision, seventy percent of motions in federal courts claiming patent invalidity as a defense succeeded. Furthermore, as compared to the four years prior to the Alice decision, district courts have

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137 See, e.g., Kapur et al., supra note 6 (opining that since the Alice decision came down one year ago, “the world of computer software patents has been upended”); Uncertainty Looms Over Software Patents, WHITEFORD, TAYLOR & PRESTON LLP (June 17, 2015), http://www.wtplaw.com/documents/2015/06/uncertainty-looms-over-software-patents [https://perma.cc/2BV9-DVXJ] (explaining that the USPTO has struggled for “clarity and consistency in establishing patent eligibility for software related patents” and that “technological innovation hangs in limbo, as patents for software related inventions are being deemed ineligible at an excessive rate”).

138 See, e.g., Richard S. Gruner, Intangible Inventions: Patentable Subject Matter for an Information Age, 35 LOY. L.A. L. REV. 355, 451–53 (2002) (arguing that patentable subject matter should have the following four features: (1) “[a]n innovation filling a user need with identifiable value”; (2) “[t]he innovation fills a need that is shared by more than a few potential users”; (3) “[t]he innovation meets the need through [sic] regular operations that produce consistent results”; and (4) “[t]he innovation and the results it achieves can be described clearly and distinctly, permitting effective evaluation of the innovation”); Michael Risch, Everything is Patentable, 75 TENN. L. REV. 591, 591 (2008) (arguing that “any invention that satisfies the Patent Act’s requirements of category, utility, novelty, nonobviousness, and specification is patentable”).


141 Microsoft Corp. v. i4i Ltd., 131 S. Ct. 2238, 2242 (2011).

142 Hudnell, supra note 7.

143 See Sachs, supra note 139.
decided over four times as many patentable subject matter invalidity defenses in the two years since the decision.  

Because the Alice decision is very recent and invalidity challenges have become such a prevalent defense in patent litigation, it is vital to understand how Federal Circuit judges contemplate patentable subject matter eligibility to craft the best strategies to argue for or against patentability. This Note examines each Federal Circuit judge’s approach to determining patent eligibility, and then recommends ways to better persuade those judges to enable litigators to more convincingly argue the patentable subject matter issue.

II. THE STUDY’S PARAMETERS AND THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT JUDGES’ METHODOLOGIES

This Part defines the parameters and limitations of this Note, and then examines the Federal Circuit’s patentable subject matter jurisprudence. More specifically, Section II.A explains how this Note selected the cases included in this study of the Federal Circuit’s patentable subject matter case law, and then discloses the limitations of the study. Section II.B reviews the cases included in the study, judge-by-judge, and identifies trends in the judges’ approaches to determining whether a patent claims patentable subject matter.

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144 Id.
145 Id. Alice was decided less than four years ago from the date when this Note was being written. See Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank Int’l, Inc., 134 S. Ct. 2347 (2014).
146 See Kenneth Adamo, Comment in Where Do We Stand One Year After Alice, LAW360 (June 17, 2016, 8:27 PM), https://www.law360.com/articles/668773 [https://perma.cc/ETQ2-Z9BS] (quoting Kenneth Adamo, Partner at Kirkland & Ellis LLP, saying that the Alice decision has become as prominent of a “defensive tool of choice” as the USPTO’s new inter partes review proceeding, and that the invalidity challenge will continue to be a quick and effective tool).
147 See infra Section II.B.
148 See infra Section III.A.
A. Case Selection, Analysis Methodology, and Limitations on the Study of the Federal Circuit’s Patentable Subject Matter Jurisprudence

To select cases, the Author of this Note first conducted a thorough and tailored search. The Author sought out all Federal Circuit cases that cited to section 101, limiting the search to decisions after *Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank International, Inc.* through April 2017. Finally, the Author reviewed each case and selected those that evaluated whether the invention was directed to an abstract idea. However, this Note excludes from the study any cases where the judge was not a Federal Circuit Judge (e.g., a judge who sat by designation upon the Federal Circuit), where the decision was written *per curiam*, or when the judge had authored only one decision.

After the selection of cases, the Author then turned to analyzing those selected. The Author groups cases together according to the authoring judge and analyzes each case’s reasoning to determine what factors the judge relied upon in executing each *Alice* step. For example, under the first *Alice* step, some judges looked at the claimed invention’s long history, while others noted its similarity to precedent. Moreover, in the *Alice* step-two analysis, some judges evaluated whether the claimed steps and equipment were generic or conventional, while others focused the claimed invention’s potential to preempt

149 See 28 U.S.C. § 292(a) (1982) (“The chief judge of a circuit may designate and assign one or more district judges within the circuit to sit upon the court of appeals or a division thereof whenever the business of that court so requires.”).


151 See, e.g., infra Sections II.B.1.a–b.

152 See, e.g., infra Sections II.B.1.c–d.

153 See, e.g., infra Section II.B.1.b.
basic scientific tools. \textsuperscript{154} Often, a judge relied on multiple factors. \textsuperscript{155} For each judge, this Note details their reasoning, and then reviews the cases’ reasoning for trends. This analysis results in discernable trends for some judges and vague outlines for others. However, the analysis is limited by the available body of law.

The small body of law available imposed some limitations on this study. First, \textit{Alice} was decided less than three years before the most recent case this Note analyzes was decided, which means the judges have not decided many cases under it, relatively speaking. \textsuperscript{156} While some judges have decided several cases, others have decided only a couple, and still others have decided one or no decisions. \textsuperscript{157} Furthermore, because the judges have had limited opportunities to decide this issue, they may not have fully solidified their approaches and may change them in the future. \textsuperscript{158} However, this Note defines trends in Federal Circuit judges’ approaches thus far. Second, other variables likely influence the judges’ approaches, such as the technology involved. Therefore, an attorney arguing before the Federal Circuit on this issue must also consider how the judges have previously reasoned in cases involving the same technology and not solely rely on the judges’ general approaches described herein.

\textbf{B. The Judges’ Approaches}

Based on the results of the aforementioned analysis, this Note then grouped the judges into two groups: judges who employ a consistent methodology and judges who are developing their methodology. Consistent judges have written multiple decisions and their reasoning throughout those decisions is similar. Judges developing their methodologies, on the other hand, have written multiple decisions, but the factors considered in their reasoning in those cases did not agree.

\textsuperscript{154} See, e.g., infra Section II.B.1.a.
\textsuperscript{155} See infra Section II.B.
\textsuperscript{156} The \textit{Alice} decision was announced on June 19, 2014. See Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank Int’l, 134 S. Ct. 2347 (2014).
\textsuperscript{157} This Note cannot discern trends for judges who authored one or no decisions, and therefore, this Note does not discuss the decisions written by these judges.
\textsuperscript{158} See infra Section II.B.2.
1. Judges Employing Consistent Approaches

This Note argues that some Federal Circuit judges have developed consistent methodologies to determine whether a patent claimed patentable subject matter. For example, despite the relatively limited number of cases the Federal Circuit has decided regarding an abstract idea’s subject matter eligibility, four Federal Circuit judges—Raymond T. Chen, Richard G. Taranto, Todd M. Hughes, and Kara F. Stoll—have decided multiple cases by consistently applying their own approach.

a. Judge Raymond T. Chen

i. Judge Chen’s Decisions

Judge Chen has written decisions in four cases on this topic and has developed a consistent methodology. As will be seen, under step one, Judge Chen asks whether the claimed process has been long-prevalent. Then, under step two, he asks whether the steps and components are conventional or generic, and occasionally whether the claim’s scope is sufficiently narrowed.

Judge Chen first decided *DDR Holdings, L.L.C. v. Hotels.com, L.P.* There, the Federal Circuit considered whether a patent claiming a “system [that] generates and directs [a website] visitor to a composite web page that displays product information from [a] third-party merchant, but retains the host website’s ‘look and feel’” claimed patentable subject matter. Under *Alice* step one, Judge Chen noted that the claimed invention was not a mathematical algorithm or a long-prevalent commercial practice. Judge Chen’s step-one analysis here asked both whether the practice has

160 See infra Sections II.B.1.a.i–ii.
161 773 F.3d 1245 (Fed. Cir. 2014).
162 Id. at 1248–49.
163 Id. at 1257.
been long prevalent, and indirectly compared it to Supreme Court precedent in *Gottschalk* and *Bilski*.164 As Judge Chen developed his methodology, as demonstrated below, he focused his *Alice* step-one inquiry on whether the practice is long prevalent.

Ultimately in *DDR*, Judge Chen commented that discerning whether a claim is directed to an abstract idea is very difficult.165 Judge Chen then deferred to *Alice* step two because, regardless of how the abstract idea was described, under *Alice* step two, he could identify an inventive concept.166

Under *Alice* step two, Judge Chen found that the claimed steps were unconventional, explaining that conventionally when an advertisement is displayed on a website, and a website visitor clicks the advertisement, he or she leaves the original website and is transported to a third party’s website.167 On the other hand, *DDR*’s claimed steps transported the website visitor to a hybrid webpage with the look and feel of the original website, but still allowed the visitor to access the third-party website’s content, thereby minimizing the number of visitors lost to other websites.168 Next, Judge Chen explained that the claimed invention did not preempt every application of increasing sales by making websites appear similar—only a “specific way” to create a composite website to solve a problem particular to the internet.169 Thus, Judge Chen held that the patent contained an inventive concept, and was not invalid.170

A few weeks later, Judge Chen decided another case challenging a patent as claiming patent-ineligible subject matter in *Content Extraction & Transmission L.L.C. v. Wells Fargo Bank, National Association*.171 The challenged claimed invention was a method of scanning, recognizing, and storing specific data from

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164 See id.
165 See id. at 1255, 1257.
166 See id. at 1257.
167 See id.
168 See id. at 1257–58.
169 Id. at 1257.
170 Id.
171 See 776 F.3d 1343 (Fed. Cir. 2014).
Judge Chen agreed with the district court decision that process was “undisputedly” well-known. Indeed, people had always performed those functions. Therefore, Judge Chen concluded that the claimed invention was directed to an abstract idea.

Under step two, Judge Chen found that the claimed invention did not contain an inventive concept. First, Content Extraction conceded that scanning the documents was well-known at the time it filed the patent. Second, Judge Chen rejected Content Extraction’s argument that their application was limited to a technological environment, countering that precedent had held such an imposed limitation “insufficient to save a claim in this context.” Thus, Judge Chen held that the claimed invention did not contain an inventive concept, and therefore the patent was invalid.

Judge Chen next faced this issue in BASCOM Global Internet Services v. AT&T Mobility, Corp., where the court considered whether a patent claiming a process “provid[ing] individually customizable filtering at [a] remote ISP server” claimed patent-eligible subject matter. Judge Chen agreed with the district court

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172 See id. at 1345.
173 Id. at 1347.
174 See id. (pointing out that “banks ha[d], for some time, reviewed checks, recognized relevant data such as the amount, account number, and identity of account holder, and stored that information in their records”).
175 See id. at 1347–48.
176 See id. at 1348.
177 Id.
178 Id.
179 See id. at 1347–48, 1351.
180 See 827 F.3d 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2016).
181 Id. at 1344. In the “filtering content” process:

[T]he ISP server receives a request to access a website, associates the request with a particular user, and identifies the requested website. The filtering tool then applies the filtering mechanism associated with the particular user to the requested website to determine whether the user associated with that request is allowed access to the website. The filtering tool returns either the content of the website to the user, or a message to the user indicating that the request was denied.

Id. at 1345.
that “filtering content [was] an abstract idea because it [was] a
longstanding, well-known method of organizing human
behavior . . .”182 He also noted that filtering content was similar to
other inventions that the Federal Circuit found directed to an
abstract idea.183 Then, Judge Chen commented on how challenging
it is to discern what an invention is directed to and deferred to
Alice step two for considering the specific claim limitations.184

Under step two, he found an inventive concept because the
steps’ order was unconventional.185 Judge Chen agreed with the
district court that none of the steps alone constituted an inventive
concept, but disagreed with the district court that the steps as an
ordered combination did not contain an inventive concept.186 He
found that, because BASCOM’s invention filtered at a remote
location as opposed to a central location, and therefore in different
order than the conventional process, the claimed invention
contained an inventive concept.187 He also noted that the claims
did not preempt any way of filtering internet content, but instead,
recited “a specific, discrete implementation” of the abstract idea,188
and upheld the patent.189

Finally, the most recent decision Judge Chen authored on this
topic was Synopsis, Inc. v. Mentor Graphics Corp.190 There, the
patent claimed a type of “logic circuit design process.”191 Judge
Chen concluded that the design process was a mental process, i.e.,
something that humans do.192 Therefore, he held that the claimed
invention was directed to an abstract idea.193 In his Alice step-two
analysis, he found that the steps were directed to a mental process

182 Id. at 1348.
183 Id.
184 Id. at 1349.
185 See id. at 1350.
186 See id. at 1349–50.
187 See id. at 1350.
188 Id.
189 Id. at 1352.
190 839 F.3d 1138 (Fed. Cir. 2016).
191 Id. at 1139.
192 See id. at 1139.
193 Id. at 1151.
and did not “introduce a technical advance or improvement.”\textsuperscript{194} Therefore, he held that the claimed invention did not contain an inventive concept and that the patent was invalid.\textsuperscript{195}

ii. Summary of Judge Chen’s Approach

In the above review of Judge Chen’s decisions, Judge Chen consistently approached the question of whether a patent claimed patent-eligible subject matter. In the \textit{Alice} step-one analysis, he inquired whether the claimed invention was a long-prevailing practice.\textsuperscript{196} Under \textit{Alice} step two, he inquired whether the claimed invention’s steps were conventional, and occasionally whether the claim’s scope was sufficiently limited.\textsuperscript{197}

b. Judge Richard G. Taranto

i. Judge Taranto’s Decisions

Judge Taranto\textsuperscript{198} takes the same approach as Judge Chen, and has written two decisions on patentable subject matter.\textsuperscript{199} Judge Taranto’s first post-\textit{Alice} decision was \textit{buySAFE, Inc. v. Google, Inc.}, where the court considered whether a patent claiming “methods and machine-readable media encoded to perform steps for guaranteeing a party’s performance of its online transaction” claimed patentable subject matter.\textsuperscript{200} Judge Taranto concluded that the process created a contractual relationship, which was “beyond question of ancient lineage,” and held that the claimed invention was directed to an abstract idea.\textsuperscript{201}

\textsuperscript{194} \textit{Id.} at 1152.

\textsuperscript{195} \textit{Id.}

\textsuperscript{196} See supra Section II.B.1.a.i.

\textsuperscript{197} See supra Section II.B.1.a.i.

\textsuperscript{198} Judge Taranto was appointed to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in 2013 by President Barack Obama and, prior to his appointment, he practiced law at Farr & Taranto. \textit{Richard G. Taranto, U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FED. CIRCUIT}, \url{http://www.cafc.uscourts.gov/judges/richard-g-taranto} [https://perma.cc/9VTV-CFKF] (last visited June 24, 2017).


\textsuperscript{200} \textit{buySAFE}, 765 F.3d at 1351.

\textsuperscript{201} \textit{Id.} at 1355.
Under step two of *Alice*, Judge Taranto noted that the steps were generic, including the claimed computer. 202 Then, he rejected that limiting the claimed invention’s application to online transactions was sufficient to save the claim because precedent specifically denied that assertion. 203 Therefore, he held the patent invalid. 204

Nearly two years later, Judge Taranto wrote another decision deciding whether a patent claimed an abstract idea. In *Electric Power Group, L.L.C. v. Alstom S.A.*, the court considered whether a patent claiming systems and methods for monitoring electric power grids by collecting data, analyzing it, and displaying the results claimed patentable subject matter. 205 Judge Taranto concluded that the claimed invention was a mental process, which the Federal Circuit has held to be an abstract idea. 206 Thus, Judge Taranto held the claimed invention directed to an abstract idea. 207

Under step two, Judge Taranto noted that “limiting the claim[] to the particular technological environment” did not transform the abstract idea into a patent-eligible application of the abstract idea. 208 Next, he concluded that the steps were ordinary because the claimed invention was no different from the mental process and did not recite anything innovative. 209 Therefore, Judge Taranto concluded that the claimed invention would preempt every application of the abstract idea and was not a specific application of the abstract idea. 210 Thus, he held the patent invalid. 211

202 See id.
203 See id.
204 See id.
206 See id. at 1353–54.
207 See id. at 1354.
208 Id.
209 Id. at 1355 (explaining that the claimed invention failed to provide an “inventive set of components or methods . . . that would generate new data” to “invoke any assertedly inventive programming” to involve an unconventional ordering of steps, or to use any unconventional equipment).
210 See id. at 1355–56.
211 See id. at 1356.
ii. Summary of Judge Taranto’s Approach

In summary, while Judge Taranto has written only two decisions on the matter, his approach was relatively defined. Under the first step of *Alice*, Judge Taranto asked whether the claimed invention was a long-prevalent practice.\(^{212}\) In his step-two analysis, he asked whether the claimed steps were conventional and the claimed components were generic, and occasionally whether the claimed invention’s scope was sufficiently narrow.\(^{213}\)

c. Judge Todd M. Hughes

i. Judge Hughes’ Decisions

Judge Hughes\(^{214}\) takes a different approach than Judges Chen and Taranto. Instead of asking whether the invention was a long-standing practice under *Alice* step one, Judge Hughes compares the instant invention to the Supreme Court’s and the Federal Circuit’s precedents. Under *Alice* step two, Judge Hughes examines whether the claimed steps are conventional and the claimed components are generic.

Judge Hughes has written five decisions deciding patentable subject matter eligibility.\(^{215}\) The first post-*Alice* decision he wrote on this topic was *Planet Bingo, LLC v. VKGS LLC*, a non-precedential\(^{216}\) decision.\(^{217}\) There, the court considered whether a

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\(^{212}\) See *id.* at 1353–54; buySAFE, Inc. v. Google, Inc., 765 F.3d 1350, 1355 (Fed. Cir. 2014).

\(^{213}\) See *Elec. Power Grp.*, 830 F.3d at 1355; *buySAFE*, 765 F.3d at 1354.

\(^{214}\) Judge Hughes was appointed to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in 2013 by President Barack Obama and, prior to his appointment, he was the Deputy Director of the Commercial Litigation Branch of the Civil Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. *Todd M. Hughes*, U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR FED. THE CIRCUIT, http://www.cafc.uscourts.gov/judges/todd-m-hughes [https://perma.cc/GE5K-PNSD] (last visited June 24, 2017).


\(^{216}\) Although this case as well as others later discussed are non-precedential, they are still indicative of the author’s approach to deciding patentable subject matter eligibility decisions.
patent claiming a computer-aided management of bingo games claimed patentable subject matter. Judge Hughes first noted that the patents simply computerized a mental process. Next, Judge Hughes compared the claims at issue with those found ineligible in Bilski and Alice, concluding that they were analogous, and held the claimed invention directed to an abstract idea. Turning to Judge Hughes’ Alice step-two analysis, he noted that the claim recited a generic computer and the computer’s function was purely conventional. Therefore, he held the patent invalid.

While Judge Hughes relied on both mental process and comparing to precedent in Planet Bingo under his Alice step-one analysis, his ultimate approach focuses more on precedential comparison, as he did in OIP Technologies, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc. In OIP Technologies, the Federal Circuit analyzed a patent claiming “a method of price optimization in an e-commerce environment.” Judge Hughes found the claimed invention similar to the “fundamental economic concepts” in the Supreme Court’s and Federal Circuit’s jurisprudence. Therefore, Judge Hughes held the claimed invention was directed to an abstract idea.

Under his step-two analysis, Judge Hughes focused on whether the claimed invention’s steps or computer were conventional, concluding that they were. He explained that the steps the
computer executed were “well-understood, routine, conventional activities previously known to the industry.”

228 He also noted that the claims’ scopes were “exceptionally broad” and implementing them on a computer minimally limited their scopes. 229 Thus, Judge Hughes held the patent did not contain an inventive concept and was therefore invalid. 230

Next, Judge Hughes wrote the first decision finding a claimed software invention not directed to an abstract idea in Enfish, L.L.C. v. Microsoft, Corp. 231 The claimed invention was a “self-referential” database. 232 Judge Hughes distinguished the claimed invention from precedent, finding that the instant claims focused on improving the computer’s functionality. 233 He further explained that the claims were “specifically directed to a self-referential table for a computer database.” 234 Accordingly, Judge Hughes held that the claimed invention was not invalid because it was not directed to an abstract idea. 235

Five days later, Judge Hughes again authored a decision concerning patentable subject matter eligibility. In re TLI Communications LLC examined a patent claiming “a method and system for taking, transmitting, and organizing digital images.” 236

228 Id. at 1363 (alteration in original) (quoting Alice, 134 S. Ct. at 2359).
229 Id.
230 See id. at 1364.
231 See 822 F.3d 1327, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2016).
232 Id. at 1330. The patents at issue:
[A]re directed to an innovative logical model for a computer database. A logical model is a model of data for a computer database explaining how the various elements of information are related to one another. A logical model generally results in the creation of particular tables of data, but it does not describe how the bits and bytes of those tables are arranged in physical memory devices. Contrary to conventional logical models, the patented logical model includes all data entities in a single table, with column definitions provided by rows in that same table. The patents describe this as the ‘self-referential’ property of the database.

Id.
233 See id. at 1336.
234 Id. at 1337 (emphasis in original).
235 See id. at 1339. Note that because Judge Hughes found that the claimed invention was not directed to an abstract idea, he did not reach the second step of Alice. See id.
236 823 F.3d 607, 609 (Fed. Cir. 2016).
Judge Hughes first distinguished the claimed invention from the invention in *Enfish*, concluding that the claimed invention was directed to using “conventional or generic technology in a... well-known environment.” Judge Hughes then distinguished the instant invention from the invention in *Diamond v. Diehr* because the claimed invention was “not directed to... sol[ving a]... technological problem.” Finally, Judge Hughes analogized the instant invention to other precedent, finding them similar, and concluded that TLI’s claimed invention was directed to an abstract idea. Under step two, Judge Hughes examined each component to determine whether the component itself or its function was an inventive concept and concluded that the functions and components were conventional. Therefore, he held the patent invalid.

The most recent decision Judge Hughes authored, *TDE Petroleum Data Solutions, Inc. v. AKM Enterprises*, followed the same approach as his previous decisions. In *TDE Petroleum Data Solutions*, the Federal Circuit determined whether a patent claiming “processing sensor data on an oil well drill” claimed patentable subject matter. Judge Hughes compared the instant invention to the invention in *Electric Power Group*, and held that precedent clearly supported that the data collection and processing claim were directed to an abstract idea. In his search for an inventive concept under *Alice* step two, Judge Hughes found that there was nothing in the steps themselves or in their ordered

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237 Id. at 612.
238 Id. at 613 (referencing Diamond v. Diehr, 450 U.S. 175 (1981)).
239 Id. (analogizing the instant invention specifically to the abstract idea inventions in Bilski v. Kappos, 130 S. Ct. 3218 (2010), Intellectual Ventures I L.L.C. v. Capital One Bank (USA), 792 F.3d 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2015), OIP Technologies, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc., 788 F.3d 1359, 1362–63 (Fed. Cir. 2015), and Content Extraction & Transmission L.L.C. v. Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, 776 F.3d 1343 (Fed. Cir. 2014)).
240 See id.
241 Id. at 613–15.
242 Id. at 615
244 Id. at 992.
245 Id. at 993 (citing Elec. Power Grp., L.L.C v. Alstom S.A., 830 F.3d 1350, 1353 (Fed. Cir. 2016)).
combination that constituted an inventive concept, and that the claimed component’s functions were conventional. He therefore held the patent invalid.

ii. Summary of Judge Hughes’ Approach

In sum, Judge Hughes’ approach is identifiable from his five decisions. First, under step one, Judge Hughes compared the invention at hand to the Supreme Court’s and Federal Circuit’s precedent to determine whether the claimed invention was directed to an abstract idea. Then, under step two, he asked whether the claimed invention’s components were generic and whether the steps were conventional.

d. Judge Kara F. Stoll

i. Judge Stoll’s Decisions

Judge Stoll takes a similar approach as Judge Hughes. Judge Stoll has authored two decisions determining whether a patent claiming software claimed patent eligible subject matter. In her first authored decision, In re Smith, the Federal Circuit considered whether a patent claiming “a wagering game utilizing real or virtual standard playing cards” claimed patentable subject matter. Judge Stoll analogized the claimed invention to the invention in Alice, concluding that a wagering game was essentially a “fundamental economic practice” because the players effectively exchanged and resolved financial obligations.

246 Id. at 993.
247 Id. at 994.
248 See supra Section II.B.1.c.i.
249 See supra Section II.B.1.c.i.
251 See FairWarning IP, L.L.C. v. Iatric Sys., 839 F.3d 1089 (Fed. Cir. 2016); In re Smith, 815 F.3d 816 (Fed. Cir. 2016).
252 In re Smith, 815 F.3d at 817.
253 Id. at 818 (quoting Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank Int’l, 134 S. Ct. 2347, 2356 (2014)).
through the game.\textsuperscript{254} She then compared it to other precedent, finding the claimed invention to be similar to claims held to be directed to abstract ideas, and consequently held the claimed invention directed to an abstract idea.\textsuperscript{255} Next, in her search for an inventive concept, Judge Stoll explained that shuffling physical playing cards did not, as Smith argued, supply an inventive concept because it was a conventional activity.\textsuperscript{256} Therefore, she held that the patent claimed patent-ineligible subject matter.\textsuperscript{257}

Judge Stoll next authored a decision in \textit{FairWarning IP, L.L.C. v. Iatric Systems, Inc.}\textsuperscript{258} where the Federal Circuit decided whether a patent claiming “ways to detect fraud and misuse by identifying unusual patterns in users’ access of sensitive data” claimed patent eligible subject matter.\textsuperscript{259} Judge Stoll first compared the claimed invention to the Federal Circuit’s precedent, concluding that the claimed invention was essentially a combination of three precedents, all of which were found to be directed to abstract ideas in \textit{Electric Power Group}.\textsuperscript{260} Next, Judge Stoll distinguished the instant case from \textit{McRO, Inc. v. Bandai Namco Games America, Inc.},\textsuperscript{261} concluding that FairWarning’s invention implemented an old practice, whereas \textit{McRo’s} invention applied a new practice.\textsuperscript{262} Similarly, Judge Stoll distinguished FairWarning’s invention from the \textit{Enfish} invention, pointing out that FairWarning’s invention was not directed to improving a computer’s functioning as was the case with Enfish’s invention.\textsuperscript{263} Judge Stoll thus held that the claimed invention was directed to an abstract idea.\textsuperscript{264}

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item\textsuperscript{254} See id. at 818–19.
\item\textsuperscript{255} See id. at 819 (comparing the instant invention to \textit{Bilski v. Kappos}, 130 S. Ct. 3218, 3230–21 (2010), \textit{OIP Technologies, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc.}, 788 F.3d 1359 (Fed. Cir. 2015), and \textit{Planet Bingo, LLC v. VKGS LLC}, 576 Fed. App’x 1005 (Fed. Cir. 2014)).
\item\textsuperscript{256} See id.
\item\textsuperscript{257} See id. at 819–20.
\item\textsuperscript{258} 839 F.3d 1089, 1091–92 (Fed. Cir. 2016).
\item\textsuperscript{259} \textit{Id.} at 1093–94 (citing Elec. Power Grp., L.L.C. v. Alstom S.A., 830 F.3d 1350, 1353 (Fed. Cir. 2016)).
\item\textsuperscript{260} 837 F.3d 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2016).
\item\textsuperscript{261} See \textit{FairWarning IP}, 839 F.3d at 1094–95.
\item\textsuperscript{262} See id. at 1095 (citing Enfish, L.L.C. v. Microsoft Corp., 822 F.3d 1327, 1336–37 (Fed. Cir. 2016)).
\item\textsuperscript{263} See id.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
Judge Stoll then conducted a thorough search for an inventive concept under *Alice* step two. First, Judge Stoll rejected FairWarning’s argument that the use of a user interface and microprocessor conveyed an inventive concept because precedent had categorized both of those components as generic computer elements that did not convey inventive concepts.264 Next, Judge Stoll rejected another FairWarning argument that the claimed invention’s ability to combine various data sources and formats conveyed an inventive concept, once again relying on precedent, and therefore the functionality did not provide an inventive concept.265 Finally, Judge Stoll distinguished FairWarning’s claimed invention from the invention in DDR, concluding that it did not solve a problem unique to computer technology and that limiting the application to computers did not provide an inventive concept.266 Thus, Judge Stoll held the patent invalid.267

ii. Summary of Judge Stoll’s Approach

To summarize Judge Stoll’s methodology, she compared the claimed invention to the Supreme Court’s and Federal Circuit’s precedent when deciding whether it was directed to an abstract idea.268 Then, in her search for an inventive concept under step two, she evaluated whether the claimed steps were conventional and the components were generic.269

e. Summary of Consistent Judges

In conclusion, these four judges had consistent methodologies to determine whether a patent claims patent-eligible subject matter. Under the first step of the *Alice* test, there were two approaches. Judges Chen and Taranto asked whether the invention was a long-

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264 See id. at 1096.
265 See id. at 1096–97. The precedent provided that “merely selecting information, by content or source, for collection, analysis, and [announcement] does nothing significant to differentiate a process from ordinary mental processes.” Id. at 1097 (alteration in original) (quoting Elec. Power Grp., L.L.C. v. Alstom S.A., 830 F.3d 1350, 1355).
266 See id at 1096–97.
267 See id. at 1098.
268 See id. at 1093–95; In re Smith, 815 F.3d 816, 818–19 (Fed. Cir. 2016).
269 See FairWarning IP, 839 F.3d at 1095–97; In re Smith, 815 F.3d at 819.
prevalent practice, while Judges Hughes and Stoll compared the instant claimed invention to the Supreme Court’s and Federal Circuit’s precedents. For the second step of the Alice test, however, all four judges followed a similar methodology: asking whether the claimed steps were unconventional or the components were not generic. The only exception to this general guideline was that Judges Chen and Taranto also occasionally examined whether the claimed scope was sufficiently limited under Alice step two.

2. Judges Developing Their Methodologies

While Judges Chen, Taranto, Hughes and Stoll have decided several cases and have defined a methodology for determining whether a patent claims patentable subject matter, others have not precisely outlined their approaches yet. In this Part, this Note examines decisions by Judges Plager, Reyna, Bryson, Prost, Lourie, and Newman to identify trends within their approaches despite their varying approaches within those decisions.

a. Judge S. Jay Plager

i. Judge Plager’s Decisions

Judge Plager first wrote a decision concerning patentable subject matter in Versata Development Group, Inc. v. SAP America, Inc., where the court considered whether patents claiming a “WHO/WHAT” pricing method claimed patentable subject matter. Judge Plager compared Versata’s claimed inventions to precedent, finding them similar to the inventions held directed to abstract ideas in Alice and Bilski, and ultimately concluded that Versata’s claimed inventions are directed to the abstract idea of price determination. He also noted that a patent on price determination would preempt a foundational idea, and that


271 See 793 F.3d 1306, 1311–13 (Fed. Cir. 2015).

272 See id. at 1333.
Federal Circuit precedent had held similar claims directed to abstract ideas. Thus he held the claimed invention directed to an abstract idea.

Moving to step two, Judge Plager examined the claimed inventions and concluded that when taken either individually or as an ordered combination, the claims recited only conventional steps. He further explained that Versata’s invention was similar to other cases in which the Federal Circuit found that the inventions lacked an inventive concept, and was distinguishable from DDR. Judge Plager therefore held the patent invalid.

Judge Plager’s second case concerning patentable subject matter eligibility was Amdocs (Israel.) Ltd. v. Openet Telecom, Inc., where the court decided the validity of several related patents claiming essentially the same system allowing “network service providers to account for and bill for internet protocol (‘IP’) network communications.” Judge Plager did not delve into whether the claims were directed to an abstract idea because he opined that even if he were to agree with the district court’s determination that the inventions were so directed, the patent claims still contained an inventive concept, and therefore claimed patentable subject matter. Judge Plager found an inventive concept in that the claimed inventions allowed de-centralized processing of information, whereas the conventional process claimed centralized processing. Therefore, even though the

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273 See id. at 1333–34.
274 See id. at 1333.
275 See id. at 1334.
277 See Versata, 793 F.3d at 1334.
278 See id. at 1336.
279 841 F.3d 1288, 1291–93 (Fed. Cir. 2016).
280 See id. at 1300.
281 See id. at 1300–01.
components were generic, they operated unconventionally to improve a computer’s functionality. He then distinguished the instant case from *Content Extraction*, *In re TLI Communications*, and *DigiTech Image Technologies, L.L.C. v. Electronics for Imaging, Inc.* but found it similar to *DDR* and *BASCOM*. For those reasons, and similar reasons for the other patents, the judge held the patents not invalid.

ii. Summary of Judge Plager’s Approach

In summary, because Judge Plager did not need to address the first step of the *Alice* test in *Amdocs*, only one data point exists for the judge’s approach to determining whether a claimed invention is directed to an abstract idea. Therefore, this Note cannot define Judge Plager’s *Alice* step-one methodology. However, Judge Plager consistently analyzed the claimed invention under *Alice* step two in both his decisions; he asked first whether the steps were unconventional and the components were generic, and then compared the instant case to precedent.

b. Judge Jimmie V. Reyna

i. Judge Reyna’s Decisions

Judge Reyna has authored four decisions deciding whether a patent claims patentable subject matter. His first decision, *McRO, Inc. v. Bandai Namco Games America, Inc.*, held a patent claiming “automating part of a preexisting 3–D animation method” not
invalid under *Alice* step one. Judge Reyna noted that the claimed invention used a specific set of rules and that it allowed computers to produce more realistic and accurate animations that previously only humans could create. Therefore, Judge Reyna concluded that McRO’s claimed invention was not directed to an abstract idea and the patent was not invalid.

Judge Reyna next authored the *Apple, Inc. v. Ameranth, Inc.* opinion and held the claims, both independent and dependent, invalid. The court analyzed patents claiming one menu that has “categories and items, and software that can generate a second menu from that first menu by allowing categories and items to be selected.” Under *Alice* step one, Judge Reyna found that the claimed invention claimed the idea of creating a second menu, not a specific way of programming or designing the software to create the second menu. He also distinguished Ameranth’s invention from *Enfish*. Thus, he held the patent claims directed to an abstract idea. Under step two, Judge Reyna concluded that all four of the features Ameranth identified as unconventional were “insignificant post-solution activities that do not support the invention having an ‘inventive concept.'” Therefore, he held these claims invalid. Judge Reyna applied the same methodology to the dependent claims and likewise held those invalid.

In a non-precedential decision, Judge Reyna again confronted the patentable subject matter eligibility issue in *Clarilogic, Inc. v. FormFree Holdings Corp.*, where the court decided whether a
patent claiming “a method for electronically certifying a potential borrower’s financial account data and providing a credit report” claimed patentable subject matter.\(^{300}\) Under *Alice* step one, Judge Reyna found the instant case analogous to the claim directed to an abstract idea in *Electric Power Group*, and therefore concluded that the claimed invention was also directed to an abstract idea.\(^{301}\)

In his *Alice* step-two analysis, Judge Reyna first distinguished the instant case from *Diehr* because the instant case did not, as FormFree claimed, transform something into something else.\(^{302}\) Judge Reyna then analogized the claimed invention to the invention found to lack an inventive concept in *Electric Power Group*, and thus concluded that FormFree’s invention likewise lacked an inventive concept.\(^{303}\) Thus, the patent was invalid.\(^{304}\)

Judge Reyna’s most recent authored decision was *RecogniCorp, L.L.C. v. Nintendo Co.*, where the court considered the validity of a patent claiming a “method and apparatus for building a composite facial image using constituent parts.”\(^{305}\) In determining whether the claimed invention was directed to an abstract idea, Judge Reyna first noted that the method was “an abstract concept long utilized to transmit information.”\(^{306}\) Next, he distinguished the instant case from *Diehr* and *Enfish*, and analogized RecogniCorp’s invention to the *Digitech* invention, which was held directed to an abstract idea.\(^{307}\) Thus, he held the claimed invention directed to an abstract idea.\(^{308}\) Under step two, Judge Reyna found that adding a mathematical equation to change data to another form did not provide an inventive concept.\(^{309}\) Furthermore, Judge Reyna continued, there was no particularized application, both because the claim did not require a computer, and

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301 See id. slip op. at 6–7 (citation omitted).
302 See id. slip op. at 7–8 (citing Diamond v. Diehr, 450 U.S. 175, 187 (1981)).
303 See id. slip op. at 8 (citing Elec. Power Grp., L.L.C. v. Alstom S.A., 830 F.3d 1350, 1353–56 (Fed. Cir. 2016)).
304 See id.
305 855 F.3d 1322, 1324 (Fed. Cir. 2017).
306 Id. at 1326.
307 See id. at 1326–27.
308 See id. at 1326.
309 See id. at 1328.
a person could verbally perform it.\textsuperscript{310} Therefore, Judge Reyna concluded that the claimed invention lacked an inventive concept, and held the patent invalid.\textsuperscript{311}

\section*{ii. Summary of Judge Reyna’s Approach}

In sum, Judge Reyna’s approach to determining whether a patent claimed patentable subject matter was not consistent throughout the decisions. In one case, under \textit{Alice} step one, Judge Reyna looked at whether the patent claimed a result as opposed to a way of achieving that result,\textsuperscript{312} but in other cases he looked at whether the practice was long prevalent\textsuperscript{313} or compared the instant case to Federal Circuit precedent.\textsuperscript{314} Judge Reyna was somewhat consistent in his step-two analysis, but not entirely. In one case, he examined whether the claimed components and steps were conventional or generic.\textsuperscript{315} In another case, Judge Reyna compared the case at hand to precedent.\textsuperscript{316} In yet another case, Judge Reyna decided that the addition of a mathematical formula did not convey an inventive concept and that the invention did not require a computer for a human to perform the claimed process.\textsuperscript{317} Therefore, while there are some discernable trends, Judge Reyna’s approach was not the same in every decision.

c. Judge William C. Bryson

\section*{i. Judge Bryson’s Decisions}

Judge Bryson\textsuperscript{318} authored two related decisions in \textit{Affinity Labs of Texas, L.L.C. v. DIRECTV, L.L.C.}\textsuperscript{319} and \textit{Affinity Labs of Texas, L.L.C.\textsuperscript{319}}
**L.L.C. v. Amazon.com Inc.** In *DIRECTV*, the court considered whether a patent claiming a system and method for “streaming regional broadcast signals to cellular telephones located outside the region served by the regional broadcaster” claimed patent-eligible subject matter. Judge Bryson held the claimed invention directed to the abstract idea of “providing out-of-region access to regional broadcast content,” because it was a long-prevailing practice and the claims did not specify a specific way of accomplishing the result, only the result itself. Furthermore, he explained that limiting the application to cellular phones did not sufficiently limit the claim scope. Finally, he noted that Affinity’s claimed invention was similar to the inventions in *In re TLI Communications* and *Ultramercial*, and distinguishable from those in *DDR* and *Enfish*. Thus, he held the patent claim directed to an abstract idea. Under step two, Judge Bryson held that the claimed invention did not contain an inventive concept because the components were conventional and the cellular phones’ functions were generic. He also noted the similarities between the instant case and *Ultramercial*, *Mortgage Grader*, and *Intellectual Ventures*, and distinguished the instant case from *BASCOM*. Thus, he held the patent invalid.

**Affinity Labs of Texas, L.L.C. v. Amazon.com Inc.** focused on whether a patent claiming “‘a method for targeted advertising’ in which an advertisement is selected for delivery to the user of a portable device based on at least one piece of demographic information about the user” claimed patent-eligible subject

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319 838 F.3d 1253 (Fed. Cir. 2016).
320 838 F.3d 1266 (Fed. Cir. 2016).
321 *DIRECTV*, 838 F.3d at 1255.
322 *Id.* at 1258.
323 *See id.* at 1258–59.
324 *See id.* at 1260–62.
325 *See id.* at 1258.
326 *See id.* at 1262–63.
327 *See id.* at 1263–65.
328 *See id.* at 1265.
To determine whether the claimed invention was directed to an abstract idea, Judge Bryson first compared the instant invention to the inventions in *Ultramercial* and *In re TLI Communications*, finding them to be similar. He next rejected Affinity’s contention that wireless streaming of media was not conventional on the application’s filing date, explaining that the patent does not claim a specific mechanism for wirelessly streaming media, only the function of wirelessly streaming media.

Judge Bryson then distinguished the instant case from *Enfish*, finding that the claimed invention merely added conventional components to well-known business practices. Thus, he held the patent claim directed to an abstract idea. Under *Alice* step two, Judge Bryson noted that the features in the claims were described and claimed generically, i.e., not specifically enough to demonstrate that the claimed invention provided a “concrete solution” to a problem. Thus, he held that the patent failed to contain an inventive concept and the patent was invalid.

**ii. Summary of Judge Bryson’s Approach**

This Note cannot precisely delineate Judge Bryson’s approach from these two cases because his approach was not entirely consistent in both decisions, despite the two cases being related. However, notably, under both *Alice* test steps, Judge Bryson compared the instant case to precedent. However, under step one, he also looked at whether it was a long prevalent practice, whether the patent claimed a result or a way to achieve the

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329 838 F.3d 1266, 1267 (Fed. Cir. 2016) (quoting U.S. Patent No. 8,688,085 (filed Apr. 1, 2013)).
330 See id. at 1269.
331 See id.
332 See id. at 1270 (quoting *Enfish*, L.L.C. v. Microsoft Corp., 822 F.3d 1327, 1338 (Fed. Cir. 2016)).
333 See id. at 1271.
334 Id.
335 See id. at 1272.
337 See *DIRECTV*, 838 F.3d at 1258; *Amazon*, 838 F.3d at 1270.
result, and whether the claims sufficiently limited the patent’s preemptive effect. Under *Alice* step two, he also followed the same approach as other judges in asking whether the claimed steps and the components included therein were generic or conventional. However, under step two, Judge Bryson also compared the instant case to precedent in *DIRECTV*. Therefore, although Judge Bryson consistently considered certain factors, the exact factors were not consistent in each of his decisions.

d. Judge Sharon Prost

i. Judge Prost’s Decisions

Judge Prost has written four decisions regarding patentable subject matter. Two of the decisions are non-precedential, and the other two are related proceedings. Judge Prost’s first authored decision was in *Tranxition, Inc. v. Lenovo (United States) Inc.*, a non-precedential decision where the Federal Circuit decided whether a patent claiming an automatically migrating configuration setting from an old computer to a new computer claimed patentable subject matter. Under *Alice* step one, it was undisputed that migration of configuration setting was an abstract idea. Under step two, Judge Prost noted that humans could perform the task the patent claimed, and that the steps—taken individually or as an ordered combination—failed to provide an inventive concept, because they merely recited a generic computer

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338 See *DIRECTV*, 838 F.3d at 1258; *Amazon*, 838 F.3d at 1269.
339 See *DIRECTV*, 838 F.3d at 1258–59.
340 See id. at 1262–63; *Amazon*, 838 F.3d at 1271.
341 See *DIRECTV*, 838 F.3d at 1263–65.
344 *Id.* slip op. at 6.
routinely and conventionally performing the abstract idea. Thus, she held the patent invalid.

Her next decision, another non-precedential decision, was *Smartflash L.L.C. v. Apple Inc.* There, the court examined a patent claiming systems relating to “a portable data carrier for storing and paying for data and to computer systems for providing access to data to be stored” to determine whether it claimed patentable subject matter. Because the claims invoked a computer only to execute the abstract idea, Judge Prost concluded that the claims were directed to an abstract idea. Next, Judge Prost searched for an inventive concept, noting that both Supreme Court and Federal Circuit precedent had held similar data-processing inventions to lack an inventive concept because the activity was routine. Second, she analogized the instant invention to the invention in *Ultramercial*, and distinguished it from *DDR*. Lastly, Judge Prost concluded that the “interfaces,” “program stores,” and “processors” were all generic computer components and therefore did not supply an inventive concept. Thus, the patent was invalid because it was directed to an abstract idea and lacked an inventive concept.


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345 See id. slip op. at 8.
346 See id. slip op. at 9.
348 Id. slip op. at 2–3.
349 See id. slip op. at 10.
350 See id. slip op. at 11.
351 See id. slip op. at 12–13.
352 Id. slip op. at 14.
353 See id.

In Erie Indemnity, the ‘434 Patent claimed “methods and apparatuses that use an index to locate desired information in a computer database.” 356 First, under Alice step one, Judge Prost noted that the type of activity claimed has been long prevalent and existed long before computers. 357 Next, Judge Prost compared Intellectual Ventures’ claimed invention to those found directed to an abstract idea in In re TLI Communications, Content Extraction, and BASCOM, finding them to be similar. 358 Finally the judge rejected Intellectual Ventures’ argument that, similar to Enfish, their invention improved computer functionality and held the claimed invention directed to an abstract idea. 359

Judge Prost then searched for an inventive concept under Alice step two. The judge first rejected Intellectual Ventures’ argument that using a certain computer language provided an inventive concept. 360 She opined that limiting the invention to a specific, well-known computer language was the same as limiting it to a technological environment, which does not provide an inventive concept. 361 The judge then examined the remaining limitations individually and as an ordered combination, and found them to be “well-understood, routine, [and] conventional activities.” 362 Thus, the ‘434 Patent was invalid. 363

Judge Prost then examined the ‘002 Patent, which claimed “systems and methods for accessing a user’s remotely stored data and files,” and ultimately held the ‘002 Patent invalid. 364 Judge

356 Erie Indem., 850 F.3d at 1325.
357 See id. at 1327.
358 See id.
359 See id. at 1327–28 (citing Enfish, L.L.C. v. Microsoft Corp., 822 F.3d 1327 (2016)).
360 See id. at 1328–29.
361 See id.
362 See id. at 1329 (alteration in original) (quoting Content Extraction & Transmission L.L.C. v. Wells Fargo Bank, Nat’l Ass’n, 776 F.3d 1343, 1347–48 (Fed. Cir. 2014)).
363 See id. at 1328.
364 Id. at 1329–31.
Prost first noted that remote access and retrieval of user data is an “age-old practice” existing before computers. 365 Second, Judge Prost rejected Intellectual Ventures’ argument that the claimed mobile interface solved a problem unique to the field, opining that the mobile interface “does little more than provide a generic technological environment to allow users to access information,” which was insufficient to cause the invention to be non-abstract. 366 After concluding that the claimed invention was directed to an abstract idea, Judge Prost moved to determining whether the claimed invention contained an inventive concept. 367 Judge Prost concluded that using a mobile interface and pointers to retrieve user information merely implemented the abstract idea on a generic computer. 368 Furthermore, because the other components and steps recited in the claimed invention were generic or conventional, Judge Prost held that the claimed invention did not contain an inventive concept, and therefore the patent was invalid. 369

In the related case, Capital One Financial, the court considered the validity of the ‘081 Patent, which claimed “methods, systems, and apparatuses for dynamically managing eXtensible Markup Language (‘XML’) data.” 370 Under Alice step one, Judge Prost found the ‘081 Patent’s invention similar to the inventions found directed to an abstract idea in Content Extraction, Intellectual Ventures I L.L.C. v. Capital One Bank (USA), 371 and Electric Power Group. 372 As Judge Prost did in Erie Indemnity, she rejected Intellectual Ventures’ argument that limiting the application to a certain computer language caused the claimed invention to not be directed to an abstract idea, opining that limiting an application to a technological environment did not transform an abstract idea into

365 Id. at 1330.
366 Id.
367 See id.
368 See id. at 1331.
369 See id. at 1331–32.
371 See 792 F.3d 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2015).
372 Capital One Fin., 850 F.3d at 1340 (citations omitted).
a non-abstract idea. Finally, Judge Prost concluded that despite that the specific structures within the claimed invention provided some particularity, the “underlying concept” was still directed to an abstract idea. Thus, Judge Prost turned to Alice step two to investigate whether the claimed invention contained an inventive concept. The judge examined the steps and components recited in the claims both individually and as an ordered combination, and concluded that they were generic and conventional. Thus, Judge Prost held the ‘081 Patent invalid.

ii. Summary of Judge Prost’s Approach

The four cases Judge Prost authored did not clearly define a methodology she employed to determine whether a patent claimed patentable subject matter. However, this Note recognized some trends. In her first two cases, under Alice step one, Judge Prost used her own judgement to determine whether something was abstract, but in Erie Indemnity and Capital One Financial, she used the approach implemented by Judges Chen and Taranto—asking whether the practice was long prevalent—and also compared the instant claimed invention to precedent. Judge Prost was relatively consistent under the second step of Alice. In all four of her decisions, she followed the same approach as most other judges this Note addresses: asking whether the components and steps claimed were generic or conventional. However, she also implemented other approaches such as comparing the instant

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373 See id.
374 Id. at 1341.
375 See id.
376 See id. at 1342.
377 See id. Judge Prost cited Intellectual Ventures I, L.L.C. v. Erie Indemnity Co., 850 F.3d 1315, 1329–32 (Fed. Cir. 2017), as holding the ‘002 Patent invalid and therefore held that the ‘002 patent was likewise invalid. Id. at 1342–43.
378 See supra Section II.B.2.d.i.
Therefore, although some trends were recognizable, her approach was not completely defined.

e. Judge Alan D. Lourie

i. Judge Lourie’s Decisions

Judge Lourie381 authored two decisions determining patentable subject matter eligibility: *Ultramercial, Inc. v. Hulu, L.L.C.* and *Evolutionary Intelligence L.L.C. v. Sprint Nextel Corp.* In *Ultramercial*, Judge Lourie considered whether a patent claiming “a method for distributing copyrighted media products over the Internet where the consumer receives a copyrighted media product at no cost in exchange for viewing an advertisement, and the advertiser pays for the copyrighted content” claimed patentable subject matter.382 Judge Lourie held the claimed invention directed to the abstract idea of “using advertising as an exchange or currency.”383 He then found no inventive concept because the claims merely recited routinely and conventionally implementing the abstract idea.384 Thus, Judge Lourie held the patent invalid.385

Most recently, in the non-precedential *Evolutionary Intelligence* decision, Judge Lourie evaluated whether a patent claiming “systems and methods for allowing computers to process data that are dynamically modified based upon external-to-the-device information” claimed patentable subject matter.386 In his *Alice* step-one analysis, Judge Lourie compared the case at hand to

381 Judge Lourie was appointed by President George H. W. Bush in 1990 and was Vice President, Corporate Patents and Trademarks, and Associate General Counsel of SmithKline Beecham Corporation prior to his appointment. Alan D. Lourie, Circuit Judge, U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FED. CIRCUIT, http://www.cafc.uscourts.gov/judges/alan-d-lourie-circuit-judge [https://perma.cc/9D8T-EX2L] (last visited Sept. 19, 2017).
383 See id. at 715.
384 See id.
385 See id. at 717.
precedent, finding it similar to *Affinity Labs of Texas, L.L.C. v. Amazon.com Inc.* and *Electric Power Group*, which both held similar inventions were directed to an abstract idea, and distinguishable from *Enfish*. Therefore, he held the claimed invention was directed to an abstract idea. Under the *Alice* step-two inquiry, Judge Lourie noted that Evolutionary Intelligence had conceded that the claimed containers, registers, and gateways “are ‘conventional and routine’ structures,” and further noted that, when taken both individually and as an ordered combination, the elements were conventional. Therefore, he held that the claimed invention lacked an inventive concept and the patent was invalid.

### ii. Summary of Judge Lourie’s Approach

Judge Lourie’s two decisions did not demonstrate that he has an exact methodology to determine whether a claim is directed to an abstract idea. In *Ultramercial*, he pointed to a lack of concrete form, while in *Evolutionary Intelligence* he compared the instant case to the Federal Circuit’s precedent. However, as with many other Federal Circuit judges, Judge Lourie consistently approached the *Alice* step-two inquiry by examining whether the claimed steps and components were conventional or generic. Therefore, although no consistent approach for Judge Lourie for step one was apparent, he did consistently approach *Alice* step two.

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388 [See id.](#)

389 [Id.](#) (quoting *Evolutionary Intelligence L.L.C. v. Sprint Nextel Corp.*, 137 F. Supp. 3d 1157, 1166 (N.D. Cal. 2015)).

390 [See id.](#)

391 Compare *Ultramercial, Inc. v. Hulu, L.L.C.*, 772 F.3d 709, 715 (Fed. Cir. 2014), with *Evolutionary Intelligence*, slip op. at 4.

392 [See *Evolutionary Intelligence*, slip op. at 4; *Ultramercial*, 772 F.3d at 715.](#)
f. Judge Pauline Newman

i. Judge Newman’s Decisions

Judge Newman\textsuperscript{393} has authored two decisions, one of which was non-precedential. Judge Newman first decided \textit{Internet Patents Corp. v. Active Network, Inc.},\textsuperscript{394} which considered whether a patent claiming “the use of a conventional web browser Back and Forward navigational functionalities without data loss in an online application consisting of dynamically generated web pages” claimed patentable subject matter.\textsuperscript{395} Judge Newman first held that the claimed invention was directed to an abstract idea because Internet Patent Corp. provided in the specification that the “most important aspect” of the invention was that it maintained the state of the prior page when a user changed pages.\textsuperscript{396} Judge Newman categorized this aspect as a result, rather than specific steps to accomplish a result, and therefore the claimed invention was directed to an abstract idea.\textsuperscript{397} Under step two, because Internet Patents Corp. admitted in its specification that the Back and Forward functionality was conventional and the specification described it as “well-known” and “common,” Judge Newman did not find an inventive concept, and therefore held the patent invalid.\textsuperscript{398}

Next, Judge Newman decided \textit{Trading Technologies International, Inc. v. CQG, Inc.}, a non-precedential decision where the court considered whether a patent claiming a method and system for electronically trading financial instruments, such as stocks and bonds, claimed patentable subject matter.\textsuperscript{399} Under

\textsuperscript{394} 790 F.3d 1343 (Fed. Cir. 2015).
\textsuperscript{395} \textit{Id.} at 1344.
\textsuperscript{396} \textit{Id.} at 1348.
\textsuperscript{397} See \textit{id.}
\textsuperscript{398} See \textit{id.}
\textsuperscript{399} See No. 2016-1616, slip op. at 3 (Fed. Cir. Jan. 18, 2017).
Alice step one, Judge Newman affirmed the district court’s reasoning and concluded that, like the Enfish invention, the instant claim was directed to improving computers’ functionality.\(^{400}\) Because Judge Newman held that the claimed invention was not directed to an abstract idea, the court did not reach Alice step two, and the court held the patent not invalid.\(^{401}\)

ii. Summary of Judge Newman’s Approach

Judge Newman’s approach was not clear from these two decisions for two reasons. First, she did not take a similar approach under Alice step one in the two cases.\(^{402}\) Second, because Judge Newman held the patent in Trading Technologies was not directed to an abstract idea, she did not reach the second step of the Alice test.\(^{403}\) Therefore, there was only one data point on her approach under that step, which this Note was therefore unable to draw a conclusion from.

III. Litigation Strategy and Predictions Regarding the Federal Circuit’s Direction

A. Litigator’s Strategy for Briefs and Arguments

Part of a litigator’s attractiveness to a client is not only his or her knowledge of the law, but also his or her ability to persuasively advocate for the client. A litigator should know the arguments that judges have previously found to be the most persuasive to increase the prospects for successful litigation. In this Part, this Note outlines how a litigator should argue the patentable subject matter issue in light of the foregoing analysis discerning the judges’ methodologies.

The first step is to recognize who the judges are and which arguments they have previously found persuasive or not

\(^{400}\) See id. slip op. at 8–9 (citing Enfish, L.L.C. v. Microsoft Corp., 822 F.3d 1327, 1336, 1339 (2016)).

\(^{401}\) See id. slip op. at 9.

\(^{402}\) See supra Section II.B.2.f.i.

\(^{403}\) See Trading Techs. Int’l, slip op. at 9.
persuasive. For example, if the panel includes Judges Chen and Taranto, the litigator should argue differently than if the panel includes Hughes and Stoll. If the panel consists of judges whose methodologies are not as defined as Judges Chen, Taranto, Hughes, and Stoll, a litigator should look to the judge’s decisions as analyzed above, and then also consider other factors such as the technology claimed. That way, a litigator may identify the more specific approach of that panel for a specific technology.

1. Alice Step One

Litigators can increase their chances of obtaining their desired outcome by arguing points the empaneled judges have historically found persuasive. Some Federal Circuit judges ask whether the claimed invention has been a long prevalent practice, such as Judges Chen and Taranto. Therefore, to argue more persuasively before these judges, a litigator must convince the judge that the practice is either new or long prevalent, depending on the side the litigator represents.

How does a litigator persuade the judge that the practice claimed in the patent is not a long prevalent practice? The pre-eminent example is DDR. The DDR court found that the claimed invention addressed a new problem: visitors to a website leaving the website via a hyperlink to purchase a product on another website, and thereby reducing the original website’s visitor traffic. The practice was not long prevalent because the internet was relatively new and the practice could not have existed beforehand. Therefore, if a litigator seeks to convince the judges that it is not a long prevalent practice, he or she may argue that the practice is new because the problem it solves did not previously exist.

Furthermore, a litigator may argue that a practice has not been long prevalent by differentiating the instant invention from similar,

404 See supra Sections II.B.1.a–b.
406 See id.
407 See id.
long prevalent practices. The litigator could, for example, point out that, like in DDR, the invention is for a completely new platform or that the process is different than the long prevalent practice.\textsuperscript{408}

Conversely, a litigator who endeavors to invalidate the patent as claiming patent-ineligible subject matter could argue that the problem has existed for a long time, and that changing the platform in which the problem exists does not change the problem itself. For example, in DDR, the dissent argued that the analogous long prevalent practice was a kiosk within a larger store, and therefore, the practice of keeping someone in the store while purchasing something from someone else was long prevalent.\textsuperscript{409} However, the majority rejected this argument as not analogous, because when someone walks up to a kiosk in a store they are not instantly transported to a different location, as occurs when a website visitor clicks on a hyperlink.\textsuperscript{410} For a litigator to successfully argue this point, he or she must identify the same practice, not a similar practice, and show that it has been previously performed for a long time. For instance, Judge Chen identified the data acquisition and analysis process in \textit{Content Extraction} as long prevalent because humans have always collected and analyzed data in that way.\textsuperscript{411}

Other judges, such as Judges Hughes and Stoll, primarily compared the instant invention to the Supreme Court’s and Federal Circuit’s precedent.\textsuperscript{412} For these judges, the litigator should focus on arguing just that: whether the instant case is similar or different from precedent. If a litigator is arguing before a panel including these two judges, the litigator should argue that the invention at issue is similar to or different from precedent, especially the Supreme Court’s precedent in \textit{Bilski}, \textit{Diehr}, and \textit{Alice}. For example, Judge Hughes analogized the claimed invention in \textit{Planet
Bingo to the inventions in Alice and Bilski. A prudent litigator arguing against invalidity could also analogize the Federal Circuit’s precedent in Enfish or DDR, while litigators seeking to prove invalidity could distinguish those inventions.

2. Alice Step Two

The Federal Circuit judges have taken similar approaches to determining whether the claimed invention contains an inventive concept under the second step of the Alice test. The question is: what is different in the claimed invention as compared to the abstract idea? To put it another way, if you remove the abstract idea from the claimed invention, is there something left that would constitute patent-eligible subject matter? The Federal Circuit judges’ decisions that this Note examined ask whether the process claimed in the patent, including the components described therein, is conventional. Therefore, litigators proving that the patent is not invalid should argue that there is something different either in the steps themselves or the order of the steps from the conventional practice. For example, the BASCOM court held that filtering at a remote and centralized location, as opposed to at the users’ location, constituted an inventive concept because the filtering was done out of order as compared to the conventional process. Litigators could focus on the uniqueness of the invention and explain what is different about the step itself or the order of the steps from the abstract idea.

In addition to the claimed steps themselves, the Federal Circuit judges also look at the components described in the steps. If the components, such as computers, interfaces, etc., are special or different in some way, an inventive concept may therein lie. Litigators could therefore not only look at the steps, but also the

414 See supra Section II.B.
415 See supra Section II.B.
416 See BASCOM Internet Servs. v. AT&T Mobility L.L.C., 827 F.3d 1341, 1350 (Fed. Cir. 2016).
417 See supra Section II.B.
computers and other components included in those steps. If there is something unique about those components, the litigator could emphasize it in his or her brief arguing against invalidity.

Litigators may also persuade judges through policy arguments.418 Litigators seeking to prove that the patent is not invalid could argue that the claims are narrowed enough such that the patent would not preempt the basic tools of scientific work. For example, in BASCOM, Judge Chen noted that the patent claimed only a single method of filtering content, not the general idea of filtering content.419 However, the litigators should avoid arguing that the invention’s application is limited to a technological environment by the patentee. The court is not receptive to this argument, having found that a patent holder artificially limiting the application to a certain technological environment is insufficient to convey an inventive concept.420

On the contrary, litigators seeking to prove invalidity for claiming patent-ineligible subject matter could argue that the claimed invention is the same as the abstract idea and any deviations the claimed invention might contain from the abstract idea are insignificant. For example, in BASCOM the litigator seeking to invalidate the patent could argue that the order of the steps does not matter because it is still the abstract idea of filtering internet content. Further, the litigators could argue that the components described in the steps are generic. For example, the litigator could argue that a claimed computer that the patent holder

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418 See, e.g., Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank Int'l, 134 S. Ct. 2347, 2354 (2014) (quoting Bilski v. Kappos, 130 S. Ct. 3218, 3231 (2010)) (invalidating a patent because, inter alia, it would preempt “basic tools of scientific and technological work” and “‘impede innovation more than it would tend to promote it,’ thereby thwarting the primary object of patent law” (quoting Ass’n of Molecular Pathology v. Myriad Genetics, Inc, 133 S. Ct. 2107, 2116 (2013))); Mayo Collaborative Servs. v. Prometheus Labs., Inc., 132 S. Ct. 1289, 1293 (2012); BASCOM, 827 F.3d at 1350 (finding an inventive concept because, inter alia, the invention would not preempt every way of filtering content, only a single specific way).

419 See BASCOM, 827 F.3d at 1350.

contends is unique is merely a generic computer or that it is an industry standard computer.

Furthermore, the litigator seeking invalidation could argue that a patent on this invention would preempt the basic tools of scientific work, therefore hindering scientific progress and thwarting the patent system’s constitutional purpose. For instance, the litigator could show that the invention is not limited to an embodiment and could be executed through various mediums, such as a computer or telephone.

Knowing the judges’ methodology in determining whether a patent claims patent-eligible subject matter empowers attorneys whether they are arguing for or against patentability to more persuasively argue before the Federal Circuit. Depending on the panel’s make up, litigators can now tune their arguments to those judges. For example, if the panel includes Judges Chen and Taranto, the litigators could debate whether the practice has been long prevalent under the first step of the *Alice* test. On the contrary, if the panel includes Judges Hughes and Stoll, the litigators could instead compare the instant invention to precedent. Under the second step of the *Alice* inquiry, the judges share a similar approach, but some judges may be slightly different. For example, Judge Chen occasionally asks whether the claims are sufficiently limited in addition to inquiring whether the steps, taken both individually and as an ordered combination, and the components recited therein are conventional or generic.421 Thus, through the analysis above, litigators will more persuasively argue before the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

B. Where Is the Federal Circuit Going?

1. The Federal Circuit Judges’ Directions

The Federal Circuit judges have not had too many opportunities to decide cases regarding patentable subject matter. A few judges have authored multiple decisions and developed a concrete methodology to deciding them. On the other hand, several

421 See supra Section II.B.1.a.
judges on the Federal Circuit have written one or zero decisions on the topic. In the long term, all the Federal Circuit judges will author decisions and begin to develop their approach. But, what will that approach be?

The judges are most divided on deciding whether the claimed invention is directed to an abstract idea under the first step of the Alice inquiry.\(^{422}\) However, the two prevailing methodologies—asking whether the claimed invention is a long prevalent practice and comparing the claimed invention to precedent—result in the same outcome.\(^{423}\) The purpose of noting the difference is to more persuasively argue to the judges who employ one methodology or the other. For example, while examining a patent claiming a hedging process, a judge asking whether a practice has been long prevalent will note that hedging is a long prevalent practice and will accordingly hold the patent directed to an abstract idea. A judge comparing the patent claiming a hedging process will look to the Supreme Court’s precedent in Bilski and find that, like the patent in Bilski claiming hedging, the patent is directed to an abstract idea. But, the Supreme Court in Bilski held the hedging process directed to an abstract idea because it was a long prevalent practice.\(^{424}\) Therefore, either way, the Federal Circuit is asking the same question in either a more or less direct fashion.

Under the second step of the Alice test the judges who have decided upon a methodology have been relatively consistent with each other. Indeed, the decisions by judges who have written only a few decisions, but have not fully defined their methodology, implement the same approach as the judges who have a more defined method: asking whether the claimed components and steps taken individually or as an ordered combination are conventional or generic. However, other judges do consider other factors.\(^{425}\) Yet, those other factors are simply other ways to ask the same question: whether the patent, if found not invalid, will preempt the basic tools of scientific progress. Therefore, at most, there are two

\(^{422}\) See generally supra Section II.B.

\(^{423}\) See generally supra Section II.B.


\(^{425}\) See supra Section II.B.2.
questions to consider under the second step of *Alice*: (1) whether the components and steps are conventional or generic, and (2) whether the patent will preempt the tools of scientific development. The judges who are still developing their approach or have not written any decisions will likely follow suit and ask at least the first of these inquiries, and possibly the second, because it gets to the heart of patent law: promoting scientific progress.

2. The Federal Circuit’s Direction

Besides the judges’ approaches, substantively, where is the Federal Circuit heading regarding patentable subject matter? The Federal Circuit is expanding its definition of patentable subject matter to stay current with rapidly advancing technology. While, as noted by the Court in *Bilski*, the Court previously would likely have found software and business method inventions unpatentable, the court is adjusting to new technology. Indeed, the *Alice* decision made it more difficult to obtain a software patent, because it eliminated the patentee’s ability to patent general ideas embodied in software on a computer, and instead required the patentee to focus on the specific application of those ideas. Furthermore, this effect is not harmful overall because patents claiming ideas would stymie scientific progress. The *Alice* decision did not remove all possibility of a software patent, but instead created a two-step test that attempts to eliminate patents claiming ideas, while allowing specific applications of those ideas to obtain patent protection.

The Federal Circuit’s jurisprudence likewise demonstrates this expansion. In *DDR* the Federal Circuit held a function on a website was not invalid because the practice and problem solved were

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426 *See, e.g.*, *Bilski*, 130 S. Ct. at 3229.
427 *See id.*
428 *See Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank Int’l*, 134 S. Ct. 2347, 2354 (2014) (quoting *Mayo Collaborative Servs. v. Prometheus Labs., Inc.*, 132 S. Ct. 1289, 1293 (2012)) (invalidating a patent claiming a judicial exception because it would “‘impede innovation more than it would tend to promote it,’ thereby thwarting the primary object of patent law”).
429 *See id.* at 2355–57.
unique to the internet and not long-prevalent.\textsuperscript{430} In essence, the DDR court began the process of allowing software patents when the court had previously invalidated any such patents.\textsuperscript{431} Then, Enfish expanded the category of patentable subject matter to include computer programs that improve the functioning of computers.\textsuperscript{432} In other words, patents that improve computer functions, not just solve a new problem, are found not invalid.\textsuperscript{433} Moreover, in BASCOM, the court expanded what is patentable to include conventional or generic pieces if they are ordered in an unconventional way.\textsuperscript{434} Thus, the court added computer components to steps that were organized in a different way than the abstract idea to the acceptable software patents, once again enlarging the realm of patentable software.\textsuperscript{435} In sum, the Federal Circuit is finding new ways within the bounds imposed by the Alice test to find patentable subject matter and will likely continue to do so. As the Alice court stated, the precise contours of an abstract idea are not defined.\textsuperscript{436} Therefore, the Federal Circuit has leeway to define the judicial exception through its case law.

CONCLUSION

Since the Alice decision, patentable subject matter eligibility has generated much uncertainty among attorneys and resulted in mass invalidation of patents.\textsuperscript{437} Consequently, many scholars have tried to identify how the court makes such decisions as well as posit theories as to how the court should make those decisions.\textsuperscript{438} However, through a different approach, this Note identifies trends within the Federal Circuit judges’ decisions to alleviate some of

\textsuperscript{431} See id.
\textsuperscript{432} See Enfish, L.L.C. v. Microsoft Corp., 822 F.3d 1327, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2016).
\textsuperscript{433} See id.
\textsuperscript{434} See BASCOM Glob. Internet Servs. v. AT&T Mobility L.L.C., 827 F.3d 1341, 1350 (Fed. Cir. 2016).
\textsuperscript{435} See id.
\textsuperscript{436} See Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank Int’l, 134 S. Ct. 2347, 2357 (2014).
\textsuperscript{437} See supra Section I.E.
\textsuperscript{438} See supra note 138.
that uncertainty.\textsuperscript{439} This Note has shown how four judges have a consistent approach to deciding these cases\textsuperscript{440} and how trends are identifiable in several other judges’ decisions.\textsuperscript{441} With this knowledge, litigators can better persuade the Federal Circuit either to invalidate or not invalidate a patent.\textsuperscript{442} Furthermore, the individual judges’ approaches shed light on where the Federal Circuit is headed as a whole.\textsuperscript{443}

\textsuperscript{439} See supra Section II.B.
\textsuperscript{440} See supra Section II.B.1.
\textsuperscript{441} See supra Section II.B.2.
\textsuperscript{442} See supra Section III.A.
\textsuperscript{443} See supra Section III.B.
### Appendix A: Consistent Federal Circuit Judges Summary Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judge</th>
<th>Alice Step One Factors</th>
<th>Alice Step Two Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judge Raymond T. Chen</td>
<td>Whether the claimed invention has been long prevalent.</td>
<td>(1) Whether the claimed steps are conventional and components are generic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Richard G. Taranto</td>
<td></td>
<td>(2) Whether the claims are sufficiently limited as to not preempt the basic tools of</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>scientific progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Todd M. Hughes</td>
<td>Compares the claimed invention to precedent.</td>
<td>Whether the claimed steps are conventional and components are generic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Kara F. Stoll</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **Alice** Step One Factors: Whether the claimed invention has been long prevalent.
- **Alice** Step Two Factors:
  1. Whether the claimed steps are conventional and components are generic.
  2. Whether the claims are sufficiently limited as to not preempt the basic tools of scientific progress.
### Appendix B: Federal Circuit Judges Developing Methodologies

**Summary Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Judge:</th>
<th>Alice Step One Factors:</th>
<th>Alice Step Two Factors:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judge S. Jay Plager</td>
<td>Only one decision, therefore, there is no trend.</td>
<td>(1) Whether the claimed steps are conventional and components claimed are generic. &lt;br&gt; (2) Compares the instant claimed invention to precedent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Jimmie V. Reyna</td>
<td>No distinct trend, but has considered in varying combinations: &lt;br&gt; (1) Whether the steps are conventional and components claimed are generic. &lt;br&gt; (2) Compares the instant claimed invention to precedent. &lt;br&gt; (3) Whether a human could perform the claimed process without a computer.</td>
<td>No distinct trend, but has considered in varying combinations: &lt;br&gt; (1) Whether the claimed invention is a way to achieve a result or the result itself. &lt;br&gt; (2) Whether the claimed invention has been long prevalent. &lt;br&gt; (3) Compares the instant claimed invention to precedent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge William C. Bryson</td>
<td>Consistently compares the instant claimed invention to precedent, but has also considered in varying combinations: &lt;br&gt; (1) Whether the claimed invention has been long prevalent. &lt;br&gt; (2) Whether the claimed invention is a way to achieve a result or the result itself.</td>
<td>Consistently considers whether the claimed steps are conventional and components are generic, but also compares the instant claimed invention to precedent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge</td>
<td>No distinct trend, but regularly:</td>
<td>Consistently considers whether the claimed steps are conventional and components are generic, but also occasionally compares the instant claimed invention to precedent.</td>
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<td>----------------------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judge Sharon Prost</td>
<td>(1) Relies on her own judgment. (2) Asks whether the claimed invention was long prevalent. (3) Compares the instant claimed invention to precedent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Alan D. Lourie</td>
<td>(1) Considers whether the claimed invention has a concrete form. (2) Compares the instant claimed invention to precedent.</td>
<td>Constantly considers whether the claimed steps are conventional and components are generic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Pauline Newman</td>
<td>(1) Considers whether the claimed invention is a way to achieve a result or the result itself. (2) Compares the instant claimed invention to precedent.</td>
<td>Only one decision, therefore, there is no distinct trend.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>