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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

DATA RETRIEVAL TECHNOLOGY, LLC,	)	CASE NO. C08-1702 RSM
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS'
	)	MOTION TO TRANSFER
v.	)	
	)	
SYBASE, INC., and INFORMATICA CORPORATION	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**I. INTRODUCTION**

This matter comes before the Court on Defendants' Motion to Transfer. (Dkt. #18). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a), Defendants argue that the instant patent litigation should be transferred to the Northern District of California. Defendants indicate that they are both corporations headquartered in that district, and that the allegedly infringing products were developed and marketed there. Plaintiff responds that transfer is unwarranted because the patent inventors reside in this district, and that substantial activities related to the patents have also occurred in this district. Plaintiff additionally contends that the patents have previously been litigated in this district.

For the reasons set forth below, the Court agrees with Defendants, and GRANTS Defendant's motion.

1 **II. DISCUSSION**

2 **A. Background**

3 The instant lawsuit concerns two patents – U.S. 6,026,392 (the “‘392 patent”) and U.S.  
4 6,631,382 (the “‘382 patent”) – regarding a method to transmit data. The patented methods  
5 essentially synthesize, organize, and integrate large amounts of information into a new  
6 database. These methods are generally used by intellectual technology companies in  
7 programs and software offered to the public in order to allow program-users a more efficient  
8 and streamlined method of accessing information.

9 On November 24, 2008, Plaintiff Data Retrieval Technology, LLC (“DRT”) filed this  
10 patent infringement action against Defendants Sybase, Inc. (“Sybase”) and Informatica  
11 Corporation (“Informatica”). Both Sybase and Informatica are in the business of developing  
12 and marketing software that integrates data and information. DRT alleges that two products,  
13 Sybase’s Data Integration Suite ETL and Informatica’s PowerExchange, infringe upon the  
14 ‘392 patent and the ‘382 patent. DRT indicated in its original complaint that it was the owner  
15 by assignment from Timeline, Inc. (“Timeline”) of the patents at-issue, and that DRT had the  
16 exclusive right to bring suits for infringement of these patents.

17 Defendants claim, however, that publicly available information from the United States  
18 Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) evidenced that TMLN Royalty, LLC (“TMLN”),  
19 rather than DRT, possessed ownership of the patents at-issue by an assignment from  
20 Timeline. The public records further revealed that Timeline, and not DRT, owned the patents  
21 at-issue at the time DRT filed the instant lawsuit. As a result, Sybase and Informatica filed a  
22 declaratory judgment of non-infringement and unenforceability in the Northern District of  
23 California against DRT, TMLN, and Timeline. (*See* Dkt. #22, Ex. A).

24 Shortly thereafter, DRT filed an amended complaint in this case. DRT now alleges that  
25 it acquired the right to sue for infringement by virtue of an exclusive license from Acacia  
26 Patent Acquisition, LLC (“APAC”) on October 14, 2008. (Dkt. #8, Am. Compl., ¶ 11). DRT  
27 further claims that APAC acquired this exclusive license from Timeline on July 30, 2008.  
28 (*Id.* at ¶ 10). DRT also acknowledges that Timeline assigned its rights to TMLN after it had

1 assigned its right to APAC. (*Id.* at ¶ 12). DRT indicates Timeline’s assignment to TMLN did  
2 not affect the previously granted license to APAC. (Dkt. #32, Decl. of Osenbaugh, ¶ 6).

3 Defendants now bring the instant motion to transfer, claiming that the patents at-issue  
4 have no connection to the state of Washington. Notably, all parties to this lawsuit are  
5 Delaware corporations with their principal place of business in California. DRT is  
6 headquartered in Newport Beach, California, while Sybase and Informatica are both  
7 headquartered in the San Francisco Bay Area.

### 8 **B. Motions to Transfer**

9 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a) states that “[f]or the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the  
10 interest of justice, a district court may transfer any civil action to any other district or division  
11 where it might have been brought.” The purpose of this section is to “prevent the waste of  
12 time, energy, and money and to protect litigants, witnesses and the public against unnecessary  
13 inconvenience and expense.” *Van Dusen v. Barrack*, 376 U.S. 612, 616 (1964) (internal  
14 quotations and citation omitted). The statute “displaces the common law doctrine of forum  
15 non conveniens” with respect to transfers between federal courts. *See Decker Coal Co. v.*  
16 *Commonwealth Edison Co.*, 805 F.2d 834, 843 (9th Cir. 1986). Section 1404(a) is not,  
17 however, simply a codification of the common law doctrine. In passing § 1404(a), Congress  
18 “intended to permit courts to grant transfers upon a lesser showing of inconvenience” than  
19 was needed for dismissal under the doctrine of forum non conveniens. *Norwood v.*  
20 *Kirkpatrick*, 349 U.S. 29, 32 (1955). The decision to transfer an action is left to the sound  
21 discretion of the trial court, and must be determined on an individualized basis. *See Stewart*  
22 *Org., Inc. v. Ricoh Corp.*, 487 U.S. 22, 29 (1988).

23 The statute has two requirements on its face. First, the district to which defendants seek  
24 to have the action transferred must be one in which the action “might have been brought.” 28  
25 U.S.C. § 1404(a). Second, the transfer must be for the “convenience of parties and  
26 witnesses,” and “in the interest of justice.” *Id.*

27 Here, there is no question that this action could have been brought in Northern District  
28 of California. Although all parties are incorporated in Delaware, all parties have their

1 principal place of business in California. The Northern District of California also has subject  
2 matter jurisdiction over the claims in this patent case, which require application of federal  
3 laws. Indeed, DRT does not dispute that this action could have been brought in California.  
4 Therefore the primary issue for this Court to resolve is whether the second requirement of §  
5 1404(a) has been met.

6 In determining whether a transfer is appropriate under this requirement, the Court must  
7 weigh numerous factors, including: (1) the location of where the relevant agreements or  
8 alleged events in the lawsuit took place; (2) the state that is most familiar with the governing  
9 law; (3) the plaintiff's choice of forum; (4) the respective parties' contacts with the forum,  
10 and the relation of those contacts to the plaintiff's cause of action; (5) the difference in cost of  
11 litigation in the two forums; (6) the availability of compulsory process to compel attendance  
12 of non-party witnesses; and (7) the ease of access to sources of proof. *Jones v. GNC*  
13 *Franchising, Inc.*, 211 F.3d 495, 498-99 (9th Cir. 2000). Other relevant considerations, drawn  
14 from the traditional forum non conveniens analysis, are: (8) the pendency of related litigation  
15 in the transferee forum; (9) the relative congestion of the two courts; and (10) the public  
16 interest in the local adjudication of local controversies. *See Decker Coal*, 805 F.2d at 843.  
17 The burden is on the defendant to demonstrate that the transfer is warranted. *Saleh, et al., v.*  
18 *Titan Corporation, et al.*, 361 F. Supp. 2d 1152, 1155 (C.D. Cal. 2005). Because the above-  
19 mentioned factors cannot be mechanically applied, they shall be considered here under the  
20 statutory requirements of convenience of parties, convenience of witnesses, and the interests  
21 of justice.

22 1. Convenience of the parties

23 There is a strong presumption in favor of plaintiff's choice of forum. *Gulf Oil Corp. v.*  
24 *Gilbert*, 330 U.S. 501, 508 (1947); *see also Decker Coal*, 805 F.2d at 843 ("The defendant  
25 must make a strong showing of inconvenience to upset the plaintiff's choice of forum.").  
26 "This presumption must be taken into account when deciding whether the convenience of the  
27 parties . . . requires a transfer." *Gherebi v. Bush*, 352 F.3d 1278, 1303 (9th Cir. 2003)  
28 (emphasis in original). However, this presumption loses significant force when the plaintiff is

1 not a resident of the chosen forum. *See Piper Aircraft Co. v. Reyno*, 454 U.S. 235, 256 (1981)  
2 (“[A] foreign plaintiff’s choice deserves less deference.”); *Saleh v. Titan Corp.*, 361  
3 F.Supp.2d 1152, 1157 (S.D. Cal. 2005) (finding that it is “appropriate to give less deference to  
4 a foreign plaintiff’s forum choice where transfer is sought pursuant to § 1404(a)”)

5 In the instant case, DRT is not a Washington corporation, does not have its principal  
6 place of business in Washington, and does not maintain an office in Washington. Instead,  
7 DRT is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Newport Beach,  
8 California. Therefore DRT is not a resident of this forum and its contention that its choice of  
9 forum should be accorded great weight is significantly undermined.

10 In addition, in patent infringement cases, it is well-recognized that the preferred forum  
11 is “that which is the center of gravity of the accused activity.” *Amazon.com v. Cedant Corp.*,  
12 404 F.Supp.2d 1256, 1260 (W.D. Wash. 2005) (quoting *Ricoh Co., Ltd., v. Honeywell, Inc.*,  
13 817 F.Supp. 473, 482, n.17 (D. N.J. 1993)). The district court “ought to be as close as  
14 possible to the milieu of the infringing device and the hub of activity centered around its  
15 production.” *Ricoh*, 817 F.Supp. at 482, n.17. Additionally, a court should consider “the  
16 location of the product’s development, testing, research and production.” *Amini Innovation*  
17 *Corp. v. Bank & Estate Liquidators, Inc.*, 512 F.Supp.2d 1039, 1044 (S.D. Tex. 2007)  
18 (citations omitted). “Also relevant is the place where the marking and sales decisions  
19 occurred, not just the location of any particular sales activity.” *Id.* (internal quotations and  
20 citation omitted).

21 Here, there is no question that the allegedly infringing products are in California. Both  
22 Sybase and Informatica are headquartered near San Francisco, and nearly all of the activities  
23 related to the infringing products occurred there. For instance, Sumit Kundhu (“Mr.  
24 Kundhu”), the senior director of product management for Sybase, claims that:

25 A substantial amount of the development work relating to Sybase ETL has occurred at  
26 Sybase’s headquarters in the San Francisco Bay Area, and that is where many of the  
27 key Sybase employees who have participated or participate in the development work  
and/or product release management reside.

28 (Dkt. #19, Decl. of Kundu, ¶ 4).

1 Likewise, Adam Wilson (“Mr. Wilson”), the senior vice president for product  
2 management and marketing for Informatica, indicates that:

3 The vast majority of the development, marketing and finance documentation relating to  
4 Informatica’s ETL products is located at Informatica’s headquarters in the San  
5 Francisco Bay Area. A substantial amount of documentation related to PowerExchange  
6 also resides at Informatica’s headquarters in the San Francisco Bay Area.

7 (Dkt. #20, Decl. of Wilson, ¶ 4).

8 As a result, the proof relating to the development and marketing of the allegedly  
9 infringing products is located in the Northern District of California, and not in this district.  
10 Coupled with the fact that DRT is not a resident of this district, this factor clearly weighs in  
11 favor of transfer.

12 2. Convenience of the witnesses

13 “The relative convenience of the witnesses is often recognized as the most important  
14 factor to be considered in ruling on a motion under § 1404(a).” *Saleh*, 361 F.Supp.2d at 1160  
15 (citation omitted); *Int’l Comfort Products, Inc. v. Hanover House*, 739 F.Supp.503, 507 (D.  
16 Ariz. 1989). “While the convenience of party witnesses is a factor to be considered, the  
17 convenience of non-party witnesses is the most important factor.” *Saleh*, 361 F.Supp.2d at  
18 1160 (citation omitted). Additionally, the court must consider not only how many witnesses  
19 each side has and the location of each, but the importance of each witness as well. *See Gates*  
20 *Learjet Corp. v. Jensen*, 743 F.2d 1325, 1335-36 (9th Cir. 1984).

21 In this case, nearly all of Sybase’s and Informatica’s witnesses are located in the  
22 Northern District of California. Again, the declarations of Mr. Kundhu and Mr. Wilson are  
23 compelling. Mr. Kundhu indicates that:

24 Witnesses with particular knowledge of the Sybase ETL development and release  
25 processes and history, and who work at Sybases’s headquarters in the San Francisco  
26 Bay Area, include Kannan Ananthanarayanan and me. Moreover, additional key  
27 management level employees responsible for the marketing, sales and accounting  
28 related to Sybase ETL also work at Sybase’s headquarters and reside in the San  
29 Francisco Bay Area.

30 (Decl. of Kundu, ¶ 4).

31 With respect to Informatica’s witnesses, Mr. Wilson reveals that:

1 The majority of the employees responsible for the development, marketing and finance  
2 related to Informatica's ETL products work and reside in the San Francisco Bay Area.  
3 Among the Informatica employees who work and reside in the San Francisco Bay Area  
4 with particular knowledge of marketing or development of Informatica ETL products  
5 are myself, Pinake Mukerji (Senior Vice President Engineering) and Girish Pancha,  
6 (Executive Vice President and General Manager Data Integration). A substantial  
7 number of employees responsible for the management of the development, marketing  
8 and finance relating to the PowerExchange product also work and reside in the San  
9 Francisco Bay Area.

10 (Decl. of Wilson, ¶ 5).

11 Furthermore, DRT does not dispute these contentions. Instead, DRT maintains that the  
12 inventors of the patents at-issue all reside in this district. But as Defendants indicate, the  
13 exclusive license agreement between Timeline and APAC indicates that these former  
14 employees of Timeline are obligated to fully cooperate in any litigation to enforce the patent  
15 rights. (Dkt. #21, Decl. of Bovich, Ex. E, § 5.4). The license agreement also reveals that the  
16 Timeline employees will be represented by counsel at no additional charge, compensated for  
17 any substantial time spent on the case, and reimbursed for out-of-pocket travel expenses.  
18 (Dkt. #35, Supp. Decl. of Bovich, Ex. A, § 2.4). Consequently, the inventors will not be  
19 substantially inconvenienced in the event they have to travel to the Northern District of  
20 California to participate in this case. This factor also weighs in favor of transfer.

### 21 3. Interests of justice

22 In considering the interests of justice, courts weigh such factors as "ensuring speedy  
23 trials, trying related litigation together, and having a judge who is familiar with the applicable  
24 law try the case." *Amazon*, 404 F.Supp.2d at 1261 (citation omitted). "The 'interest of  
25 justice' analysis relates . . . to the efficient functioning of the courts, not to the merits of the  
26 underlying dispute." *Coffey v. Van Dorn Iron Works*, 796 F.2d 217, 221 (7th Cir. 1986).  
27 Courts also consider which district has the most interest in litigating the dispute. *See Saleh*,  
28 361 F.Supp.2d at 1167. "The pendency of related actions in the transferee forum is a  
significant factor in considering the interest of justice factor." *Jolly v. Purdue Pharma L.P.*,  
2005 WL 2439197, \*2 (S.D. Cal. 2005) (citing *A.J. Industries, Inc., v. United States Dist.*  
*Court for Cent. Dist.*, 503 F.2d 384, 389 (9th Cir.1974)).

1 Here, it is indisputable that there is a related action that is currently pending in the  
2 Northern District of California. Defendants have brought a declaratory action for non-  
3 enforceability against DRT in that district. And while DRT contends that this action was  
4 surreptitiously brought, DRT cannot deny it was a legitimate lawsuit based on the inconsistent  
5 record of assignment by Timeline. In addition, DRT's contention that the declaratory action  
6 is irrelevant because it is identical to the counterclaims in this district is also unavailing.  
7 Counterclaims involving the same patents and products are compulsory rather than  
8 permissive. *See* FRCP 13(a)(1)(A); *Akzona Inc. v. E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.*, 662  
9 F.Supp. 603, 618 (D.Del. 1987) (citing 6 C. Wright & A Miller § 1410). Therefore  
10 Defendants were required to bring their counterclaims in this Court. Defendants' strategy to  
11 bring a declaratory action in another district is a litigation tactic that the Court need not  
12 question.

13 The Court also finds no merit in DRT's contention that previous cases filed in this  
14 district court involving the patents at-issue precludes transfer. These cases involved different  
15 parties, were assigned to different judges in this district court, and are all currently closed.  
16 *See Timeline Inc. v. ProClarity Corp.*, C05-1013 JLR; *Timeline Inc. v. Hyperion Solutions*,  
17 C01-0977 MJP; *Timeline Inc. v Oracle Corp.*, C00-1140 JCC; *Timeline Inc. v. Broadbase*  
18 *Software*, C99-1172 RSL; *Timeline Inc. v. Sagent Tech. Inc.*, C99-414 JCC. Thus, efficiency  
19 will not be served by retaining the case before the undersigned judge.

20 With respect to the remaining factors to be considered under the interests of justice –  
21 such as the relative congestion of the courts, the costs of litigating in a different forum, and  
22 the public interest in local adjudication of local controversies – the Court finds that these  
23 factors are neutral. The median times from filing to disposition as well as the raw number of  
24 cases in the Northern District of California and the Western District of Washington are  
25 relatively similar. Additionally, DRT acknowledges that “the costs of DRT's employees and  
26 DRT's lead counsel will not change appreciably if the case is in San Francisco rather than in  
27 Seattle. This is because DRT and its lead counsel have offices in locations that will require  
28 airplane travel regardless of where the case is conducted.” (Dkt. #32 at 9). Lastly, there is



1 nothing compelling about this patent infringement case involving federal statutes with  
2 California companies that favors adjudication in this district over a district court in California.

3 Overall, Defendants have satisfied their burden of establishing that transfer is  
4 appropriate in this case. The convenience of the parties, the convenience of the witnesses,  
5 and the interests of justice all weigh in favor of transfer. The origin of the accused activity is  
6 in the San Francisco Bay Area, and all of Defendants' business records are located there. As  
7 Defendants indicate, there is no need to deviate from the well-settled rule that the origin of the  
8 accused activity is the preferred forum in a patent infringement action. *See Amazon.com*, 404  
9 F.Supp.2d at 1260.

### 10 **III. CONCLUSION**

11 Having reviewed the relevant pleadings, and the remainder of the record, the Court  
12 hereby finds and ORDERS:

13 (1) Defendants' Motion to Transfer (Dkt. #18) is GRANTED. This case shall be  
14 TRANSFERRED to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.  
15 The Clerk shall close this file and notify the Clerk of the Court in that district.

16 (2) All pending motions (Dkts. #33 and #40) shall be STRICKEN AS MOOT.

17 (3) The Clerk is directed to forward a copy of this Order to all counsel of record.

18  
19 DATED this 8th day of April, 2009.

20  
21 

22 **RICARDO S. MARTINEZ**  
23 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**