

**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

**ORACLE CORP.,
Petitioner**

v.

**PARKING WORLD WIDE LLC,
Patent Owner**

U.S. Patent No. 10,438,421

Case No. IPR2023-00385

**PETITIONER'S HEARING DEMONSTRATIVES
April 17, 2024**

The '421 Patent

The present invention overcomes the disadvantages of the prior art and provides a parking status system that visually indicates parking meter status of vehicles in the field of view of a parking control officer while stationary or moving. The present invention does not require a parking control officer to key in data and also does not utilize optical character recognition. The present invention utilizes GPS for position fixing of vehicles generally upon streets, less so in garages. The present invention simultaneously displays parking status upon a visual image of vehicles along a street or in a garage to the officer. The present invention also allows member users, or subscribers, to prepay parking and have any parking meter adjacent to a subscriber's car read as PAID.

*Ex. 1001, '421 Patent at 4:9-22,
(see also Paper 1, Petition at 10)*

The '421 Patent

1. A method for representing the parking status of a plurality of parking spaces to a screen of a user's portable electronic device upon a real time camera view, any of said at least one parking space being one of PAID for current payment and UNPAID upon exhaustion of payment, any of a plurality of subscribers utilizing said method to reserve at least one of the plurality of parking spaces and then to pay for at least one of the plurality of parking spaces, the method comprising:

assembling a database upon a computer of said plurality of parking spaces, said database including geographic locations of said plurality of parking spaces and time limits applicable to each of said plurality of parking spaces;

updating a database upon a computer of subscribers, said database including a list of parking spaces reserved by each subscriber, a list of parking spaces paid for by each subscriber, and a list of the expiration times for each paid for parking space of each subscriber;

calculating a location of said user, said calculating a location of said user adapted to utilize a location finding feature of said user's portable electronic device;

determining upon a computer a location of one of said plurality of parking spaces by comparing the location of said user to said database of said plurality of parking spaces and selecting one of said plurality of parking spaces within eight to ten feet of the position of said user;

comparing upon a computer the location of one of said plurality of parking spaces with said database of subscribers further comprising comparing upon a computer the location of one of said plurality of parking spaces against said list of parking spaces paid for by said subscribers for a match between said location and said list of parking spaces paid for by said subscribers;

upon detecting a match between said location and said list of parking spaces paid for by said subscribers, comparing the matched parking spaces to said list of expiration times and upon detecting the matched parking spaces exceeding an expiration time displaying upon said user's screen an UNPAID payment indicia upon an image of the matched parking space, wherein the user may execute enforcement measures upon any vehicle in said matched parking space showing said UNPAID indicia;

wherein said method transforms upon a computer location data of said plurality of parking spaces and payment status data of said plurality of parking spaces into indicia of UNPAID parking spaces;

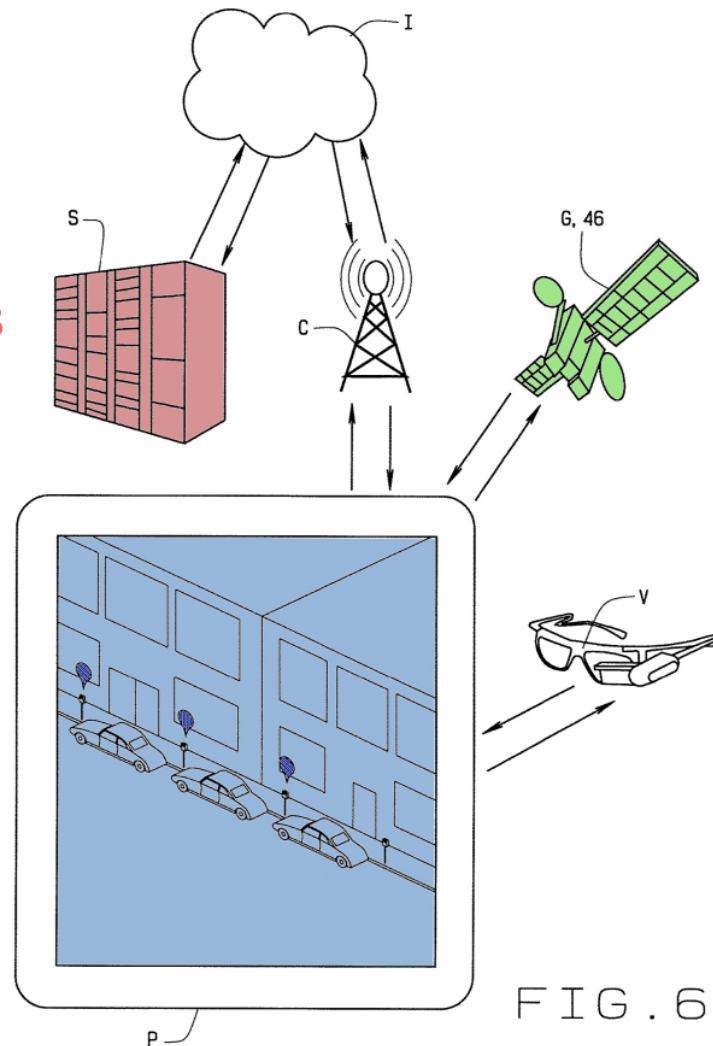
said comparing the matched parking space to said list of expiration times and upon detecting the matched parking space exceeding an expiration time and said method places said indicia of UNPAID on an image of a matched parking space upon the real time camera view on the screen of a user's device for enforcement.

*Ex. 1001, '421 Patent at Claim 1,
(see also Paper 1, Petition at 12-14)*

The '421 Patent

“database[s]” of “geographic locations of ... parking spaces and time limits” and “subscribers”

“real-time camera view on the screen of a user's device for enforcement”



“location finding feature of said user's portable electronic device”

FIG. 6

*Ex. 1001, '421 Patent at Fig. 6,
(see also Paper 1, Petition at 12-14)*

Petition Grounds

Ground	Basis
Ground 1	Claims 1-3, 5, and 7 are obvious over Ivey, Matsumoto, and Tillotson
Ground 2	Claims 4 and 6 are obvious over Ivey, Matsumoto, Tillotson, and Slemmer
Ground 3	Claims 1-3, 5, and 7 are obvious over Ward, Haynes, and Tillotson
Ground 4	Claims 4 and 6 are obvious over Ward, Haynes, Tillotson, and Slemmer

Paper 1, Petition at 9

Ivey and Matsumoto Overview

Ivey

[0020] In accordance with the present invention, a parking payment status map 100 (FIG. 1) is presented on a display of a hand-held computer 102 carried by a parking control officer. Parking payment status map 100 includes spatially related representations of parking spaces and such representations indicate a paid or unpaid state of each represented parking space. Accordingly, the parking control officer receives parking payment status for multiple parking spaces simultaneously.

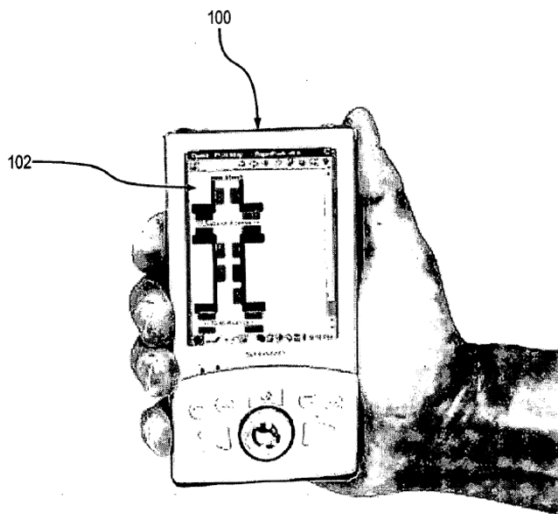


FIGURE 1

*Ex. 1004, Ivey at [0020], Figs. 1, 3
(see also Paper 1, Petition at 15-17)*

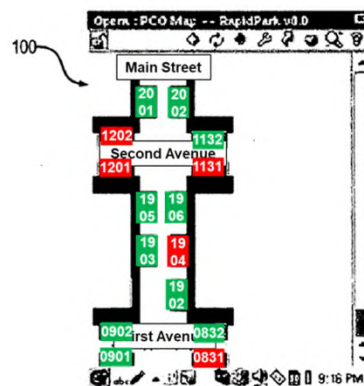
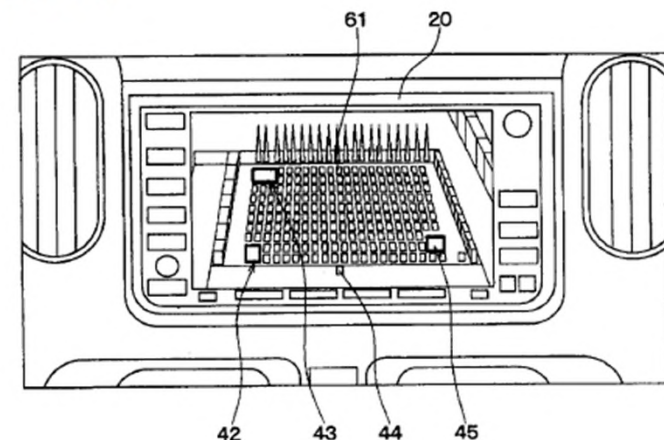


FIGURE 3

Matsumoto

“[T]he vacant space-highlighted live-action image is the result of processing of the photographed image to highlight the portion of parking lot 4 that is the vacant parking space.... [A] vacant space-highlighted live-action image displayed by the display device 20 of the car navigation device 10 is shown in Fig. 6. By viewing such an image, the driver of vehicle 1 can immediately grasp the presence of a vacant parking space in areas 42, 43, and 45 by highlighting it. ...”

【図 6】



*Ex. 1007, Matsumoto, [0060]-[0061], Fig. 6
(see also Paper 1, Petition at 17)*

Ivey, Matsumoto, and Tillotson Grounds

“database[s]” of “geographic locations of ... parking spaces and time limits” and “subscribers”



*Ivey (database of locations, time limits);
Ivey, Tillotson (database of subscribers)*

(see Paper 1, Petition at 25-28)

“location finding feature of said user's portable electronic device”



*Ivey, Matsumoto (employ
GPS location finding feature)*

(see Paper 1, Petition at 28)

“real-time camera view on the screen of a user's device for enforcement”



*Matsumoto (real-time view);
Ivey (enforcement view on user device)*

(see Paper 1, Petition at 35-37)

Ward and Haynes Overview

Ward

[0007] In one embodiment, a parking payment system is provided that includes a telecommunication provider and a mobile device. The mobile device is supported by the telecommunication provider. The mobile device promotes a customer identifying a parking space and further promotes the customer selecting to pay for the parking space. The telecommunication provider bills the customer for fees associated with the parking space in response to the customer selecting to pay for the parking space. The system also includes an enforcement device that displays a graphical user interface (GUI) that identifies a plurality of the parking spaces and indicia associated with each of the plurality of parking spaces. The indicia indicates whether a parking fee has been paid for the associated parking space.

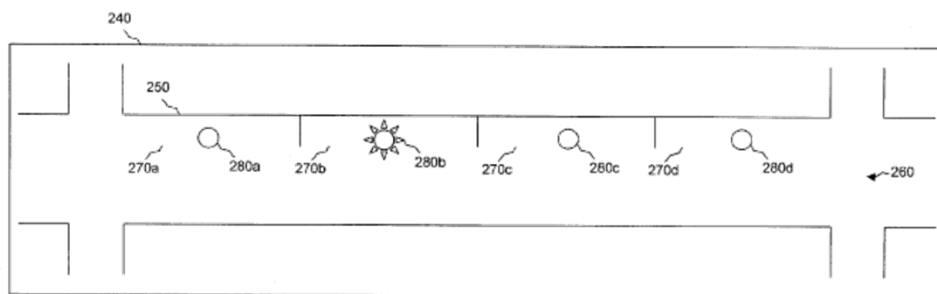
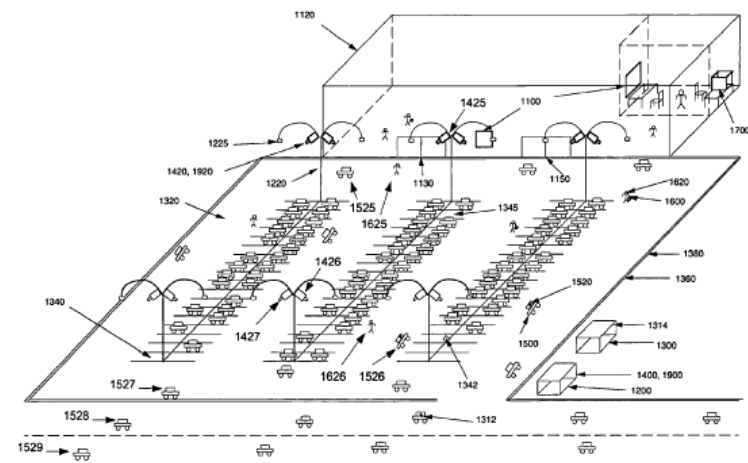


Figure 3b

*Ex. 1008, Ward at [0007], Fig. 3b
(see also Paper 1, Petition at 19-20)*

Haynes

At step 4060, system interaction device 1700 can transmit the location of optimal parking space 1345 to vehicle 1520 via vehicle interaction device 1500 and/or personal interaction device 1600. For example, optimal parking space 1345 can be displayed on a representation of parking lot 1320, which can be actual, symbolic, or a combination thereof. The representation can be two-dimensional, three-dimensional, multi-dimensional, or a combination thereof. The representation can be static and/or dynamic. If dynamic, the representation can be updated in real-time or after a delay. If actual, the representation can be enhanced.



Ward, Haynes, and Tillotson Grounds

“database[s]” of “geographic locations of ... parking spaces and time limits” and “subscribers”



*Ward (database of locations, time limits);
Ward, Tillotson (database of subscribers)*

(see Paper 1, Petition at 54-57)

“location finding feature of said user's portable electronic device”



Ward (employ GPS location finding feature)

(see Paper 1, Petition at 57)

“real-time camera view on the screen of a user's device for enforcement”



*Haynes (real-time view);
Ward (enforcement view on user device)*

(see Paper 1, Petition at 62-63)

Issues Not in Dispute

1. There is no dispute that all the prior art cited in the petition pre-dates the '421 patent.
2. There is no dispute that the prior art on which the grounds are based discloses or teaches all the limitations of the '421 patent claims.
3. There are no secondary considerations of non-obviousness.

The Parties' Disputes

1. Is the prior art identified in the petition analogous art?
2. Does the petition engage in any impermissible “hindsight”?
3. Does the petition show that a POSITA would have been motivated to combine the prior art?

Patent Owner Focuses on Isolated Teachings and Minor Differences Between the '421 Patent and the Prior Art

Board brought the *In re Bigio* case to light, Institution Decision, 8. Looking at the prior art references briefly, the Patent Owner asserts Ivey's usage of a map differs markedly from the '421 Patent's usage of a real time image. Then the Patent Owner asserts Matsumoto's usage of a fixed video device viewing an entire parking lot, differs markedly from the Patent Owner's usage of a real time image along a street. Then the Patent Owner asserts Tillotson's usage of an input device or sensor in a parking space within a parking lot differs markedly from the '421 Patent's usage of a real time image while not counting cars entering and exiting a parking lot. Then the Patent Owner notes Slemmer '556 describes a system that uses detectors to find objects while the '421 patent avoids usage of detectors.

Paper 14, Patent Owner Sur-Reply at 2-3

The Legal Standard Employed to Determine Whether Prior Art Is Analogous

“[C]ourts generally take an expansive view of what constitutes analogous art.”

Netflix, Inc. v. Divx, LLC, 80 F.4th 1352, 1359 (Fed. Cir. 2003)
(see also Paper 11, Reply at 4)

“Two separate tests define the scope of analogous prior art: (1) whether the art is from the same field of endeavor, regardless of the problem addressed and, (2) if the reference is not within the field of the inventor's endeavor, whether the reference still is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved.”

In re Bigio, 381 F.3d 1320, 1325 (Fed. Cir. 2004)
(see also Paper 11, Reply at 4)

The '421 Patent's Field of Endeavor

(57)

ABSTRACT

A parking status system overlays upon images of a street, a lot, or a garage with representations of parked vehicles the status of any parking space shown in the image. A user retrieves the merged image with the vehicles parking in select spaces through a wireless communications network from the parking management computer system. The user then verifies payment status of multiple parking spaces simultaneously as the user patrols a beat on foot or in a vehicle. The present invention operates upon existing web browsers. The present invention allows a user to select any view within 360 degrees of the user's position in different sizes and while in motion. The present invention refreshes the status of parking spaces and subscriber vehicles at a regular interval. The invention transforms parking space, payment, and subscriber data into parking space status shown in real time to a user.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The parking status system generally relates to electronic display of parking status and more specifically to overlay of parking status of vehicles upon a visual image of a street.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Generally, the parking status system has software upon a portable electronic device that integrates position, direction, view ahead, and parking meter status into a common visual image updated in real time. The system utilizes images of

*Ex. 1001, '421 Patent, Abstract, 1:11-15, 4:24-29
(see also Paper 1, Petition at 10)*

Patent Owner Concedes That the '421 Patent Relates to Parking Management Systems

A. The Bashani '421 Claimed Invention is the Subject of this IPR proceeding.

Patent Owner's '421 patent resulted from the inventor's research and development related to management of parking systems.

Paper 10, Patent Owner Response at 2

The Prior Art in the Petition Similarly Relates to Parking Management Systems

Ivey

(57)

ABSTRACT

A parking payment status map represents payment status of multiple parking locations as recorded on a parking management computer system. The map is retrieved by a parking control officer through a wireless communications network from the parking management computer system. The parking control officer can therefore verify payment status of multiple parking locations simultaneously. The map can be

*Ex. 1004, Ivey at Abstract
(see also Paper 1, Petition at 15-16)*

Tillotson

[0044] The present invention can be practiced in several embodiments. In one embodiment, only authorized users 219 are permitted to obtain availability data and to reserve parking spaces. In another embodiment, all users 219 are permitted to obtain availability data, but only authorized users 219 are permitted to reserve parking spaces. In another embodiment, all users 219 are permitted to obtain availability data, and to reserve parking spaces. Users may be “authorized” by enrolling in the PSIRS 200. Enrollment and

*Ex. 1011, Tillotson at [0044]
(see also Paper 1, Petition at 22-23)*

Matsumoto

[0006]

In order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives, the invention described in Claim 1 is a parking lot guidance system, which is equipped with the acquiring means (93) for acquiring an

*Ex. 1007, Matsumoto at [0006]
(see also Paper 1, Petition at 17-18)*

The Prior Art in the Petition Similarly Relates to Parking Management Systems

Ward

SUMMARY

[0007] In one embodiment, a parking payment system is provided that includes a telecommunication provider and a mobile device. The mobile device is supported by the telecommunication provider. The mobile device promotes a customer identifying a parking space and further promotes the customer selecting to pay for the parking space. The telecommunication provider bills the customer for fees associated with the parking space in response to the customer selecting to pay for the parking space. The system also includes an enforcement device that displays a graphical user interface (GUI) that identifies a plurality of the parking spaces and indicia associated with each of the plurality of parking spaces. The indicia indicates whether a parking fee has been paid for the associated parking space.

*Ex. 1008, Ward at [0007]
(see also Paper 1, Petition at 19)*

Haynes

METHOD FOR MANAGING A PARKING LOT

At step 4060, system interaction device 1700 can transmit the location of optimal parking space 1345 to vehicle 1520 via vehicle interaction device 1500 and/or personal interaction device 1600. For example, optimal parking space 1345 can be displayed on a representation of parking lot 1320, which can be actual, symbolic, or a combination thereof. The representation can be two-dimensional, three-dimensional, multi-dimensional, or a combination thereof. The representation can be static and/or dynamic. If dynamic, the representation can be updated in real-time or after a delay. If actual, the representation can be enhanced.

*Ex. 1009, Haynes at Title, 13:33-43
(see also Paper 1, Petition at 20-21)*

Slemmer

AUTOMATED PARKING DIRECTOR SYSTEMS AND RELATED METHODS

*Ex. 1010, Slemmer at Title
(see also Paper 1, Petition at 22)*

Problems with Which the '421 Patent is Purportedly Involved

However, the majority of parking meters still rely upon coins. Though coins remain present and legal tender, coins occasionally inconvenience motorists who find themselves without coins at a meter. Then the motorist must find coins often by changing paper currency into coins at a nearby retail establishment. Some retailers accept this activity while others frown upon it. Recently, as commerce has gone to more electronic payments, coin operated meters appear antiquated. Coin meters have their dedicated parking control officers that enforce the parking ordinances against those motorists who have parked too long in a metered space. Coin meters still require maintenance workers that empty the coin boxes daily and repair damaged meters occasionally.



*problems with
coin payments*

an adjacent vehicle. The typical query has a parking control officer contact the server computer system and manually enter an identifier of the vehicle, such as a license plate number—or an alphanumeric string. The manual entry of vehicle identifiers of every parked vehicle on an officer's beat renders such a payment system practically unusable.



*problems with
enforcement*

Erskine does not mention video or digital pictures of a parking space.



*problems with
display*

Another parking management system utilizes fixed plates mounted in a parking space and a reading device for an inspector. The fixed plates include a small emitter that transmits upon interrogation by the reading device. Mounted in a parking space, the fixed plates remain subject to degradation by the environment of the space such as debris, snow, street sweeping machinery, snow plows, and the like.



*problems with
fixed plates*

*Ex. 1001, '421 Patent at 2:17-29, 2:46-54,
3:17-18, 3:61-67 (see also Paper 11, Reply at 20-21)*

The Prior Art Presents Solutions to the Very Same Problems

Ivey, Ward, Tillotson



*solve problems
with coin payments*

Ivey, Ward



*solve problems
with enforcement*

Matsumoto, Haynes, Slemmer



*solve problems
with display*

Ivey, Ward



*solve problems
with fixed plates*

See Paper 11, Reply at 10-11

The Parties' Disputes

1. Is the prior art identified in the petition analogous art?
- 2. Does the petition engage in any impermissible “hindsight”?**
3. Does the petition show that a POSITA would have been motivated to combine the prior art?

Patent Owner Argues that the Petition's Citation to Ivey Itself Constitutes Hindsight

C. PETITIONER HAS NOT CARRIED ITS BURDEN OF PROVING BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE THAT THE PETITIONER DID NOT USE IMPROPER HINDSIGHT.

• • •

The Petitioner has used the Ivey '037 reference in this Proceeding against the '421 patent claims. However, the Patent Owner disclosed the Ivey '037 reference in its provisional application for patent, Patent Owner's exhibit 2001 p.

• • •

used against it again in this Proceeding. As before, the Patent Owner asserts that an obviousness rejection ought not include information from the Applicant's disclosure, see *In re McLaughlin* 443 F.2d 1392, 1395, 170 U.S.P.Q. 209, 212 (CCPA 1971) and then not considered by the Examiner during prosecution, MPEP §707.05 citing 37 C.F.R. 1.104.

Paper 14, Patent Owner Sur-Reply at 5-6

No Case Holds That a Reference Cannot Be Used in an Obviousness Combination Merely Because It Is Cited in a Patent's Specification

“[T]he test for combining references is not what the individual references themselves suggest but rather what the combination of disclosures taken as a whole would suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art. Any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made and does not include knowledge gleaned only from applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper.”

In re McLaughlin, 443F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971)
(see also *Paper 11*, Reply at 16)

The '421 Patent's Discussion of Ivey Is Limited

The patent publication to Ivey & Janacek, No. 2006/0059037 explains local enforcement of remotely managed parking payment systems. Ivey shows a system that places the status of parking spaces upon a map. The map shows a street and nearby vehicles in two dimensions, generally from above. The map does not display images of the actual vehicles but rather a stylized image of the vehicles.

*Ex. 1001, '421 Patent, 3:3-9
(see also Paper 14, Patent Owner Sur-Reply at 5-6)*

The Petition Relies on Teachings in the Prior Art that a POSITA Would Have Known of Before the '421 Patent Was Filed

displays them on the display surface of display device 20.” Matsumoto, [0053]. Matsumoto also discloses changing the real-time view based on the current position of the vehicle. *Id.*, [0060]-[0061]. Matsumoto further discloses superimposing graphics and text display to provide the user information on the live-action image (i.e., payment indicia on the real time camera view). *Id.*, [0065]. A POSITA would have found it obvious to superimpose the parking space’s payment status information from Ivey on a live-action image as taught by Matsumoto (i.e., the claimed displaying the parking space’s payment status on a real time camera view). Paradiso Decl., ¶¶ 202-205.

Second, with respect to the displaying of parking space payment status information upon a real-time camera view, a POSITA would have recognized that Matsumoto’s teaching to add that information in a real-time view would be advantageous to Ivey because the manner of displaying that information was known to facilitate a parking enforcement officer’s verification of payment status of multiple parking spaces simultaneously. This was an issue that would have been very familiar to a POSITA during the relevant time period and was an easily-improved shortcoming of Ivey’s approach. A POSITA would have readily appreciated that adapting Ivey in view of Matsumoto’s teaching to include payment status information in a real-time camera view would more efficiently streamline parking enforcement. *Id.*, ¶ 279-281.

Paper 1, Petition at 37, 47-48

The Parties' Disputes

1. Is the prior art identified in the petition analogous art?
2. Does the petition engage in any impermissible “hindsight”?
- 3.** Does the petition show that a POSITA would have been motivated to combine the prior art?

Patent Owner's Characterization of the Petition's "Efficiency" Arguments Does Not Account for the Evidence of Record

production from less work than the present invention. The Petitioner's assertion of Ivey '037, Matsumoto '835, and Tillotson '278 as being efficient lacks explanation of that, *Plantronics, Inc. v. Aliph Inc.*, 724 F. 3d 1343 (Fed. Cir. 2013)[Court reversed in part for lack of factual bases to show one of ordinary skill would have been motivated to combine references]. To a degree, the Petitioner asserts efficiency as intuitive. However, merely stating it as intuitive to combine references calls for explanation as to the why of intuitive or to identify motive to combine, *In re Van Os*, 844 F. 3d. 1359, 121 U.S.P.Q.2d 1209 (Fed. Cir. 2017). The lack of efficiency explanation supports denying Ground 1 and confirming claims 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 of the '421 patent.

Paper 10, Patent Owner Response at 15-16

The Petition (and Petitioner's Expert) Explained How the Art's Teachings Would Improve Efficiency

Application of Matsumoto to Ivey

- “streamline parking enforcement”
- “facilitate a parking enforcement officer’s verification of payment status of multiple parking spaces simultaneously”
- “parking officer would ... identify, move, and issue citations for unpaid and/or delinquent parking spaces more efficiently”
- “quickly assess the number of potential parking citations on a street block without walking the entire block and individually checking each parking meter.”

*Paper 1, Petition at 47-48;
Ex. 1003, Paradiso Decl., ¶ 281*

Application of Tillotson to Ivey

- “make the parking management system more efficient and easier to use ... particularly in settings with high usage or limited resources”
- “simplify the payment process for reservation and subscription fees”
- “simplifying the payment process and reducing the time required for the motorist (i.e., instead of having to identify a vacant parking space, park, and locate the relevant manner to pay for the parking space)”
- “enable the repeated and quick acceptance of payment for the parking management operator and parking enforcement officer”

*Paper 1, Petition at 48;
Ex. 1003, Paradiso Decl., ¶ 282*

Patent Owner's "Teaching Away" Argument Lacks Merit

(Fed. Cir. 2009). The prior art above mentions lots, maps, counting systems, meters, and sensors while the ‘421 patent does not use those additional devices. By referring to those additional devices, the prior art teaches away from the invention of the ‘421 patent and thus a coder reading these patents would deduce additional devices are part of parking systems. Also, the prior art focuses on parking lots or compact, contiguous, defined polygonal areas. The ‘421 patent focuses on strips of spaces along active traffic and dispersed around a city, far from compact, contiguous areas. The ‘421 patent also has application in time dependent uses, such as for example “no parking on street 3rd Tuesday for sweeping” as such streets usually have no meters.

Paper 10, Patent Owner Response at 13

The Mere Disclosure of Other Embodiments and Features Is Not a Teaching Away

“A reference that merely expresses a general preference for an alternative invention but does not criticize, discredit, or otherwise discourage investigation into the claimed invention does not teach away.”

Meiresonne v. Google, Inc., 849 F.3d 1379, 1382 (Fed. Cir. 2017)
(see also *Paper 11*, Reply at 12)

Patent Owner's Sur-Reply Improperly Seeks to Read a Limitation Into the Claims from the Specification

B. PETITIONER HAS NOT CARRIED ITS BURDEN OF PROVING BY A PREPONDERANCE OF THE EVIDENCE THAT THE PRIOR ART REFERENCES DO NOT TEACH AWAY FROM THE CLAIMED INVENTION.

The Petitioner asserted that one difference between a prior art reference and the '421 Patent claims allowed use of that reference in obviousness analysis, Reply p. 9, citing *Graham v. John Deere*, 383 U.S. 1 (1966). The Petitioner then

The Petitioner then notes the '421 patent claims use the linking word comprising and make the claims open to additional features and prior art, Reply at p. 14. As the door has opened, the Patent Owner asserts that camera position may come into the '421 patent claims from its specification. As the Court noted as fundamental, that claims are construed in light of the specification and both are to be read to ascertain the invention, *United States v. Adams*, 383 U.S. 39, 49 (1966).

Paper 14, Patent Owner Sur-Reply at 3-4

Claim 1 Simply Requires a "Real Time Camera View"

1. A method for representing the parking status of a plurality of parking spaces to a screen of a user's portable electronic device **upon a real time camera view**, any of said at least one parking space being one of PAID for current payment and UNPAID upon exhaustion of payment, any of a plurality of subscribers utilizing said method to reserve at least one of the plurality of parking spaces and then to pay for at least one of the plurality of parking spaces, the method comprising:

assembling a database upon a computer of said plurality of parking spaces, said database including geographic locations of said plurality of parking spaces and time limits applicable to each of said plurality of parking spaces;

updating a database upon a computer of subscribers, said database including a list of parking spaces reserved by each subscriber, a list of parking spaces paid for by each subscriber, and a list of the expiration times for each paid for parking space of each subscriber;

calculating a location of said user, said calculating a location of said user adapted to utilize a location finding feature of said user's portable electronic device;

determining upon a computer a location of one of said plurality of parking spaces by comparing the location of said user to said database of said plurality of parking spaces and selecting one of said plurality of parking spaces within eight to ten feet of the position of said user;

comparing upon a computer the location of one of said plurality of parking spaces with said database of subscribers further comprising comparing upon a computer the location of one of said plurality of parking spaces against said list of parking spaces paid for by said subscribers for a match between said location and said list of parking spaces paid for by said subscribers;

upon detecting a match between said location and said list of parking spaces paid for by said subscribers, comparing the matched parking spaces to said list of expiration times and upon detecting the matched parking spaces exceeding an expiration time displaying upon said user's screen an UNPAID payment indicia upon an image of the matched parking space, wherein the user may execute enforcement measures upon any vehicle in said matched parking space showing said UNPAID indicia;

wherein said method transforms upon a computer location data of said plurality of parking spaces and payment status data of said plurality of parking spaces into indicia of UNPAID parking spaces;

said comparing the matched parking space to said list of expiration times and upon detecting the matched parking space exceeding an expiration time and said method places said indicia of UNPAID on an image of a matched parking space upon **the real time camera view on the screen of a user's device** for enforcement.

*Ex. 1001, '421 Patent at Claim 1,
(see also Paper 1, Petition at 12-14)*

The Board Has Already Found that the '421 Patent's Claims Do Not Require Any Particular Camera Position

Patent Owner next argues that Matsumoto teaches obtaining, via an antenna “located at the lot’s gate,” an image of a parking lot from a camera “with a bird’s eye view of [the] lot,” whereas “the Patent Owner’s invention does not have a fixed antenna at a parking lot gate and does not have a fixed camera.” Prelim. Resp. 17. This argument is unpersuasive because claim 1 does not specify how the claimed “real time camera view” is obtained, and therefore does not exclude the claimed real-time camera view being obtained from a camera mounted at the parking lot.

Paper 18, Institution Decision at 17



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby confirms that the foregoing paper was caused to be served on April 15, 2024 via email upon the following counsel of record for Patent

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