

No. 24-10266

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT**

IN RE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

On Petition for a Writ of Mandamus to the United States District Court
For the Northern District of Texas, Fort Worth Division
Case No. 4:24-cv-213

RESPONDENTS' PETITION FOR PANEL REHEARING

Seth Frotman

General Counsel

Steven Y. Bressler

Deputy General Counsel

Kristin Bateman

Assistant General Counsel

Joseph Frisone

Justin M. Sandberg

Senior Counsel

Stephanie B. Garlock

Counsel

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

1700 G Street, NW

Washington, DC 20552

(202) 435-7201

stephanie.garlock@cfpb.gov

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INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES

In their petition for a writ of mandamus, Plaintiffs—a group of trade associations representing the interests of credit card issuers—asked this Court to intervene and undo the district court’s decision to transfer their challenge to a Consumer Financial Protection Bureau rulemaking to the District of Columbia. In its recent panel opinion, this Court granted that request on the ground that Plaintiffs’ appeal of the district court’s failure to act quickly enough on their preliminary injunction motion had divested that court of jurisdiction to transfer. In other words, the panel opinion’s decision turned entirely on its determination that the district court’s actions constituted an effective denial of Plaintiffs’ preliminary injunction motion.

That determination was factually flawed and, if accepted as precedent, would create an unworkable standard for district courts handling requests for preliminary relief. As explained below, the panel opinion misconstrued both the requirements of the Late Fee Rule and the arguments Plaintiffs have made to challenge it. While Plaintiffs claimed they needed a decision by March 29 (and, indeed, had demanded that the district court give its answer a full week in advance), that was neither true nor supported by the record. The Rule did not require large card issuers to do anything by March 29—Plaintiffs merely claimed that some large card issuers would *want* to take action by then—so there was no

emergency that would render the district court's failure to act by that date an effective denial. Because the panel held otherwise, its opinion would upend this Court's approach to effective denials and create untenable uncertainty for district judges facing even the flimsiest requests for extreme expedition. As a result, district courts will have less ability to manage their dockets—including to evaluate significant threshold issues in cases with pending preliminary injunction requests—and this Court could face a spate of effective-denial appeals before district courts have had the appropriate chance to weigh in.

Respondents the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and Rohit Chopra, in his official capacity as Director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (collectively, the Bureau), therefore respectfully urge the Court to grant panel rehearing on the following issues:

1. Whether the panel opinion's determination that the district court effectively denied Plaintiffs' preliminary injunction motion rested on key factual errors.
2. Whether the panel opinion's approach improperly interferes with district courts' authority to manage their own dockets, leading to practical and legal difficulties in this and other cases.

ARGUMENT

I. The panel opinion’s conclusion that the district court effectively denied Plaintiffs’ preliminary injunction motion rested on flawed factual premises.

The panel concluded that the district court effectively denied Plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary injunction—and therefore Plaintiffs had lodged a valid interlocutory appeal of that denial—because “[t]he context of this case reveals that the district court did not act promptly” enough to provide effective relief. Panel Op. at 6-7. The panel opinion, however, fundamentally misunderstood the context of this case—including the requirements of the Bureau’s Late Fee Rule and the arguments Plaintiffs have made to challenge it. Because several factual errors underlie the panel’s conclusion that there was an effective denial, reconsideration is warranted.

Most significantly, the panel opinion relied on the premise that, “[t]o comply with the Final Rule, credit card issuers needed to have printed and distributed disclosure materials about the late fees to customers by March 29.” Panel Op. at 7; *see also id.* at 3. That premise is incorrect. As the Bureau has explained—and Plaintiffs concede—the Late Fee Rule did not in any way require large card issuers to send notices by March 29.¹ Although TILA and Regulation Z require notices 45

¹ The Bureau’s discussion of this argument can be found in its opposition to Plaintiffs’ request for an injunction pending appeal, in the companion proceeding

days in advance of certain changes in terms, no advance notice is required for the only change that the Late Fee Rule could possibly require—a reduction in the maximum late fee. *See* [12 C.F.R. § 1026.9\(c\)\(2\)\(v\)\(A\)](#); *see also id.* § 1026.6(b)(3).

Plaintiffs don't even claim otherwise. They say only that if large card issuer members “*wish* to contemporaneously change other card terms to mitigate the substantial decrease in late fees” starting on May 14, they would have to send notice by March 29. Inj. Mot. at 11 (emphasis added). It is undisputed that the Rule does not require large card issuers to change other terms at all—and certainly not by the May 14 effective date. Plaintiffs therefore did not need a ruling by March 29 “so as to avoid substantial compliance with the new rule.” *Contra* Panel Op. at 8. And the panel erred when it relied entirely on that supposedly looming March 29 deadline to conclude that there had been an effective denial.

Beyond Plaintiffs' manufactured late-March deadline, the panel misconstrued several other aspects of the factual record and procedural history in

challenging the district court's purported effective denial of the preliminary injunction motion. *See* Inj. Opp'n at 10, ECF No. 56, No. 24-10248. The Bureau did not address this question specifically in its mandamus briefing because Plaintiffs did not raise it; in this proceeding, Plaintiffs only mentioned the supposed March 29 deadline in passing in the background section of their brief. *Compare* Mandamus Pet. at 6, ECF No. 5, No. 24-10266, *with* Emergency Mot. for Inj. Pending Appeal at 11, ECF No. 7, No. 24-10248 (“Inj. Mot.”). The panel therefore further erred in concluding that the Bureau failed to contest “what the Final Rule requires credit card issuers to do by the effective date.” Panel Op. at 9.

deciding that the district court had effectively denied Plaintiffs’ preliminary injunction motion by not ruling quickly enough.

First, the panel suggested that the district court had not acted promptly enough to “preserv[e] the opportunity for *effective* permanent relief.” Panel Op. at 7 (quoting 16 Wright & Miller, Federal Practice & Procedure § 3924.1 (3d ed.)). That is not true. Plaintiffs claim that they need “urgent relief” before the Rule’s effective date because they otherwise plan to spend money to print required new account disclosures in advance of the May 14 effective date (and to print *optional* change-in-terms notices about the other fees and rates they may choose to raise).² *See* Inj. Mot. at 10. But whether or not Plaintiffs are saved from the cost of preparing new account documents for distribution after the May 14 effective date, a court could still effectively grant them the permanent relief they seek—reinstatement of the old rule allowing higher late fees under the safe harbor.

² In any event, those printing costs do not constitute irreparable harm that could support a preliminary injunction. Card issuers cannot rely on the cost of printing change-in-terms notices for *other* fees and rates—which the Rule does not require them to raise, either before or after May 14. And because TILA and Regulation Z already require card issuers to print and send disclosures for new applications and accounts, the only irreparable harm even conceivably caused by the Rule is any *additional* cost incurred to change those disclosures going forward, over and above the baseline. Plaintiffs have not established that these additional printing costs are “more than de minimis,” as required to constitute irreparable harm. *Louisiana v. Biden*, [55 F.4th 1017, 1035](#) (5th Cir. 2022).

Second, and relatedly, the panel determined that Plaintiffs’ preliminary injunction motion needed to be decided quickly because Plaintiffs had “attest[ed] that providing notice [to consumers] ‘typically takes 4 months.’” Panel Op. at 7. But as just discussed, large card issuers did not need to provide any advance notice to existing customers about the upcoming *reduction* in late fees. While card issuers would need to prepare updated applications and account-opening disclosures with any new maximum late fee starting on the May 14 effective date, Plaintiffs never attested that it would take four months to do so. They offered only an unsworn comment letter a third-party service provider submitted in response to the proposed rule, which stated that the company typically *requests* four months’ notice for modifications of account disclosures. *See* App.208; *see also* Inj. Opp’n at 11 (explaining why, in any event, commenter’s predictions related to proposed rule may not hold true for final rule, which applies to far fewer issuers). And Plaintiffs offer no competent evidence that card issuers actually need so much time to change the dollar amount on the late-fee line of their account-opening disclosures. Indeed, although Plaintiffs submitted several declarations from executives at large card issuers, not one attested that they couldn’t prepare any required new documents by the effective date. *See* App.150-App.151, App.190-App.192, App.202-App.204.

Third, the panel opinion suggested that Plaintiffs were entitled to a quick resolution of their preliminary injunction motion because they had “acted

diligently.” Panel Op. at 7. But Plaintiffs specifically chose not to move for a temporary restraining order—the mechanism the Federal Rules provide to enjoin activity until adequate briefing and hearing on a preliminary injunction motion can be held. *See* 11A Wright & Miller, Federal Practice & Procedure § 2953 (3d ed. Apr. 2023 update).

Fourth, the panel erred in concluding that “[o]nce a transfer occurred, [Plaintiffs] certainly could not obtain relief . . . in time to avoid substantial compliance with the new rule.” Panel Op. at 11. The Rule does not require compliance until May 14. At the time of the transfer order, there were still more than 6 weeks until the Rule’s May 14 effective date—leaving Plaintiffs ample time to “obtain relief” in the transferee court.

For all these reasons, the panel’s determination that the district court had effectively denied Plaintiffs’ preliminary injunction motion—such that this Court had jurisdiction over their appeal of that denial—rests on flawed factual premises. The panel should reconsider its analysis.

II. The panel opinion’s approach will be unworkable for courts in practice.

The Court’s new standard for assessing whether a preliminary injunction motion has been effectively denied is, as a practical matter, unworkable.

District court judges are busy and some—such as those in Fort Worth—are very busy. *See* App.308 (explaining that the Fort Worth Division has no more

judges than divisions with populations about 1/10 of its size). Prior to the panel opinion, busy district court judges could effectively triage preliminary injunction motions, assessing the need to act on them as opposed to working on the other important civil, criminal, and immigration matters. They could make these workflow assessments effectively (and quickly) because the standard was clear and the discretion was theirs: an “appeal cannot be achieved simply by asserting that the trial court has failed to act as promptly as wished by a party seeking an injunction”; rather “jurisdiction should be asserted only on a strong showing of apparent need,” and the “trial court, moreover, must bear primary responsibility for managing these problems as matters of discretion.” *Willey v. Harris Cnty. Dist. Att’y*, 831 F. App’x 132, 133 (5th Cir. 2020) (per curiam) (cleaned up) (quoting 16 Wright & Miller, Federal Practice & Procedure § 3924.1 (3d. ed. 2012)).

But the panel opinion would change things. For starters, the standard is no longer clear. A “strong showing of apparent need” is no longer required, as demonstrated by the fact that Plaintiffs secured jurisdiction even though the March 29 deadline was illusory: nothing needed to be accomplished by March 29 for Plaintiffs to get effective relief. *See* § I above. Plaintiffs did not need this Court to have jurisdiction; they wanted it to. Indeed, the time Plaintiffs have spent litigating their preliminary injunction appeal in this Court could have equally been spent resolving the issue in the district court—either in Texas or, post-transfer, in D.C.

And the theory underlying Plaintiffs’ claim of jurisdiction has no stopping point. If the large card issuers decided that, absent an injunction, they wanted to start the process of offsetting any future decline in late fee revenue even earlier—say, three days after they filed their motion—would the district court have to decide motion in the span of a long weekend? It seems so. But if a “strong showing of apparent need” is no longer required to secure jurisdiction, then what showing is required? No clear answer is apparent from the panel opinion (but the implication is that motivated plaintiffs can set artificial deadlines to which district courts must adhere.).

And not only has the standard changed, but it also appears that the “primary responsibility” for managing this question no longer rests with the trial court. The experienced district judge made an informed assessment of the need for TRO-like expedition in the handling of Plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary injunction, issuing a written order rejecting Plaintiffs’ request. App.307-App.308. This Court, however, replaced its judgment for the district court’s regarding the need for expedition, without establishing that the district court abused its discretion under the *Willey* standard. *See* § I above explaining how panel erred in determining that Plaintiffs needed a decision by March 29).

Taken together, the dilution of the apparent-need standard and of the deference afforded district courts will create uncertainty about when the “effective

denial” of a preliminary injunction occurs. And this uncertainty will have costs. It will threaten to disrupt the orderly handling of district court matters, requiring district judges to take up flimsy requests for extreme expedition by aggressive and well-funded Plaintiffs, at the expense of other important matters. If a district court does not take up a preliminary injunction motion on the schedule demanded by a plaintiff, then the plaintiff could file an appeal based on an alleged effective denial, thereby delivering the case to a jurisdictional twilight zone: In the post-*Fort Worth Chamber* world, the district court cannot be sure—or even reasonably sure—of whether it has jurisdiction in this context. And once the case enters this twilight zone, district court proceedings, or at least those in any way connected to the preliminary injunction motion, will grind to a halt. If they don’t, then the district court would risk running afoul of this Court’s admonition not to “alter the status of the case as it rests before the Court of Appeals.” Panel Op. at 11. Crucially, the district court would not (as a practical matter) be able to resolve pending motions to transfer, notwithstanding this Court’s instruction that “disposition of a § 1404(a) motion should take a top priority in the handling of a case.” *In re TikTok, Inc.*, 85 F.4th 352, 362 (5th Cir. 2023) (cleaned up). This dynamic would be a boon for forum-shopping plaintiffs, allowing them, through a conjured emergency, to force a decision on a preliminary injunction motion under the law of a venue that should not even apply.

Importantly, a district court’s rush to decide a preliminary injunction motion will not only distort the district court’s docket management decisions—imposing costs on other litigants who could otherwise see decisions in their cases—but could also negatively impact the thoroughness of the district court’s decision on the motion. Specifically, to avoid the negative consequence of the new, vaguer effective denial standard, district courts may have to churn out decisions with undue haste, depriving themselves of the time needed to fully consider the issues. This runs contrary to this Court’s recognition in *Willey* that “[a]dequate time must be allowed for reasoned consideration and disposition in light of the complexities of the case [and] the urgency of preliminary relief as a means of preserving the opportunity for effective permanent relief.” 831 F. App’x at 132.

Finally, district courts will be incentivized to act (too) quickly to protect this Court from an array of half-cocked “effective denial” appeals—because, to be clear, the costs of the new regime will also be visited on this Court, and not just the district courts. Indeed, not only could this Court see an uptick in preliminary injunction appeals on this new, fuzzier effective denial theory, but the appeals will be lacking district court consideration. Review by the district court is always important, as this court is “a court of review, not of first view.” *Montano v. Texas*, 867 F.3d 540, 546 (5th Cir. 2017). But the lack of a district court record will be particularly troublesome on review of preliminary injunction motions that present

factual disputes. In those cases, the appeals precipitated by this new, laxer standard will serve to signal the movant's desire for a quick resolution. But they will do little else. The motions will remain unresolved until they return to district court because this Court cannot take evidence and resolve credibility disputes. *See, e.g., Com. Park at DFW Freeport v. Mardian Constr. Co.*, [729 F.2d 334, 341](#) (5th Cir. 1984). Thus, either this Court will face a wave of new effective denial appeals (many of which may be ill-suited for resolution in the court of appeals), or district courts will have to act with haste to head them off—at the potential cost of other matters on the docket and thoroughness of their decisions.

CONCLUSION

For all these reasons, the panel should grant the petition for panel rehearing, reconsider its mandamus opinion, and deny the petition for a writ of mandamus.

Dated: April 18, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

Seth Frotman

General Counsel

Steven Y. Bressler

Deputy General Counsel

Kristin Bateman

Assistant General Counsel

/s/ Stephanie B. Garlock

Stephanie B. Garlock

Counsel

Joseph Frisone

Justin M. Sandberg

Senior Counsel
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
1700 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20552
(202) 435-7201
stephanie.garlock@cfpb.gov

Counsel for Respondents

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

On April 18, 2024, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit by using the appellate CM/ECF system. Counsel for all participants are registered CM/ECF users, and service on them will be accomplished by the CM/ECF system.

/s/ Stephanie B. Garlock
Stephanie B. Garlock

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

This petition complies with the type-volume limitation in Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 40(b)(1) and Fifth Circuit Rule 40.3 because it contains 2,864 words, excluding the portions exempted by Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32(f). This document complies with the typeface and typestyle requirements of Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure 32(a)(5) and 32(a)(6) because it was prepared using Microsoft Word 365 in Times New Roman, a proportionally spaced typeface.

/s/ Stephanie B. Garlock _____
Stephanie B. Garlock

United States Court of Appeals
for the Fifth Circuit

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit

FILED

April 5, 2024

Lyle W. Cayce
Clerk

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IN RE FORT WORTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE; LONGVIEW
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE; AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION;
CONSUMER BANKERS ASSOCIATION; TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF
BUSINESS; CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA,

Petitioners.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Texas
USDC No. 4:24-CV-213

Before HIGGINSON, WILLETT, and OLDHAM, *Circuit Judges*.

DON R. WILLETT, *Circuit Judge*:

A group of plaintiffs consisting of various business associations, including one located in Fort Worth, filed suit in the Northern District of Texas, challenging a new Final Rule issued by the Consumer Protection Financial Bureau (CFPB) regarding credit card late fees. The plaintiffs collectively sought a preliminary injunction against the Final Rule and requested expedited briefing and review in light of the Final Rule's imminent effect and the substantial compliance it entailed.

Rather than rule on the motion for preliminary injunction, however, the district court *sua sponte* considered whether venue was appropriate in the Northern District of Texas and invited CFPB to file a motion to transfer.

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CFPB obliged, and the district court granted its motion in short order, transferring the case to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

The plaintiffs now petition for a writ of mandamus, arguing that the district court clearly abused its discretion by transferring the case while the plaintiffs' appeal was already pending here and, alternatively, lacked jurisdiction to transfer the case. Because the plaintiffs appealed the district court's effective denial of their preliminary-injunction motion before the district court granted the motion to transfer the case, we agree that the district court acted without jurisdiction.

Forum disputes are nothing new in American litigation. Opposing parties frequently bicker over where their litigation belongs. And district judges are right to scrutinize whether legal challenges in their courts actually belong there. Procedure matters—in big and small cases alike—and venue, admittedly, can be vexing. But this much is clear: Once a party properly appeals something a district court has done—here, the effective denial of a preliminary injunction—the district court has zero jurisdiction to do anything that alters the case's status. Importantly, we are not announcing today a broad rule regarding inter-circuit transfers. Indeed, we do not even reach the question of where this case rightly belongs. Our decision today is exceedingly narrow and procedural, focused not on the correctness of the district court's transfer order but rather on whether the court had jurisdiction to enter it. On these facts, it did not.

Accordingly, we GRANT the petition for mandamus, VACATE the district court's transfer order, and ORDER the district court to reopen the case because its post-appeal transfer order was void for want of jurisdiction and to give notice to D.D.C. that its transfer was without jurisdiction and should be disregarded.

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I

The Credit Card Accountability and Disclosure Act directs CFPB to “establish standards for assessing whether” credit card late fees are “reasonable and proportional” to the violation. To that end, it authorizes CFPB to create a “safe harbor” fee amount presumed to be reasonable and proportional.¹ On March 5, 2024, CFPB enacted a Final Rule that decreases the previously applicable safe harbor amount for late fees charged by the nation’s largest credit card issuers. The rule is set to take effect on May 14. To comply with the Final Rule, the credit card issuers must print and distribute disclosure materials about the late fees to customers. The current effective date means that customers must have received notice by March 29.

On March 7, the Chamber of Commerce² sued CFPB and moved for a preliminary injunction in the Northern District of Texas.³ The Chamber requested a ruling “within 10 days, or as soon as possible thereafter, to prevent irrecoverable harm.” The motion became ripe on March 14. Despite previously finding good cause to expedite briefing, however, the district court did not rule on the motion by within 10 days of its filing. Instead, it *sua sponte* requested briefing on venue on March 18 and “welcome[d]” CFPB to file a motion to transfer venue.

Having not received a ruling by the requested date, the Chamber moved for expedited review of its motion for a preliminary injunction on March 19. The Chamber informed the court that if it did not receive a ruling

¹ See [15 U.S.C. § 1665d\(a\)-\(e\)](#).

² We refer to the group of plaintiffs as “the Chamber” for simplicity.

³ The Chamber argues in its complaint that CFPB violated the Appropriations Clause, exceeded its statutory authority, offered a deficient analysis and reasoning, and adopted an effective date that violates another statute.

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by March 22, it would understand its preliminary injunction to be effectively denied and would accordingly seek appellate review under 28 U.S.C. § 1292(a)(1). The district court denied the motion for expedited review on March 20. It did not rule on the motion for a preliminary injunction by March 22.

CFPB moved to transfer the case to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia (D.D.C.) on March 21. The motion became ripe on March 25. That same day, the Chamber appealed and filed an emergency motion for an injunction pending appeal and an administrative stay, arguing that the district court had effectively denied its motion for a preliminary injunction.⁴

On March 28, the district court granted the motion to transfer the case to D.D.C. The Chamber filed an emergency petition for mandamus and an administrative stay on March 29, requesting that we order “the district court to reopen the case because its transfer order was void for lack of jurisdiction and/or immediately request that the case be transferred back.”

We administratively stayed the district court’s transfer order pending our more considered view of the mandamus petition.

II

As a threshold matter, the Chamber and CFPB disagree about whether the district court had jurisdiction to transfer the case. Specifically, CFPB says the district court retained jurisdiction to transfer because the district court did not effectively deny the preliminary injunction, so there was no appealable order.

⁴ That appeal is before our court under case number 24-10248.

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To determine whether the district court had jurisdiction, we must first determine whether the district court effectively denied the preliminary injunction. An effective denial of a preliminary injunction is an appealable order.⁵ If there is an appealable order, the appeal divests the district court of jurisdiction “over those aspects of the case on appeal.”⁶

“A district court does not have the power to ‘alter the status of the case as it rests before the Court of Appeals.’”⁷ If the district court altered the status of the case, in frustration of our jurisdiction, when it transferred the case, then the district court didn’t have jurisdiction to transfer the case. But if the district court did not alter the status by transferring the case, then it had jurisdiction, and we must consider whether the district court abused its discretion in ordering the transfer under [28 U.S.C. § 1404](#).⁸

⁵ *Clarke v. CFTC*, [74 F.4th 627, 635](#) (5th Cir. 2023) (“[We] may review a district court’s order that, while not explicitly denying a preliminary injunction, ‘nonetheless ha[s] the practical effect of doing so’ and might cause irreparable harm absent immediate appeal.” (second alteration in original) (quoting *Carson v. Am. Brands, Inc.*, [450 U.S. 79, 83](#) (1981))).

⁶ *Alice L. v. Dusek*, [492 F.3d 563, 564–65](#) (5th Cir. 2007) (per curiam) (“A notice of appeal from an interlocutory order does not produce a complete divestiture of the district court’s jurisdiction over the case; rather, it only divests the district court of jurisdiction over those aspects of the case on appeal. . . . How broadly a court defines the aspects of the case on appeal depends on the nature of the appeal.”).

⁷ *Dayton v. Indep. Sch. Dist. v. U.S. Min. Prod. Co.*, [906 F.2d 1059, 1063](#) (5th Cir. 1990) (quoting *Coastal Corp. Tex. E. Corp.*, [869 F.2d 817, 820–21](#) (5th Cir. 1989)).

⁸ This analysis entails applying four private-interest and four public-interest factors. “The private-interest factors are ‘(1) the relative ease of access to sources of proof; (2) the availability of compulsory process to secure the attendance of witnesses; (3) the cost of attendance for willing witnesses; and (4) all other practical problems that make trial of a case easy, expeditious and inexpensive.’ The public-interest factors are ‘(5) the administrative difficulties flowing from court congestion; (6) the local interest in having localized interests decided at home; (7) the familiarity of the forum with the law that will govern the case; and (8) the avoidance of unnecessary problems of conflict of laws [or in]

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A

We begin by asking whether the district court effectively denied the Chamber’s motion for a preliminary injunction. We conclude that it did.

When a district court denies a preliminary injunction, the denial is an appealable interlocutory order.⁹ “[W]here an order has the ‘practical effect’ of granting or denying an injunction, it should be treated as such for purposes of appellate jurisdiction.”¹⁰ Because the district court did not expressly deny the motion here, we must determine whether the district court’s inaction, in light of the unique expedited nature of the case, amounts to an “effective” denial.

It’s generally understood that a motion for preliminary injunctive relief “must be granted *promptly* to be effective,” so if a district court does not timely rule on a preliminary-injunction motion, it can effectively deny the motion.¹¹ We have accordingly recognized that simply sitting on a preliminary-injunction motion for too long can effectively deny it.¹²

CFPB argues that the district court’s delay is too short to constitute an effective denial because only *one* month has passed since the motion for a preliminary injunction was filed. According to CFPB, the timeline of this

the application of foreign law.’” *In re Clarke*, 94 F.4th 502, 509 (5th Cir. 2024) (first quoting *In re Volkswagen of Am., Inc.*, 545 F.3d 304, 315 (5th Cir. 2008) (en banc); then quoting *In re TikTok, Inc.*, 85 F.4th 352, 358 (5th Cir. 2023)).

⁹ See 28 U.S.C. § 1292(a)(1).

¹⁰ *Abbott v. Perez*, 585 U.S. 579, 594 (2018).

¹¹ 16 CHARLES ALLEN WRIGHT & ARTHUR MILLER, FEDERAL PRACTICE & PROCEDURE § 3924.1 (3d ed.) (emphasis added).

¹² See, e.g., *Clarke*, 94 F.4th at 635 (three months); *McCoy v. La. State Bd. of Educ.*, 332 F.2d 915, 916-17 (5th Cir. 1964) (four months); *United States v. Lynd*, 301 F.2d 818, 820 (5th Cir. 1962) (eight months).

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case is far shorter than the other cases in which we recognized an effective denial.¹³ Without context, CFPB is right. But its argument fails to account for the expedited nature of this case. Among the considerations when determining whether a district court has waited too long to rule on a motion is “the urgency of preliminary relief as a means of preserving the opportunity for *effective* permanent relief.”¹⁴ Thus, whether a district court fails to act promptly depends entirely on context.

The context of this case reveals that the district court did not act promptly with regard to the Chamber’s motion for a preliminary injunction. When CFPB enacted the Final Rule on March 5 and set an effective date of May 14, it created a short runway for issuers to comply or seek preliminary injunctive relief. To comply with the Final Rule, credit card issuers needed to have printed and distributed disclosure materials about the late fees to customers by March 29. The Chamber attests that providing notice “typically takes 4 months” —not weeks.

For its part, the Chamber acted diligently. It filed this action challenging the Final Rule within two days of CFPB issuing the new rule. It argues in its complaint that CFPB implemented its new rule in violation of a statute that requires it to give *6 months* for issuers to comply. With its initial filing, the Chamber specifically requested a ruling on its preliminary injunction within 10 days so that the credit card issuers could avoid rushing to comply with a rule that they thought was invalid. It also requested expedited briefing. The district court found good cause to expedite the briefing schedule.

¹³ See *supra* note 12.

¹⁴ WRIGHT & MILLER, *supra* note 11, § 3924.1 (emphasis added).

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When the motion for a preliminary injunction became ripe on March 14, the district court did not rule on it but instead *sua sponte* invited briefing on venue on March 18. The Chamber responded to not having received a ruling by its requested date by moving for expedited review of the motion for a preliminary injunction on March 19—it argued that if it didn’t receive a ruling by March 22, the preliminary injunction would be effectively denied because the credit card issuers had to provide notice to customers by March 29. The district court quickly denied the motion for expedited review on March 20. And, as promised, the Chamber appealed, arguing effective denial.

CFPB filed a motion to transfer that became ripe on March 25, and the district court chose to give its attention to *that* motion, ultimately granting it three days later on March 28.

The Chamber made clear from its first filing that the Final Rule was going into effect on an unusually short timeline, which meant the credit card issuers had an unusually short window of time to comply. Accordingly, the Chamber repeatedly requested swift review. Given the Chamber’s diligence in seeking to expedite briefing and consideration, and its repeated requests for a ruling by specific dates so as to avoid substantial compliance with the new rule, the district court effectively denied the motion by failing to rule on it by those dates and *sua sponte* inviting briefing on venue/transfer.¹⁵

Of course, we recognize that plaintiffs cannot simply say they need an expedited ruling and then appeal by claiming effective denial when they don’t get it on their preferred timeline. “Appeal cannot be achieved simply by asserting that the trial court has failed to act as promptly as wished by a party

¹⁵ Cf. *Comput. Care v. Serv. Sys. Ent., Inc.*, [982 F.2d 1063, 1075](#) (7th Cir. 1992) (“[F]ailure to grant such relief *when it was sought* . . . has the substantive effect of a denial.” (emphasis added)).

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seeking an injunction.”¹⁶ There must be a legitimate basis for the urgency. CFPB does not contradict the Chamber’s summary of the timeline or what the Final Rule requires credit card issuers to do by the effective date. It only counters that the issuers’ compliance costs, which the Chamber says are substantial, are in fact negligible. On this limited record, however, the Chamber has made the case that its urgency is justified.

In sum, given the issuers’ unusually short timeline for complying with the Final Rule or obtaining injunctive relief, the district court effectively denied the Chamber’s motion for a preliminary injunction by not promptly ruling on it by and by instead opting to hear an unrelated motion *sua sponte*.

We emphasize that what counts as an effective denial is contextual—different cases require rulings on different timetables. District courts have wide discretion in managing their docket, and they do not necessarily deny a motion by failing to rule on a parties’ requested timeline. Even so, in this case, the Final Rule’s fast-closing window for compliance demanded faster review of the motion for a preliminary injunction.

Because the district court effectively denied the preliminary injunction, there is an appealable order before us.¹⁷

B

Next, we ask whether the Chamber’s appeal of the district court’s effective denial divested the district court of jurisdiction to transfer the case.

¹⁶ WRIGHT & MILLER, *supra* note 11, § 3924.1.

¹⁷ *Clarke*, [74 F.4th at 635](#).

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A notice of appeal from an appealable order divests the district court of jurisdiction over aspects of the case on appeal.¹⁸ “The filing of a timely and sufficient notice of appeal transfers jurisdiction over matters involved in the appeal from the district court to the court of appeals. The district court is divested of jurisdiction to take any action with regard to the matter except in aid of the appeal.”¹⁹ “How broadly a court defines the aspects of the case on appeal depends on the nature of the appeal.”²⁰ But it is clear that “[a] district court does not have the power to alter the status of the case as it rests before the Court of Appeals.”²¹ To determine whether the district court had jurisdiction to transfer the case, we must define the scope of “the aspects of the case on appeal.”²²

The Chamber argues that jurisdiction to transfer the case implicates “the aspects of the case involved on appeal” because a transfer would frustrate our ability to provide meaningful relief because we would have no case to review. We agree.

In support of this argument, the Chamber points to two other contexts—qualified immunity and arbitration. In the qualified-immunity context, the district court loses authority to order discovery because the point of appealing a qualified-immunity denial is in part to avoid the burden of discovery. And in the arbitration context, the district court lacks authority to proceed because the point of appealing the denial of a motion to compel

¹⁸ *United States v. Hitchmon*, [602 F.2d 689, 694](#) (5th Cir. 1979) (en banc), *superseded by statute on other grounds*; see also *Rutherford v. Harris County*, [197 F.3d 173, 190](#) n.17 (5th Cir. 1999).

¹⁹ *Hitchmon*, [602 F.2d at 692](#).

²⁰ *Dusek*, [492 F.3d at 565](#).

²¹ *Dayton*, [906 F.2d at 1064](#) (quoting *Coastal Corp.*, 820–21).

²² *Dusek*, [492 F.3d at 564](#).

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arbitration is to vindicate a clause that prohibits court proceedings at all. **Pet. at 12–15.** Transferring a case to another district while the appeal of an effective denial is pending would essentially nullify the appeal and render us unable to grant relief. It would thus “alter the status of the case as it rests before the Court of Appeals.”²³

CFPB counters that the Chamber’s cited cases support only that district courts are divested from taking actions that would eliminate all avenues for relief, and the Chamber can still get relief from the transferee court. But this doesn’t account for the unusually short timeline in this case. Once a transfer occurred, the Chamber certainly could not obtain relief by their requested dates for a ruling and in time to avoid substantial compliance with the new rule. Delaying review here undercut the Chamber’s chance for any meaningful review.

In sum, by transferring the case while an appealable order was pending before our court, the district court “alter[ed] the status of the case as it rests before the Court of Appeals.”²⁴ Thus, the district court lacked jurisdiction to transfer the case.

III

We’ve so far concluded that the district court (1) effectively denied the preliminary injunction, and (2) lacked jurisdiction to transfer the case. We must still ask whether mandamus is appropriate.

²³ *Dayton*, [906 F.2d at 1064](#) (quoting *Coastal Corp.*, [869 F.2d at 820–21](#)); see also *Griggs v. Provident Consumer Disc. Co.*, [459 U.S. 56, 58](#) (1982) (“The filing of a notice of appeal is an event of jurisdictional significance—it confers jurisdiction on the court of appeals and divests the district court of its control over those aspects of the case involved in the appeal.”); *Wooten v. Roach*, [964 F.3d 395, 403](#) (5th Cir. 2020).

²⁴ *Dayton*, [906 F.2d at 1064](#) (quoting *Coastal Corp.*, [869 F.2d at 820–21](#)).

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A petitioner must satisfy three requirements for a writ of mandamus:

(1) “the party seeking issuance of the writ [must] have no other adequate means to attain the relief he desires—a condition designed to ensure that the writ will not be used as a substitute for the regular appeals process”; (2) “the petitioner must satisfy the burden of showing that [his] right to issuance of the writ is clear and indisputable”; and (3) “even if the first two prerequisites have been met, the issuing court, in the exercise of its discretion, must be satisfied that the writ is appropriate under the circumstances.”²⁵

“[T]his circuit has established that the first ‘mandamus requirement is satisfied in the motion-to-transfer context.’”²⁶ Cases with “an out-of-circuit transfer only strengthens the case for mandamus.”²⁷ Thus, we focus on the second and third requirements.

The second requirement is met because the district court lacked jurisdiction to transfer the case while an appealable order was pending before our court. This was clear and indisputable error.

That leaves the third requirement. “[W]rits of mandamus are supervisory in nature and are particularly appropriate when the issues also have an importance beyond the immediate case.”²⁸ Facing an uptick in inter-circuit transfer orders, we take this opportunity to clarify that once an

²⁵ *In re Volkswagen of Am., Inc.*, 545 F.3d at 311 (first alteration in original) (quoting *Cheney v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for D. C.*, 542 U.S. 367, 380–81 (2004)).

²⁶ *In re TikTok*, 85 F.4th at 358 (quoting *In re Radmax, Ltd.*, 720 F.3d 285, 287 n.2 (5th Cir. 2013) (per curiam)).

²⁷ *In re Space Expl. Techs., Corp.*, No. 24-40103, 2024 WL 948321, *2 (5th Cir. Mar. 5, 2024) (Elrod, J., dissenting).

²⁸ *In re Volkswagen*, 545 F.3d at 319.

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appealable order is lodged before our court, district courts lack jurisdiction to transfer a case because it stymies our ability to review.

All three requirements for mandamus are met. Accordingly, issuance of the writ is appropriate.

* * *

Because the Chamber had a short window of time to either (1) comply with the Final Rule, or (2) seek a preliminary injunction, the district court's inaction amounted to an effective denial of the Chamber's motion for a preliminary injunction. That effective denial is properly before us on appeal. The district court lacked jurisdiction to transfer the case after this appeal was docketed because doing so would alter its status.

IT IS ORDERED that the administrative stay of the transfer order previously extended by this panel on April 2, 2024, is DISSOLVED.

The district court's transfer order is VACATED.

The petition for a writ of mandamus is GRANTED. The district court is ORDERED to reopen the case and to give notice to D.D.C. that its transfer was without jurisdiction and should be disregarded.

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ANDREW S. OLDHAM, *Circuit Judge*, concurring:

I join Judge Willett’s opinion in full. Under the “one-court-at-a-time rule,” a notice of appeal generally transfers the case to us until we send it back to the district court. *See, e.g., United States v. Willis*, [76 F.4th 467, 471](#) (5th Cir. 2023); *United States v. Lucero*, [755 F. App’x 384, 386](#) (5th Cir. 2018) (per curiam). While there are exceptions to that rule, *see Willis*, [76 F.4th at 471–73](#), none applies here.

I write separately to explore additional problems with the district court’s order to transfer this case under [28 U.S.C. § 1404\(a\)](#).

I.

With greatest respect for our district court colleague, the transfer order erroneously construed (A) the § 1404(a) standard and (B) our precedent. So even if the one-court-at-a-time rule did not apply, (C) we would have grounds to grant mandamus.

A.

Start with § 1404(a). It enables district courts to transfer certain cases “[f]or the convenience of parties and witnesses” and “in the interest of justice.” [28 U.S.C. § 1404\(a\)](#). Importantly, the burden is on the moving party to “clearly establish good cause” for the transfer. *Def. Distributed v. Bruck*, [30 F.4th 414, 433](#) (5th Cir. 2022). It is not enough that the movant’s chosen alternative venue is “more likely than not to be more convenient.” *See ibid.* Rather, the chosen venue needs to be “clearly more convenient.” *See In re Volkswagen of Am., Inc. (“Volkswagen II”)*, [545 F.3d 304, 315](#) (5th Cir. 2008) (en banc); *see also In re Clarke*, [94 F.4th 502, 508](#) (5th Cir. 2024) (“[A] movant must show (1) that the marginal gain in convenience will be *significant*, and (2) that its evidence makes it plainly obvious—i.e., clearly demonstrated—that those marginal gains will *actually* materialize in the

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transferee venue.”) (emphasis in original). Among other things, this burden reflects the longstanding deference that courts show towards the plaintiff’s choice of venue. *See, e.g., Atl. Marine Const. Co. v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for W. Dist. of Tex.*, [571 U.S. 49, 62 n.6](#) (2013) (“The Court must...give some weight to the plaintiffs’ choice of forum.”); *Clarke*, [94 F.4th at 515–16](#) (noting that the plaintiff is “master of the complaint”); *see also Def. Distributed*, [30 F.4th at 433](#) (providing that the plaintiff’s choice of venue should be respected); *Volkswagen II*, [545 F.3d at 315](#) (same).

The district court’s order appeared to recognize these requirements. But I am concerned that the district court lightened the § 1404(a) burden in two ways.

First, the district court held that a plaintiff’s choice of venue is accorded less respect “where the plaintiff brings suit outside his home forum.” District Court Op. at 2 (quotation omitted). As only one of the six plaintiffs was based in the Northern District, this rule statement appears to have influenced the remainder of the district court’s analysis. *See, e.g., id.* at 3, 5. But I am unaware of any support in our precedent or the Supreme Court’s for this less-respect rule.¹ To the contrary, we have never put a geographic caveat on our repeated statements about the plaintiff’s choice of venue. *See, e.g., Clarke*, [94 F.4th at 515–16](#); *Def. Distributed*, [30 F.4th at 433](#); *Volkswagen II*, [545 F.3d at 315](#). Moreover, this assertion conflicts with the relevant venue statute regarding suits against federal officers. *See* [28 U.S.C. § 1391\(e\)](#). In that statute, Congress provided three paths to establish venue, including, *but expressly not limited to*, the residence of the plaintiff. *See* [28 U.S.C. § 1391\(e\)\(1\)\(C\)](#); *see also id.* § 1391(e)(1)(A) (providing venue in any

¹ Query whether, where at least one of the plaintiffs did bring suit in its home forum, the residence of the other five plaintiffs should matter in any event.

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district “in which...a defendant in the action resides”); *id.* § 1391(e)(1)(B) (providing venue in any 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”). Because Congress gave no textual priority to one of these three avenues, we cannot give preference to suits brought in the plaintiff’s home forum.

Second, the district court appeared to analyze the motion to transfer with an eye towards discouraging forum and / or judge-shopping. *See* District Court Op. at 5–7. However well-intentioned this approach may have been, I cannot find support for it in Supreme Court or Fifth Circuit precedent. True, Congress added the qualification “substantial” to § 1391(e)(1)(B). *Cf.* District Court Op. at 5; *see also id.* at 6 (recommending that plaintiffs bring cases “in jurisdictions where the impact is *uniquely* and *particularly* felt,” notwithstanding the fact that those words do not appear in the relevant federal venue statute). But that only highlights that Congress did not require “substantiality” in § 1391(e)(1)(A) and (C). It is not for federal district courts to add additional qualifications on top of statutory law, especially where the Supreme Court has previously declined to impose judicial barriers to forum-shopping.² *See, e.g., Ferens v. John Deere Co.*, 494 U.S. 516, 527–29 (1990).

B.

Next, consider our court’s § 1404(a) precedents. In determining whether the movant has clearly established good cause for the transfer, *see*

² The district court noted that “[v]enue is not a continental breakfast; you cannot pick and choose on a Plaintiffs’ whim where and how a lawsuit is filed.” District Court Op. at 5. But so long as the plaintiffs complied with federal law, any complaint about the scope of venue statutes is better addressed to Congress.

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Def. Distributed, 30 F.4th at 433, courts must consider eight factors (four private-interest and four public-interest):

The private-interest factors are “(1) the relative ease of access to sources of proof; (2) the availability of compulsory process to secure the attendance of witnesses; (3) the cost of attendance for willing witnesses; and (4) all other practical problems that make trial of a case easy, expeditious and inexpensive.” The public-interest factors are “(5) the administrative difficulties flowing from court congestion; (6) the local interest in having localized interests decided at home; (7) the familiarity of the forum with the law that will govern the case; and (8) the avoidance of unnecessary problems of conflict of laws [or in] the application of foreign law.”

Clarke, 94 F.4th at 509 (citations omitted).³ No factor is “dispositive,” and this court has cautioned against a “raw counting of the factors that weighs each the same.” *In re TikTok, Inc.*, 85 F.4th 352, 358 (5th Cir. 2023) (quotation omitted).

The district court found that factors (4), (5), and (6) weighed in favor of transfer to the D.D.C. *See* District Court Op. at 4–6. But there are significant problems with the district court’s analysis of all three.

Begin with factor (4): “practical problems that make trial of a case easy, expeditious and inexpensive.” *Clarke*, 94 F.4th at 509. The district court emphasized that most of the attorneys were from D.C. *See* District Court Op. at 4. Accordingly, the attorneys’ travel costs would mean “an expensive bill” charged either to the plaintiffs or the taxpayers. *Ibid.* Even if

³ These factors are drawn in large part from our en banc decision in *Volkswagen II*. But that case involved an *intra*-circuit transfer from one Texas district court to another. *See* 545 F.3d at 307. Query whether a higher burden should be met in advocating a § 1404(a) transfer from a district court in one circuit to a district court in another circuit more than 1,000 miles away.

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true, this does not weigh this factor in favor of transfer. As to the plaintiffs' costs, it bears repeating that the plaintiffs are the "master[s] of the complaint." *See Clarke*, 94 F.4th at 515–16. That characterization would mean very little if the travel costs of the plaintiffs' lawyers could be used to oppose the plaintiffs' *own* choice of venue.

As to the federal government's lawyers, two points bear emphasis. First, "[w]hen a defendant is haled into court, some inconvenience is expected and acceptable." *Def. Distributed*, 30 F.4th at 433. Travel costs are an assumed part of that inconvenience. *Cf. In re Horseshoe Entertainment*, 337 F.3d 429, 434 (5th Cir. 2003) (per curiam) (rejecting a district court's consideration of the location of counsel in the § 1404(a) analysis). Second, it is no surprise that defendants' lawyers are from D.C.—defendants are a federal agency and a federal officer. But if their travel costs are to weigh against out-of-D.C. venues, federal defendants could *always* argue that litigation should be transferred to the D.D.C.⁴ Such an outcome would concentrate federal judicial power in D.C. and undermine our federalist system. Correctly applied, this factor is neutral as to a transfer from the Northern District of Texas to the District of Columbia.

Next, consider factor (5): "the administrative difficulties flowing from court congestion." *Clarke*, 94 F.4th at 509. The district court found this factor weighed "heavily" in favor of transfer. *See* District Court Op. at 4–5.

⁴ In their opposition to the petition for writ of mandamus, defendants deny the consequences of the district court's rationale. *See* Opposition at 29 ("Many APA cases are litigated outside Washington, D.C.—including in this Circuit—and appropriately so."). But defendants give no indication how the reasoning in the transfer order could not be used by federal defendants to always support transfers to the D.D.C. on account of government counsel's convenience and expense. Must plaintiffs challenging government action always use non-D.C. attorneys so as to oppose this argument? Such an anti-plaintiff work-around cannot possibly be required by § 1404(a)'s text or this court's precedents.

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In doing so, it relied on evidence suggesting the median time for disposition of a case in the D.D.C. is 1.4 months quicker than that in the Northern District of Texas. *See ibid.* (citation omitted). We certainly defer to the able district court's assessment of its own docket, but it's an altogether different proposition to defer to a district court's "guess" about the congested nature of *other* district dockets. *See Clarke*, [94 F.4th at 515](#). If this factor weighs in favor of transfer, it does so only slightly.

Finally, consider factor (6): "the local interest in having localized interests decided at home." *Id.* at 509. The district court concluded that there was a "strong interest" in having this case decided in D.C. *See* District Court Op. at 5. But in doing so, the court emphasized the location of the parties and their attorneys. *See id.* at 6 ("The Rule at issue in this case was promulgated in Washington D.C., by government agencies stationed in Washington D.C., and by employees who work in Washington D.C. Most of the Plaintiffs in this case are also based in Washington D.C. and eighty percent of the attorneys in this matter work in Washington D.C."). With deepest respect for our learned colleague, this conflicts with our recent decision in *Clarke*, which held that "the local-interest inquiry is concerned with the interest of *non-party citizens* in adjudicating the case." [94 F.4th at 511](#) (emphasis in original); *see also id.* (critiquing a district court for only considering the "relationship between the venue and the party").

Properly understood, local interests do not weigh in favor of transfer and plausibly weigh against transfer. Plaintiffs have alleged that many of the non-party citizens that will be affected by the challenged CFPB Rule live in Texas, including in the Northern District. *See* Plaintiffs' Supplemental Motion on Venue and Response to Defendants' Motion to Transfer Venue at 13. And as relevant to the "relative" nature of the transfer analysis, *cf. Clarke*, [94 F.4th at 512](#), many more potentially affected non-party citizens are in Texas than in the District of Columbia. *See* Plaintiffs' Supplemental

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Motion on Venue and Response to Defendants' Motion to Transfer Venue at 13. A proper focus on non-party citizens instead of parties would place the local interests factor as weighing against transfer not in favor of it.

C.

Lastly, the mandamus inquiry. *Clarke* succinctly laid out the three requirements for writ of mandamus:

First, "there must be 'no other adequate means to attain the relief . . . desire[d].'" Second, "the right to issuance of the writ must be clear and indisputable." Third, "the issuing court, in the exercise of its discretion, must be satisfied that the writ is appropriate under the circumstances."

94 F.4th at 516 (citations omitted). All three requirements are met here.

First, mandamus is permitted where plaintiffs have no other means of achieving redress for the district court's erroneous transfer order. *See ibid.*; *see also In re Radmax, Ltd.*, 720 F.3d 285, 287 n.2 (5th Cir. 2013).

Second, the right to mandamus is clear and indisputable based on the district court's erroneous analysis of the § 1404(a) factors. *Clarke* is instructive. In that case, we found a clear abuse of discretion where the only factor that weighed in favor of transfer, congestion, was opposed by another factor that weighed against transfer. *See id.* at 509–16. Here, the only factor that weighs in favor of transfer, congestion, is opposed by another factor that plausibly weighs against transfer, local interests. While we do not replace the district court's exercise of discretion with our own, *see Volkswagen II*, 545 F.3d at 312, the parallels between *Clarke* and this case cannot be ignored. And we are obviously bound to follow *Clarke*.

Third, as we recognized in *Clarke* and prior cases, mandamus is "particularly appropriate" for reviewing district court transfer decisions. *See Clarke*, 94 F.4th at 516 (quotation omitted); *see also TikTok*, 85 F.4th at 367

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(holding that mandamus is an appropriate exercise of our supervisory discretion where transfer decisions are rarely reviewed and district courts continue to inconsistently administer § 1404(a) transfers). Here, mandamus would be appropriate for many reasons, not least of which is to clarify to this district court and others that forum-shopping, whether in or out of one’s home forum, cannot weigh in favor of § 1404(a) transfer.

II.

This case again highlights why a district court should stay a transfer order for a short period so that opposing parties may appeal it. We commended that procedure in *Clarke*, [94 F.4th at 507](#) n.1. And that procedure would have avoided the very unfortunate circumstance presented by this motion: we’ve been forced to consider a mandamus application on a highly truncated timeline and to grant relief that could’ve otherwise been avoided.

I have zero doubt about the conscientiousness of the learned district court judge. The district court’s forum-shopping concerns might be well-founded. And I certainly don’t think the district court “defied” anyone or anything. *Post*, at 3 (Higginson, J., dissenting). But I do think the preexisting transfer rules precluded sending this case to Washington, D.C. That result is dictated by *Clarke* and the ample authorities underlying that decision—not some “new proposition of law created by [today’s] majority.” *Post*, at 5 (Higginson, J., dissenting).

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STEPHEN A. HIGGINSON, *Circuit Judge*, dissenting:

I would deny the mandamus petition.

I.

The district court’s reasoned conclusion that the case “does not belong in the Northern District of Texas” is fact-based and sound. *Chamber of Com. v. CFPB*, No. 4:24-CV-00213-P, [2024 WL 1329959](#), at *4 (N.D. Tex. Mar. 28, 2024). As it notes, the CFPB and “[m]ost of the Plaintiffs in this case are also based in Washington D.C.”—not to mention that all the events are tied to Washington, D.C.: The CFPB Rule in question “was promulgated in Washington D.C., by government agencies stationed in Washington D.C., and by employees who work in Washington D.C.” *Id.* at *3. Conversely, the case has no real, let alone “substantial,” connection to the Northern District of Texas. [28 U.S.C. § 1391\(e\)\(1\)](#). As the district court explained, “[t]he only apparent connection” is that: (1) “one Plaintiff”—*not* a card issuer affected by the Late Fee Final Rule, but the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, asserting associational standing for an *out-of-state* bank that claims membership—is headquartered in the Northern District of Texas, and (2) “the effects of the Rule will be felt generally here.” *Chamber of Com.*, [2024 WL 1329959](#), at *4.

All parties agree venue is proper in Washington, D.C., where the case has already been docketed. *See Chamber of Com. v. CFPB*, No. 1:24-cv-00915-ABJ (D.D.C. Mar. 29, 2024), ECF No. 68.

The district court also correctly emphasized that there is no indication the matter would not get a full, fair, and expeditious resolution in the District Court for the District of Columbia. And Petitioners’ assertion, embraced by the majority, of a March 29 deadline to provide notice to customers ignores what the challenged Rule actually requires.

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I would therefore hold that the stark concentration of parties and events in Washington, D.C. readily supports the district court's determination that practical considerations, along with the congestion and local-interest factors, justify transfer.

II.

Importantly, I also see no abuse of discretion that would warrant mandamus. Judge Pittman's analysis of the *Gilbert* factors and his fact-specific determinations, all made in response to Petitioners' urgent presentation of this case, make transfer here a determination soundly within his discretion, *In re Volkswagen of Am., Inc.*, [545 F.3d 304, 311](#) (5th Cir. 2008) (en banc) ("There can be no question but that the district courts have 'broad discretion in deciding whether to order a transfer.'" (citation omitted)), and certainly not "patently erroneous," *id.* at 312; *see id.* ("But—and we stress—in no case will we replace a district court's exercise of discretion with our own; we review only for clear abuses of discretion that produce patently erroneous results.").

Notably, this is *not* a case where the district court "fail[ed] to rule on the preliminary injunction for three months," *In re Clarke*, [94 F.4th 502, 508](#) (5th Cir. 2024); *not* a case where the district court made a relative determination regarding the local-interest factor based "*solely*" on the parties' "connection[s] to the venue" rather than the "events that gave rise to the suit," *id.* at 511 & n.12 (citation omitted); and *not* one where it provided "all of two sentences" to discuss all four private-interest factors, *id.* at 513.

Indeed, the district court's prompt transfer of the case, after explaining in detail why the case was improperly before it, dutifully heeds our admonishments to district courts to prioritize ruling on motions to transfer. *See, e.g., In re TikTok, Inc.*, [85 F.4th 352, 362](#) (5th Cir. 2023); *In re Horseshoe Ent.*, [337 F.3d 429, 433](#) (5th Cir. 2003). By granting mandamus, the majority

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reverses course today.¹ *Contra State ex rel. Nixon v. Coeur D’Alene Tribe*, 164 F.3d 1102, 1107 (8th Cir. 1999) (finding that an order granting a motion to transfer a case did *not* constitute an effective denial of a pending motion for a preliminary injunction).

Worse still, the majority’s grant of mandamus also threatens to impossibly hamstring district courts by effectively declaring that our district judges cannot manage their dockets to sequence threshold questions before difficult merits questions and cannot transfer cases if there are motions pending. Instead, district courts will be deemed to have “decided” merits questions—and will be subject to appellate review—when they simply do not accede to a plaintiff’s insistence for a ruling *in less than two weeks* from assignment of the case. I have never been a trial judge, but this strikes me as impossible law for us to impose, much less declare as clear and obvious existing law defied by Judge Pittman.

The majority concludes there was an effective denial of the preliminary injunction because of the “unusually short timeline for complying.” Maj. at 9; *see id.* (“There must be a legitimate basis for the urgency. CFPB does not contradict the Chamber’s summary of the timeline or what the Final Rule requires credit card issuers to do by the effective date.”). This conclusion, however, rests on a factually flawed premise. As the CFPB has explained, issuers are *not* required to give advance notice if they *reduce* a late fee—which is the *only* change that the Late Fee Rule requires. *See* [12 C.F.R. § 1026.9\(c\)\(2\)\(v\)\(A\)](#); *see also id.* § 1026.6(b)(3). Any specter of a March deadline for compliance with the Rule—the alleged

¹ The absence of *any* authority establishing requirements for threshold determinations a district court must make prior to effectuating what it in good faith believes is a valid transfer—including ruling on pending motions—underscores the impropriety of mandamus in this case.

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“legitimate basis for the urgency”—was, therefore, a fiction.² And in the absence of an *actual* deadline, the mere two weeks the district court had with this complex preliminary injunction request³—indeed, premised heavily on a case pending before the Supreme Court—cannot have constituted an effective denial. Nothing in our case law comes remotely close to establishing that proposition. Indeed, even this petition for mandamus has been pending before us for a week. *See* Petition, *In re Chamber of Com.*, No. 24-10266 (March 29, 2024), ECF No. 5.

Gutting in this manner a district judge’s discretion to expeditiously transfer a case it has good reason to believe is improperly before it—especially when *Petitioners* have *insisted* that time is of the essence—is particularly worrisome not just as *our* usurpation of district courts’ docket control, but also in its implications for the judiciary’s ability to prevent forum shopping. *Cf.* Judicial Conference Committee on Court Administration and Case Management, *Guidance for Civil Case Assignment in District Courts* (Mar. 2024). It was apparent to Judge Pittman that under *Petitioners*’ “theory, there isn’t a city in the country where venue would not lie, as every city has customers who may potentially be impacted by the Rule.” *Chamber of Com.*, [2024 WL 1329959](#), at *3. In full view of *Petitioners*’ actions, the district court then saw fit to include the following admonition which our decision today repudiates: “Venue is not a continental breakfast; you cannot pick and choose on a Plaintiff’s whim where and how a lawsuit is filed.

² To the extent that *Petitioners* argue issuers need to make *other* changes to counteract the effects of the Rule, the timing of those changes is entirely elective, and entirely untethered to the Rule’s effective date. Any urgency stemming from issuers’ desire to effect other changes *not required* under the CFPB’s rule would, therefore, be merely an urgency of their own design.

³ *Petitioners* themselves chose to move for a preliminary injunction, not a temporary restraining order.

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Indeed, this is why § 1391(e)(1)(B) has the ‘substantial’ qualification as one of the factors in deciding venue.” *Id.* I fear that in granting mandamus to vacate a well-reasoned and fact-based transfer order, so too is vacated any intelligible limiting principle constraining “[p]laintiffs’ whim[s].”

III.

For the foregoing reasons, I believe that the new proposition of law created by the majority is incompatible with district court discretion over docket management and prudent policing of forum shopping.⁴

Finally, I am confident the District Court for the District of Columbia will give the suggestion that it should disregard a case docketed by it its closest attention.

⁴ See Order at 2, *Chamber of Com. v. CFPB*, No. 4:24-CV-00213-P (N.D. Tex. March 20, 2024), ECF No. 51 (“[T]he Court does not have the luxury to give increased attention to certain cases just because a party to the case thinks their case is more important than the rest. There are simply too many cases that demand the Court’s full attention.”); cf. *June Med. Servs., L.L.C. v. Phillips*, No. 22-30425, 2022 WL 4360593, at *1 (5th Cir. Sept. 28, 2022) (construing district court’s denial of expedited relief but explicit deferral of merits determination as “an administrative decision by the district court to manage its docket” (citation omitted)).

United States Court of Appeals

FIFTH CIRCUIT
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

LYLE W. CAYCE
CLERK

TEL. 504-310-7700
600 S. MAESTRI PLACE,
Suite 115
NEW ORLEANS, LA 70130

April 05, 2024

MEMORANDUM TO COUNSEL OR PARTIES LISTED BELOW:

No. 24-10266 In re: Chamber of Commerce
USDC No. 4:24-CV-213

Enclosed is the opinion entered in the case captioned above.

Sincerely,

LYLE W. CAYCE, Clerk

Christina Rachal

By: _____
Christina C. Rachal, Deputy Clerk
504-310-7651

Ms. Jennifer B. Dickey
Ms. Stephanie Garlock
Ms. Karen S. Mitchell
Mr. Michael F. Murray
Mr. Justin Michael Sandberg
Mr. Philip Avery Vickers