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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

FOX FACTORY, INC.,
Plaintiff,
v.
SRAM, LLC, and SANDLEFORD
LIMITED,
Defendants.

Related Case Nos.
[3:16-cv-00506-WHO](#)
and 3:16-cv-03716-WHO

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO
TRANSFER CASE**

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff FOX FACTORY, INC. (“FOX”) brought two patent infringement cases in this district against SRAM, LLC (“SRAM”). Case No. 3:16-cv-00506-WHO (“FOX I”); Case No. 3:16-cv-03716-WHO (“FOX II”). It later added Sandleford Limited, Taiwan Branch (Ireland) (“Sandleford”) as a defendant. FOX I, Dkt. No. 79; FOX II, Dkt. No. 70. Since the Supreme Court’s decision in *TC Heartland LLC v. Kraft Foods Group Brands LLC*, ___ U.S. ___, 137 S. Ct. 1514 (2017), I have twice denied SRAM’s attempts to have these related cases dismissed or transferred for improper venue. *See* Order Denying Mot. to Dismiss or Transfer for Improper Venue (“First Order”)(FOX I, Dkt. No. 72; FOX II, Dkt. No. 45); Order Denying Defs.’ Mot. to Dismiss for Lack of Jurisdiction and Mot. to Dismiss or Transfer for Improper Venue (“Second Order”)(FOX I, Dkt. No. 100; FOX II, Dkt. No. 88). Now SRAM has asked that I reconsider my orders because of a recent decision from the Federal Circuit.

In the First Order, in light of the prevailing views of district courts around the country, I found that SRAM waived its challenge to venue by failing to object in its answer or timely moving to dismiss or transfer under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(3). But I also noted that the

1 discretion to find that a defendant has nonetheless “forfeited” its venue objection based on other
2 considerations, such as timeliness or consent. *Id.* at 1100–02. It provided some “observations,”
3 but chose not to “explore the contours of timeliness outside Rule 12(g)(2) and (h)(1)(A) or ...
4 assess what constitutes consent to venue or what if any other considerations could justify a finding
5 of forfeiture even when the defendant has not waived its objection under Rule 12(g)(2) and
6 (h)(1)(A).” *Id.* at 1102. It explicitly noted that it was “not suggesting that the lee-way to find such
7 forfeiture is broad.” *Id.*

8 With that decision in mind, I indicated in the Prior Order that “I am inclined to find that
9 defendants did not waive—or otherwise forfeit—their challenge to venue.” Prior Order at 1–2. I
10 also noted that the declaration previously submitted by SRAM suggests that venue is not proper in
11 this district. *Id.* at 2 (referencing Benzer Decl. ISO Reply to Mot. to Dismiss or Transfer for
12 Improper Venue). I then requested a response from FOX. *Id.*

13 FOX urges me to exercise my discretion and find that the defendants’ objection to venue is
14 untimely. Fox’s Response at 1 (FOX I, Dkt. No. 119; FOX II, Dkt. No. 102). It cites to the
15 following facts: “[t]he first of these two related cases was filed nearly two years ago, the parties
16 and the Court have already invested substantial effort in resolving the disputes, claim construction
17 has been completed, and a consolidated trial is less than a year away.” *Id.* It also notes that
18 SRAM did not allege that venue was improper at the outset or even after SRAM’s counsel learned
19 of the writ of certiorari in *TC Heartland*. *Id.* And it emphasizes that SRAM has never indicated
20 that resolving the cases in this venue is inconvenient, unfair, or prejudicial. *Id.* Lastly, it asks that
21 if I grant the motion that I transfer these cases to the Central District of California, where they
22 could have been brought, rather than dismissing them or transferring them to the venues requested
23 by defendants (the Northern District of Illinois or the District of Colorado). *Id.* at 1–2. It indicates
24 that the District of Colorado is “a potential forum[.]” but “less ideal than the Central District of
25 California... .” *Id.* at 12.

26 **LEGAL STANDARD**

27 “The district court of a district in which is filed a case laying venue in the wrong division
28 or district shall dismiss, or if it be in the interest of justice, transfer such case to any district or

1 division in which it could have been brought.” 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a). The patent venue statute
2 provides that venue is proper “in the judicial district where the defendant resides, or where the
3 defendant has committed acts of infringement and has a regular and established place of business.”
4 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b); *see TC Heartland LLC v. Kraft Foods Grp. Brands LLC*, 137 S. Ct. 1514,
5 1516 (2017). *TC Heartland* reaffirmed that a domestic corporation “resides” only in its state of
6 incorporation for purposes of the first prong of § 1400(b). 137 S. Ct. at 1520. In determining
7 whether a defendant has a “regular and established place of business” in this district under the
8 second prong of § 1400(b), the Federal Circuit recently clarified that “(1) there must be a physical
9 place in the district; (2) it must be a regular and established place of business; and (3) it must be
10 the place of the defendant.” *In re Cray Inc.*, 871 F.3d 1355, 1360 (Fed. Cir. 2017). “If any
11 statutory requirement is not satisfied, venue is improper under § 1400(b).” *Id.*

12 DISCUSSION

13 It is now clear that SRAM did not waive its objection to venue under Rule 12(g)(2) and
14 (h)(1)(A). *See In re Micron*, 875 F.3d at 1100. It has not otherwise forfeited its objection based on
15 timeliness or consent. *Id.* at 1101 (noting a district court’s inherent power to find forfeiture based
16 on implied waiver by conduct or failure to timely and sufficiently object). The trial of these
17 related cases is currently scheduled for November 2018, so we are not “close to trial[.]” *See id.* at
18 1102 (indicating no clear abuse of discretion in cases involving district courts’ denial of venue
19 objections close to trial). Nor have I observed a “tactical wait-and-see bypassing of an opportunity
20 to declare a desire for a different forum[.]” *Id.*

21 FOX argues that SRAM has “affirmatively participated in this litigation and should be
22 estopped from challenging venue[.]” FOX Response at 4. But SRAM had no choice but to
23 “affirmatively participate” prior to *TC Heartland*, *see In re Micron*, 875 F.3d at 1094, and FOX
24 cannot legitimately contend that SRAM “did not seasonably raise the defense” after *TC*
25 *Heartland*, *but see* FOX Response at 4. SRAM filed its initial motion to dismiss or transfer six
26 business days after the Supreme Court issued its *TC Heartland* decision, raised the challenge again
27 in response to FOX’s amended complaints, and sought leave to file a motion for reconsideration
28 the same day the Federal Circuit decided *In re Micron*. Under these circumstances, SRAM has

1 not forfeited its objection to venue by consent, delay, or any other factors. *See In re Micron*, 875
2 F.3d at 1102 (indicating the timeliness determination may take into account other facts).

3 Moving on to the merits of the challenge, I must now determine whether venue is proper in
4 the Northern District of California under section 1400(b). It is not. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b),
5 “[a]ny civil action for patent infringement may be brought in the judicial district where the
6 defendant resides, or where the defendant has committed acts of infringement and has a regular
7 and established place of business.” FOX has acknowledged that neither defendant resides in this
8 district. *See, e.g.*, FOX Opp’n to SRAM’s Mot. to Dismiss or Transfer at 6 (FOX I, Dkt. No. 61;
9 FOX II, Dkt. No. 47); Am. Compls. ¶¶ 3–4 (FOX I, Dkt. No. 79; FOX II, Dkt. No. 70). Rather, it
10 focuses on the second prong of section 1400(b), under which venue is proper where “the defendant
11 has committed acts of infringement and has a regular and established place of business.” 28
12 U.S.C. § 1400(b).

13 Given the Federal Circuit’s recent guidance on the second prong, *see In re Cray*, 871 F.3d
14 at 1360, it seems apparent that this venue is improper under the second prong as well. FOX insists
15 that more discovery is needed to determine whether any SRAM employees reside in this district;
16 a defendant’s employee’s home may satisfy the first requirement of § 1400(b).² FOX’s Response
17 at 9–10. It then points to SRAM’s website, on which it states that it “works closely with local
18 dealers to make sure they are able to assist SRAM’s customers with service related questions.”
19 Smyth Decl. ¶ 16 (FOX I, Dkt. No. 119-1; FOX II, Dkt. No. 102-1). It also highlights SRAM’s
20 job posting for a “World Bicycle Relief Major Gifts Officer” who will be located in the San
21 Francisco Bay Area. Smyth Decl., Ex. F.

22 But courts have found that a corporate defendant “must have more contact with [a venue]
23 than simply doing business there[.]” and “[t]he mere presence of sales representatives is
24 insufficient[.]” *Westech Aerosol Corp. v. 3M Co.*, 2017 WL 3387363, at *3 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 7,

25 _____
26 ² Specifically, it notes that it previously “identified the following subject of discovery: ‘the nature
27 of SRAM’s dealer and distributor (i.e., sales representative) relationships; the number and location
28 of SRAM’s sales representatives and employees; the terms of compensation for those individuals;
the control SRAM exerts over its sales representatives and employees; and whether SRAM’s sales
representatives or employees conduct training or provide technical support.’” FOX’s Response at
10 n.2 (quoting FOX’s Opp’n to SRAM’s Mot. to Dismiss or Transfer at 8).

1 2017); *see, e.g., Boston Sci. Corp. v. Cook Grp. Inc.*, 2017 WL 3996110, at *14 (D. Del. Sept. 11,
 2 2017). Moreover, “[t]he presence of independent dealers in a district does not qualify as a ‘regular
 3 and established place of business.’” *Cobalt Boats, LLC v. Sea Ray Boats, Inc.*, 2017 WL 2556679,
 4 at *4 (E.D. Va. June 7, 2017). FOX’s attempts to highlight SRAM’s willingness to help local
 5 dealers and its advertisement for an employee to work with a charitable organization fall far short
 6 of establishing SRAM’s “regular and established place of business” in this district.

7 FOX has the burden of showing that venue is proper, *see Piedmont Label Co. v. Sun*
 8 *Garden Packing Co.*, 598 F.2d 491, 496 (9th Cir. 1979), and it has failed to even allege that it is.
 9 *See Am. Compls.* I am not convinced that further discovery would alter my conclusion. The
 10 parties have been actively engaged in discovery. FOX has provided no basis for a good faith
 11 argument that SRAM has a regular and established place of business in this district. *See Kaia*
 12 *Foods, Inc. v. Bellafigiore*, Case No. 14-cv-01708-JCS, 70 F. Supp. 3d 1178, 1187 (N.D. Cal.
 13 2014)(denying plaintiff’s request for venue discovery when it “offered nothing ... that lead[] the
 14 Court to believe that venue discovery w[ould] change the result on th[e] issue.”); *OptoLum, Inc. v.*
 15 *Cree, Inc.*, 2017 WL 3130642, at *6 (D. Ariz. July 24, 2017)(exercising discretion to deny venue
 16 discovery when contrary to the “just, speedy, and inexpensive determination” of the action).

17 Having concluded that venue is not proper in this district, I find that it is in the interests of
 18 justice to transfer the cases, rather than dismiss them. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a). Under the statute,
 19 the cases may be transferred to “any district or division in which it could have been brought.” *Id.*
 20 (emphasis added). FOX entreats that the cases be transferred to the Central District of California,
 21 where they could—and would—have been brought if it had been clear at the time of filing that
 22 venue was improper in this district. It insists that the Central District of California is the most
 23 convenient venue due to its proximity to FOX’s principal place of business, the location of its
 24 witnesses, and the district’s experience resolving patent disputes. FOX’s Response at 2.

25 It appears that venue would be proper in the Central District of California. SRAM has a
 26 large facility located within the District in San Luis Obispo. McKinley Decl. ¶ 2; *id.*, Ex. A. At
 27 this location, SRAM designs and tests components for its chainring and drive train products. *Id.*,
 28 Exs. B and C. FOX contends that this physical location constitutes a regular and established place

1 of business under § 1400(b), and additionally, that SRAM has committed acts of infringement in
2 the Central District of California by selling allegedly infringing products to distributors there.
3 SRAM does not dispute that venue would be proper in the Central District of California, but urges
4 that these cases should be transferred to the Northern District of Illinois, where its principal place
5 of business is located and where other patent cases involving unrelated products is pending
6 between SRAM and FOX’s wholly owned subsidiaries.³

7 Alternatively, both parties are amenable to transferring these cases to the District of
8 Colorado. SRAM “has a substantial place of business” there, and the District of Colorado is
9 located equidistant between the parties’ principal places of business. *See* SRAM’s Reply at 6
10 (FOX I, Dkt. No. 120; FOX I, Dkt. No. 103).

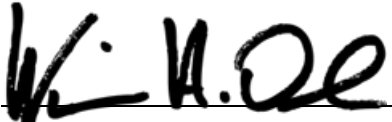
11 Neither party is at fault for the current situation. FOX had a good faith belief that bringing
12 the cases in this venue was proper, and SRAM challenged that contention as soon as it became
13 clear that FOX’s belief was wrong. In this scenario, transferring these cases to a location mutually
14 agreeable to the parties would minimize the prejudice to all.

15 **CONCLUSION**

16 In accordance with the foregoing, defendants’ motion is GRANTED. These cases will be
17 transferred to the District of Colorado.

18 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

19 Dated: January 8, 2018

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21 
22 William H. Orrick
23 United States District Judge
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28 ³ Although FOX notes that these cases are stayed pending inter partes review. Smyth Decl. ¶ 17.