UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

SUMMARY ORDER

RULINGS BY SUMMARY ORDER DO NOT HAVE PRECEDENTIAL EFFECT. CITATION TO A SUMMARY ORDER FILED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2007, IS PERMITTED AND IS GOVERNED BY FEDERAL RULE OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE 32.1 AND THIS COURT'S LOCAL RULE 32.1.1. WHEN CITING A SUMMARY ORDER IN A DOCUMENT FILED WITH THIS COURT, A PARTY MUST CITE EITHER THE FEDERAL APPENDIX OR AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE (WITH THE NOTATION "SUMMARY ORDER"). A PARTY CITING A SUMMARY ORDER MUST SERVE A COPY OF IT ON ANY PARTY NOT REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL.

1	At a stated term of th	e United States Court of Appeals
2	for the Second Circuit, hel	d at the Thurgood Marshall United
3	States Courthouse, 40 Foley	Square, in the City of New York,
4	on the 1st day of July, two	thousand sixteen.
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6	PRESENT: DENNIS JACOBS,	
7	REENA RAGGI,	
8	DENNY CHIN,	
9	<u>Circuit Judges</u> .	
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11		X
12	RITCHIE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT,	L.L.C.,
13	RITCHIE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT,	LTD., &
14	RITCHIE SPECIAL CREDIT INVE	STMENTS,
15	LTD.,	
16	Plaintiffs-Appella	nnts,
17		
18	-v	15-3294
19		
20	COSTCO WHOLESALE CORPORATIO	N,
20 21	COSTCO WHOLESALE CORPORATION Defendant-Appelled	_
21 22		_
21		2.
21 22 23 24		ALEXANDRA A.E. SHAPIRO (with
21 22 23 24 25	Defendant-Appelled	ALEXANDRA A.E. SHAPIRO (with Cynthia S. Arato & Fabien
21 22 23 24 25 26	Defendant-Appelled	ALEXANDRA A.E. SHAPIRO (with Cynthia S. Arato & Fabien Thayamballi on the brief),
21 22 23 24 25	Defendant-Appelled	ALEXANDRA A.E. SHAPIRO (with Cynthia S. Arato & Fabien

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Leyva & James T. Kim, Cole Schotz P.C., New York, New York.

GREGG L. WEINER (with Adam M. Harris on the brief), ROPES & GRAY LLP, New York, New York; also on the brief: Douglas Hallward-Driemeier, Ropes & Gray LLP, Washington, D.C.

FOR AMICUS CURIAE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

FOR APPELLEE:

Andrew J. Pincus, Archis A. Parasharami & Matthew A. Waring, Mayer Brown LLP, Washington, D.C.; Kate Comerford Todd, U.S. Chamber Litigation Center, Washington, D.C.

Appeal from a judgment of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Broderick, <u>J.</u>).

UPON DUE CONSIDERATION, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the judgment of the district court be AFFIRMED.

Appellants Ritchie Capital Management, L.L.C., Ritchie Capital Management, Ltd. and Ritchie Special Credit Investments, Ltd. ("Ritchie") appeal from the judgment of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Broderick, <u>J.</u>), granting defendant-appellee Costco Wholesale Corporation's ("Costco") motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction. We assume the parties' familiarity with the underlying facts, the procedural history, and the issues presented for review.

Ritchie's sole argument on appeal is that Costco is subject to general personal jurisdiction because it registered to do business in New York. It is undisputed that Ritchie did not raise this argument below; it is forfeited. See Spiegel v. Schulmann, 604 F.3d 72, 77 n.1 (2d Cir. 2010) ("On appeal, the [p]laintiffs argue that [the company] was subject to the district court's personal jurisdiction because the company had registered to do business in New York State. Although such registration would have been sufficient to establish personal

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jurisdiction, the [p]laintiffs did not raise this argument before the district court and thus, it is waived." (internal citation omitted)).

Seeking to avoid this result, Ritchie relies on the Supreme Court's decision in Yee v. City of Escondido, 503 U.S. 519, 534 (1992). Such reliance is misplaced. In Eastman Kodak Co. v. STWB, Inc., 452 F.3d 215 (2d Cir. 2006), this Court interpreted <u>Yee</u> as supporting the unremarkable proposition that "this court ordinarily will not hear arguments not made to the district court. But appeals courts may entertain additional support that a party provides for a proposition presented below." Id. at 221 (emphasis added) (internal citation omitted). We decline to entertain Ritchie's belated argument; Ritchie has presented no explanation for why it did not make this argument before the district court, or why it would be a "manifest injustice" if Ritchie is prevented from blindsiding Costco on appeal. Sniado v. Bank Austria AG, 378 F.3d 210, 213 (2d Cir. 2004).

For the foregoing reasons, as we are not reaching Ritchie's other arguments, we hereby AFFIRM the judgment of the district court.

> FOR THE COURT: CATHERINE O'HAGAN WOLFE, CLERK



¹ This conclusion may no longer be sound in light of the Supreme Court's decision in Daimler AG v. Bauman, 134 S. Ct. 746, 751 (2014); we express no view one way or the other on the underlying merits of Ritchie's argument.