

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

11 ROBERT DAISLEY, ) 3:16-cv-00519-HDM-WGC  
12 Plaintiff, )  
13 vs. ) ORDER  
14 BLIZZARD MUSIC LIMITED (US) and )  
JOHN MICHAEL OSBOURNE, )  
15 )  
16 Defendant. )

18 Before the court is defendant John Michael Osbourne's  
19 ("Osbourne") motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction  
20 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2), Osbourne and  
21 co-defendant Blizzard Music Limited (US)'s ("Blizzard US") motion  
22 to transfer pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a), defendants' motion to  
23 dismiss or stay the action due to binding arbitration agreement,  
24 and defendants' motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim  
25 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) and Rule 9(b)  
26 (ECF No. 8). Plaintiff Robert Daisley ("Daisley") has opposed (ECF  
No. 14), and defendants have replied (ECF No. 16).

27 In his complaint, filed in state court on August 8, 2016 and  
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1 removed to this court on August 31, 2016, Daisley asserts that he  
2 co-authored a number of songs with defendant Osbourne and others in  
3 late 1979, 1980, and 1981. In 1980 and 1981, Daisley entered into  
4 songwriter agreements that assigned his copyright interest in the  
5 songs to Blizzard UK. Blizzard UK is an entity incorporated in the  
6 UK and owned primarily by Osbourne. Under the terms of the  
7 agreements, Blizzard UK acted as the publisher and administrator  
8 for Daisley's share of the songs and was responsible for collecting  
9 and distributing royalties to Daisley. Blizzard UK was to pay 90  
10 percent of all royalties received on Daisley's behalf to Daisley,  
11 retaining a ten percent fee for itself.

12 Daisley understood that administration of the copyrights  
13 within the United States was done by Blizzard US, an entity created  
14 and controlled by Osbourne. However, Daisley asserts that he did  
15 not learn until 2014 that Blizzard US was retaining fifteen percent  
16 of the royalties it received before remitting the royalties to  
17 Blizzard UK for distribution to Daisley. Daisley asserts that  
18 Osbourne, Blizzard US, and Blizzard UK concealed this fact so that  
19 Daisley would not know of the additional deductions. Daisley  
20 asserts that the songwriting agreements do not allow Blizzard US or  
21 Blizzard UK to take an additional fifteen percent deduction.  
22 Daisley accordingly commenced this action against Osbourne and  
23 Blizzard US for fraud and an accounting.

24 Daisley resides in Australia. Osbourne resides in Los  
25 Angeles, California, and England. Blizzard US is incorporated in  
26 Nevada and has a post office box and bank account in Nevada, but  
27 its books and records are physically located in California and its  
28 administration of licenses is conducted primarily in California.

1       The court first addresses the defendants' motion to transfer  
2 venue pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a).

3       The court may transfer venue to any district "where it might  
4 have been brought" for "the convenience of parties and witnesses,  
5 in the interest of justice." 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). The moving  
6 party bears the burden of showing that an adequate alternative  
7 forum exists. *Jones v. GNC Franchising, Inc.*, 211 F.3d 495, 499  
8 n.22 (9th Cir. 2000). "Transfer is appropriate when the moving  
9 party shows: (1) venue is proper in the transferor district court;  
10 (2) the transferee district court has personal jurisdiction over  
11 the defendants and subject matter jurisdiction over the claims; and  
12 (3) transfer will serve the convenience of the parties and  
13 witnesses, and will promote the interests of justice." *Pfeiffer v.*  
14 *Himax Techs., Inc.*, 530 F. Supp. 2d 1121, 1123 (C.D. Cal. 2008).

15 A. Proper Venue

16       While Blizzard US is incorporated in Nevada, the record  
17 reflects that its business is conducted almost exclusively in  
18 California. Osbourne also resides in California. The Central  
19 District of California is a district where both defendants reside  
20 and is therefore a proper venue for this action. See 28 U.S.C. §  
21 1391(b) (1).

22 B. Personal and Subject Matter Jurisdiction

23       Defendant Osbourne resides in California. The federal  
24 district court in California therefore has personal jurisdiction  
25 over Osbourne.

26       Blizzard US is incorporated in Nevada, has a bank account in  
27 Nevada, and has a P.O. Box in Nevada. However, Blizzard US has no  
28 offices in Nevada, all of its books and records are located in

1 California, and the business of Blizzard US is conducted primarily  
2 out of California. There is no evidence that Blizzard US conducts  
3 any substantial business in Nevada. Specifically, Blizzard US is a  
4 music publisher, and the review, negotiation, and granting of  
5 license requests are done by Sharon Osbourne, on defendant  
6 Osbourne's behalf, principally from her office in Los Angeles,  
7 California. (ECF No. 22 (Sharon Osbourne Decl. ¶¶4-5)). As  
8 Blizzard US's business is conducted primarily from Los Angeles,  
9 California, which is also the location of its books and records,  
10 the record supports a conclusion that Blizzard US's principal place  
11 of business is in California. Thus, the federal district court in  
12 California would have personal jurisdiction over Blizzard US. The  
13 defendants have conceded that California courts have jurisdiction  
14 over Blizzard US.

15 Finally, the parties do not dispute that the federal district  
16 court in California would have jurisdiction over Daisley's claims.  
17

18 C. Convenience of the Parties and Witnesses and Interests of  
19 Justice

20 The court must weigh several factors in determining whether  
21 transfer is appropriate: (1) the location where the relevant  
22 agreements were negotiated and executed; (2) the state that is most  
23 familiar with the governing law; (3) the plaintiff's choice of  
24 forum; (4) the respective parties' contacts with the forum; (5) the  
25 contacts relating to plaintiff's cause of action in the chosen  
26 forum; (6) the differences in the cost of litigation in the two  
27 forums; (7) the availability of compulsory process to compel  
28 witnesses; and (8) the ease of access to sources of proof. *Jones*,

1 211 F.3d at 498-99.

2 1. Where Relevant Agreements were Negotiated and Executed  
3 It appears that the only agreements at issue in this case are  
4 the songwriter agreements. While Daisley argues that these  
5 agreements are not relevant to this case, he does cite them in his  
6 complaint and defendants rely on them in their motion to dismiss.  
7 The record reflects that the agreements were executed in England.  
8 (ECF No. 8-3 (Sharon Osbourne Decl. ¶5)). There is no evidence  
9 pointing to either California or Nevada as relevant to the  
10 agreements' negotiation and/or execution. This factor is therefore  
11 neutral.

12 2. State Most Familiar with Governing Law

13 The parties agree that Nevada law applies to Daisley's claims.  
14 As this court is more familiar with Nevada law than a court in  
15 California might be, this factor weighs against transfer.

16 3. Plaintiff's Choice of Forum

17 Daisley argues that defendants have failed to overcome the  
18 strong presumption in favor of a plaintiff's choice of venue.  
19 However, while a plaintiff's selection of a forum is generally due  
20 heavy deference, deference is reduced for foreign plaintiffs.  
21 *Lueck v. Sundstrand Corp.*, 236 F.3d 1137, 1145 (9th Cir. 2001);  
22 *Gemini Capital Grp., Inc. v. Yap Fishing Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1088, 1091  
23 (9th Cir. 1998); *Mujica v. Occidental Petroleum Corp.*, 381 F. Supp.  
24 2d 1134, 1141 (C.D. Cal. 2005); see also *Boston Telecomms. Grp. v.*  
25 *Wood*, 588 F.3d 1201, 1207 (9th Cir. 2009). Even so, "less  
26 deference is not the same thing as no deference." *Lueck*, 236 F.3d  
27 at 1143. Daisley is not a resident of Nevada. Accordingly, while  
28 Daisley's choice of Nevada entitled to deference, it is not

1 entitled to great deference. This factor therefore weighs against  
2 transfer, but only slightly.

3       4. Parties' Contacts with Nevada

4       Daisley does not assert any contacts with Nevada. Defendant  
5 Osbourne has had some contacts with Nevada, but they appear to be  
6 sporadic and infrequent and not particularly relevant to the  
7 dispute in this case. (See ECF no. 7-2 (John Osbourne Decl.)).  
8 The party with the most Nevada contacts is defendant Blizzard US,  
9 which is incorporated in Nevada, and has a Nevada bank account and  
10 P.O. Box. However, the record does not reflect any additional  
11 contacts with Nevada.

12       When compared to the parties' contacts with California - where  
13 Osbourne lives and the business of Blizzard US is conducted - it is  
14 apparent that the parties' contacts with Nevada are not as  
15 substantial as those with California. Given that Daisley has no  
16 connection to Nevada and defendants' contacts with California,  
17 including that it is the location of the books and records of the  
18 business and where the review, negotiation, and granting of  
19 licenses is undertaken, outweigh their contacts with Nevada, this  
20 factor favors transfer.

21       5. Parties' Contacts Relating to Daisley's Claims

22       Insofar as Daisley's claims are concerned, it is unclear that  
23 Nevada has any relation to them other than the fact that one of the  
24 defendants is incorporated in Nevada and maintains a bank account  
25 and P.O. Box in Nevada. There is no allegation that the wrongdoing  
26 that is the basis of the complaint occurred in Nevada other than  
27 the fact that one of the defendants is incorporated here. Nor is  
28 there any persuasive argument that the effects of the alleged

1 wrongdoing were felt in Nevada. Because the parties' contacts with  
2 Nevada relating to Daisley's claims are not substantial and the  
3 actions that Daisley complains of did not take place here, this  
4 factor also favors transfer.

5       6. Cost of Litigation

6       No individual person involved in this litigation resides in  
7 Nevada. All individuals reside in either California or abroad.  
8 Compared to Reno, Los Angeles is an easier and more direct  
9 destination for most witnesses coming from abroad. This means that  
10 it is likely more cost-effective for litigation to take place in  
11 Los Angeles. Accordingly, this factor slightly favors transfer.

12       7. Availability of Compulsory Process to Compel Witnesses

13       No non-party witnesses have been identified as residing in  
14 Nevada. Defendants have identified one non-party witness who  
15 resides in California - Sharon Osbourne. However, defendants have  
16 not asserted or established that Sharon Osbourne would be an  
17 unwilling witness whose testimony would need to be compelled. All  
18 other potential witnesses are outside the jurisdiction of either  
19 Nevada or California. Accordingly, this factor slightly favors  
20 transfer.

21       8. Access to Sources of Proof

22       Blizzard US's books and records are in California and England.  
23 None are in Nevada. However, Blizzard US does have a bank account  
24 in Nevada, though its relevance to these proceedings - if any - is  
25 not clear. All witnesses are in either California or abroad. As  
26 discussed above, for those coming from abroad Los Angeles is an  
27 easier destination to reach. Accordingly, access to sources of  
28 proof will be overall easier in California than in Nevada. This

1 factor therefore favors transfer.

2       9. Additional Factors

3           i. Execution of Judgment

4       Daisley argues that any successful judgment against Blizzard  
5 US would be executed in Nevada, thus weighing against transfer.

6       The court finds this argument unpersuasive. A judgment from  
7 California may be executed in Nevada to the same degree as a  
8 judgment from Nevada, with only the additional step of registering  
9 the judgment with this court. Daisley neglects to mention where a  
10 judgment would be executed against defendant Osbourne, but it seems  
11 most likely that it would be executed, at least in part, in  
12 California. As Daisley would thus be required to register a  
13 foreign judgment wherever this case is tried, this factor is  
14 neutral.

15           ii. Personal Jurisdiction

16       Finally, Osbourne argues that this court lacks personal  
17 jurisdiction over him. While the court declines to directly decide  
18 this issue because the action will be transferred,<sup>1</sup> it is unlikely  
19 that Daisley could establish specific jurisdiction over Osbourne.  
20 In order to establish specific jurisdiction in a torts case, "the  
21 defendant allegedly must have (1) committed an intentional act, (2)  
22 expressly aimed at the forum state, (3) causing harm that the  
23 defendant knows is likely to be suffered in the forum state."

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25       <sup>1</sup>The court can transfer under § 1404(a) regardless of whether it has  
26 personal jurisdiction over the defendants. See *Sinochem Int'l Co. v.*  
*Malaysia Int'l Shipping Corp.*, 549 U.S. 422, 425 (2007); *Goldlawr, Inc. v.*  
*Heiman*, 369 U.S. 463, 466-67 (1962); *Stanbury Elec. Eng'g, LLC v. Energy*  
*Prod., Inc.*, 2016 WL 3255003, at \*1 (W.D. Wash. June 13, 2016); *Kawamoto v.*  
*CB Richard Ellis, Inc.*, 225 F. Supp. 2d 1209, 1211 (D. Haw. 2002) ("[T]his  
27 court may transfer venue under . . . § 1404(a) . . . without regard to  
28 whether it has personal jurisdiction over" the defendant.).

1 *Brayton Purcell LLP v. Recordon & Recordon*, 606 F.3d 1124, 1128  
2 (9th Cir. 2010). Daisley is a resident of Australia and has no  
3 connection to Nevada. Daisley has not persuasively argued that the  
4 effects of defendants' alleged actions were otherwise felt in  
5 Nevada. Accordingly, Daisley's contention that the court has  
6 specific jurisdiction over Osbourne is tenuous. The argument that  
7 the court might have general jurisdiction over Osbourne based on  
8 anything other than an alter ego theory is plainly without merit.  
9 Daisley's allegations supporting the alter ego theory are largely  
10 conclusory and do not make a "prima facie showing of jurisdictional  
11 facts to withstand the motion to dismiss.'" *Id.* at 1127. A  
12 determination of the court's jurisdiction would therefore require  
13 the parties to engage in jurisdictional discovery prior to  
14 discovery on the merits of the underlying action. This would be  
15 costly and delay the resolution of this case. The court concludes  
16 that judicial economy therefore favors transfer to a court that  
17 clearly has jurisdiction over both defendants.

18 After considering and weighing all the relevant factors in  
19 this case, the court concludes that on balance transfer to the  
20 Central District of California is appropriate.

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1      **Conclusion**

2      In accordance with the foregoing, defendants' motion to  
3 transfer is **GRANTED**. This action is hereby transferred to the  
4 District Court for the Central District of California. The  
5 remaining motions raised in the defendants' omnibus motion are  
6 denied without prejudice to renew.

7      IT IS SO ORDERED.

8      DATED: This 22nd day of February, 2017.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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