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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WIKIMEDIA FOUNDATION, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

WORDLOGIC CORPORATION, and
602531 BRITISH COLUMBIA LTD.,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:20-cv-1756

**COMPLAINT
FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**

1 Plaintiff Wikimedia Foundation Inc. (“Wikimedia”) brings this complaint for declaratory
2 judgment against Defendants WordLogic Corporation and 602531 British Columbia Ltd.,
3 (collectively, “the WordLogic Entities”) and alleges as follows:

4 NATURE OF THE ACTION

5 1. This is an action for a declaratory judgment of arising under the Declaratory
6 Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, and the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C.
7 §§ 1 *et seq.* Wikimedia requests a judicial declaration that U.S. Patent Nos. 7,293,231 (“’231
8 patent”), 7,681,124 (“’124 patent”), 7,716,579 (“’579 patent”) and 8,552,984 (“’984 patent”)
9 (collectively, the “Asserted Patents”) are invalid and not infringed by Wikimedia.

10 2. True and correct copies of the Asserted Patents are attached as exhibits 1-4.

11 PARTIES

12 3. Plaintiff Wikimedia is a 501(c)(3) corporation with its principal place of business in
13 San Francisco, California.

14 4. On information and belief, WordLogic Corporation (“WordLogic”) is a Nevada
15 corporation having its principal place of business at 1130 West Pender Street, Suite 230,
16 Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4A4, Canada.

17 5. On information and belief, 602531 British Columbia Ltd. is a Canadian limited
18 liability company with a principal place of business at 1130 West Pender Street, Suite 230,
19 Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4A4, Canada.

20 6. On information and belief, 602531 British Columbia Ltd. is a wholly owned
21 subsidiary of WordLogic.

22 7. On information and belief, 602531 British Columbia Ltd. is the assignee of the ’124
23 and ’984 patents.

24 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

25 8. This action arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 *et seq.*,
26 including 35 U.S.C. § 271. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to
27 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202, 1331, 1338(a), and 1367.

28 9. An actual and justiciable controversy exists between Wikimedia and the WordLogic

1 Entities as to the noninfringement and invalidity of the Asserted Patents.

2 10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the WordLogic Entities because they have
3 purposefully availed themselves of the privilege of conducting activities within this State by
4 maintaining suit against Fleksy Inc. in this District, and in particular by asserting the '124 and '984
5 patents in *WordLogic Corp. v. Fleksy, Inc.*, Case No. 4:17-cv-07169-JSW (N.D. Cal.). By
6 maintaining suit against Fleksy Inc. in this district, the WordLogic Entities have purposefully
7 availed themselves of the benefits and protections of California's laws such that they should
8 reasonably anticipate being haled into court here.

9 11. The WordLogic Entities have also purposefully directed enforcement activities
10 related to one or more of the Asserted Patents into the Northern District of California. As described
11 in more detail below, the WordLogic Entities purposefully directed enforcement activities at
12 Wikimedia, which is a resident of this forum. Additionally, the WordLogic Entities have
13 threatened suits for infringement of the Asserted Patents against other entities having principal
14 places of business in this District. *See, e.g. Charles Schwab & Co. et al. v. Wordlogic Corp.*, Case
15 No. 3:19-cv-00527 (N.D. Cal.), Dkt. 1 at ¶¶ 3, 5, 13-19 (accused infringer's principal place of
16 business was located in San Francisco).

17 12. On January 7, 2020, Mr. Ohanian of Ohanian IP wrote a letter to addressed to "Mr.
18 James Buatti" of "Wikimedia Foundation (Wikipedia)" in San Francisco, stating that he
19 represented the WordLogic Entities "in the licensing and enforcement" of the four Asserted
20 Patents. The letter states that it was intended to "advise you WIKIPEDIA's infringement." The
21 letter alleges that the "WIKIPEDIA Website infringes at least claim 19 of the '124 patent, and
22 likely other claims in the WordLogic patents." The letter goes on to assert that "We are confident
23 that we can prove that WIKIPEDIA directly infringes claims of at least the '124 patent," and then
24 includes a "representative claim chart" purporting to show how the "predictive text search box" in
25 the "WIKIPEDIA Website" infringes claim 19 of the '124 patent. The letter further states that
26 "we are confident in the validity and infringement of the WordLogic patents."

27 13. The January 7, 2020 letter identifies "WordLogic Licensing agent Pete Sirianni" as
28 a person to be contacted about the allegations of infringement. The letter then concludes by stating

1 that “If I do not hear from you by that date I will assume you are not interested in discussing a
2 quick resolution, and we will proceed with the litigation.”

3 14. On January 23, 2020 Mr. Sirianni emailed Mr. Buatti of Wikimedia in regard to the
4 January 7 letter described above, stating that “WordLogic is in the process of adding cases to the
5 already existing litigation.”

6 15. The WordLogic Entities have previously asserted at least the ’124 patent in multiple
7 patent litigations, including in five lawsuits that the WordLogic Entities filed in 2019.

8 16. Based on the above-described actions, Wikimedia is under a reasonable
9 apprehension that it will be sued by WordLogic for infringement of the Asserted Patents.
10 Accordingly, as further described herein, an actual and justiciable controversy exists between
11 Wikimedia and the WordLogic Entities as to the noninfringement and invalidity of the Asserted
12 Patents.

13 17. Venue is proper in the Northern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391
14 and §1400(b). Plaintiff Wikimedia resides in this district.

15 18. The WordLogic Entities admitted that this district is a proper venue for litigating the
16 ’124 and ’984 patents in *WordLogic Corporation et al v. Fleksy, Inc.*, Case No. 4:17-cv-07169-
17 JSW.

18 **INVALIDITY AND NONINFRINGEMENT OF THE ASSERTED PATENTS**

19 19. The claims of the Asserted Patents are invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 102 and/or 103(a).
20 For example, the Patent Office determined to institute IPR2017-01856. In reaching that decision,
21 the Patent Office considered prior art references to the Asserted Patents, including U.S. Patent No.
22 5,724,457 (“Fukushima”), U.S. Patent No. 5,367,453 (“Capps”), U.S. Patent No. 6,307,548
23 (“Flinchem”), U.S. Patent No. 5,797,098 (“Schroeder”), and John J. Darragh & Ian H. Witten,
24 Cambridge Series On Human- Computer Interaction, The Reactive Keyboard 3 (J. Long ed. 1992)
25 (“Witten”). The Patent Office determined that it would review the claims of the ’124 patent
26 because it found that these prior art references established a reasonable likelihood that the claims
27 of the ’124 patent were unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). These same prior art references
28 also establish that the claims of the other Asserted Patents are invalid.

20. The claims of the Asserted Patents are also invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 101. For example, Fleksy Inc. filed a motion to dismiss on February 3, 2017 in *WordLogic Corporation et al v. Fleksy, Inc.*, Case No. 4:17-cv-07169-JSW, in which it set forth reasons why the claims of the '124 patent are invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 101.

21. The allegations of infringement made by the WordLogic Entities fail to show that Wikimedia infringes any claim of any Asserted Patent. For example, for claim 19 of the '124 patent, the Wikipedia search box that WordLogic identifies as infringing does not perform the required step of “obtaining and displaying in the search list a further modified plurality of completion candidates from among the group of completion candidates, if a completion candidate is accepted via the search list from the modified plurality of completion candidates.”

COUNT ONE

Declaratory Judgment Of Invalidity Of The '231 Patent

22. Wikimedia restates and realleges each of the assertions set forth in the paragraphs above.

23. The '231 patent is invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 101, 102 and/or 35 U.S.C. §103 for at least the reasons specifically set forth in the paragraphs above.

24. There is an actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and § 2202, between Wikimedia and the WordLogic Entities concerning the validity of the '231 patent.

25. Wikimedia is therefore entitled to a declaratory judgment that the '231 patent is invalid.

COUNT TWO

Declaratory Judgment Of Non-Infringement Of The '231 Patent

26. Wikimedia restates and realleges each of the assertions set forth in the paragraphs above.

27. Wikimedia has not infringed and does not infringe any valid claim of the '231 patent directly or indirectly, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, for at least the reasons specifically set forth in the paragraphs above.

28. There is an actual controversy, within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and § 2202,

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