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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WEST VIEW RESEARCH, LLC, a
California corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

BMW OF NORTH AMERICA, LLC, a
Delaware corporation; and BMW
MANUFACTURING CO., LLC, a
Delaware corporation,

Defendants.

Case No.: 16-CV-2590 JLS (AGS)

CLAIM LIMITATION ORDER

(ECF Nos. 30, 31)

Presently before the Court are the parties' cross motions to determine the number of asserted claims. ("Def.' Mot.," ECF No. 30; "Pl.'s Mot.," ECF No. 31.) After considering the parties' arguments and the law, the Court rules as follows.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff accuses Defendants of infringing 112 claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 9,299,053 (the "'053 patent") and 9,412,367 (the "'367 patent"). (Def.' Mot. 2,¹ ECF No. 30-1.) Plaintiff acknowledges that this number of asserted claims is excessive. (Id. (citing ECF

¹ Pin citations refer to the CM/ECF numbers electronically stamped at the top of each page.

1 No. 26, at 8.) Defendants seek to limit the asserted claims to 7 per patent, for a total of 14,
2 (id.), while Plaintiff seeks to assert 50 total claims between both patents, (Pl.’s Mot. 4, ECF
3 No. 31-1).²

4 **LEGAL STANDARD**

5 District courts may limit the number of patent claims asserted in an action for patent
6 infringement for the sake of judicial economy and management of a court’s docket. See In
7 re Katz Interactive Call Processing Patent Litig., 639 F.3d 1303, 1313 (Fed. Cir. 2011);
8 Stamps.com Inc. v. Endicia, Inc., 437 F. App’x 897, 902 (Fed. Cir. 2011); Medtronic
9 Minimed Inc. v. Animas Corp., No. CV 12-04471 RSWL RZX, 2013 WL 3322248, at *1
10 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 5, 2013) (collecting cases). “In determining whether to require parties [to]
11 limit the number of claims asserted, courts look to the number of patents and claims at
12 issue and the feasibility of trying the claims to a jury. Courts should also look to whether
13 the patents at issue have common genealogy, whether the patents contain terminal
14 disclaimers, and whether the asserted claims are duplicative.” Thought, Inc. v. Oracle
15 Corp., No. 12-CV-05601-WHO, 2013 WL 5587559, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 10, 2013) (citing
16 In re Katz, 639 F.3d at 1311). “Even after requiring parties to limit the number of claims
17 at issue for claim construction or trial, courts should allow patent holders to bring back in
18 non[-]selected claims upon a showing of ‘good cause’ that the non-selected claims present
19 unique issues of infringement or invalidity.” Id. (citing Masimo Corp. v. Philips Elecs. N.
20 Am. Corp., 918 F. Supp. 2d 277, 284 (D. Del. 2013)).

21 **ANALYSIS**

22 Plaintiff notes that the two patents do not share a common genealogy and do not
23 have terminal disclaimers over the other. (Pl.’s Mot. 5–6, ECF No. 31-1.) Plaintiff also
24 argues that “the asserted claims of the [’]367 patent are in no way duplicative of, redundant,
25 or commensurate in scope with, the claims of the [’]053 patent” and that “significant
26

27 ² Plaintiff also seeks an order modifying Patent L.R. 3.1. (See Pl.’s Mot. 14–15, ECF No. 31-1.) The Court
28 finds that this is inappropriately raised in the parties’ cross motions to determine the amount of asserted
claims. If necessary, Plaintiff may re-raise its request in a renewed motion.

1 differences in claims within the same patent are present.” (Id. at 6 (emphases in original).)
2 But Plaintiff does not explain how these factors counsel allowing assertion of 50 claims.
3 Rather, Plaintiff argues that such factors “tilt in favor of maintaining a sufficient number
4 of claims in each patent to preserve WVR’s ability to attach the various damage bases
5 associated with BMW’s disparate products and services.” (Id. (emphasis added).)

6 To that end, Plaintiff justifies its request for 50 claims based on the “highly diverse”
7 claims and damage bases found in each patent. As to the ’053 patent, Plaintiff argues that
8 the 23 independent claims of the ’053 patent are directed to at least seven distinct product
9 or service damage bases. (Id. at 8–13.) But Plaintiff does not explain why, in view of these
10 seven categories of invention, it must assert all 23 independent claims and an additional 7
11 dependent claims. (Id. at 15.) Since Plaintiff’s central argument hinges on the seven
12 potential damage bases in the ’053 patent, the Court will allow Plaintiff to assert fourteen
13 (14) claims from this patent, which should account for these seven damage bases and allow
14 Plaintiff to assert other claims to, as Plaintiff puts it, “account for the great diversity of
15 heterogeneous dependent claims,” of which there are 181. (Id. at 15.)

16 Plaintiff’s argument has less force with regard to the ’367 patent. As Plaintiff
17 acknowledges, each of the 20 independent claims of the ’367 patent is “directed generally
18 to [a] ‘computerized apparatus.’” (Id. at 14.) While Plaintiff notes some differences among
19 the various independent claims, (see id.), it fails to persuade the Court that these differences
20 alone mandate an assertion of all 20 independent claims. Accordingly, Plaintiff may assert
21 ten (10) claims from the ’367 patent.

22 These limitations are consistent with, and in some cases more generous than, other
23 authorities addressing this issue. See, e.g., *Medtronic Minimed*, 2013 WL 3322248, at *3
24 (reducing the 255 asserted claims over nine patents to no more than 4 claims per patent and
25 to no more than 2 claims per patent at a later date); *Fenster Family Patent Holdings, Inc.,*
26 *Elscint Ltd.*, No. CIV.A.04-0038 JJF, 2005 WL 2304190, at *3 (D. Del. Sept. 20, 2005)
27 (reducing the asserted claims from 90 to 10 and acknowledging that its decision was
28 “obviously arbitrary”); *Verizon Cal. Inc. v. Ronald A. Katz Tech. Licensing, P.A.*, 326 F.

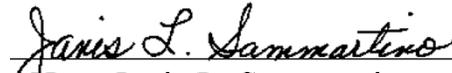
1 Supp. 2d 1060, 1066 (C.D. Cal. 2003) (limiting the asserted claims over sixteen patents to
2 3 per patent); (see also Declaration of Licia Vaughn (“Vaughn Decl.”), Ex. C, ECF No.
3 30-2 (E.D. Tex. General Order No. 13-20, adopting Model Order Focusing Patent Claims
4 and Prior Art to Reduce Costs (setting a preliminary election of asserted claims to no more
5 than 10 per patent and 32 total, and final election of asserted claims to no more than 5 per
6 patent and 16 total))). And Plaintiff provides no authority that persuades the Court that it
7 should be allowed to assert 50 claims over two patents.³ Nevertheless, the Court remains
8 open to allowing Plaintiff to add or substitute claims for good cause at a later date. See,
9 e.g., *Stamps.com*, 437 F. App’x at 902–03.

10 CONCLUSION

11 For the foregoing reasons, the Court rules as follows: At this juncture Plaintiff may
12 assert fourteen (14) claims from the ’053 patent and ten (10) claims from the ’367 patent.⁴

13 IT IS SO ORDERED.

14 Dated: February 15, 2017


15 Hon. Janis L. Sammartino
16 United States District Judge

17 _____
18 ³ The Court declines to rely on the reasoning of *Fleming v. Cobra Elecs. Corp.*, No. 1:12-CV-392-BLW,
19 2013 WL 1760273, at *3 (D. Idaho Apr. 24, 2013). There the Court relied on *In re Katz* for the proposition
20 that “[i]t is also conceivable that a claim selection order could come too early in the discovery process,
21 denying the plaintiff the opportunity to determine whether particular claims might raise separate issues of
22 infringement or invalidity in light of the defendants’ accused products and proposed defenses.” *Id.* (citing
23 *In re Katz*, 639 F.3d at 1313 n.9). The *Fleming* Court denied the defendant’s motion because this concern
24 outweighed the argument that limiting the claims “might streamline this litigation at some point.” *Id.* But
there are other considerations at play, including prejudice to Defendants and judicial economy. The Court,
along with other courts as discussed above, finds that these considerations outweigh any prejudice to
Plaintiff at this stage. And the Court will allow Plaintiff to later add or substitute claims if it can show
good cause for doing so.

25 ⁴ This Order does not address Defendants’ alternative argument that the Court should impose additional
26 limitations on the asserted claims after it issues its order on claim construction. (Defs.’ Mot. 6, ECF No.
27 30-1.) The Court hopes, as did many other courts addressing this issue, see, e.g., *Medtronic Minimed*,
28 2013 WL 3322248, at *2, that the parties will agree on additional limitations on their own. Indeed, Plaintiff
appears willing to reduce its asserted claims after claim construction. (See ECF No. 26, at 8.) However,
the Court remains open to entertaining an additional motion to reduce the asserted claims after claim
construction.