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**United States District Court  
Central District of California**

MYMEDICALRECORDS, INC.,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
QUEST DIAGNOSTICS, INC.,  
Defendant.

Case No. 2:13-cv-02538-ODW(SHx)  
**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR LEAVE TO AMEND  
INFRINGEMENT CONTENTIONS  
[69]**

MYMEDICALRECORDS, INC.,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
JARDOGS, LLC; ALLSCRIPTS  
HEALTHCARE SOLUTIONS, INC.,  
Defendants.

Case No. 2:13-cv-03560-ODW(SHx) -\*  
**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR LEAVE TO AMEND  
INFRINGEMENT CONTENTIONS  
[78]**

MYMEDICALRECORDS, INC.,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
WEBMD HEALTH CORP; WEBMD  
HEALTH SERVICES GROUP INC,  
Defendants/Counterclaimants.

Case No. 2:13-cv-07285-ODW(SHx)  
**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR LEAVE TO AMEND  
INFRINGEMENT CONTENTIONS  
[48]**

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 Plaintiff MyMedicalRecords Inc. (“MMR”) asserts U.S. Patent Nos. 8,301,466  
3 (“the ’466 Patent”) and 8,498,833 (“the ’883 Patent”) in separate related actions  
4 against Defendants Quest Diagnostics, Inc. (“Quest”); Allscripts Healthcare Solutions,  
5 Inc. (“Allscripts”); and WebMD Health Corp and WebMD Health Services Group Inc.  
6 (collectively, “WebMD”). (Case No. 2:13-cv-02538; Case No. 2:13-cv-03560; Case  
7 No. 2:13-cv-07285.) MMR also asserts the ’466 Patent against Empty Jar, LLC f/k/a  
8 Jardogs, LLC (“Empty Jar”). (Case No. 2:13-cv-03560).

9 On September 3, 2014, the Court issued its Claim-Construction Order construing  
10 the claims of the ’466 Patent and the ’883 Patent. (Case No. 2:13-cv-00631, ECF No.  
11 86.) In the Claim-Construction Order, the Court construed claims of the ’466 Patent  
12 during which the Court declined to adopt MMR’s proposed constructions. The parties  
13 filed their Joint Post-*Markman* Scheduling report on September 17, 2014 and the  
14 Court re-opened discovery the next day.

15 MMR provided its Amended Infringement Contentions for the ’466 Patent to all  
16 Defendants on September 23, 2014. Empty Jar and Allscripts do not oppose the  
17 amended infringement contentions, whereas Quest and WebMD oppose on the basis  
18 that MMR cannot show good cause for the Court to grant leave to amend. The Court  
19 finds that MMR’s timely filing of its Amendments, which was without prejudice to  
20 the Defendants, satisfies the good-cause element of Patent Local Rule 3-6. Thus, the  
21 Motions for Leave to File Amended Infringement Contentions (Case No. 2:13-cv-  
22 02538, ECF No. 69; Case No. 2:13-cv-03560, ECF No. 78; Case No. 2:13-cv-07285,  
23 ECF No. 48) are **GRANTED**.<sup>1</sup>

24 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

25 MMR is the owner of the ’446 Patent titled “Method and System for Providing  
26 On-line Records,” and the ’883 Patent titled “Method for Providing a User with a  
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28 <sup>1</sup> After carefully considering the papers filed in support of and in opposition to the Motion, the Court  
deems the matter appropriate for decision without oral argument. Fed. R. Civ. P. 78; L.R. 7-15.

1 Service for Accessing and Collecting Prescriptions.” MMR alleges that Defendants  
2 infringe one independent claim per patent—claim 8 of the ’466 Patent and claim 1 of  
3 the ’883 Patent—as well as six dependent claims. (*See e.g.* Case No. 2:13-cv-02538,  
4 ECF No. 1.)

5 The asserted claims are method claims directed to a method for providing users  
6 with a secure and private way to collect, access, and manage medical records<sup>2</sup> online.  
7 Users can securely request their medical records from healthcare providers, which are  
8 received at a remote server—separate from where the healthcare providers store and  
9 maintain their respective records. Via an interface, the patient accesses, controls, and  
10 manages the aggregated records on the server.

11 Facing several actions involving the same MMR patents, the Court consolidated  
12 the cases for claim-construction purposes on December 9, 2013. (Case No. 2:13-cv-  
13 00631, ECF No. 38.) The low number case, *MyMedicalRecords, Inc. v. Walgreen*  
14 *Co.*, No. 13-cv-00631-ODW(SHx), was designated as the lead case. The lead case has  
15 since settled, but the case remains open for the purposes of discovery pertaining to all  
16 of the MMR patent cases.<sup>3</sup>

17 On August 19, 2014, the Court held a consolidated claim-construction hearing  
18 and issued an order on September 3, 2014. (ECF No. 86.) On September 18, 2014,  
19 the Court issued the *Post-Markman* Scheduling Order (ECF No. 88) based upon the  
20 parties’ Joint Report (ECF No. 87). Specifically, the Scheduling Order identified  
21 February 18, 2015, as the cut-off date for all discovery and granted Defendants leave  
22 to file a motion for entry of judgment on invalidity or early summary-judgment  
23 motions to be filed by November 17, 2014.

24 On October 3, 2013, MMR filed with the Court its Unopposed Motion for  
25 Leave to Amend Infringement Contentions to Empty Jar, LLC, F/K/A Jardogs, LLC.  
26 (Case No. 2:13-cv-03560, ECF No. 79.) On October 8, 2014, MMR filed its Motion

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27 <sup>2</sup> The ’883 Patent is specifically directed to drug prescriptions. The Court includes drug prescriptions  
28 within “medical records” unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>3</sup> Citations to the docket refer to the docket in the lead case unless indicated otherwise.

1 for Leave to Amend Infringement Contentions to WebMD (Case No. 2:13-cv-07285,  
2 ECF No. 48) and WebMD timely opposed (*Id.*, ECF No. 50). On October 9, 2014,  
3 MMR filed its Motion for Leave to Amend Infringement Contentions to Quest (Case  
4 No. 2:13-cv-02538, ECF No. 69) and Quest timely opposed (*Id.*, ECF No. 73). These  
5 Motions are now before the Court for decision.

### 6 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

7 The Patent Local Rules reflect a more conservative approach to amendment  
8 than the liberal policy for amending pleadings under the Federal Rules of Civil  
9 Procedure. Patent Local Rule 3-6 permits amendment of infringement contentions  
10 “only by order of the Court upon a timely showing of good cause.” *Compare* Patent  
11 L.R. 3-6 *with* Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2) (permitting leave to amend “when justice so  
12 requires”).

13 To make a satisfactory showing of good cause, a party seeking to amend its  
14 infringement contentions must show that it “acted with diligence in promptly moving  
15 to amend when new evidence is revealed.” *See O2 Micro Int’l, Ltd. v. Monolithic*  
16 *Power Sys.*, 467 F.3d 1355, 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (affirming the district court’s denial  
17 of leave to amend infringement contentions where the party seeking to amend had the  
18 necessary discovery almost three months before moving for leave to amend). Even if  
19 the moving party establishes its diligence, the Court then considers the potential  
20 prejudice to the nonmoving party in determining whether to grant leave to amend. *Id.*  
21 at 1368.

22 Patent Local Rule 3-6 includes a non-exhaustive list of scenarios that could  
23 support a finding of good cause:

- 24 (a) A claim construction by the Court different from that proposed by the  
25 party seeking amendment;
- 26 (b) Recent discovery of material, prior art despite earlier diligent search;
- 27 and

1 (c) Recent discovery of nonpublic information about the Accused  
2 Instrumentality which was not discovered, despite diligent efforts,  
3 before the service of the Infringement Contentions.

#### 4 IV. DISCUSSION

5 MMR moves to amend its infringement contentions in response to the Court's  
6 Claim-Construction Order regarding the '466 Patent terms "receiving at the server the  
7 files . . . from a healthcare provider associated with the user," "maintained on the  
8 server independently," and "managed privately." MMR argues that good cause exists  
9 since the Court adopted constructions of these terms that were different from MMR's  
10 proposed constructions.<sup>4</sup> (Case No. 2:13-cv-02538, ECF No. 69 at 4.) MMR  
11 contends that it timely amended its infringement contentions five days after the Court  
12 re-opened fact discovery and only 20 days after the Court's Claim-Construction  
13 Order. (*Id.*) Further, MMR argues that even if the Court determines that MMR was  
14 not diligent, the Court should still grant leave to amend because Defendants will not  
15 suffer undue prejudice. (*Id.* at 5.) Particularly, MMR notes that Defendants received  
16 the Amended Infringement Contentions five months before close of discovery and  
17 seven months before trial. (*Id.*)

18 Defendants WebMD and Quest ("Defendants") oppose amending the  
19 infringement contentions, contending that MMR was not diligent because MMR was  
20 on notice of Defendants' proposed claim constructions four months prior to the  
21 Court's Claim-Construction Order adopting those constructions. (Case No. 2:13-cv-  
22 02538, ECF No. 73 at 7.) Further, Defendants argue because summary-judgment  
23 motions are due November 17, 2014, they would be unduly prejudiced with respect to  
24 their position regarding noninfringement, invalidity, and claim construction if  
25 amended infringement contentions were served at this time. (*Id.* at 9.)  
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28 <sup>4</sup> MMR's Motion for Leave to Amend Infringement Contentions was substantially similar in all three cases and therefore citations of the Motion will refer to Case No. 2:13-cv-02538.

1 MMR has shown diligence sufficient to meet the good cause standard. *Apple*  
2 *Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 2013 WL 3246094, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. June 26, 2013) (“[t]he  
3 decision by the court to adopt a particular construction gives rise to good cause not  
4 because the construction happens to be different but because that difference is material  
5 to a party’s theory of infringement. Because those theories are reflected in the  
6 contentions, amendment of the contentions to address the material difference in the  
7 claim construction is appropriate.”). MMR provided notice in the Joint Post-  
8 *Markman* Schedule that they plan on filing leave for amendment of infringement  
9 contentions, which was filed on September 17, 2014, fourteen days after the Court  
10 issued the Claim-Construction Order. (See ECF No. 87 at 4-5.) Further, cases that  
11 denied leave to amend infringement contentions after claim construction did so  
12 because a significant amount of unaccounted time lapsed between the claim  
13 construction order and amendment and the amendments were filed near the end of  
14 discovery or close to trial. See e.g. *Apple, Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 2014 WL  
15 1322028, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 28, 2014) (finding that Samsung was not diligent  
16 when filing leave to amend infringement contentions almost a year after the claim-  
17 construction order and less than three weeks before trial).

18 While the Court agrees that diligence is properly measured from the time MMR  
19 had notice of Defendants’ proposed constructions, the constructions exchanged on  
20 May 1, 2014, were “preliminary” claim constructions subject to change until the Joint  
21 Claim-Construction Statement. (ECF No. 74 at 4.) Therefore, MMR did not know  
22 the final proposed constructions until July 7, 2014. See Final Joint Claim-  
23 Construction Chart, ECF No. 69. Under these particular facts, a three-month delay in  
24 moving for leave to amend does not undermine MMR’s diligence. See *Radware Ltd.*  
25 *v. F5 Networks, Inc.*, 2014 WL 3728482, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. July 28, 2014) (finding  
26 Radware diligent when there was a three-month delay between receiving notice of  
27 source code identified in defendant’s interrogatory responses and seeking leave to  
28 amend). It was reasonable for MMR to wait until after the Court issued the Claim-

1 Construction Order and re-opened discovery, rather than amend immediately after the  
2 Joint Claim Construction Statement was filed. Additionally, MMR’s delay does not  
3 undermine the notice function of infringement contentions. Once proposed claim  
4 constructions were exchanged between the parties, Defendants were also on notice  
5 that MMR would amend their infringement contentions based upon a new claim  
6 construction. Neither party had any way of predicting how the Court would rule on  
7 the claim construction dispute before it issued the Claim-Construction Order.

8 Notwithstanding the diligence issue, Defendants will not be prejudiced by  
9 MMR’s proposed changes. The end of fact discovery is February 18, 2015.  
10 Defendants have sufficient time to review MMR’s amended infringement contentions.  
11 Further, MMR’s proposed amendments do not add new patent claims or new  
12 products. *See Linex Technologies, Inc. v. Hewlett-Packard Co.*, 2013 WL 5955548,  
13 at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 6, 2013) (granting motion for leave to amend infringement  
14 contentions where the plaintiff’s “proposed amendments to its infringement  
15 contentions do not add new patent claims or new products” and the defendants had  
16 “sufficient time to review [the] amended infringement contentions”). Lastly, MMR  
17 gave notice regarding its intent to amend infringement contentions in the Joint Post-  
18 *Markman* Schedule, and Defendants still pursued an early summary judgment motions  
19 due date. (*See* ECF No. 87 at 4-5.) By their own logic, Defendants should have  
20 anticipated the possibility that MMR would have leave to amend its infringement  
21 contentions, and therefore cannot argue that they are now prejudiced by their own  
22 actions.

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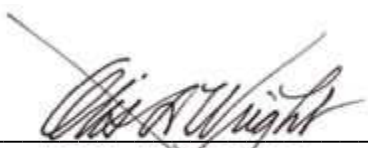
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**V. CONCLUSION**

In sum, the Court **GRANTS** MMR's Motion for Leave to Amend Infringement Contentions with respect to all the Defendants in the above captioned cases. (Case No. 2:13-cv-02538, ECF No. 69; Case No. 2:13-cv-03560, ECF No. 79; Case No. 2:13-cv-07285, ECF No. 48.)

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

November 6, 2014

  
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**OTIS D. WRIGHT, II**  
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**