

DISTRICT COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS
DIVISION OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN

	)	
CONSOLIDATED PROPERTIES, INC.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	Civil No. 2017-13
v.	)	
	)	
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
	)	
	)	
	)	
	)	

ATTORNEYS:

Gaylin Vogel

Law Offices of Kevin F. D'Amour, PC
St. Thomas, VI

For the plaintiff Consolidated Properties, Inc.

Donnie Marcel King

Akerman LLP
Miami, FL

For the defendant Sherwin-Williams Co.

ORDER

GÓMEZ, J.

Before the Court is the motion of The Sherwin-Williams Company to dismiss this matter for improper venue pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(3) or in the alternative to transfer this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1406(a) or 1404(a).

FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Consolidated Properties, Inc., ("Consolidated") is a corporation registered in the United States Virgin Islands.

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Consolidated's principal place of business is in Georgia.

Consolidated owns the Woodlands, an apartment complex located at 2600 Art Museum Drive, Jacksonville, Florida.

The Sherwin-Williams Company ("Sherwin-Williams") is a corporation registered in the state of Ohio with its principal place of business in Ohio. Sherwin-Williams is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling paint products.

Uniflex Industrial Roof Coatings ("Uniflex") is an unincorporated business unit of Sherwin-Williams.

In the Spring of 2012, Uniflex inspected the roof of the Woodlands. Uniflex recommended the Uniflex Premium Elastomeric System ("UPES") product to Consolidated. In May 2012, Consolidated purchased a UPES from a Sherwin-Williams store located in Kingsland, Georgia, about 40 miles north of the Woodlands. A ten year warranty was associated with the UPES that Consolidated purchased.

Consolidated hired the Chism Development Company, Inc. ("Chism") to apply the UPES to the roof of the Woodlands. Chism is a Florida corporation with its principal place of business in Fernandina Beach, Florida.

Consolidated alleges that since application of the UPES, the Woodlands's roof has started peeling, rotting, and

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deteriorating. As a result, the Woodlands has suffered water damage.

Consolidated hired Tecta America, a contractor located in Jacksonville, Florida, to prepare a financial estimate for the cost of repairing the Woodlands's roof.

On January 20, 2017, Consolidated brought suit in the Superior Court of the Virgin Islands against Sherwin-Williams. The Complaint alleged breach of contract, breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of a fiduciary duty. On February 13, 2017, Sherwin-Williams removed the matter to this Court. Sherwin-Williams now moves to either dismiss this matter for improper venue pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(3) or in the alternative to transfer this matter to the Middle District of Florida or the Northern District of Ohio pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1406(a) or 1404(a).

DISCUSSION

A motion brought pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(3), seeks dismissal based on improper venue. On such a motion, "a court must accept as true all allegations of the complaint unless contradicted by the defendant's affidavits." *Birdman v. Office of the Governor*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 101959, at *5-6 (D.V.I. 2010) (citations omitted). The moving party bears the burden of establishing improper venue or

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the need for a transfer. *Myers v. American Dental Ass'n*, 695 F.2d 716, 724-25 (3d Cir. 1982).

When federal jurisdiction is founded solely on diversity of citizenship¹, 28 U.S.C. § 1391 ("Section 1391") governs questions of venue. Under Section 1391(b), venue is proper if a plaintiff brings the action in a district that is:

- (1) a judicial district in which any defendant resides, if all defendants are residents of the State in which the district is located;
- (2) a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated; or
- (3) if there is no district in which an action may otherwise be brought as provided in this section, any judicial district in which any defendant is subject to the court's personal jurisdiction with respect to such action.

28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). Under Section 1391(c), a defendant corporation is deemed to reside "in any judicial district in which such defendant is subject to the court's personal jurisdiction with respect to the civil action in question."²

28 U.S.C. § 1391(c).

¹ Citizenship of a corporation for jurisdiction purposes is determined by 28 U.S.C. § 1332. "[A] corporation shall be deemed to be a citizen of every State and foreign state by which it has been incorporated and of the State or foreign state where it has its principal place of business" 28 U.S.C.S. § 1332(c) (1).

² Residence for venue purposes is distinct from a determination of citizenship for subject matter jurisdiction purposes because corporations may be subject to a court's personal jurisdiction for a variety of different reasons, e.g.,

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Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a), if a case is filed "laying venue in the wrong division or district," then the district court shall either dismiss the case, "or if it be in the interest of justice, transfer such case to any district or division in which it could have been brought." 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a).

Even when venue is proper, 28 U.S.C. § 1404 ("Section 1404") in pertinent part provides: "[f]or the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have been brought" Thus, a court, in which venue of a case is proper, may also, in its discretion and in the interest of justice, transfer that case to another court. In determining whether it is appropriate to effect such a transfer to a district where the suit might have been brought under Section 1404, the Court must consider "all relevant factors to determine whether on balance the litigation would more conveniently proceed and the interests of justice be better served by transfer to a different forum." *Salovaara v. Jackson Nat'l Life Ins. Co.*, 246 F.3d 289, 298 n. 5 (3d Cir. 2001)

through waiver of personal jurisdiction, under a state's general personal jurisdiction, or under a state's long-arm statute.

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(quoting *Jumara v. State Farm Ins. Co.*, 55 F.3d 873 (3d Cir. 1995)).

ANALYSIS

Consolidated argues that venue in this district is proper under Section 1391(b)(1) because Sherwin-Williams "is subject to this Court's personal jurisdiction." See *Opposition*, ECF No. 5, at 1-2. In its assertion, Consolidated correctly implies that a corporation is deemed a resident of a judicial district for purposes of Section 1391(b)(1) if the corporation is "subject to the court's personal jurisdiction with respect to the civil action in question." 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c). What cannot be presumed is the threshold determination of whether the Court has personal jurisdiction over Sherwin-Williams.

"Personal jurisdiction is the authority of a court to exercise jurisdiction over a party before it." *Molloy v. Indep. Blue Cross*, 56 V.I. 155, 172 (2012) (quoting Black's Law Dictionary 930 (9th ed. 2009)). Two types of personal jurisdiction exist: general and specific. *Helicopteros Nacionales de Colombia S.A. v. Hall*, 466 U.S. 408, 414 (1984). General jurisdiction exists when the plaintiff's claim arises out of the defendant's "continuous and systematic" contacts with the forum state. *Id.* at 416. General jurisdiction exists even if the cause of action is unrelated to the defendant's activities

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in the forum state. *Id.* at 416. Specific jurisdiction exists when the plaintiff's claim arises out of the defendant's activities within the forum such that the defendant could reasonably anticipate being haled into the state's courts.

Vetrotex Certainteed Corp. v. Consl. Fiber Glass Prods. Co., 75 F.3d 147 (3d Cir. 1995).

Lack of personal jurisdiction is a defense that may be asserted under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12 ("Rule 12"). See Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2). Significantly, it is a defense that is waivable. *Konigsberg v. Shute*, 435 F.2d 551, 551-52 (3d Cir. 1970) (per curiam). Waiver may occur by consent or conduct of the defendant. *Neifeld v. Steinberg*, 438 F.2d 423, 427 (3d Cir. 1971). Waiver may also occur by the failure of a defendant to challenge personal jurisdiction in a motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h) (providing that a party's failure to challenge personal jurisdiction in certain motions, including a motion asserting improper venue, effects a waiver of the defense of personal jurisdiction).

Here, Sherwin-Williams did not object to this Court's personal jurisdiction in its 12(b)(3) motion to dismiss. See *Motion to Dismiss*, ECF No. 2. As such, Sherwin-Williams waived any challenge to this Court's personal jurisdiction. Where, as here, a defendant waives a challenge to personal jurisdiction,

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that defendant is subject to the courts personal jurisdiction. *Konigsberg*, 435 F.2d at 552. As Sherwin-Williams is subject to this Court's personal jurisdiction, it is deemed to reside in this district. See 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2). Thus, venue is proper under Section 1391(b)(1).

A determination that venue is proper in this Court does not end the Court's inquiry. Indeed, in light of that determination, Sherwin-Williams asks the Court to transfer this case to the Middle District of Florida or the Northern District of Ohio because the Virgin Islands is an inconvenient venue. Sherwin-Williams argues that the Middle District of Florida is the most appropriate forum in the interest of justice and for the convenience of both the parties and witnesses.

Section 1404 in pertinent part provides: "[f]or the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have been brought" 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). Thus, as a threshold matter, "the Court must first determine whether the transferee venue is one in which the case might have been brought." *Kressen v. Federal Ins. Co.*, 122 F. Supp. 2d 582, 588 (D.V.I. 2000); see also *Piper Aircraft Co. v. Reyno*, 454 U.S. 235, 254 n. 22 (1981).

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Sherwin-Williams is both incorporated in Ohio and has its principle place of business located in Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland is located in the Northern District of Ohio. In a state with multiple judicial districts, Section 1391(d) provides that a "corporation shall be deemed to reside in any district in that State within which its contacts would be sufficient to subject it to personal jurisdiction if that district were a separate State" 28 U.S.C. § 1391(d). With respect to a corporation, the place of incorporation and principal place of business are paradigmatic bases for general jurisdiction.

Daimler AG v. Bauman, 571 U.S. 117, 137 (2014). Thus, under Section 1391(d), Sherwin-Williams is deemed a resident of the Northern District of Ohio for venue purposes. Venue is therefore appropriate in Ohio under Section 1391(b)(1).

Sherwin Williams also asserts that venue is appropriate in the Middle District of Florida under Section 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to this suit occurred there. In assessing whether events are "substantial" under Section 1391(b)(2), the Third Circuit has cautioned that, "[e]vents or omissions that might only have some tangential connection with the dispute in litigation are not enough." *Cottman Transmission Systems, Inc. v. Martino*, 36 F.3d 291, 294 (3d Cir. 1994). "Substantiality is intended to preserve the

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element of fairness so that a defendant is not haled into a remote district having no real relationship to the dispute.” *Id.* Indeed, “[t]he test for determining venue is not the defendant’s ‘contacts’ with a particular district, but rather the location of those ‘events or omissions giving rise to the claim’” *Id.*

Consolidated and Sherwin-Williams agree that the Woodlands is located in the Middle District of Florida. Furthermore, the parties agree that the product in question was installed, used, and allegedly deteriorated in the Middle District of Florida. Absent such installation and the subsequent deterioration of the product in question, there would arguably be no injury. Clearly, those events are at the core of Consolidated’s claim. Based on the foregoing, it is clear that the Middle District of Florida is not “a remote district having no real relationship to the dispute.” *Id.* Rather, a sufficiently substantial part of the events giving rise to this action occurred in Florida to render venue proper in Florida under Section 1391(b)(2).

Because this action might have been brought in the Northern District of Ohio or the Middle District of Florida, it is within the Court’s discretion to transfer venue under Section 1404. To do so, the Court must balance all of the relevant factors and determine whether a transfer of venue would best serve all the

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private and public interests. *Kendricks v. Hertz Corp.*, 2008 WL 3914135 at *3 (D.V.I. 2008).

In *Jumara v. State Farm Ins. Co.*, 55 F.3d 873 (3d Cir. 1995), the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit listed certain private and public interest factors that may be relevant to the determination of whether to transfer venue pursuant to Section 1404. *Id* at 879-80. The private interest factors include: (1) "plaintiff's forum preference as manifested in the original choice;" (2) "the defendant's preference;" (3) "whether the claim arose elsewhere;" (4) "the convenience of the parties as indicated by their relative physical and financial condition;" (5) "the convenience of the witnesses;" and (6) "the location of books and records (limited to the extent that the files could not be produced in the alternative forum)." *Id* at 879 (internal citations omitted). The public interest factors include: (1) "the enforceability of the judgment"; (2) "practical considerations that could make the trial easy, expeditious, or inexpensive"; (3) "the relative administrative difficulty in the two fora resulting from court congestion"; (4) "the local interest in deciding local controversies at home"; (5) "the public policies of the fora"; and (6) "the familiarity of the trial judge with the applicable state law in diversity cases." *Id* at 879-80 (citations omitted).

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"The court must balance all of the relevant factors and determine whether a transfer of venue would best serve all the private and public interests." *Kendricks v. Hertz Corp.*, 2008 WL 3914135 at *3 (D.V.I. 2008). "The burden is on the moving party to establish that a balancing of proper interests weigh in favor of the transfer, and unless the balance of convenience of the parties is strongly in favor of defendant, the plaintiff's choice of forum should prevail." *Shutte v. Armco Steel Corp.*, 431 F.2d 22, 25 (3d Cir. 1970) (citations omitted) (internal quotation marks omitted).

The Court will address the six private interest factors in turn.

A. Private Interest Factors

The first factor that the Court must consider is the plaintiff's original choice of forum. Here, Consolidated's choice to sue Sherwin-Williams in the Virgin Islands is entitled to deference. *See Shutte*, 431 F.2d at 25 (citations omitted) (internal quotation marks omitted) ("It is black letter law that a plaintiff's choice of a proper forum is a paramount consideration in any determination of a transfer request, and that choice should not be lightly disturbed."). Thus, the first factor weighs in favor of the District of the Virgin Islands.

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The second factor that the Court must consider is the defendant's preferred forum. Sherwin-Williams asserts a strong preference to litigate this case in Florida or Ohio. Thus, the second factor weighs equally in favor of the Middle District of Florida and the Northern District of Ohio.

The third factor that the Court must consider is where the claim arose. Consolidated brought claims for breach of warranty, breach of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. At issue under each of these claims is the cause of the alleged deterioration of the UPES. This occurred in the Middle District of Florida. Thus, the third factor weighs in favor of the Middle District of Florida.

The fourth factor that the Court must consider is the convenience of the parties as indicated by their relative physical and financial condition. The Court balances the burden on each party due to litigating in the District of the Virgin Islands with the burden on each party due to litigating in the Middle District of Florida or the Northern District of Ohio. Consolidated's principal place of business is in St. Mary's, Georgia. Sherwin-Williams's principal place of business is in Cleveland, Ohio. Physically and financially, the Middle District of Florida is the most central location for both parties. Thus,

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the fourth factor weighs in favor of the Middle District of Florida.

The fifth factor that the Court must consider is the convenience of the witnesses. As this Court has previously explained, "[t]he convenience to witnesses weighs heavily in making a decision regarding a motion to transfer venue."

Kendricks, 2008 WL 3914135 at *5 (internal quotation marks omitted).

The party asserting witness inconvenience has the burden to proffer, by affidavit or otherwise, sufficient details respecting the witnesses and their potential testimony to enable the court to assess the materiality of evidence and the degree of inconvenience.

...
Additionally, the moving party must demonstrate whether that witness is willing to travel to a foreign jurisdiction. Merely stating that potential witnesses reside beyond a forum's subpoena power does little to assist the court in weighing the convenience of the witness and the necessity of compulsory process. When the appearance of witnesses can be secured regardless of the forum's location through court order or persuasion by an employer who is a party to the action, this factor becomes less important.

Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. v. Rambus, Inc., 386 F. Supp. 2d 708, 719 (E.D. Va. 2005) (citations omitted) (internal quotation marks omitted). Consolidated purchased the UPES in Georgia. The Woodlands and its residents are located in the Middle District of Florida. Chism, the contractor who applied the UPES to the

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roof of the Woodlands, is located in the Middle District of Florida. Tecta America, the contractor who provided a repair estimate for the roof at the Woodlands, is located in the Middle District of Florida. Thus, the fifth factor weighs in favor of the Middle District of Florida.

The sixth factor the Court must consider is the location of books and records, limited to the extent that the files could not be produced in the alternative forum. Consolidated claims its records relevant to this dispute are located in the Virgin Islands. Sherwin-Williams claims that much of the documentary evidence is located in Florida. Nevertheless, there is nothing in the record to suggest that either party's documentary evidence could not be copied and produced in the alternative forum. Thus, sixth factor is neutral.

Considering all of the private interest factors, this Court finds that the balance weighs in favor of transfer to the Middle District of Florida.

The Court will next address the seven public interest factors in turn.

B. Public Interest Factors

The first public interest factor is the enforceability of the judgment. Initially, it appears that a transfer would not adversely affect either party's ability to enforce a judgment. A

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judgment for damages entered in any district court may be registered in any other district under 28 U.S.C.S. § 1963. "A judgment so registered shall have the same effect as a judgment of the district court of the district where registered and may be enforced in like manner." 28 U.S.C.S. § 1963. Thus, the first factor is neutral.

The second public interest factor is the practical considerations that could make the trial easy, expeditious, or inexpensive. As stated above, many third party witnesses and documentation are located in Florida or nearby in Georgia. Thus, the second factor weighs in favor of the Middle District of Florida.

The third public interest factor is the relative administrative difficulty in the two for a resulting from court congestion. This Court is unaware of the relative congestion between the relevant fora. Thus, the third factor is neutral.

The fourth public interest factor is the local interest in deciding local controversies at home. In considering the local interests in adjudicating localized controversies, "[t]he Court must be aware of the local interests implicated by this lawsuit in the respective districts or, more specifically, in the communities in which they sit." *Kendricks*, 2008 WL 3914135 at *7. In this case, because Florida is the locus of the

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majority of the alleged culpable conduct, Florida has a strong public interest in adjudicating this dispute. *See, e.g., Ricoh Company, Ltd. v. Honeywell, Inc.*, 817 F. Supp. 473, 486 (D.N.J. 1993) (finding that Minnesota had a strong public interest in litigating a dispute because most of the culpable conduct relevant to the complaint occurred in Minnesota). In light of Florida's strong local interest in litigating this matter, the Court finds that the citizens of Florida have a larger stake in the just and fair resolution of this case. *See Pain v. United Technologies Corp.*, 637 F.2d 775, 792 (D.C. Cir. 1980) (explaining that jury duty should not be imposed, nor local dockets clogged by, cases with little relation to jurisdiction). Thus, the fourth factor weighs in favor of the Middle District of Florida.

The fifth public interest factor is the public policies of the fora. Because the alleged deterioration of the Woodlands's roof potentially affected the living conditions of Florida residents, this factor weighs in favor of the Middle District of Florida.

The sixth public interest factor is the familiarity of the trial judge with the applicable state law in diversity cases. "In diversity cases, in which state or territorial law provides the substantive rules, there is an advantage in having it

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applied by federal judges who are familiar with the relevant law, and thus in trying the case in a district of the state or territory whose law is to govern.” *Kendricks*, 2008 WL 3914135 at *6. As this matter is presently in the District Court of the Virgin Islands, Virgin Islands choice of law principles will determine whether Florida, Ohio, or Virgin Islands law applies in resolving Consolidated’s substantive claims. See *Klaxon Co. v. Stentor Electrical Mfg. Co.*, 313 U.S. 487, 496-97 (1941) (holding that federal courts are required to apply conflict of law principles of forum state in a diversity case).

Section 188 of the Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws provides:

(1) The rights and duties of the parties with respect to an issue in contract are determined by the local law of the state which, with respect to that issue, has the most significant relationship to the transaction and the parties under the principles stated in § 6. In the absence of an effective choice of law by the parties (see § 187), the contacts to be taken into account in applying the principles of § 6 to determine the law applicable to an issue include:

- (a) the place of contracting,
- (b) the place of negotiation of the contract,
- (c) the place of performance,
- (d) the location of the subject matter of the contract, and
- (e) the domicil, residence, nationality, place of incorporation and place of business of the parties.

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These contacts are to be evaluated according to their relative importance with respect to the particular issue.

Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws § 188.

The Court is unaware of the presence of a choice of law clause in the contract that underlies this dispute. Therefore, the Court must determine whether the Virgin Islands, Florida, or Ohio has a more significant relationship to the transaction and the parties in light of the contacts outlined in Section 188.

The Court is unaware of the place of contracting and negotiation of the contract at issue in this matter. However, the contract was performed in Florida, the location of the subject matter of the contract is Florida, and the Virgin Islands and Ohio are each the location of a company in this dispute. Having weighed the Section 188 factors, the Court finds that they favor application of Florida law to this case. Thus, the sixth public interest factor weighs in favor of the Middle District of Florida.

Noting that the primary public interest factors are the choice of law to be applied and the relationship of the courts and jurors to the case, this Court finds that the public interest factors weigh in favor of transfer to the Middle District of Florida. *See Lacey v. Cessna Aircraft Co.*, 862 F.2d

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38, 48 (3d Cir. 1988) (setting forth the relevant public interest factors).

CONCLUSION

The Court acknowledges that Consolidated is located in the Virgin Islands. On balance, however, the Court finds that both the private and public interest factors weigh in favor of transferring this matter to the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida.

The premises considered, it is hereby

ORDERED that the motion to transfer (ECF No. 2) is **GRANTED**; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk of Court shall **TRANSFER** this matter to the Middle District of Florida.

S\ _____
Curtis V. Gómez
District Judge