

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
WACO DIVISION**

Decapolis Systems, LLC,

Plaintiff

v.

Cerner Corporation,

Defendant

Case No. 6:21-cv-00496-ADA

Jury Trial Demanded

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Decapolis Systems, LLC (“Plaintiff”) hereby files this First Amended Complaint for Patent Infringement against Cerner Corporation (“Cerner” or “Defendant”), and alleges, upon information and belief, as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Decapolis Systems, LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Florida with its principal place of business at: Decapolis Systems, LLC, 600 S. Dixie Hwy, #605, West Palm Beach, Florida 33401.
2. Upon information and belief, Defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business at 2800 Rockcreek Parkway, North Kansas City, Missouri 64117. On information and belief, Cerner may be served through its registered agent in the State of Texas: CT Corporation System at 1999 Bryan St., Suite 900, Dallas, Texas 75201.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this case under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338.
4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant. Defendant has continuous and systematic business contacts with the State of Texas. Defendant transacts business within this District and elsewhere in the State of Texas and has appointed an agent for service of process in Texas. Further, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant based on its commission of one or more acts of infringement of Decapolis' Patents in this District and elsewhere in the State of Texas.
5. Defendant directly conducts business extensively throughout the State of Texas, by distributing, making, using, offering for sale, selling, and advertising (including the provision of interactive web pages; the provision and support of physician networks; the provision and support of customer accounts; and further including maintaining physical facilities) its services in the State of Texas and in this District. Defendant has purposefully and voluntarily made its business services, including the infringing systems and services, available to residents of this District and into the stream of commerce with the intention and expectation that they will be purchased and/or used by consumers in this District. On information and belief, Defendant is a provider of: (i) health services, (ii) billing services; (iii) physician and hospital account services; and/or (iv) patient records in electronic format, throughout the United States.
6. On information and belief, Defendant maintains physical business locations in this District through its ratification and control over its customers/clients and API/SDK developers/partners ("Clients") in this District (as shown in Figs. 1-3), Defendant maintains physical control of hardware, including 70 servers, 24 network/storage routers, load

balancers and switches, located in this District, retains at least 75 employees specifically in this District for the purpose of servicing customers in this District, and generates substantial revenues from its business activities in this District. *See* Exhibit A (excerpts of Cerner’s Objections and Responses to Venue-Related Interrogatories).

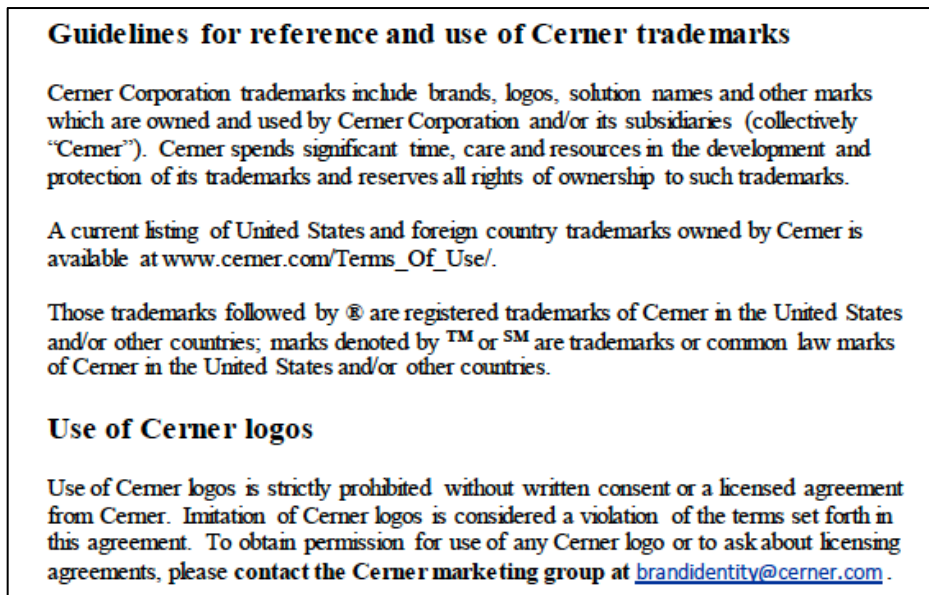


Figure 1 – Screenshot of Defendant’s “ Guidelines for reference and use of Cerner trademarks” as visited on November 10, 2021 and located at https://www.cerner.com/-/media/cerner-media-united-states/terms-of-use/third-party-trademark-guidelines_rev_11_17.pdf?vs=1&hash=2D614E7F2C6626F3E52D7EDC3741A869.



Figure 2 – Screenshot of Defendant’s Terms of Use of Cerner Software referencing business or end user agreements as visited on November 10, 2021 and located at <https://www.cerner.com/terms-of-use>.

Value-Added Services & Fees

The following information applies to consumer access app developers connecting with Cerner Ignite APIs for Millennium. Value-added services for app developers are not currently offered for Cerner Ignite APIs for Soarian Clinicals.

Overview

Cerner will provide optional value-added services for both third-party developers as well as healthcare providers developing their own consumer access apps. This section lists the specific services and associated fees charged by Cerner for the value-added services for Cerner Ignite APIs for Millennium.

Services

- Security – Cerner will perform a security assessment for the third-party app which includes a security scan, security policy review, and a threat model review of the app.
- Functional Review – Cerner will perform a functional review of the third-party app, which focuses on validating that the app integrates well with Cerner Ignite APIs for Millennium. The Cerner team will also validate that the app consumes the appropriate API resources, responds well to EHR-specific events, and fits into the overall flow of the data integration. The functional review does NOT include an assessment of the internal logic and capabilities of the app.
- Operational Review – The operational review is to align our teams for activities that take place after the third-party app is validated – including ongoing maintenance and support. During the review, Cerner will gather and document information needed to assist with timely and accurate resolution to potential issues after the app deploys to a production environment.
- Marketing – Marketing services are contingent on third-party apps completing the validation process. Services, including providing the app developer a dedicated landing page in the app gallery on code.cerner.com, access to our brand guidelines and code validation logo, as well as other opportunities, would be discussed upon the completion of the validation program.

Fees

- Pricing for the services listed above is \$12,500 annually per enrolled app. Pricing will be reviewed periodically and is subject to change. Updates will be posted to this site.

Figure 3 – Screenshot of Defendant’s requirements for API developers as visited on November 10, 2021 and at <https://code.cerner.com/apiaccess>.

7. For the purposes of establishing venue, as Figs. 1-3 show, Defendant ratifies and controls its Clients’ use of its products and services. *See StratosAudio, Inc. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.*, Case No. 6-20-cv-01131 (Sept. 20, 2021 WDTX). Defendant controls numerous aspects of its Clients’ operations through a number of agreements with them (“Client Agreements”). These Client agreements are not standard “shrink-wrap” end-user software license agreements. Further, this control goes beyond Clients’ mere use of Defendant’s products and services at its residence after purchase, but is an adoption, control by Defendant and comingling of Defendant’s and Clients’ products and services at the residences of the Clients. Defendant’s control over its Clients include: (1) Defendant’s control over Clients’ use of Defendant’s products and services; (3) use of Defendant’s trademarks and trade names in use, advertising and marketing for clients’ use of Defendants’ products and services for Clients’ members; (4) Defendant’s maintenance and control of Clients’ members’ information and correspondence with those members; (4) Defendant’s unilateral collection and use of Clients’ information while using Defendant’s products and

services; and (5) Defendant's requirement that Clients must maintain confidentiality of information obtained through Defendant's products and services.

8. Venue is proper in the Western District of Texas as to Defendant pursuant to at least 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(c)(2) and 1400(b). As noted above, Defendant maintains a regular and established business presence in this District.

PATENTS-IN-SUIT

9. Plaintiff is the sole and exclusive owner, by assignment, of U.S. Patents 7,464,040 and 7,490,048 (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Decapolis Patents").
10. By written instruments duly filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Decapolis is assigned all rights, title, and interest in the Decapolis Patents. *Id.* Such Assignments are recorded in the records of the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel 055516 and Frame 0027. As such, Plaintiff Decapolis Systems, LLC has sole and exclusive standing to assert the Decapolis Patents and to bring these causes of action.
11. The Decapolis Patents are valid, enforceable, and were duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.
12. Raymond A. Joao is the sole named inventor for the Decapolis Patents.
13. Mr. Joao is a pioneering inventor. The Decapolis Patents represent substantial technological advancements in the medical billing services industry, which were unconventional at the time of invention. Indeed, the Decapolis Patents have been back-cited in patents issued to well-known industry leaders, including IBM, Siemens AG, Walgreens, McKesson, and Sony.
14. Additional companies have benefited from, and been provided notice through, their back-citations to the Decapolis Patents, including: Atirix Medical Systems, Inc.; IBM Corp.; Bard Peripheral Vascular, Inc.; General Electric Company; C.R. Bard, Inc.; Healthunity Corp.,

Epic Systems Corp.; Accelere, Inc.; Align Technology, Inc.; Siemens Aktiengesellschaft; Vital Data Technology, LLC; Hospira, Inc.; Medical Present Value, Inc.; PSYWARE GmbH; ICU Medical, Inc.; Elwha LLC; Advanced Healthcare Systems, Inc.; Quality Standards, LLC; Therap Services, LLC; and Devicor Medical Products, Inc.

15. The Decapolis Patents each include numerous claims defining distinct inventions. No single claim is representative of any other.
16. The priority date of each of the Decapolis Patents is at least as early as December 12, 1999. As of the priority date, the inventions as claimed were novel, non-obvious, unconventional, and non-routine. Indeed, the Decapolis Patents overcame a number of specific technological problems in the industry, and provided specific technological solutions.
17. By way of example, as of the date of invention, “Doctors or providers may base their diagnoses and/or treatments, [relying on] patients who usually supply this information on questionnaires or forms just prior to seeing the healthcare provider and/or during a preliminary interview with the provider.” *See* U.S. Patent No. 7,464,040, Col. 1, ll. 52-6. As a result, the “information obtained from these questionnaires or forms, as well as from these preliminary interviews with the providers, may not necessarily result in sufficient, comprehensive, and/or accurate, information being obtained regarding the patient.” *Id.*, Col.1, ll. 56-60. Further, as of the date of invention: “there is no guarantee that the same [patient medical history] information will be provided, in a uniform manner, to a next or different provider. As a result, patient information may not be uniformly distributed and/or be available to providers at the point of treatment and/or otherwise.” *Id.* “Another problem which exists in the current healthcare system is that doctors or other providers do not always

have the latest information and/or research material available to them prior to, and/or during, the diagnosis and/or treatment process.” *Id.*, Col. 1, ll. 60-5.

18. Further, at the time of the invention, it had “been estimated that between 44,000 and 98,000 individuals die in the United States alone, as the result of errors or mistakes made by doctors, healthcare providers, and/or healthcare facility workers. There is no doubt that many of these deaths result from inaccurate and/or erroneous information and/or the lack of the availability of correct and/or up-to-date information.” *Id.*, Col. 1, ll. 43-49.
19. The Decapolis Patents overcame these technological problems by a method or apparatus wherein a “medical doctor will transmit [a] final diagnosis and treatment plan...to [a] central processing computer” and wherein “the central processing computer [sic] will then update the patient's records in the database [sic] so as to include all of the data and information described as being processed and/or generated by the central processing computer [sic], including, but not limited to the patient's symptoms, if any, the examination findings, the information contained in the diagnostic report and the treatment report, the final diagnosis and the prescribed treatment. Thereafter, operation [sic] will cease [sic]. The patient's records will then be updated and be available for the patient's next treatment and/or diagnosis.” *Id.*, Cols. 28, ll. 66-7 and Col. 29, ll. 10-2.
20. The claims of the Decapolis Patents are patent eligible under 35 U.S.C. § 101, 102, 103, and 112, as reflected by the fact that three different Patent Examiners all agreed and allowed the Decapolis Patents over extensive prior art as disclosed and of record during the prosecution of the Decapolis Patents. *See Stone Basket Innov. v. Cook Medical*, 892 F.3d 1175, 1179 (Fed. Cir. 2018) (“when prior art is listed on the face of a patent, the examiner is presumed to

have considered it”) (citing *Shire LLC v. Amneal Pharm., LLC*, 802 F.3d 1301, 1307 (Fed. Cir. 2015)); *Exmark Mfg. v. Briggs & Stratton*, 879 F.3d 1332, 1342 (Fed. Cir. 2018).

21. Moreover, any arguments relating to eligibility as may be made by Defendant here are necessarily merely cumulative with those already considered, and rejected, by the Patent Examiners in allowing the Decapolis Patents. *See, e.g., Technology Licensing Corp. v. Videotek, Inc.*, 545 F.3d 1316, 1337 (Fed. Cir. 2008); *Stone Basket*, 892 F.3d at 1179.
22. As further evidence of the unconventionality of the technological solutions captured in the claims of the Decapolis Patents as of 1999, the United States of America, Department of the Army even cites to the Decapolis Patents.
23. As noted, the claims of the Asserted Patent Claims have priority to at least December 18, 1999.
24. The claims of the Asserted Patents are not drawn to laws of nature, natural phenomena, or abstract ideas. Although the systems and methods claimed in the Asserted Patents are ubiquitous now (and, as a result, are widely infringed), the specific combinations of elements, as recited in the claims, were not conventional or routine at the time of the invention.
25. Further, the claims of the Asserted Patents contain inventive concepts. Even if a court ruled the underlying aspects to be abstract, the inventive concepts disclosed in sufficient detail would transform the claims into patent-eligible subject matter.
26. The claims of the Decapolis Patents were investigated by the Patent Examiners in fields exactly relevant to the patented inventions.
27. More specifically, the Patent Examiners performed for patent eligibility, including novelty, an analysis of the claims of the Decapolis Patents in at least the 600/300 (Diagnostic

Testing), 705/2-4 (Health care management; Healthcare record management; and Patient record management), and 715/530 (Data Processing)

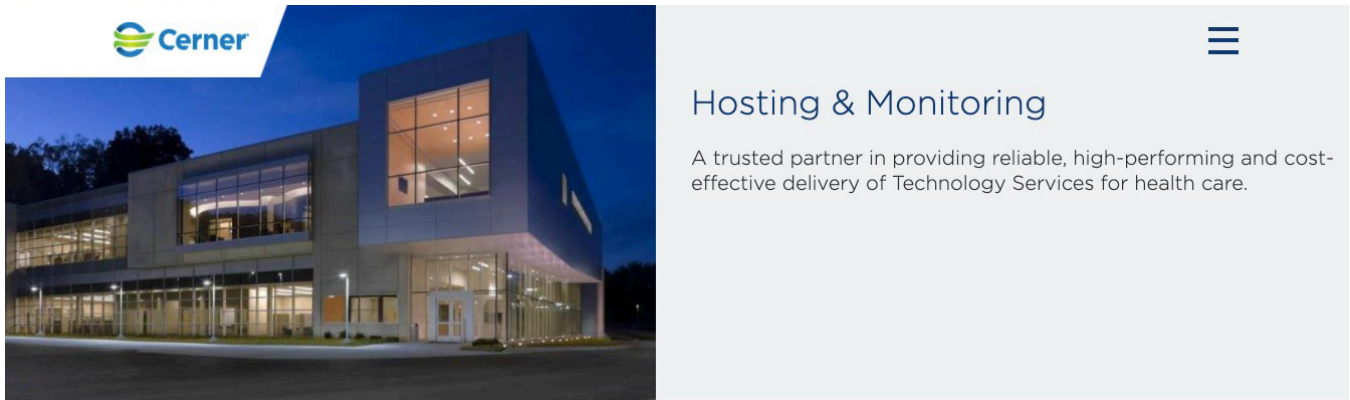
28. As further evidence of the inventive nature of the inventions claimed in the Decapolis Patents, the Decapolis Patents each had at least 135 citations before being issued as valid and enforceable patents.
29. After giving full proper credit to the prior art and having conducted a thorough search for all relevant art and having fully considered the most relevant art known at the time, the United States Patent Examiners allowed all of the claims of the Decapolis Patents to issue. In so doing, it is presumed that Examiners used their knowledge of the art when examining the claims. *See K/S Himpp v. Hear-Wear Techs., LLC*, 751 F.3d 1362, 1369 (Fed. Cir. 2014). It is further presumed that Patent Examiners had experience in the field of the invention, and that the Patent Examiners properly acted in accordance with a person of ordinary skill. *In re Sang Su Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338, 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2002).
30. The claims of the Decapolis Patents are novel and non-obvious, including over all non-cited art which is merely cumulative with the referenced and cited prior art. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 1.56(b) (information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record in the application); *see also AbbVie Deutschland GmbH v. Janssen Biotech*, 759 F.3d 1285, 1304 (Fed. Cir. 2014); *In re DBC*, 545 F.3d 1373, 1382 (Fed. Cir. 2008). Likewise, the claims of the Decapolis Patents are novel and non-obvious, including over all non-cited contemporaneous state of the art systems and methods, all of which would have been known to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and which were therefore presumptively also known and considered by the Examiners. *See, e.g., St. Clair I.P. Consultants v. Canon, Inc.*, 2011 WL 66166 at *6 (Fed. Cir. 2011); *In re Sang Su Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338, 1345 (Fed.

Cir. 2002); *In re Koninklijke Philips Patent Litigation*, 2020 WL 7392868 at *19 (N.D. Cal. 2020); *Standard Oil v. American Cyanamid*, 774 F.2d 448, 454 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (persons of ordinary skill are presumed to be aware of all pertinent prior art).

31. The claims of the Asserted Patents were all properly issued, and are valid and enforceable for the respective terms of their statutory life through expiration, and are enforceable for purposes of seeking damages for past infringement even post-expiration. *See, e.g., Genetics Institute, LLC v. Novartis Vaccines and Diagnostics, Inc.*, 655 F.3d 1291, 1299 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (“[A]n expired patent is not viewed as having ‘never existed.’ Much to the contrary, a patent does have value beyond its expiration date. For example, an expired patent may form the basis of an action for past damages subject to the six-year limitation under 35 U.S.C. § 286.”) (internal citations omitted).

THE ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITIES

32. Upon information and belief, Defendant makes, sells, advertises, offers for sale, uses, or otherwise provides a plurality of systems, platforms and services, including but not limited to:
 1. CernerWorks: On information and belief, the CernerWorks is an electronic health records platform and solution which “hosts, manages and monitors client systems by providing data center hosting services worldwide” through its systems and software.



We take system updates, disaster recovery plans, enterprise cloud services and data security seriously. *CernerWorks*SM hosts, manages and monitors client systems by providing data center hosting services worldwide. We offer award-winning hosting capabilities for *Cerner Millennium*[®], *Soarian*[®] and software as a service (SaaS), as well as more than 100 non-Cerner solutions.

TRUSTED ^

At Cerner, we recognize security is about trust and we take that responsibility seriously. The health and safety of your systems and data remain our highest priority. Cybersecurity threats to the health care industry are growing. This reality continues to challenge and motivate our teams, and we're better for it. CernerWorks leverages a layered security model, which is aligned with the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Center for Internet Security. In other words, we use multiple tools to provide protection for your unique hosted environment.

Figures 2 – Screenshot of Defendant’s CernerWorks webpage as visited on May 10, 2021 and located at <https://www.cerner.com/solutions/hosting-monitoring>.

2. Lights On Network: On information and belief, the Lights On Network cloud-based solution and platform “provides enterprise-level data analytics to maximize the value of [electronic health records] across your entire organization” with its software and system.

Workforce Experience
 Providers are the front line of patient care, and should have an EHR that meets their needs in an efficient manner. Lights On Network® has the power to transform the EHR experience by pinpointing providers needing assistance, enabling them to spend more time with their patients.

Optimized Solutions and Systems
 No health care organization is immune to system slowness or inadequate solution configuration. Lights On Network® strengthens the foundation of your EHR experience by identifying system bottlenecks and deviations from recommended best practices.

Organizational Value
 Your investment in an EHR should yield optimal financial, workforce, and value outcomes. Lights On Network® provides key performance indicators that help you target the right value or opportunity at the right time.

Features and Capabilities

Peer Comparisons

All data has a story to tell, but often lacks context. Local and national benchmarking allows you to baseline your analysis with other Cerner clients around the globe.

Emailing and Alerting

We live in a fast-paced environment and it's tough to keep tabs on everything. Leverage alerting and emailing capabilities to stay connected with your data while on the go.

Contextually Aware

Your organization is complex, but your data doesn't have to be. Several dimensions of data such as facility, venue of care, role, specialty, and time are available to provide the right information at the right level.

Customization

Make your data work for you. Customizable features like saving your favorite reports and setting automatic notifications help keep you in control.

Constant Monitoring

When issues arise, you need answers at your fingertips. Near real-time views help you analyze, take action, and resolve problems before they become large-scale.

Accessible from Anywhere

Some decisions can't wait for normal business hours. Securely connect to your data from any computer, tablet, or smart phone using a flexible web-based application.

Figure 3 – Screenshot of Defendant’s webpage for its Lights On Network solution and platform as visited on May 10, 2021 and located at <https://www.cerner.com/solutions/lights-on-network>.

3. P2Sentinel: On information and belief, P2Sentinel solution and platform “is the auditing solution Cerner uses to track user access to confidential patient data in Cerner Millennium and other clinical solutions and other systems” with its system and software.



Patient Privacy
A health care organization is responsible for knowing and implementing legislative/regulatory requirements or international best practices to ensure patient information is protected from misuse. P2Sentinel assists by compiling and displaying audit event details in a variety of reports designed to limit organizational liability or reputational risk.

Security Policy
Security auditing involves numerous measures and P2Sentinel provides details for assessing changes in the system which assist in identifying risks or areas of weakness in current policies. For example, any user account, privilege and policy change is measured. By identifying these areas, healthcare organizations can be proactive in preventing future risks.

Regulatory Compliance
Electronic Prescriptions for Controlled Substances (EPCS) assists with monitoring the rising prescription drug abuse problem by requiring prescriber authentication, heightened security standards and actively auditing the EPCS activities. P2Sentinel's certification process is maintained by Cerner so that individual sites are compliant to use ePrescribe software. It is important to note that compliant software is only one aspect of compliance. It must also be configured and used as it is intended.

Features and Capabilities

Continuous Monitoring
Using recommended workflows to investigate audit events for possible privacy/security/regulatory compliance.

Alerts and Notifications
Alerts are sent based on a specific event or a threshold which helps with prioritization of review. Notifications allow informational updates regarding availability of results.

Usage Monitoring
P2Sentinel reports can be executed on demand allowing officers near real time auditing for a given time frame or other dimensions, such as provider/patient identifier.

Behavior Patterns
P2Sentinel assists in identifying anomalies in interactions between patients and providers.

Regulatory Compliance
P2Sentinel helps clients comply with HIPAA, MU3, CEHRT2015 and EPCS compliance regulations (Cerner Corporation maintains EPCS certification through a third party audit).

Figure 4 – Screenshot of Defendant’s webpage for the P2Sentinel solution and platform as visited May 10, 2021 and located at <https://www.cerner.com/solutions/p2sentinel>.

4. Cerner Managed Services Provider: On information and belief, the Cerner Managed Services Provider solution and platform, with its system and software, “provides the management and monitoring of your technology and data within the AWS cloud infrastructure. We’re known for digitizing the health record and we expanded our services to include remote hosting for clients over 20 years ago. Partnering with AWS to host health data is a natural progression as we go beyond traditional to next-generation MSP.”

Next-generation managed services providers go beyond the management and monitoring of workloads to an end-to-end cloud solution provider.

CONTACT US



THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AND NEXT-GENERATION MSPs

Next-generation managed services providers go beyond the management and monitoring of workloads to an end-to-end cloud solution provider. They extend their capabilities and offerings into migration, development operations, security and other areas of specialization. As Cerner evolves its next-generation MSP offering, we can act as an end-to-end cloud solution provider for customers using AWS.

Traditional managed services provider	Next-generation managed services provider
Run and operate focus	Design, architect, automate focus
Hardware-based solutions	Cloud and software-based solutions
Centralized operations	Distributed operations and resources
Device-based service level agreements	Solution/Application-based service level agreements
Complex, manual change management	Development operations, continuous integration/continuous development, self-healing solutions; infrastructure-as-code approach
Static monitoring with fixed thresholds	Dynamic monitoring, anomaly detection, and Machine Learning (ML) tooling
Security risk mitigation	Security-by-design, continuous compliance approach

Figure 5– Screenshot of Defendant’s webpage for Managed Service Provider as visited May 10, 2021 and located at <https://www.cerner.com/solutions/managed-services-provider>.

5. Revenue Cycle Management: On information and belief, the Revenue Cycle Management solution and platform provides, with its systems and software, amongst other things:

- Billing, Claims & Contract Management;
- Case Management;
- Lights On Network;
- Health Information Management & Coding; and
- Patient Access and Practice Management.

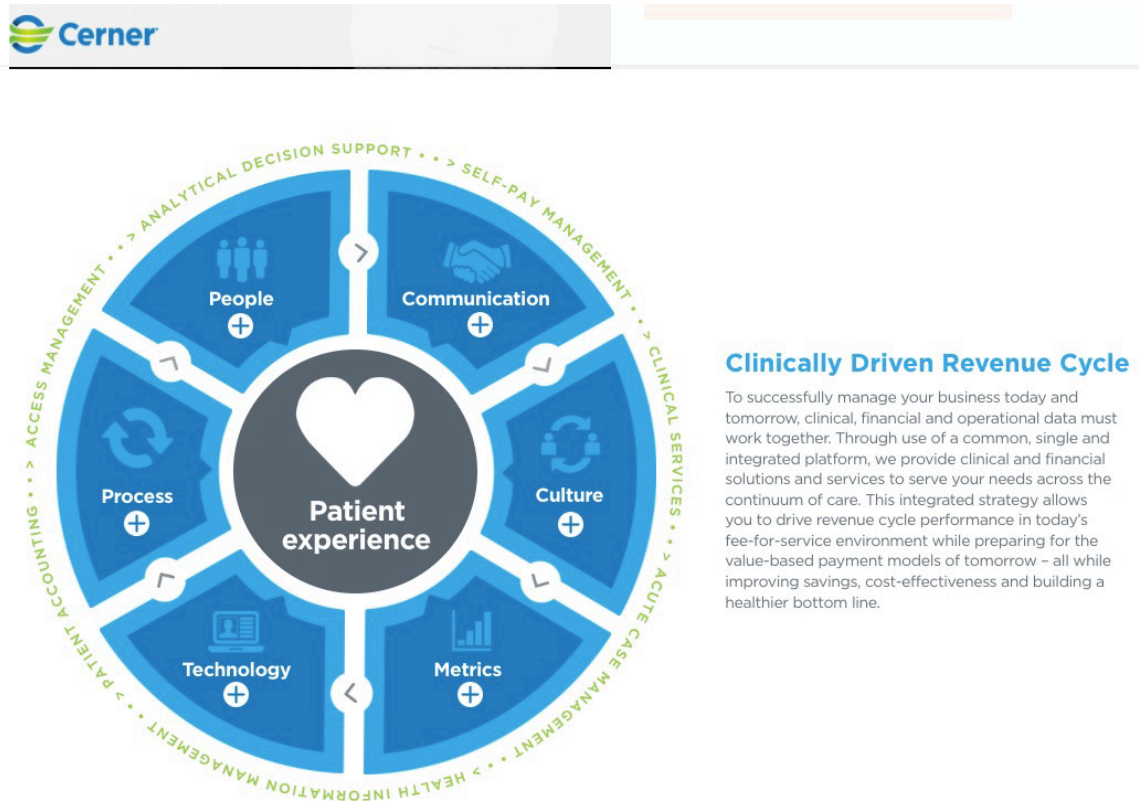


Figure 6 – Screenshot of Defendant’s webpage for the Revenue Cycle Management solution and platform as visited May 10, 2021 and located at <https://www.cerner.com/solutions/revenue-cycle-management>.

6. HealtheEDW: On information and belief, the HealtheEDW solution and platform allows enterprise data warehousing “built on a cloud-based, big data platform that enables you to onboard disparate data from any source” using its systems and software.

Built on a big data platform, Cerner’s EDW solution, *HealtheEDW*, provides users a variety of data transformation and analytic visualization tools to meet your unique, analytic needs.

Capabilities

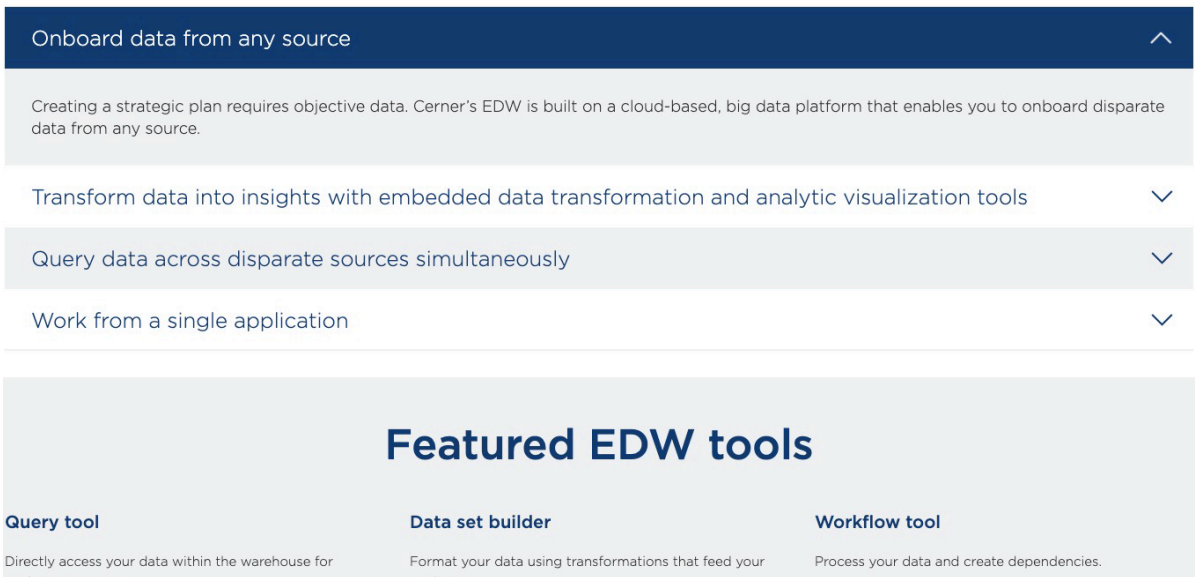


Figure 7 – Screenshots of Defendant’s webpage for the HealtheEDW solution and platform as visited on May 10, 2021 and located at <https://www.cerner.com/solutions/enterprise-data-warehouse>.

7. CareAware Capacity Management: On information and belief, the CareAware solutions and platform “provide transparency and alignment of assets (staff, patients and equipment) at the right time and right place to improve patient throughput, efficiency, productivity and outcomes” through its systems and software.

CareAware Capacity Management Solutions

Finding a balance between capacity and demand is challenging in any healthcare environment. *CareAware Capacity Management* solutions provide transparency and alignment of assets (staff, patients and equipment) at the right time and right place to improve patient throughput, efficiency, productivity and outcomes.

The *CareAware Capacity Management* suite of solutions helps solve patient flow bottlenecks and communication breakdowns by automating bed management through the unification of people, processes and technologies.



Digital-unit whiteboard

CareAware CareView™ helps improve communication and eliminate documentation redundancies. The solution is designed to be used by the entire interdisciplinary team throughout the day and during rounds to address barriers to discharge and emphasize a patient-centered focus of care.



Location awareness

CareAware Tracking™ incorporates near real-time location data, allowing hospitals to track patients, staff and equipment across the enterprise with clinically relevant information. As a result, organizations can identify bottlenecks and redesign processes to optimize and streamline patient, staff and equipment workflows.



Patient flow

The ability to transfer patients from one bed to another seems like a simple task; however, communication barriers between units, transport teams and environmental services (EVS) can make this a complex undertaking. Ultimately, these breaks in process can extend patient wait times and slow bed turnover. *CareAware Patient Flow™* helps improve patient throughput by optimizing bed management and automating job assignments for environmental services and patient transportation.



Transfer Center

To help alleviate the difficult nature of transferring patients, Cerner created *CareAware Transfer Center™*. Designed to capture clinical information between venues, improve efficiency and reduce delays for patients, the *CareAware Transfer Center* helps streamline coordination between clinicians to efficiently, directly admit patients into a facility.

Figure 8– Screenshot of Defendant’s webpage for CareAware solutions and platform as visited May 10, 2021 and located at <https://www.cerner.com/solutions/capacity-management>.

8. And all augmentations to these named Cerner platforms or descriptions of platforms.

Collectively, all of the foregoing are referred to herein as the “Accused instrumentalities.”

COUNT I

Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,490,048

33. Plaintiff incorporates the above paragraphs by reference.

34. Defendant has been on actual notice of the '048 Patent at least as early as the date it received service of the Original Complaint in this litigation.
35. The damages period begins at least as early as six years prior to the date of service of the Original Complaint in this litigation.
36. Upon information and belief, Defendant owns, directs, and/or controls the operation of the Accused Instrumentalities and generates substantial financial revenues and benefits therefrom.
37. Upon information and belief, Defendant has directly infringed and continues to directly infringe at least Claims 1, 2, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40 of the '048 Patent. As exemplary, Claim 20 is by making, using, importing, selling, and/or offering for sale the Accused Instrumentalities. Defendant directly makes the infringing Accused Instrumentalities at least because it is solely responsible for putting the infringing systems into service by directing or controlling the systems as a whole and by obtaining the benefits therefrom. More specifically, and on information and belief, with respect to the Accused Instrumentalities, Defendant: (i) executed contracts with third party servicers for the provision of archival services and databases for healthcare and related records and/or designed and assembled such archival services and databases using its own employees and/or contractors; (ii) developed, owns, and maintains digital storage archives for healthcare and related records; (iii) provides access to such records via its own branded Internet domains and/or software applications using its own name and business trade dress; (iv) exercises authority over the provision of such record archival services and databases; (v) openly advertises and promotes such record archival services and databases bearing its name and business trade dress to customers in the United States; (vi) authored or commissioned the

preparation of computer code for accessing and retrieving stored and/or archived healthcare records via its Internet domain web pages and/or software applications; (vii) claims ownership and control over such stored and/or archived healthcare records by virtue of its corporate branding and the provision of direct access; and (viii) receives monetary benefits from the provision of such healthcare records storage, archival, and retrieval services to customers.

38. Further on information and belief, Defendant directly uses the infringing Accused Instrumentalities at least because it assembled the combined infringing elements and makes them collectively available in the United States, including via its Internet domain web pages and/or software applications, as well as via its internal systems and interfaces. Further, and on information and belief, Defendant has directly infringed by using the infringing Accused Instrumentalities as part of its ongoing and regular testing and/or internal legal compliance activities. Such testing and/or legal compliance necessarily requires Defendant to make and use the Accused Instrumentalities in an infringing manner. Still further, Defendant is a direct infringer by virtue of its branding and marketing activities, which collectively comprise the sale and offering for sale of the infringing Accused Instrumentalities.

39. More specifically, and on information and belief, Defendant is making, using, and offering for sale a computer-implemented method, identified as the Accused Instrumentalities, comprising: receiving information regarding a restriction or limitation regarding an ability of a person or an entity to at least one of access, obtain, change, alter, and modify, information contained in an individuals or patients healthcare record or an individual's or patients healthcare file, wherein the individuals or patient's healthcare record or the individuals or

patient's healthcare file contains healthcare information or healthcare-related information personal to the individual or patient.

40. As Figures 2-8 show above, Defendant is making, using, and offering for sale a computer-implemented method and apparatus, identified as the Accused Instrumentalities.
41. Additionally, the Accused Instrumentalities are specially configured such that they perform a method wherein the restriction or limitation contains information regarding at least one of a healthcare provider, a healthcare payer, a healthcare insurer, and an authorized entity, and information regarding a designated purpose for allowing each of the at least one of a healthcare provider, a healthcare payer, a healthcare insurer, and an authorized entity, to at least one of access, obtain, change, alter, and modify, the information contained in an individuals or patients healthcare record or an individual's or patient's healthcare file, wherein the designated purpose is at least one of to perform a diagnosis, to perform a diagnosis for a certain ailment, illness, or symptom, to provide a second opinion, to verify or disprove a condition or a pre-existing condition, to submit an insurance claim, and to process an insurance claim.
42. Defendant's infringing methods each separately, are storing the information regarding a restriction or limitation regarding an ability of a person or an entity to at least one of access, obtain, change, alter, and modify, the information contained in an individuals or patient's healthcare record or an individual's or patient's healthcare file; processing, with a processor, a request by a person or an entity to at least one of access, obtain, change, alter, and modify, the information contained in an individuals or patient's healthcare record or an individual's or patient's healthcare file; determining, using the information regarding the restriction or limitation, whether the person or the entity is allowed or authorized to at least one of access,

obtain, change, alter, and modify, the information contained in an individual's or patient's healthcare record or an individuals or patient's healthcare file; generating a message containing at least one of information regarding the person or the entity making the request, and identification information regarding the person or the entity making the request, and further wherein the message contains an actual change, alteration, or modification, made to the information contained in an individual's or patients healthcare record or an individuals or patient's healthcare file; and transmitting the message to a communication device of the individual or patient via, on, or over, a communication network.

43. Additionally, upon information and belief, Defendant owns, directs, and/or controls the infringing method operation of the Accused Instrumentalities that includes wherein the message is transmitted to the communication device of the individual or patient at least one of during, concurrently with, at a same time as, and prior to a completion of an at least one of an accessing, an obtaining, a changing, an altering, and a modifying, of the information contained in an individuals or patient's healthcare record or an individual's or patients healthcare file by the person or the entity, or at least one of during, concurrently with, at a same time as, and prior to a completion of a processing of the request to at least one of access, obtain, change, alter, and modify, the information contained in an individuals or patient's healthcare record or an individual's or patient's health care file.
44. On information and belief, the infringement of the Decapolis Patents by Defendant will now have been willful through the filing and service of this Complaint.
45. In addition or in the alternative, Defendant now has knowledge and continues these actions and it indirectly infringes by way of inducing direct infringement by others and/or contributing to the infringement by others of the '048 Patent in the State of Texas, in this

judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling, without license or authority, infringing services for use in systems that fall within the scope of at least Claims 1, 2, 10, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40 of the '048 Patent. This includes without limitation, one or more of the Accused Instrumentalities by making, using, importing offering for sale, and/or selling such services, Defendant injured Decapolis and is thus liable to Decapolis for infringement of the '048 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271.

46. Now with knowledge of the Decapolis Patents, Defendant induces infringement under Title 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Defendant will have performed actions that induced infringing acts that Defendant knew or should have known would induce actual infringements. *See Manville Sales Corp. v. Paramount Sys., Inc.*, 917 F.2d 544, 553 (Fed.Cir.1990), quoted in *DSU Med. Corp. v. JMS Co.*, 471 F.3d 1293, 1306 (Fed.Cir.2006) (*en banc* in relevant part). “[A] finding of inducement requires a threshold finding of direct infringement—either a finding of specific instances of direct infringement or a finding that the accused products necessarily infringe.” *Ricoh*, 550 F.3d at 1341 (citing *ACCO Brands, Inc. v. ABA Locks Manufacturer Co.*, 501 F.3d 1307, 1313, (Fed. Cir. 2007)).
47. Plaintiff will rely on direct and/or circumstantial evidence to prove the intent element. *See Fuji Photo Film Co. v. Jazz Photo Corp.*, 394 F.3d 1368, 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (“A patentee may prove intent through circumstantial evidence.”); *Water Techs. Corp. v. Calco, Ltd.*, 850 F.2d 660, 668 (Fed. Cir. 1988) (“While proof of intent is necessary, direct evidence is not required; rather, circumstantial evidence may suffice.”).
48. Defendant has taken active steps to induce infringement, such as advertising an infringing use, which supports a finding of an intention for the accused product to be used in an

infringing manner. *See Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd.*, 545 U.S. 913, 932, 125 S. Ct. 2764, 162 L. Ed. 2d 781 (2005) (explaining that the contributory infringement doctrine “was devised to identify instances in which it may be presumed from distribution of an article in commerce that the distributor intended the article to be used to infringe another’s patent, and so may justly be held liable for that infringement”).

49. In addition, on information and belief, and based in part upon the clear infringement by the Accused Instrumentalities, Defendant has a practice of not performing a review of the patent rights of others first for clearance or to assess infringement thereof prior to launching products and services. As such, Defendant has been willfully blind to the patent rights of Plaintiff.
50. The foregoing infringement on the part of Defendant has caused past and ongoing injury to Plaintiff. The specific dollar amount of damages adequate to compensate for the infringement shall be determined at trial but is in no event less than a reasonable royalty from the date of first infringement to the expiration of the Decapolis Patents.
51. Each of Defendant’s aforesaid activities have been without authority and/or license from Plaintiff.

COUNT II
Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,464,040

52. Plaintiff incorporates the above paragraphs by reference.
53. Defendant has been on actual notice of the ’040 Patent at least as early as the date it received service of the Original Complaint in this litigation.
54. The infringement damages period begins at least as early as six years prior to the date of service of the Original Complaint in this litigation.

55. The '040 patent application claims the benefit of priority of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 60/286,422, filed April 25, 2001, titled "APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR PROCESSING AND/OR FOR PROVIDING HEALTH CARE INFORMATION AND/OR HEALTHCARE-RELATED INFORMATION," the subject matter and teachings of which are hereby incorporated by reference herein.
56. Upon information and belief, Defendant owns, directs, and/or controls the operation of the Accused Instrumentalities and generates substantial financial revenues and benefits therefrom.
57. Upon information and belief, Defendant has directly infringed and continues to directly infringe at least Claims 1 and 46 of the '040 Patent by making, using, importing, selling, and/or offering for sale the Accused Instrumentalities. Defendant directly makes the infringing Accused Instrumentalities at least because it is solely responsible for putting the infringing systems into service by directing or controlling the systems as a whole and by obtaining the benefits therefrom. More specifically, and on information and belief, with respect to the Accused Instrumentalities, Defendant: (i) executed contracts with third party servicers for the provision of archival services and databases for healthcare and related records and/or designed and assembled such archival services and databases using its own employees and/or contractors; (ii) developed, owns, and maintains digital storage archives for healthcare and related records; (iii) provides access to such records via its own branded Internet domains and/or software applications using its own name and business trade dress; (iv) exercises authority over the provision of such record archival services and databases; (v) openly advertises and promotes such record archival services and databases bearing its name and business trade dress to customers in the United States; (vi) authored or commissioned the

preparation of computer code for accessing and retrieving stored and/or archived healthcare records via its Internet domain web pages and/or software applications; (vii) claims ownership and control over such stored and/or archived healthcare records by virtue of its corporate branding and the provision of direct access; and (viii) receives monetary benefits from the provision of such healthcare records storage, archival, and retrieval services to customers.

58. Further on information and belief, Defendant directly uses the infringing Accused Instrumentalities at least because it assembled the combined infringing elements and makes them collectively available in the United States, including via its Internet domain web pages and/or software applications, as well as via its internal systems and interfaces. Further, and on information and belief, Defendant has directly infringed by using the infringing Accused Instrumentalities as part of its ongoing and regular testing and/or internal legal compliance activities. Such testing and/or legal compliance necessarily requires Defendant to make and use the Accused Instrumentalities in an infringing manner. Still further, Defendant is a direct infringer by virtue of its branding and marketing activities which collectively comprise the sale and offering for sale of the infringing Accused Instrumentalities.

59. More specifically, and on information and belief, the Accused Instrumentalities, each separately, receives information regarding an individual, wherein the information regarding an individual is transmitted from a first computer or from a first communication device, wherein the first computer or the first communication device is associated with a healthcare provider, wherein the information regarding an individual is transmitted via, on, or over, at least one of the Internet and the World Wide Web, wherein the information regarding an individual contains information regarding at least one of a symptom, an examination finding,

a diagnosis, a treatment, an administration of a treatment, and a procedure; a database or a memory device, wherein the database or the memory device is associated with the receiver and is located at a location remote from the first computer or remote from the first communication device, wherein the database or the memory device stores information regarding a plurality of individuals, a plurality of healthcare providers, and a plurality of healthcare insurers or healthcare payers.

60. The Accused Instrumentalities each separately, use the information regarding a plurality of individuals, a plurality of healthcare providers, and/or a plurality of healthcare insurers or healthcare payers, which includes a healthcare record or a healthcare history of, for, or associated with, each individual of a plurality of individuals, along with a healthcare record or a healthcare history of, for, or associated with, the individual, information regarding a healthcare practice of, and an insurance accepted by, each of the plurality of healthcare providers, including information regarding a healthcare practice of, and an insurance accepted by, the healthcare provider, information for processing or for storing information regarding a healthcare diagnosis or a healthcare treatment, and information for submitting an insurance claim to a healthcare insurer or a healthcare payer associated with the individual.
61. Upon information and belief, Defendant owns, directs, and/or controls the operation of the Accused Instrumentalities that includes a processing device, wherein the processing device processes the information regarding an individual, and further wherein the processing device processes information for at least one of storing the information regarding an individual in the database or the memory device and updating the healthcare record or the healthcare history of, for, or associated with, the individual, and further wherein the processing device automatically generates an insurance claim in response to the storing of the information

regarding an individual in the database or the memory device or the updating of the healthcare record or the healthcare history of, for, or associated with, the individual, wherein the insurance claim is suitable for being automatically submitted to the healthcare insurer or the healthcare payer associated with the individual or is suitable for being automatically transmitted to a second computer or to a second communication device, wherein the second computer or the second communication device is associated with the healthcare insurer or the healthcare payer associated with the individual, and further wherein the processing device transmits the insurance claim to the second computer or to the second communication device.

62. As Figures 2-8 show above, Defendant is making, using, and offering for sale a computer-implemented method and apparatus, identified as the Accused Instrumentalities.
63. On information and belief, the infringement of the Decapolis Patents by Defendant is now willful and continues to be willful through the filing and service of this Complaint.
64. In addition or in the alternative, now with knowledge of the Decapolis Patents, Defendant induces direct infringement by others and/or contributing to the infringement by others of the '040 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling, without license or authority, infringing services for use in systems that fall within the scope of at least Claims 1 and 46 of the '040 Patent. This includes without limitation, one or more of the Accused Instrumentalities by making, using, importing offering for sale, and/or selling such services, Defendant injured Decapolis and is thus liable to Decapolis for infringement of the '040 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271.
65. Defendant now actively induces infringement under Title 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). Defendant's actions induce infringing acts that Defendant knew or should have known would induce

actual infringements. *See Manville Sales Corp. v. Paramount Sys., Inc.*, 917 F.2d 544, 553 (Fed.Cir.1990), quoted in *DSU Med. Corp. v. JMS Co.*, 471 F.3d 1293, 1306 (Fed.Cir.2006) (*en banc* in relevant part). “[A] finding of inducement requires a threshold finding of direct infringement—either a finding of specific instances of direct infringement or a finding that the accused products necessarily infringe.” *Ricoh*, 550 F.3d at 1341 (citing *ACCO Brands, Inc. v. ABA Locks Manufacturer Co.*, 501 F.3d 1307, 1313, (Fed. Cir. 2007).

66. Plaintiff will rely on direct and/or circumstantial evidence to prove the intent element. *See Fuji Photo Film Co. v. Jazz Photo Corp.*, 394 F.3d 1368, 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (“A patentee may prove intent through circumstantial evidence.”); *Water Techs. Corp. v. Calco, Ltd.*, 850 F.2d 660, 668 (Fed. Cir. 1988) (“While proof of intent is necessary, direct evidence is not required; rather, circumstantial evidence may suffice.”).
67. If Defendant continues these actions as of this Complaint, Defendant will have taken active steps to induce infringement, such as advertising an infringing use, which supports a finding of an intention for the accused product to be used in an infringing manner. *See Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios Inc. v. Grokster, Ltd.*, 545 U.S. 913, 932, 125 S. Ct. 2764, 162 L. Ed. 2d 781 (2005) (explaining that the contributory infringement doctrine “was devised to identify instances in which it may be presumed from distribution of an article in commerce that the distributor intended the article to be used to infringe another’s patent, and so may justly be held liable for that infringement”).
68. In addition, on information and belief, and based in part upon the clear infringement by the Accused Instrumentalities, Defendant has a practice of not performing a review of the patent rights of others first for clearance or to assess infringement thereof prior to launching

products and services. As such, Defendant has been willfully blind to the patent rights of Plaintiff.

69. The foregoing infringement on the part of Defendant has caused past and ongoing injury to Plaintiff. The specific dollar amount of damages adequate to compensate for the infringement shall be determined at trial but is in no event less than a reasonable royalty from the date of first infringement to the expiration of the Decapolis Patents.
70. Each of Defendant's aforesaid activities has been without authority and/or license from Plaintiff.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Decapolis Systems, LLC respectfully requests the Court enter judgment against Defendant as follows:

1. Declaring that Defendant has infringed each of the Asserted Patents;
2. Awarding Decapolis Systems, LLC its damages suffered because of Defendant's infringement of the Asserted Patents;
3. Enter a judgment awarding treble damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §284 for Defendant's willful infringement of one or more of the Decapolis Patents;
4. Awarding Decapolis Systems, LLC its costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, expenses, and interest; and
5. Granting Decapolis Systems, LLC such further relief as the Court finds appropriate.

JURY DEMAND

Decapolis Systems, LLC demands trial by jury, under Fed. R. Civ. P. 38. Respectfully Submitted

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