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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

TONY HONG,

Plaintiff,

v.

RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT,
INC., et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 19-0951JLR

ORDER GRANTING MOTION
TO TRANSFER VENUE

I. INTRODUCTION

Before the court is Recreational Equipment, Inc. (“REI”) and Samuel Krieg’s (collectively, “Defendants”) motion to dismiss Plaintiff Tony Hong’s complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), or in the alternative, to transfer this action to the District of Idaho. (Mot. (Dkt. # 8).) The court has considered Defendants’ motion, the parties’ submissions related to the motion, the relevant portions of the record, and the

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1 applicable law. Considering itself fully advised,¹ the court GRANTS in part and
2 DECLINES in part to rule on Defendants' motion. Specifically, the court GRANTS
3 Defendants' motion to transfer venue to the District of Idaho pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
4 § 1404(a), and DECLINES to rule on Defendants' motion to dismiss in deference to the
5 transferee court.

6 II. BACKGROUND

7 This is a copyright infringement case. (*See generally* Compl. (Dkt. # 1).) In his
8 complaint, Mr. Hong alleges that Defendants violated certain provisions of the Copyright
9 Act of 1976, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101, *et seq.* (*See* Compl. ¶ 5.) Mr. Hong seeks both damages
10 and injunctive relief. (*Id.* at 34-36.)

11 The parties' dispute concerns two types of rock climbing chalk bags sold by
12 Defendants. Mr. Hong asserts that the outer canvases of both chalk bags feature
13 reproductions of an illustration entitled "Tree Rings." (*Id.* ¶ 11.) Mr. Hong created "Tree
14 Rings" and registered the two-dimensional artwork with the United States Copyright
15 Office. (*Id.* ¶ 8, Ex. A at 2.) Mr. Hong claims that "Tree Rings" consists of "wholly
16 original material that constitutes copyrightable subject matter." (*Id.* ¶ 15.) Mr. Hong
17 further claims that Defendants infringed upon his copyright by affixing versions of "Tree
18 Rings" on the outside canvases of the chalk bags without his consent or license. (*Id.*
19 ¶¶ 11-16.)

21 ¹ No party requests oral argument (*see generally* Mot.; Resp. (Dkt. # 12)), and the court
22 does not consider oral argument necessary to its disposition of this motion, *see* Local Rules W.D.
Wash. LCR 7(b)(4) ("Unless otherwise ordered by the court, all motions will be decided by the
court without oral argument.").

1 Mr. Krieg created both chalk bags at issue in this case. (*See* Krieg Decl. (Dkt.
2 # 8-1) ¶ 4.) Mr. Krieg does business as “Krieg Climbing,” which operates as Krieg LLC.
3 (*Id.* ¶ 1.) Mr. Krieg sews, creates, and sells chalk bags for rock climbing. (*Id.* ¶ 3.) In
4 July 2015, Mr. Krieg created two bags, which allegedly displayed tree-ring-inspired
5 designs, known as the “Krieg Tree Rings Green Chalk Bag” and the “Krieg Special K
6 Chalk Bag - Bigfoot.” (*See id.* ¶ 4; Compl. ¶ 11.) Mr. Krieg allegedly sold the two bags
7 directly via the Krieg Climbing website. (Compl. ¶ 11, Ex. B at 2-7.) Additionally, REI
8 served as a retailer through which Krieg LLC featured and sold its climbing chalk bags,
9 including the chalk bags at issue. (*Id.* ¶ 10-12, Ex. C at 2-6.)

10 Before filing the instant action in Washington, Mr. Hong filed a similar suit
11 alleging copyright causes of action against Mr. Krieg and REI in the Central District of
12 California. (*See* Krieg Decl. ¶ 2; Ardalan Decl. (Dkt. # 13) ¶ 3.) The California court
13 granted Defendants’ motions to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction. *Hong v.*
14 *Recreational Equip., Inc.*, No. C18-08519DDP, 2019 WL 2124529, at *4 (C.D. Cal. May
15 15, 2019).

16 Mr. Hong is a resident of Los Angeles, California. (Compl. ¶ 1.) Mr. Krieg is a
17 resident of Pocatello, Idaho. (Krieg Decl. ¶ 3.) REI is a Washington corporation
18 (Ardalan Decl. ¶ 2, Ex. A at 2-3) with its principal place of business in Kent, Washington
19 (Compl. ¶ 2).

20 III. ANALYSIS

21 On August 9, 2019, Defendants moved to dismiss and to transfer venue to the
22 District of Idaho. (*See* Mot.) Defendants argue that “for reasons of convenience to the

1 parties and witnesses under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a), this [c]ourt should exercise its
2 discretion in favor of transferring . . . this action . . . to the District of Idaho.” (*Id.* at 6.)
3 Defendants further argue that such transfer is warranted “in order to reduce litigation
4 costs and relieve the burden on [Mr.] Krieg.” (*Id.* at 8.) As discussed below, because the
5 court concludes that it should grant Defendants’ motion to transfer, it declines to rule on
6 Defendants’ motion to dismiss in deference to the transferee court.

7 **A. Legal Standard**

8 A party may move to transfer venue pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a) if transfer
9 would serve “the convenience of the parties and witnesses” and “the interest of justice.”
10 *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). As a threshold matter, the moving party must first show that the
11 transferee court possesses subject matter jurisdiction over the action, venue would have
12 been proper in the transferee court, and the parties would be subject to personal
13 jurisdiction in the transferee court. *See Hoffman v. Blaski*, 363 U.S. 335, 344 (1960); *A.*
14 *J. Indus., Inc. v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for the Cent. Dist. of Cal.*, 503 F.2d 384, 386-88 (9th Cir.
15 1974).

16 Once the threshold questions are resolved, the court considers whether the
17 convenience of the parties and witnesses and the interest of justice favor transfer. *See* 28
18 U.S.C. § 1404(a). In a “typical case not involving a forum selection clause, a district
19 court . . . must evaluate both the convenience of the parties and various public-interest
20 considerations.” *Atl. Marine Constr. Co., Inc. v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for the W. Dist. of Tex.*,
21 571 U.S. 49, 62 (2013). The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals instructs district courts to
22 apply a nine-factor balancing test to determine whether to transfer a case under Section

1 1404(a). *See Jones v. GNC Franchising, Inc.*, 211 F.3d 495, 498 (9th Cir. 2000). The
2 balancing test weighs: “(1) the location where the relevant agreements were negotiated
3 and executed, (2) the state that is most familiar with the governing law, (3) the plaintiff’s
4 choice of forum, (4) the respective parties’ contacts with the forum, (5) the contacts
5 relating to the plaintiff’s cause of action in the chosen forum, (6) the differences in the
6 costs of litigation in the two forums, (7) the availability of compulsory process to compel
7 attendance of unwilling non-party witnesses, . . . (8) the ease of access to sources of
8 proof,” and (9) the public policy considerations of the forum state. *See id.* at 498-499.

9 Defendants bear the burden of showing that transfer is appropriate. *See Piper*
10 *Aircraft Co. v. Reyno*, 454 U.S. 235, 255-56 (1981); *Organo Gold Int’l, Inc. v. Aussie*
11 *Rules Marine Services, Ltd.*, No. C18-0108JLR, 2018 WL 2359132, at *3 (W.D. Wash.
12 May 24, 2018). The decision to transfer, however, is ultimately left to the district court’s
13 discretion based on an “individualized, case-by-case consideration of convenience and
14 fairness.” *Stewart Org., Inc. v. Ricoh Corp.*, 487 U.S. 22, 29 (1988) (quoting *Van Dusen*
15 *v. Barrack*, 376 U.S. 612, 622 (1964)).

16 **B. Discussion**

17 1. Threshold Requirements for Transfer of Venue

18 Neither party addresses whether the threshold requirements are met. (*See*
19 *generally* Mot.; Resp.) The facts in the record indicate that the threshold requirements
20 are satisfied for the purposes of a transfer to the District of Idaho. First, the District of
21 Idaho has subject matter jurisdiction because Mr. Hong pleads exclusively federal claims.
22 *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1331; (Compl. ¶¶ 14-36). Second, because Mr. Hong alleges that Mr.

1 Krieg's chalk bags infringe his copyright and those bags were created and designed in
2 Idaho, venue is proper in the District of Idaho. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) ("A civil
3 action may be brought in . . . a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or
4 omissions giving rise to the claim[s] occurred")

5 Finally, Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction in Idaho.² The due process
6 clause grants the court jurisdiction over defendants who have "certain minimum contacts
7 . . . such that the maintenance of the suit does not offend 'traditional notions of fair play
8 and substantial justice.'" *Int'l Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945).

9 Personal jurisdiction can be based on either general jurisdiction or specific jurisdiction.

10 *See Delphix Corp. v. Embarcadero Tech., Inc.*, 749 F. App'x 502, 505 (9th Cir. 2018).

11 "For an individual, the paradigm forum for the exercise of general jurisdiction is the
12 individual's domicile" *Goodyear Dunlop Tires Operations, S.A. v. Brown*, 564 U.S.
13 915, 924 (2011). Accordingly, as a resident of Idaho, Mr. Krieg is subject to general
14 personal jurisdiction in his home state.

15 Although REI is also subject to personal jurisdiction in Idaho, the analysis is more
16 complex. "The paradigmatic locations where general jurisdiction is appropriate over a
17 corporation are its place of incorporation and its principal place of business." *Ranza v.*
18 *Nike, Inc.*, 793 F.3d 1059, 1069 (9th Cir. 2015). Because REI is incorporated in

20 ² The transferee court need not have personal jurisdiction over Plaintiff in order for
21 transfer to be granted under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a) because the requirement of personal jurisdiction
22 "does not protect the right of a plaintiff to bring suit in a forum that is convenient for him." *See*
Morrow v. Vertical Doors Inc., No. C09-0256-PHX-DGC, 2009 WL 1698560, at *2 (D. Ariz.
June 17, 2009) (collecting cases) (concluding that a transferee forum did not need to have
personal jurisdiction over the plaintiff for transfer pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a)).

1 Washington (*see* Ardalan Decl. ¶ 2, Ex. A. at 2-3) and has its principal place of business
2 in Washington (*see* Compl. ¶ 2), REI is likely not subject to general personal jurisdiction
3 in Idaho. Accordingly, the court must evaluate specific personal jurisdiction for REI.

4 The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals applies a three-part test to determine whether
5 the exercise of specific personal jurisdiction over a nonresident is appropriate: (1) the
6 defendant has either purposefully directed his activities toward the forum or purposefully
7 availed himself of the privileges of conducting activities in the forum; (2) the claims arise
8 out of the defendant's forum-related activities; and (3) exercise of jurisdiction is
9 reasonable. *Axiom Foods, Inc. v. Acerchem Int'l, Inc.*, 874 F.3d 1064, 1068 (9th Cir.
10 2017).

11 REI's physical retail presence in Idaho and contractual relationship with Krieg
12 LLC satisfy the first prong of the specific jurisdiction test. *See Schwarzenegger v. Fred*
13 *Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 802 (9th Cir. 2004) ("A showing that a defendant
14 purposefully availed himself of the privilege of doing business in a forum state typically
15 consists of evidence of the defendant's actions, such as executing or performing a
16 contract there"). REI maintains a physical presence in Idaho through its retail store.
17 Additionally, REI entered into a wholesale transaction agreement with Krieg LLC to
18 serve as a retailer of various rock climbing chalk bags that Mr. Krieg designed and
19 created in Idaho. (*See* Krieg Reply Decl. ¶ 2 (Dkt. # 15).) Thus, REI's activities
20 constitute purposeful availment of the privilege of conducting business in Idaho.

21 Secondly, Mr. Hong's claims arise out of REI's Idaho contacts described above.
22 Indeed, Mr. Hong would not have claims against REI but for the fact that REI agreed to

1 serve as a retailer for Mr. Krieg’s allegedly infringing chalk bags. *See Ballard v. Savage*,
2 65 F.3d 1495, 1500 (9th Cir. 1995) (“[The Ninth Circuit] rel[ies] on a ‘but for’ test to
3 determine whether a particular claim arises out of forum-related activities.”).

4 Finally, the exercise of personal jurisdiction would not be unreasonable under the
5 circumstances of this case. This is particularly so because REI joins in the motion to
6 transfer. Therefore, the court concludes that REI is subject to personal specific
7 jurisdiction in the District of Idaho.

8 2. The Jones Factors

9 The court now analyzes each of the *Jones* factors in turn to determine whether
10 transfer is appropriate in this case.

11 a. *Location Where the Relevant Agreements Were Negotiated and Executed*

12 The first *Jones* factor favors venue in the location where the parties negotiated and
13 executed the agreement. *See Jones*, 211 F.3d at 498. Without citing to any evidence, Mr.
14 Hong argues that the relevant licensing agreements purporting to give REI the right to use
15 the illustrations of Mr. Krieg’s chalk bags were likely negotiated and executed in
16 Washington. (*See Resp.* at 18.) However, Defendants insist that “Krieg LLC never
17 executed any contracts in Washington” (Reply (Dkt. # 14) at 3.) Indeed, Mr. Krieg
18 testifies he never traveled to Washington to execute or negotiate an agreement with REI.
19 (Krieg Reply Decl. ¶ 2.) Further, Mr. Krieg describes his contractual relationship with
20 REI as “a wholesale transaction that occurred through an online portal based in Idaho.”
21 (*Id.*) Based on this evidence, the court finds that any relevant agreement would have
22 been negotiated and executed in both Idaho and Washington. This factor is neutral

1 “when parties negotiate and execute a contract in multiple locations.” *Ahead, LLC v.*
2 *KASC, Inc.*, No. C13-0187JLR, 2013 WL 1747765, at *9 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 23, 2013).

3 Thus, the court concludes this factor is neutral because, on the evidence before the court,
4 the agreement was likely negotiated and executed in multiple locations.

5 *b. State Most Familiar with the Governing Law*

6 The second *Jones* factor favors venue in the state most familiar with the governing
7 law. *See Jones*, 211 F.3d at 498. In his complaint, Mr. Hong alleges copyright
8 infringement in violation of the Copyright Act of 1976, 17 U.S.C. § 101, *et seq.*, and
9 falsification and removal of copyright management information in violation of 17 U.S.C.
10 § 1202. (*See Compl.* ¶ 5.) The Idaho and Washington district courts are equally capable
11 of applying federal law. *See, e.g., Inlandboatmen’s Union of the Pac. v. Foss Mar. Co.*,
12 No. C14-1403JLR, 2015 WL 64933, at *3 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 5, 2015) (finding that the
13 Hawaii and Washington federal district courts were equally capable of applying federal
14 law to the plaintiff’s suit filed under the Labor Management Relations Act). Moreover,
15 state law is not applicable to any of the claims presented. (*See generally Compl.*)
16 Accordingly, both this court and the transferee court are equally equipped to handle the
17 federal law claims in this case. Thus, the court concludes this factor is neutral.

18 *c. Plaintiff’s Choice of Forum*

19 The third *Jones* factor favors the plaintiff’s choice of forum. *See Jones*, 211 F.3d
20 at 498. Generally, the plaintiff’s choice of forum receives substantial deference and the
21 defendant must “make a strong showing of inconvenience” to upset that choice. *Decker*
22 *Coal Co. v. Commonwealth Edison Co.*, 805 F.2d 834, 843 (9th Cir. 1986). The

1 plaintiff's forum selection, however, is not dispositive. *See Pedigo Prod., Inc. v.*
2 *Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc.*, No. C12-05502-BHS, 2013 WL 364814, at *3 (W.D.
3 Wash. Jan. 30, 2013) (“[B]ecause application of § 1404 results in transfer, not dismissal
4 as in *forum non conveniens*, a lesser showing of inconvenience is required to upset
5 plaintiff's choice of forum”). Indeed, although “[t]his factor is generally given
6 significant weight when the plaintiff resides in the chosen forum,” *T-Mobile USA, Inc. v.*
7 *Selective Ins. Co. of Am.*, No. C15-1739JLR, 2016 WL 1464468, at *4 (W.D. Wash. Apr.
8 14, 2016) (quoting *Nordquist v. Blackham*, No. C06-5433FDB, 2006 WL 259731, at *3
9 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 11, 2006)), “deference is diminished when a plaintiff does not reside
10 in the forum or operative events occurred elsewhere,” *Wise v. Techtronic Indus. Co., Ltd.*,
11 No. C10-471MJP, 2010 WL 11553269, at *1 (W.D. Wash. Nov. 3, 2010) (finding this
12 factor weighed only slightly in the plaintiff's favor because he resided in California, not
13 his chosen forum of Washington).

14 Mr. Hong argues that “[i]t makes no sense to bend over backwards to defer to Mr.
15 Krieg's preferred venue of Idaho when plaintiffs, not defendants, are entitled to
16 significant deference on their selection of forum” (Resp. at 19.) However, since
17 Mr. Hong resides in California (*see* Compl. ¶ 1), his forum preference for Washington is
18 entitled to less deference. Additionally, although REI is a Washington corporation (*see*
19 Ardalan Decl. ¶ 2, Ex. A at 2-3), many of the operative events, including the creation of
20 the allegedly infringing chalk bags, occurred in Idaho (*see* Krieg Decl. ¶ 4; Krieg Reply
21 Decl. ¶ 2). The court finds the limited connection between Washington and Mr. Hong's

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1 claims also reduces the deference it grants to his forum selection. Therefore, the court
2 concludes that this factor weighs only marginally against transfer.

3 *d. Parties' Contacts with the Forum*

4 The fourth *Jones* factor focuses on the respective parties' contacts with the forum.
5 *Organo Gold Int'l, Inc.*, 2018 WL 2359132, at *4. Defendants argue that this factor
6 favors transfer because Mr. Krieg has “no significant connection to Washington in
7 general, or this District in particular.” (Mot. at 6.) Mr. Krieg lives and creates chalk bags
8 in Idaho. (Krieg Decl. ¶ 3.) Defendants further argue that Mr. Hong also has no
9 significant connection to Washington given that he is a resident of California. (Mot. at
10 6.) In contrast, Mr. Hong argues that Defendants fail to acknowledge REI's contacts with
11 Washington—specifically, that REI exists under the laws of Washington and has its
12 principal place of business here. (*See* Resp. at 17.)

13 However, considering contacts beyond Defendants' citizenship, the parties have
14 more contacts with Idaho than they do with Washington. Although not a citizen of Idaho,
15 REI operates a retail store there and contracted with Mr. Krieg, an Idaho resident. On the
16 other hand, Mr. Krieg does not have reciprocal contacts with Washington beyond his
17 connection with REI through the contract. Mr. Krieg testifies that he has “never done
18 primary business in [Washington], with the exception that a small percentage of [his]
19 products may have been purchased by customers who live in . . . Washington.” (Krieg
20 Decl. ¶ 3.) Thus, the court concludes that this factor weighs in favor of transfer because
21 Defendants have more contacts with Idaho than they have with Washington, and Mr.
22 Hong has contacts with neither forum.

1 *e. Contacts Related to the Plaintiff's Cause of Action in the Chosen Forum*

2 The fifth *Jones* factor concerns the contacts between Mr. Hong's claims against
3 Defendants and the chosen forum. *See Organo Gold Int'l, Inc.*, 2018 WL 2359132, at *5;
4 *Jones*, 211 F.3d at 498. In addition to the contacts detailed above, Defendants contend
5 that they have more case-related contacts in Idaho than Washington because REI served
6 as merely "a 'go-between' retailer connecting [Mr.] Krieg to his customers." (Mot. at 7.)
7 Further, REI sold few of Mr. Krieg's products at retail in Washington. (*See id.*)
8 Defendants also argue that Mr. Krieg never traveled to Washington to execute any
9 contracts or conduct any business. (Krieg Reply Decl. ¶ 2.) Instead, "[a]ll business that
10 occurred between Krieg LLC and REI consisted of a wholesale transaction that occurred
11 through an online portal based in Idaho." (*Id.*) Moreover, Mr. Krieg created the chalk
12 bags at issue in Idaho. (Krieg Decl. ¶ 4.) "REI had no involvement in any stage of the
13 design or production of the allegedly infringing chalk bags." (Krieg Reply Decl. ¶ 2.)

14 The court finds that the parties' contacts with Idaho have greater significance to
15 Mr. Hong's cause of action for copyright infringement than the parties' contacts with
16 Washington. Although REI is headquartered in Washington and Defendants allegedly
17 sold chalk bags to customers located in Washington, the majority of the parties' case-
18 related contacts occurred in Idaho, including the alleged copyright infringement.
19 Accordingly, the court concludes this factor weighs in favor of transfer.

20 *f. Differences in the Costs of Litigation in the Two Forums*

21 The sixth *Jones* factor is the differences in the costs of litigation between the two
22 forums. *Jones*, 211 F.3d at 498-99. When considering the difference in cost, courts

1 avoid transferring venue when such action “would merely shift rather than eliminate”
2 costs and inconvenience. *Decker Coal Co.*, 805 F.2d at 843. The analysis under this
3 factor often focuses on the forum’s relative proximity to witnesses. *See, e.g., Stanbury*
4 *Elec. Eng’g, LLC v. Energy Prod., Inc.*, No. C16-0362JLR, 2016 WL 3255003, at *6
5 (W.D. Wash. June 13, 2016) (concluding this factor favored transfer Michigan since the
6 majority of key witnesses lived closer in proximity to Michigan than Washington).
7 “Generally, litigation costs are reduced when venue is located near the most witnesses
8 expected to testify.” *Park v. Dole Fresh Vegetables, Inc.*, 964 F. Supp. 2d 1088, 1095
9 (N.D. Cal. 2013).

10 In the instant case, the number of witnesses located in each forum is disputed by
11 the parties. Defendants argue that Mr. Hong, as a resident of California, will have to
12 travel regardless of whether the action proceeds in Washington or Idaho. (*See Mot.* at 7.)
13 Defendants further argue that Mr. Krieg will have to travel substantially farther to defend
14 in Washington than he would in Idaho. (*See Mot.* at 6-7.) Additionally, Defendants
15 assert that “besides perhaps one Rule 30(b)(6) deposition [in Washington], there is no one
16 at REI who knows anything about the accused infringing products.” (*Reply* at 4.)

17 Mr. Hong asserts that “[b]ecause REI is a larger entity than Krieg, it will likely
18 have more witnesses with relevant knowledge to this dispute” who would have to travel if
19 transferred to Idaho. (*See Resp.* at 17.) Specifically, Mr. Hong contends that he will seek
20 information from: (1) one or more members of REI’s management with knowledge of
21 REI’s intellectual property policies; (2) REI’s buyer who purchased the chalk bags from
22 Mr. Krieg; and (3) REI’s website designer, regarding the identification of the chalk bags.

1 (*Id.*) Thus, the parties make contradictory assertions on the number of witnesses from
2 REI who may be required to travel in the event that this case proceeds in the District of
3 Idaho. However, Mr. Hong identifies only about three such witnesses.

4 In addition to the relative number of witnesses located near the chosen forum,
5 courts also consider the parties' relative capacity to absorb litigation costs. *See Pedigo*
6 *Prod., Inc.*, 2013 WL 364814, at *3 (“The disruption of business affairs due to the time
7 and cost of distant litigation is far more severe and detrimental to a small company than it
8 is to a much larger corporation.”) (internal quotations and citation omitted). Defendants
9 argue that the burden on Mr. Hong remains similar regardless of whether the action
10 proceeds in Washington or Idaho, however, “[f]or [Mr.] Krieg . . . the burden of having to
11 defend himself in [Washington] . . . is much greater than defending this action in his
12 home District of Idaho.” (Mot. at 7.) Indeed, Mr. Krieg asserts that defending in
13 Washington “would be an excessive burden for [him]” and “[t]he cost would far exceed
14 what [he] can realistically afford.” (Krieg Decl. ¶ 10.) Conversely, REI is a much larger
15 retail chain with “over 154 retail locations.” (*See* Compl. ¶ 9.) As a relatively large
16 corporation, REI is better able to absorb the costs of litigation. *See In re Ferrero*
17 *Litigation*, 768 F. Supp. 2d 1074, 1081 (S.D. Cal. 2011) (finding that a corporation was
18 better-equipped than individual representatives of the plaintiff class to absorb increased
19 litigation costs). Hence, the court finds that the relative burden on Mr. Krieg neutralizes
20 the weight of the potential witnesses from REI. Given the disparity in resources between
21 Mr. Krieg and REI; the greater negative impact of a Washington forum on Mr. Krieg; the
22 neutral impact on Mr. Hong; and the relative low number of witnesses in Washington,

1 even crediting Mr. Hong's argument; the court concludes that this factor weighs in favor
2 of transfer.

3 *g. Availability of Compulsory Process to Compel Attendance of Unwilling*
4 *Non-Party Witnesses*

5 The seventh *Jones* factor is the availability of the compulsory process to compel
6 attendance of unwilling non-party witnesses. *Jones*, 211 F.3d at 499. For the purposes of
7 a motion to transfer, a court's "subpoena power is only relevant if non-party witnesses
8 within the state will likely refuse to testify." *Organo Gold Int'l, Inc.*, 2018 WL 2359132,
9 at *6 (internal quotations and citation omitted); *see also Silver Valley Partners, LLC v.*
10 *De Motte*, No. C05-5590RBL, 2006 WL 2711764, at *4 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 21, 2006)
11 (concluding that the fact that none of the witnesses would likely be unwilling to testify
12 eliminated the factor's importance). Here, neither party identifies any witnesses who will
13 likely be unwilling to testify. (*See generally* Mot.; Resp.) Because both parties identify
14 potential witnesses in both Washington and Idaho, but neither identifies any of those
15 witnesses as unwilling to testify, the court concludes this factor is neutral.

16 *h. Ease of Access to Sources of Proof*

17 The eighth *Jones* factor focuses on the location of witnesses, documentary
18 evidence, and inventory to be inspected, if any. *See Jones*, 211 F.3d at 499; *Jinni Tech*
19 *Ltd. v. Red.com, Inc.*, No. C17-0217JLR, 2017 WL 4758761, at *12 (W.D. Wash. Oct.
20 20, 2017). However, "the ability to transfer documents electronically with relative ease
21 and little expense may lessen the importance of this factor with respect to documentary
22 evidence." *Organo Gold Int'l, Inc.*, 2018 WL 2359132, at *6 (internal quotations and

1 citation omitted). Defendants have not identified any relevant documents likely to
2 present issues with respect to ease of access. (*See generally* Mot.; Reply.) Further, as
3 discussed above, witnesses may be required to travel to testify in either forum. Although
4 Mr. Hong identifies approximately three potential witnesses from REI who may be
5 required to travel to Idaho, the disparity in resources between REI and Mr. Krieg and the
6 greater negative impact on Mr. Krieg of a Washington forum serve to neutralize this
7 factor. Given the lack of additional arguments or facts concerning the ease of access to
8 other types of evidence, the court concludes this factor is neutral.

9 *i. Public Policy Considerations of the Forum State*

10 Finally, courts analyze the public policy considerations of the forum state. *See*
11 *Jones*, 211 F.3d at 499. Public policy factors include “the administrative difficulties
12 flowing from court congestion” as well as the state’s “interest in having localized
13 controversies decided at home.” *Atl. Marine Constr. Co., Inc.*, 571 U.S. at 68 n.6.
14 “Additionally, states have an interest in providing a forum for their injured residents.”
15 *Organo Gold Int’l, Inc.*, 2018 WL 2359132, at *6 (internal quotations and citation
16 omitted).

17 Neither Defendants nor Mr. Hong analyze public policy considerations in the
18 motions submitted to the court. (*See generally* Mot.; Resp.) As discussed above, the
19 events giving rise to Mr. Hong’s claims occurred largely in Idaho. Moreover, Mr. Hong
20 is not a resident of Washington. Thus, the court finds that Mr. Hong’s claims are not
21 localized controversies, and Washington does not have strong ties to this case.

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1 Likewise, administrative concerns do not favor one forum over the other. Given
2 the parties' lack of public policy arguments, the court takes judicial notice of Federal
3 Court Management Statistics,³ which are published online by the Administrative Office
4 of the United States Courts.⁴ These statistics show that the total number of actions per
5 judgeship in the Western District of Washington and the District of Idaho are roughly
6 equal. *See supra* note 4. The number of actions per judgeship in the Western District of
7 Washington is 538, and the number for the District of Idaho is 550. *See id.* Furthermore,
8 the median time from filing to disposition for civil cases is 7.6 months in the Western
9 District of Washington and 9.8 months in the District of Idaho. *See id.* Because the
10 Western District of Washington and the District of Idaho report similar levels of
11 congestion, the court finds that administrative public policy interests neither favor nor
12 disfavor transfer. Accordingly, the court concludes this factor is neutral.

13 3. Balancing the Jones Factors

14 On balance, the factors weigh in favor of transfer to the District of Idaho. Of the
15 nine factors, five are neutral, *see supra* §§ III.B.2.a, b, g, h, i; one weighs marginally

16 ³ The court may take judicial notice *sua sponte*. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 201(c)(1).
17 Additionally, the court may take judicial notice of information published on government
18 websites. *See Horne v. Nissan N. Am., Inc.*, No. 17-00436-MCE-DB, 2018 WL 746467, at *3
19 n.2 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 6, 2018) (taking judicial notice of the Federal Court Management Statistics
20 webpage because the “website is run by the United States Government”); *see also Daniels-Hall*
21 *v. Nat’l Educ. Ass’n*, 629 F.3d 992, 998-99 (9th Cir. 2010) (taking judicial notice of information
22 on two school districts’ websites because they were government entities).

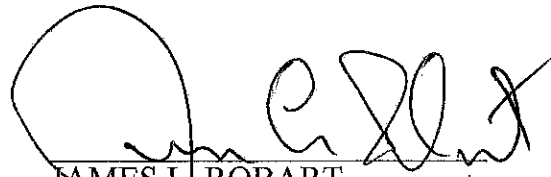
⁴ *See* United States District Courts, Table N/A, Combined Civil and Criminal Federal
21 Court Management Statistics (June 30, 2019),
22 <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics/table/na/federal-court-management-statistics/2019/06/30-3>
(last visited Oct. 22, 2019).

1 against transfer, *see supra* § III.B.2.c; and three weigh in favor of transfer, *see supra*
2 §§ III.B.2.d, e, f. Given the balance of factors weighs in favor of transfer, the court
3 concludes it is appropriate to upset Mr. Hong's choice of forum and transfer this case to
4 the District of Idaho.

5 **IV. CONCLUSION**

6 For the foregoing reasons, the court GRANTS in part and DECLINES to rule in
7 part on Defendants' motion (Dkt. # 8). Specifically, the court GRANTS Defendants'
8 motion to transfer venue to the District of Idaho pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a), and
9 DECLINES to rule on Defendants' motion to dismiss in deference to the district court in
10 the District of Idaho. Finally, the court DIRECTS the Clerk to transfer this case to the
11 District of Idaho.

12 Dated this th25 day of October, 2019.

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14 JAMES L. ROBART
United States District Judge
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