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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JERRY SANCHEZ,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
IXYS CORPORATION, et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. [17-cv-06441-WHO](#)

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO  
DISMISS**

Re: Dkt. No. 48

Plaintiff Jerry Sanchez alleges that defendants IXYS Corporation (“IXYS”) and various of its officers and directors violated federal securities laws by issuing a proxy prior to IXYS’s merger with Littelfuse, Inc. (“Littelfuse”) that contained material omissions, rendering it false and misleading.<sup>1</sup> Defendants move to dismiss because the omitted information was already publicly available to Sanchez in the total mix of information or otherwise not material. I agree with defendants and **GRANT** defendants’ motion.

**BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff Jerry Sanchez was a stockholder of IXYS, a Delaware corporation headquartered in California that was in the technology and semiconductor business. Amended Class Action Complaint (“FAC”) [Dkt. No. 42] ¶¶ 19-20; Ex. B (“Proxy”) 12. Littelfuse, which produces fuses, semiconductors, polymers, ceramics, relays, and sensors for the electronics, automotive, and

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<sup>1</sup> The other defendants are Nathan Zommer, the Chairman of the Board, Co-Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Technology Officer of IXYS, Uzi Sasson, the President and Co-Chief Executive Officer of IXYS and a member of the board of directors, and Donald L. Feucht, Samuel Kory, S. Joon Lee, Timothy A. Richardson, James M. Thorburn, and Kenneth D. Wong, directors of IXYS. *Id.* ¶¶ 24-29. In addition, defendant IXYS LLC survived the merger as a subsidiary of Littelfuse and has been designated as the successor by merger to IXYS. *Id.*

1 industrial markets, approached IXYS to express interest in exploring a strategic combination  
2 between the two companies. Proxy 51. After several months of discussions, IXYS hired  
3 Needham & Company (“Needham”) in June 2017 to serve as IXYS’ financial advisory for the  
4 potential sale of IXYS. *Id.* 51-52.

5 After receiving a non-binding offer from Littelfuse, IXYS solicited bids from 13 potential  
6 acquirers. Littelfuse eventually submitted a written offer of \$23.00 per share. *Id.* 53-54. On  
7 August 25, the IXYS board of directors met to review Littelfuse’s offer. *Id.* 55. Needham  
8 presented its financial analysis of the proposed transaction and delivered an oral opinion that as  
9 of that date, and based upon and subject to the assumptions, qualifications, limitations and other  
10 matters set forth in its written opinion, the consideration of \$23.00 in cash or 0.1265 of a share of  
11 Littelfuse common stock per share of IXYS common stock to be received by the holders of IXYS  
12 common stock pursuant to the merger agreement was fair to the stockholders. *Id.* After further  
13 discussion, the IXYS board of directors unanimously determined that the terms of the merger  
14 agreement and merger were fair to, and in the best interests of, IXYS and its stockholders. *Id.* The  
15 board declared it advisable for IXYS to enter into the merger agreement. *Id.*

16 **A. The Proxy**

17 On December 13, 2017, IXYS filed its proxy statement with the Securities and Exchange  
18 Commission (“SEC”). FAC ¶ 45. The proxy recommended that IXYS stockholders vote in favor  
19 of the merger. *Id.* The merger consideration was comprised of 50% cash and 50% Littelfuse  
20 stock. Proxy 2. The proxy informed stockholders that they could elect to exchange their IXYS  
21 shares for either: (1) \$23.00 in cash (“cash consideration”) or (2) 0.1265 of a share of Littelfuse  
22 common stock (“stock consideration”). FAC ¶ 2.

23 The proxy described Needham’s opinion that the merger was fair from a financial point of  
24 view. Proxy 65-73. Needham conducted various analyses, including a discounted cash flow  
25 analysis, a selected company analysis, and a selected transaction analysis. *Id.* Under the selected  
26 company analysis, Needham compared certain trading multiples for Littelfuse against other  
27 publicly traded companies. *Id.* 72-73. To determine the forward looking multiple for 2018,  
28 Needham used analyst projections of Littelfuse’s performance. *Id.* 72. Needham stated that their

1 assumptions were “based on discussions with the management of Littelfuse, that the research  
2 analyst projections for Littelfuse represent reasonable estimates of the future financial  
3 performance of Littelfuse.” *Id.* 67. Needham compared Littelfuse multiples to selected companies  
4 at the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentile. *Id.* 73.

5 The proxy did not disclose the particular research analyst projections for Littelfuse  
6 presented by Needham to Littelfuse management, which Littelfuse management confirmed  
7 represented reasonable estimates of the future financial performance of Littelfuse. FAC ¶ 5. The  
8 proxy also did not disclose the individual multiples Needham utilized in its selected companies’  
9 analysis. *Id.*

10 **B. Stockholder Elections**

11 Holders of 94% of the outstanding IXYS common shares elected to receive the stock  
12 consideration. FAC ¶ 3. Holders of approximately 1% of the outstanding IXYS common shares  
13 elected to receive the cash consideration. *Id.* Holders of approximately 5% of the outstanding  
14 IXYS common shares did not make a valid election or did not deliver a valid election form prior  
15 to the election deadline, and each such stockholder was entitled to receive the cash consideration.  
16 *Id.*

17 **C. The Amended Complaint**

18 Sanchez’s Amended Class Action Complaint brings two causes of action. First, he argues  
19 that the IXYS violated Section 14(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and SEC Rule  
20 14a-9. FAC ¶ 70-80. Sanchez claims that IXYS’ proxy was materially incomplete and misleading  
21 due to its failure to disclose: (1) the research analyst projections for Littelfuse presented by  
22 Needham to Littelfuse management, which Littelfuse management confirmed represented  
23 reasonable estimates of the future financial performance of Littelfuse (“Littelfuse analyst  
24 projections”) and (2) the individual multiples Needham calculated in connection with its selected  
25 companies analysis (“individual multiples). *Id.* ¶ 74. Sanchez contends that the individual  
26 defendants, and by extension IXYS, were negligent in preparing and approving the allegedly  
27 misleading proxy statement. *Id.* ¶¶ 75-77. Second, Sanchez argues that individual defendants  
28 violated Section 20(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 because they had the ability to

1 exercise control over and did control a person or persons who violated Section 14(a) and Rule 14a-  
2 9 as alleged above.

3 **LEGAL STANDARD**

4 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a district court must dismiss a complaint  
5 if it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. To survive a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to  
6 dismiss, the plaintiff must allege “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its  
7 face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). A claim is facially plausible when  
8 the plaintiff pleads facts that “allow the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant  
9 is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citation  
10 omitted). There must be “more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Id.*  
11 While courts do not require “heightened fact pleading of specifics,” a plaintiff must allege facts  
12 sufficient to “raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555, 570.

13 In deciding whether the plaintiff has stated a claim upon which relief can be granted, the  
14 Court accepts the plaintiff’s allegations as true and draws all reasonable inferences in favor of the  
15 plaintiff. *Usher v. City of Los Angeles*, 828 F.2d 556, 561 (9th Cir. 1987). However, the court is  
16 not required to accept as true “allegations that are merely conclusory, unwarranted deductions of  
17 fact, or unreasonable inferences.” *In re Gilead Scis. Sec. Litig.*, 536 F.3d 1049, 1055 (9th Cir.  
18 2008).

19 If the court dismisses the complaint, it “should grant leave to amend even if no request to  
20 amend the pleading was made, unless it determines that the pleading could not possibly be cured  
21 by the allegation of other facts.” *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000). In making  
22 this determination, the court should consider factors such as “the presence or absence of undue  
23 delay, bad faith, dilatory motive, repeated failure to cure deficiencies by previous amendments,  
24 undue prejudice to the opposing party and futility of the proposed amendment.” *Moore v. Kayport*  
25 *Package Express*, 885 F.2d 531, 538 (9th Cir. 1989).

1 **DISCUSSION**

2 **I. PLAINTIFF’S SECTION 14(a) AND RULE 14a-9 CLAIMS**

3 **A. Were the Omitted Facts Material?**

4 Sanchez focuses on two problems with the proxy: its failure to include the Littelfuse  
5 analyst projections as well as the individual multiples. IXYS argues that those alleged problems  
6 are immaterial as a matter of law and that no reasonable investor would consider these facts to  
7 have “significantly altered the total mix of information available.” Mot. 16.

8 **i. The Littelfuse Analyst Projections**

9 IXYS contends that the projections were publicly available, that analyst projections are  
10 immaterial as a matter of law because public projections are less important than management  
11 projections, and that publicly available information has already entered the market and need not be  
12 re-included in the Proxy. Mot. 16-17. It is correct.

13 A misstatement or omission is material “if there is a substantial likelihood that a  
14 reasonable shareholder would consider it important in deciding how to vote.” *TSC Indus., Inc. v.*  
15 *Northway, Inc.*, 426 U.S. 438, 449 (1976). A plaintiff need not allege a misstatement or omission  
16 would have caused a reasonable investor to change her vote. *See id.* Rather, “there must be a  
17 substantial likelihood that the disclosure of the omitted fact would have been viewed by the  
18 reasonable investor as having significantly altered the ‘total mix’ of information made  
19 available.” *Id.* “The ‘total mix’ of information normally includes information that is and has been  
20 in the readily available general public domain and facts known or reasonably available to the  
21 shareholders.” *Kapps v. Torch Offshore, Inc.*, 379 F.3d 207, 216 (5th Cir. 2004) (internal citation  
22 omitted). Proxy statements need not be, and indeed, should not be, an exhaustive catalog of all  
23 information that might conceivably be helpful to a shareholder. *See id.* at 448 (explaining that the  
24 materiality standard cannot be “unnecessarily low,” otherwise management might simply “bury  
25 the shareholders in an avalanche of trivial information”).

26 The analyst projections cited by Sanchez were publicly available; he was able to find them  
27 on Bloomberg. FAC ¶ 55. Publicly available information cannot be a material omission under  
28 federal securities laws. *In re Convergent Techs. Sec. Litig.*, 948 F.2d 507, 513 (9th Cir. 1991); *In*

1 *re Textainer P'ship Sec. Litig.*, No. C-05-0969 MMC, 2005 WL 3801596, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Dec.  
2 12, 2005); *In re Xerox Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 935 F. Supp. 2d 448, 488 (D. Conn. 2013). “If the market  
3 has become aware of the allegedly concealed information, the facts allegedly omitted by the  
4 defendant would already be reflected in the stock's price and the market will not be misled.” *In re*  
5 *Convergent Techs. Sec. Litig.*, 948 F.2d 507, 513 (9th Cir. 1991) (citing *In re Apple Computer Sec.*  
6 *Litig.*, 886 F.2d 1109, 1114 (9th Cir. 1989)) (internal quotation marks omitted). The Littelfuse  
7 analyst projections on Bloomberg were already included in the total mix of information considered  
8 by shareholders. Their omission may not form the basis of a Section 14(a) claim.

9 Sanchez argues that under IXYS’s logic “information that could be found somewhere  
10 within the vast universe of the so-called ‘public’ domain could never be material because the  
11 information is always ‘priced in’ to a company’s stock price.” *Oppo*. 10 (citing *S.E.C. v. Mozilo*  
12 *and Miller v. Thane Int'l, Inc.*, No. CV 09-3994-JFW MANX, 2010 WL 3656068, at \*9 (C.D. Cal.  
13 Sept. 16, 2010); 519 F.3d 879, 887 (9th Cir. 2008)). He cites *Miller* for the proposition that  
14 “investors are not generally required to look beyond a given document to discover what is true and  
15 what is not.” 519 F.3d at 887. In *Miller*, the publicly available information at issue was previous  
16 drafts of the proxy. *Id.* The defendants argued that the plaintiffs could have gleaned information  
17 by comparing the changes in various drafts of the proxy, rather than being able to simply read the  
18 final draft. *Id.* But this case is different—Sanchez is not being asked to independently seek out  
19 prior versions of SEC filings or otherwise familiarize himself with the drafting history of a  
20 prospectus. *Miller*, 519 F.3d at 887. The Littelfuse analyst projections were easily obtainable and  
21 already in the total mix of information that a reasonable investor would look to.

22 Sanchez also argues that Bloomberg, where he was able to find the Littelfuse analyst  
23 projections, should not constitute publicly available information because it is a subscription  
24 service. *Oppo*. 11. Numerous courts have found projections and information from Bloomberg to  
25 constitute publicly available data. *O'Connor v. Uber Techs., Inc.*, No. 13-CV-03826-EMC, 2016  
26 WL 9115980, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. May 6, 2016); *IKB Deutsche Industriebank AG v. McGraw Hill*  
27 *Fin., Inc.*, 634 F. App'x 19, 21 (2d Cir. 2015); *Sasqua Grp., Inc. v. Courtney*, No. CV 10-528 ADS  
28 AKT, 2010 WL 3613855, at \*4 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 2, 2010), report and recommendation

1 adopted, No. 10-CV-528 ADS ETB, 2010 WL 3702468 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 7, 2010). I agree with  
2 the reasoning in those cases.

3 I find that IXYS’s omission of the publicly available Littelfuse analyst projections is  
4 immaterial and may not form the basis of a Section 14(a) claim.

5 **ii. The Individual Multiples**

6 Sanchez, citing *Smith v. Robbins & Myers, Inc.*, argues that shareholders are entitled to the  
7 individual multiples used in Needham’s analysis so that they might “observe the flaws” in the  
8 analyses. *Oppo.* 13; 969 F. Supp. 2d 850, 872 (S.D. Ohio 2013). In *Smith*, according to the  
9 allegations, senior management, without the board’s knowledge or authorization, shopped the  
10 company and received detailed presentations from two different financial advisors on strategic  
11 alternatives. *Smith*, 969 F. Supp. 2d at 857. The only alternatives presented by the first financial  
12 advisor were to sell the company or acquire other businesses. *Id.* The second advisor presented  
13 four alternatives, along with a discounted cash flow valuation for each one. *Id.* Management then  
14 pursued a sale of the company to the exclusion of alternative strategies, repeatedly exceeded the  
15 board's directives, and continually failed to keep the board informed. *Id.* The court in *Smith*  
16 found that the proxy had materially omitted information regarding the strategic alternatives,  
17 including “the extent to which the Board was aware of and disregarded” the second financial  
18 advisor's presentation of four strategic alternatives, and “that the Board deliberately disregarded its  
19 duty to analyze the value of the strategic alternatives in comparison to the [recommended merger]  
20 consideration.” *Id.* at 869.

21 But this is not a case like *Smith*, since no serious misconduct or omission by the board has  
22 been alleged. Sanchez and other shareholders were provided with a fair summary of the  
23 substantive work performed by Needham, upon whose advice the IXYS board relied in reaching  
24 their recommendation to approve of the merger. The proxy described Needham’s selected  
25 company analysis, the inputs used in the analysis, and the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentile of the  
26 multiples of the selected companies. Proxy 72-73.

27 Sanchez contends that if the individual multiples had been disclosed, stockholders would  
28 have realized that Littelfuse was overvalued because its pricing multiples meaningfully exceeded

1 virtually all of the multiples for the selected companies. FAC ¶ 14. He argues that if stockholders  
 2 knew about this, they would have either voted against the merger, believing that IXYS would  
 3 grow faster without Littelfuse, or demanded increased merger consideration. *Id.* ¶ 47, 50.  
 4 However, the information provided in Needham’s selected company analysis was already  
 5 sufficient to show that Littelfuse was potentially overvalued. Proxy 73. The proxy showed that  
 6 Littelfuse’s multiples greatly exceeded those of the selected companies; this information was  
 7 sufficient for Sanchez himself determine that Littelfuse was overvalued, as his counsel argued at  
 8 the hearing. *Id.* Providing shareholders with individual multiples would not have changed the  
 9 total mix of information available to the shareholders and would have been duplicative. The proxy  
 10 adequately informed shareholders that Littelfuse might be overvalued. Nevertheless, the  
 11 shareholders voted overwhelmingly to approve the merger.

12 In the context of disclosure only settlements, Delaware’s Court of Chancery has adopted a  
 13 “plainly material” standard for supplemental disclosures. *In re Trulia, Inc. Stockholder Litig.*, 129  
 14 A.3d 884, 898 (Del. Ch. 2016). The court defined “plainly material” as supplemental information  
 15 that would not be a close call in terms of materiality under Delaware law, which uses the standard  
 16 of materiality applied under the federal securities laws. *Id.* at 899. *Trulia* has been followed by the  
 17 Seventh Circuit and treated favorably by several federal district courts. *In re Walgreen Co.*  
 18 *Stockholder Litig.*, 832 F.3d 718, 725 (7th Cir. 2016) (*see e.g. Rosenfeld v. Time Inc.*, No.  
 19 17CV9886 (DLC), 2018 WL 4177938, at \*1 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 30, 2018); *In re CytRx Corp.*  
 20 *Stockholder Derivative Litig.*, 2016 WL 6571265, at \*5 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 17, 2016)). I adopt the  
 21 “plainly material” standard here.

22 A number of courts have found the omission of inputs used by financial analysts to be  
 23 unhelpful and immaterial to shareholders. *Trulia*, 129 A.3d at 905-06; *Greenthal v. Joyce*, 2016  
 24 WL 362312, at \*6 (S.D. Tex. Jan. 29, 2016), *Bushansky v. Remy Int’l, Inc.*, 262 F. Supp. 3d 742,  
 25 751–52 (S.D. Ind. 2017). “Shareholders are merely entitled to a fair summary of the substantive  
 26 work performed by the investment bankers upon whose advice their board relied in reaching their  
 27 recommendation.” *Greenthal*, 2016 WL 362312, at \*6.

28 This case is similar to *Trulia*, *Greenthal*, and *Bushansky*. I agree with IXYS that the



1 individual multiples would be immaterial to a reasonable shareholder, would not add to the total  
2 mix of information available, and may not form the basis of a Section 14(a) claim or Rule 14a-9  
3 claim. IXYS motion to dismiss Sanchez’s claim under Section 14(a) or Rule 14a-9 is  
4 **GRANTED.** IXYS’s arguments regarding negligence and causation are moot and need not be  
5 considered.

6 **II. PLAINTIFF’S SECTION 20(a) CLAIMS**

7 “To establish controlling person liability [under Section 20(a)], the plaintiff must show that  
8 a primary violation was committed and that the defendant directly or indirectly controlled the  
9 violator.” *Paracor Fin., Inc. v. Gen. Elec. Capital Corp.*, 96 F.3d 1151, 1161 (9th Cir. 1996)  
10 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). Since Sanchez has not adequately pleaded a  
11 violation of Section 14(a), his claim under Section 20(a) must also be dismissed. *See Oregon Pub.*  
12 *Emps. Ret. Fund*, 774 F.3d 598, 610 (9th Cir. 2014) (holding that plaintiffs cannot establish  
13 control person liability under section 20(a) “because they have not adequately alleged violations of  
14 section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5.”).

15 IXYS motion to dismiss Sanchez’s claim for Section 20(a) is **GRANTED.**

16 **CONCLUSION**


17 Sanchez has failed to state a claim under Section 14(a) or Rule 14a-9 because the proxy  
18 omissions are immaterial. As there is no primary violation, Sanchez has failed to state a claim  
19 under Section 20(a).

20 IXYS’s motion to dismiss is **GRANTED.** Sanchez may have leave to amend within 20  
21 days of the date of this Order.

22 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

23 Dated: October 2, 2018

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William H. Orrick  
United States District Judge