

1 Mexico is the appropriate venue for this action as the District of New Mexico will have
2 personal jurisdiction and subject matter jurisdiction over this action.” (Id. 2:22–25). The Court
3 denied the motion without prejudice on the basis that Defendants, who had yet to appear in the
4 action, should be given an opportunity to respond. (Order 1:22–24, ECF No. 7).

5 On January 26, 2018, Defendants filed its Motion to Dismiss,¹ (ECF No. 8), asserting
6 lack of personal jurisdiction, improper venue, insufficient service of process,² as well as a
7 request for sanctions. (Id. 2:14–6:3). On March 12, 2018, Plaintiff refiled her Motion to
8 Transfer Venue, (ECF No. 10).

9 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

10 **A. Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to FRCP 12(b)(2)**

11 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2) permits a defendant, by way of motion, to
12 assert the defense that a court lacks personal jurisdiction over the defendant. Fed. R. Civ. P.
13 12(b)(2). Due process requires that a defendant have minimum contacts with the forum such
14 that the maintenance of the suit will not offend “traditional notions of fair play and substantial
15 justice.” *Int’l Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945) (quoting *Milliken v. Meyer*,
16 311 U.S. 457, 463 (1940)).

17 Minimum contacts can give rise to either general or specific jurisdiction. *LSI Indus., Inc.*
18 *v. Hubbell Lighting, Inc.*, 232 F.3d 1369, 1375 (Fed. Cir. 2000). General jurisdiction exists
19 where a defendant maintains “continuous and systematic” ties with the forum state, even if
20 those ties are unrelated to the cause of action. *Id.* (citing *Helicopteros Nacionales de Columbia*,

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23 ¹ Defendants assert they were “reluctant to respond to Plaintiff’s Motion [to Transfer] before raising their 12(b)
24 defenses in this responsive pleading.” (Mot. to Dismiss (“MTD”) 6:21–22).

25 ² Subsequent to Defendants filing their Motion to Dismiss, (ECF No. 8), Plaintiff filed proof of service as to the
City and Martinez, (ECF Nos. 11, 12). Defendants state in their Reply that “these filings render the insufficient
service argument moot.” (Reply 6:21–23, ECF No. 15). Accordingly, the Court will not consider Defendants’
insufficient service defense.

1 S.A. v. Hall, 466 U.S. 408, 414–16 (1984)). Specific jurisdiction exists where the claims “arise
2 out of” or “relate to” the contacts with the forum, even if those contacts are “isolated or
3 sporadic.” Id.

4 **B. Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to FRCP 12(b)(3)**

5 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(3) allows a party to file a motion to dismiss on the
6 basis of improper venue. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(3). Plaintiff bears the burden of establishing
7 proper venue. *Piedmont Label Co. v. Sun Garden Packing Co.*, 598 F.2d 491, 496 (9th Cir.
8 1979) (citing *Hayashi v. Sunshine Garden Prods., Inc.*, 285 F. Supp. 632, 633 (W.D. Wash.
9 1967)). In considering a motion to dismiss for improper venue, a court is not required to accept
10 the pleadings as true and may consider facts outside the pleadings. *Doe 1 v. AOL, LLC*, 552
11 F.3d 1077, 1081 (9th Cir. 2009) (citing *Argueta v. Banco Mexicano, S.A.*, 87 F.3d 320, 323 (9th
12 Cir. 1996)).

13 **C. Motion to Transfer Venue**

14 “For the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court
15 may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have been
16 brought.” See 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). “Under § 1404(a), the district court has discretion “to
17 adjudicate motions for transfer according to an ‘individualized, case-by-case consideration of
18 convenience and fairness.’” *Jones v. GNC Franchising, Inc.*, 211 F.3d 495, 498 (9th Cir. 2000)
19 (quoting *Stewart Org., Inc. v. Ricoh Corp.*, 487 U.S. 22, 23 (1988)). Under 28 U.S.C. § 1406,
20 “[t]he district court of a district in which is filed a case laying venue in the wrong division or
21 district shall dismiss, or if it be in the interest of justice, transfer such case to any district or
22 division in which it could have been brought.” See 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a).

23 **III. DISCUSSION**

24 Plaintiff moves the Court to transfer this action to the District of New Mexico, (see
25 generally Mot. to Transfer Venue, ECF No. 10). In their Response, Defendants do not advance

1 any opposition other than to “request that the Court hold Plaintiff’s motion in abeyance pending
2 a ruling on Defendants’ motion to dismiss and motion for sanctions.” (Resp. to Mot. to Transfer
3 Venue 1:30–32, ECF No. 16). With respect to Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss, Plaintiff
4 concedes that the Court lacks personal jurisdiction and that venue is improper. (Resp. to MTD
5 3:1–3, ECF No. 13).

6 **A. Motion to Dismiss**

7 As noted supra, the parties do not dispute that the Court lacks personal jurisdiction and
8 that venue is improper. (MTD 2:14–5:21); (Resp. to MTD 3:1–3). While the Court agrees with
9 Defendants that their 12(b) defenses of lack of personal jurisdiction and improper venue are
10 generally “threshold issues,” the Court declines to dismiss the case on this basis. It is well
11 established that a court may grant a motion to transfer venue under either 28 U.S.C. § 1404 or §
12 1406 even where the Court lacks personal jurisdiction over defendants and venue is improper.
13 See *Goldlawr, Inc. v. Heiman*, 369 U.S. 463, 466 (1962) (“1406(a) is amply broad enough to
14 authorize the transfer of cases, however wrong the plaintiff may have been in filing his case as
15 to venue, whether the court in which it was filed had personal jurisdiction over the defendants
16 or not.”); *Reed v. Brown*, 623 F. Supp. 342, 345–46 (D. Nev. 1985) (noting that pursuant to
17 *Goldlawr*, a district court may transfer venue under § 1404 regardless of whether the transferor
18 court has personal jurisdiction over defendants); see also *Depasquale v. Butcher*, No. 2:15-cv-
19 1129-RCJ-GWF, 2016 WL 593527, at *1 (D. Nev. Feb. 12, 2016) (“Where venue is lacking, a
20 court must dismiss or transfer. . . . This is the case whether or not there is personal jurisdiction
21 over a defendant.”); *Editorial Planeta Mexicana, S.A. de C.V. v. Argov*, No. 2:11-cv-01375-
22 GMN-CWH, 2012 WL 3027456, at *2 n.4 (D. Nev. July 23, 2012). As discussed below, the
23 Court finds that the instant action could have been brought in the District of New Mexico and
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1 that the interests of justice weigh in favor of transfer. Therefore, the Court denies Defendants’
2 Motion to Dismiss without prejudice.³

3 **B. Motion to Transfer Venue**

4 Plaintiff seeks to transfer venue pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1404(a) and 1406(a). (Mot. to
5 Transfer Venue 3:8–4:8). The Court, therefore, must consider whether the District of New
6 Mexico is a judicial district in which the instant action “might have been brought,” or “could
7 have been brought.” See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1404(a), 1406(a).

8 Under 28 U.S.C. § 1391, a civil action may be brought in: “(1) a judicial district in
9 which any defendant resides, if all defendants are residents of the State in which the district is
10 located”; or a “(2) a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions
11 giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of property that is the subject of the
12 action is situated” 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1)–(2). For purposes of establishing venue, “an
13 entity with the capacity to be sued . . . shall be deemed to reside, if a defendant, in any judicial
14 district in which such defendant is subject to the court's personal jurisdiction with respect to the
15 civil action in question.” See 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(2).

16 **i. Proper Venue**

17 Here, both Defendants are residents of New Mexico for venue purposes. With respect to
18 Martinez, Plaintiff alleges that Martinez is a resident of Albuquerque, (see Compl. ¶ 2), and
19 Defendants do not dispute this assertion. (See generally, Mot. to Dismiss, ECF No. 8). The
20 City, as a political subdivision, also resides in the District of New Mexico for venue purposes
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24 ³ In Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss, Defendants also move for sanctions. (See MTD 7:1–16). The Court,
25 however, declines to consider this request as it is procedurally improper pursuant to this District’s local rules. See
LR IC 2-2(b) (“For each type of relief requested . . . a separate document must be filed and a separate event must
be selected for that document.”).

1 because the City is subject to the District of New Mexico’s general personal jurisdiction.⁴ See
2 Goodyear Dunlop Tires Operations, S.A. v. Brown, 564 U.S. 915, 924 (2011). In addition, it is
3 undisputed that the event giving rise to the instant claim—the automobile collision—occurred
4 within the District of New Mexico. (See Compl. ¶ 8); (MTD 5:14–18).

5 Finally, the Court finds that the District of New Mexico has subject matter jurisdiction
6 over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332. (See Compl. ¶¶ 1–5). According to the
7 Complaint, Plaintiff sustained damages that exceed \$75,000. (Id. ¶ 5). Additionally, Plaintiff is
8 a resident of Nevada; Martinez is a resident of New Mexico; and the City, as a municipality, is
9 a citizen of New Mexico. (Id. ¶¶ 1–3); see *Moor v. Alameda Cnty.*, 411 U.S. 693, 717–18
10 (1973) (“[A] political subdivision of a State, unless it is simply the arm or alter ego of the
11 State, is a citizen of the State for diversity purposes.”).

12 Accordingly, the Court finds that venue is proper in the District of New Mexico as the
13 instant action could have been brought there.

14 **ii. The Interest of Justice**

15 Finally, the Supreme Court has instructed that a transferor court “adjudicate motions to
16 transfer according to an individualized, case-by-case consideration of convenience and
17 fairness.” *Stewart Org., Inc. v. Ricoh Corp.*, 487 U.S. 22, 23 (1988) (internal quotation marks
18 omitted). Ninth Circuit courts weigh multiple convenience and fairness factors to determine
19 whether transfer would promote the interest of justice including:

- 20 (1) the location where the relevant agreements were negotiated and
21 executed, (2) the state that is most familiar with the governing law,
22 (3) the plaintiff’s choice of forum, (4) the respective parties’
23 contacts with the forum, (5) the contacts relating to the plaintiff’s
24 cause of action in the chosen forum, (6) the differences in the costs
of litigation in the two forums, (7) the availability of compulsory

25 ⁴ New Mexico’s long-arm statute “extends the jurisdictional reach of New Mexico courts as far as
constitutionally permissible.” *Tercero v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Norwich, Connecticut*, 48 P.3d 50, 54
(N.M. 2002).

1 process to compel attendance of unwilling non-party witnesses, and
2 (8) the ease of access to sources of proof.

3 Jones, 211 F.3d at 498–99. “Additionally, the presence of a forum selection clause is a
4 significant factor” as well as the “relevant public policy of the forum state, if any.” Id. at 499
5 (internal quotation marks omitted).

6 The Court is satisfied that consideration of these factors suggest that litigating the instant
7 matter in the District of New Mexico would serve the interests of justice. With respect to the
8 first two factors, the underlying alleged tort took place in New Mexico and, therefore, New
9 Mexico law would govern Plaintiff’s claims. See, e.g., *Lopez v. Delta Int’l Machinery Corp.*,
10 2017 WL 3142028, at *32 (D. N.M. July 24, 2017) (“In tort actions, New Mexico courts apply
11 “the doctrine of *lex loci delicti commissi*,” or the law of the place where the wrong occurred.”)
12 (citing *Torres v. State*, 894 P.2d 386, 390 (N.M. 1995)). Accordingly, these two factors weigh
13 in favor of transfer.

14 Under the third factor, “[c]ourts generally give deference to a plaintiff’s choice of
15 venue.” See *Editorial Planeta Mexicana, S.A.*, 2012 WL 3027456, at *5; *Decker Coal Co. v.*
16 *Commonwealth Edison Co.*, 805 F.2d 834, 843 (9th Cir. 1986). However, deference is
17 “substantially reduced when the plaintiff’s choice is not its residence or where the forum lacks
18 a significant connection to the activities alleged in the complaint.” Id. (quoting *Inherent.com v.*
19 *Martindale-Hubbell*, 420 F. Supp. 2d 1093, 1100 (N.D. Cal. 2006)). Here, while Plaintiff’s
20 choice of forum is not where she resides, the underlying incident giving rise to the instant
21 action took place in New Mexico. Accordingly, the Court must give some deference to
22 Plaintiff’s choice of forum.

23 The fourth and fifth Jones factors concern the respective parties’ contacts with the forum
24 and the contacts relating to the plaintiff’s cause of action in the chosen forum, respectively.
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1 Jones, 211 F.3d at 498. These factors counsel in favor of transfer because, as noted supra, the
2 Defendants are residents of New Mexico and the underlying accident took place there.

3 With respect to the sixth factor, the differences in litigation costs between the two
4 forums, Plaintiff has only articulated the way in which litigating in New Mexico would burden
5 her. Plaintiff states it “would be costly for Plaintiff to travel back and forth to New Mexico.”
6 (Mot. to Transfer 2:26–3:1). The Court finds this factor weighs in favor of transfer because any
7 unfairness or inconvenience that would result with respect to costs would likely be borne by
8 Plaintiff, rather than Defendants, who reside in New Mexico.

9 The seventh factor, under which the Court considers the availability of compulsory
10 process to compel unwilling witnesses, weighs slightly against transfer. Plaintiff notes that she
11 received most of her medical treatment in Nevada and that transfer would result in these
12 potential witnesses traveling “back and forth to New Mexico for depositions and ultimately for
13 trial.” (Id.). While this may pose potential problems for these non-party witnesses who reside
14 outside of the District of New Mexico’s jurisdictional subpoena power, see Fed. R. Civ. P.
15 45(c)(1)(A), presently there is no indication that these witnesses would be unwilling to
16 participate in the instant litigation.

17 Similarly, under the eighth Jones factor, the Court considers which forum has greater
18 access to sources of proof. Jones, 211 F.3d at 498. As explained above, while some of
19 Plaintiff’s witnesses reside in Nevada, all Defendants reside in New Mexico and the underlying
20 accident took place in New Mexico. This factor, accordingly, is neutralized as litigating in
21 either Nevada or New Mexico would pose similar potential obstacles with respect to access to
22 sources of proof.⁵

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24 ⁵ Courts may also consider the presence of a forum selection clause and public policy concerns. See Jones, 211
25 F.3d at 499 & n.21 (citing *Stewart Org. v. Ricoh Corp.*, 487 U.S. 22, 30 (1988) (“The district court also must weigh in the balance the convenience of the witnesses and those public-interest factors of systemic integrity and fairness that, in addition to private concerns, come under the heading of ‘the interest of justice.’”)). Here, the presence of a forum selection clause is not applicable to the facts of this case. With respect to public policy


1 Based on the foregoing, the Jones factors suggest that litigating the instant case in New
2 Mexico would serve the interests of justice. Moreover, the Court concludes that the instant
3 action could have been initially filed in the District of New Mexico. Accordingly, Plaintiff's
4 Motion to Transfer Venue, is hereby granted.

5 **IV. CONCLUSION**

6 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Motion to Transfer Venue, (ECF No. 10),
7 is **GRANTED**. The action is hereby transferred to the District of New Mexico.

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, (ECF No. 8), is
9 **DENIED without prejudice**.

10 **DATED** this 21 day of August, 2018.

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14 Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge
15 United States District Judge
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25 concerns, the District of New Mexico has an interest in adjudicating cases implicating New Mexico state law and involving New Mexico residents. To the extent other public policy considerations are relevant, the Court nonetheless finds that the aforementioned Jones factors weigh heavily in favor a finding that transfer would promote systemic integrity and fairness.