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### Intellectual Property ADVISORY -

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### Venue Is Where the TC Heartland Is

On Friday, March 11, 2016, the Federal Circuit heard oral arguments in *In re TC Heartland, LLC* on the issue of venue in patent cases in light of the Federal Courts Jurisdiction and Venue Clarification Act of 2011 amendments to 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Kraft Foods sued TC Heartland in Delaware, and TC Heartland moved to dismiss the action on the basis that venue was not proper in Delaware. The district court denied TC Heartland's motion, whereupon TC Heartland filed a petition for a writ of mandamus in the Federal Circuit. Although the outcome of the case is far from certain, the potential impact of an opinion granting the writ could be significant and could have implications that could affect parties to recently filed patent infringement lawsuits.

The history of the venue statute is a complicated one. Arguably, the Federal Circuit's holding in *V.E. Holding Corp. v. Johnson Gas Appliance Co.* is the controlling law for determining proper venue in a patent infringement action. 917 F.2d 1574 (Fed. Cir. 1990). In that case, the Federal Circuit held that § 1400(b), which provides for venue in patent infringement actions in any "district where the defendant resides," applies the test for corporate residency as found in § 1391(c). At the time the Federal Circuit decided V.E. Holding Corp., § 1391 stated that a defendant resides in any district where it is subject to personal jurisdiction and that this definition of residency applied "for purposes of venue under this chapter" (i.e., that it applied to all venue provisions in the chapter, including that in § 1400). The net result of this analysis was that, for corporations, venue was proper in any district that could exercise personal jurisdiction over the defendant. In 2011, however, Congress amended § 1391(c) by deleting the provision that provided that it applied "for purposes of venue under this chapter" so of venue under this chapter. In 2011, however, Congress amended § 1391(c) by deleting the provision that provided that it applied "for purposes of venue under this chapter" with a statement that § 1391 controls for venue "[e]xcept as otherwise provided by law."

In its mandamus petition, TC Heartland argued that § 1391(c)'s residency test is no longer controlling for the purposes of venue in patent infringement actions because the 2011 amendment limits § 1391's effect when venue is "otherwise provided by law." According to TC Heartland, the venue provision of § 1400(b) supersedes § 1391 and is now the proper test for venue. This provision states that an action may be brought in the "district where the defendant resides, or where the defendant has committed acts of infringement *and* has a regular and established place of business." Moreover, because TC Heartland argues that corporate residence has been interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court to mean the location where a corporation is incorporated, TC Heartland's view of venue would limit the locations where a corporation can be sued to the site of its incorporation or a location where it commits acts of alleged infringement *and* has a regular and established place of business. Should the court agree with TC Heartland that the decisional law of the Supreme Court exempts patent infringement actions from the venue

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provisions of § 1391, the panel could grant the mandamus petition and dramatically limit the number of jurisdictions available to plaintiffs.

Although the outcome of TC Heartland's petition is to be determined, parties to recently filed patent infringement actions should consider the potential impact that a grant of the petition may have. Plaintiffs should take heed of the obvious impact of the grant, and defendants might consider filing a Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(3) motion to dismiss for improper venue if, given the appropriate factual circumstances, it appears that venue would not be proper in a district under TC Heartland's view of the venue statutes. If the Federal Circuit agrees with TC Heartland's arguments, it could decline to address whether *V.E. Holding* was properly decided and instead view TC Heartland's petition as presenting a question of first impression in view of the 2011 amendments to the venue statutes. If this is the case, a defendant who did not raise improper venue in a responsive pleading may be viewed to have waived the defense, an outcome that may have been avoided but may not be undone.

To download an audio version of the oral arguments, click here.

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If you have any questions or wish to discuss further, please contact any of the following members of Alston & Bird's Intellectual Property Group:

Wesley C. Achey wes.achey@alston.com 404.881.4930

Blas P. Arroyo blas.arroyo@alston.com 704.444.1012

Timothy J. Balts tim.balts@alston.com 704.444.1185

Dane A. Baltich dane.baltich@alston.com 404.881.4381

Ross R. Barton ross.barton@alston.com 704.444.1287

Philippe Bennett philippe.bennett@alston.com 212.210.9559

Kirk T. Bradley kirk.bradley@alston.com 704.444.1030

Keith E. Broyles keith.broyles@alston.com 404.881.7558

Romy L. Celli romy.celli@alston.com 650.838.2011

Natalie C. Clayton natalie.clayton@alston.com 212.210.9573 Michael S. Connor mike.connor@alston.com 704.444.1022

Jason P. Cooper jason.cooper@alston.com 404.881.4831

Brian C. Ellsworth brian.ellsworth@alston.com 704.444.1265

Patrick J. Flinn patrick.flinn@alston.com 404.881.7920

David Frist david.frist@alston.com 404.881.7874

Christopher J. Gegg chris.gegg@alston.com 704.444.1024

Michele M. Glessner michele.glessner@alston.com 704.444.1124

Guy R. Gosnell guy.gosnell@alston.com 704.444.1029

John D. Haynes john.haynes@alston.com 404.881.7737

Yitai Hu yitai.hu@alston.com 650.838.2020 Louis A. Karasik lou.karasik@alston.com 213.576.1148

Ryan W. Koppelman ryan.koppelman@alston.com 605.838.2009

Robert L. Lee bob.lee@alston.com 404.881.7635

Joe Liebeschuetz, Ph.D. joe.liebeschuetz@alston.com 650.838.2038

Jitty Malik, Ph.D. jitty.malik@alston.com 704.444.1115

Richard M. McDermott rick.mcdermott@alston.com 704.444.1045

Deepro R. Mukerjee deepro.mukerjee@alston.com 212.210.9501

Michael J. Newton mike.newton@alston.com 214.922.3423

A. Shane Nichols shane.nichols@alston.com 404.881.4540

Thomas J. Parker thomas.parker@alston.com 212.210.9529 Scott J. Pivnick scott.pivnick@alston.com 202.239.3634

S. Benjamin Pleune ben.pleune@alston.com 704.444.1098

Bruce J. Rose bruce.rose@alston.com 704.444.1036

Casondra Ruga casondra.ruga@alston.com 213.576.1133

Holly Hawkins Saporito holly.saporito@alston.com 404.881.4402

Bryan Skelton, Ph.D. bryan.skelton@alston.com 919.862.2241

Frank G. Smith frank.smith@alston.com 404.881.7240

David M. Stein david.stein@alston.com 213.576.1063

M. Scott Stevens scott.stevens@alston.com 704.444.1025

R. Flynt Strean flynt.strean@alston.com 704.444.1430 Helen Su helen.su@alston.com 650.838.2032

Ardeshir Tabibi ardeshir.tabibi@alston.com 650.838.2025

Lance A. Termes lance.termes@alston.com 650.838.2045

Jamie D. Underwood jamie.underwood@alston.com 202.239.3706

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