

1 THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR

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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
8 AT SEATTLE

9 T-MOBILE USA, INC.,

CASE NO. C20-0567-JCC

10 Plaintiff,

ORDER

11 v.

12 AUTO-OWNERS INSURANCE COMPANY,

13 Defendant.  
14

15 This matter comes before the Court on Defendant's motion to dismiss or, in the  
16 alternative, transfer venue (Dkt. No. 12). Having thoroughly considered the parties' briefing and  
17 the relevant record, the Court finds oral argument unnecessary and hereby GRANTS the motion  
18 in part and TRANSFERS this case to the Western District of Michigan for the reasons explained  
19 herein.

20 **I. BACKGROUND**

21 This case arises out of an insurance coverage dispute. (*See* Dkt. No. 10-3 at 2–4.)  
22 Plaintiff T-Mobile USA, Inc. is a wireless network operator incorporated in Delaware with its  
23 principal place of business in Bellevue, Washington. (*Id.* at 2.) Defendant Auto-Owners  
24 Insurance Company is incorporated in Michigan with its principal place of business in Michigan.  
25 (Dkt. No. 12 at 11.) Plaintiff operates many retail stores throughout the country. (*Id.* at 10.)

26 Plaintiff contracted with Energy Design Service Systems, LLC ("EDSS"), a Michigan

1 based company, to install lighting in one of its retail stores in New York. (Dkt. No. 10-3. at 2–3.)  
2 Pursuant to the master agreement between Plaintiff and EDSS, EDSS was required to “secure  
3 ‘commercial general liability insurance’” and “include T-Mobile as an additional [i]nsured under  
4 [EDSS]’s commercial general liability [i]nsurance policy.” (*Id.* at 3.) Accordingly, EDSS  
5 obtained a general commercial liability policy from Defendant through an insurance broker,  
6 Scully-Monroe Insurance Agency. (*Id.*) Plaintiff argues EDSS named Plaintiff on that policy as  
7 an additional insured party. (Dkt. No. 19 at 2.) On June 6, 2014, and November 1, 2014, Scully-  
8 Monroe issued two certificates of insurance (“COI”) to Plaintiff on behalf of Defendant  
9 identifying Plaintiff as a “certificate holder” for the period of September 30, 2013, through  
10 September 30, 2014, and September 30, 2014, through September 30, 2015, respectively. (Dkt.  
11 Nos. 21-2 at 2, 21-3 at 2, and 19 at 7.)

12 On September 2, 2014, EDSS’s employee was injured while performing the installation.  
13 (Dkt. No. 9-1 at 3.) Later that year, the employee sued Plaintiff in the Supreme Court of the State  
14 of New York to recover for his injuries. (*See id.* at 3.) On January 27, 2020, Plaintiff notified  
15 Defendant of the employee’s lawsuit and asked Defendant to pay costs in the litigation pursuant  
16 to the aforementioned insurance policy. (*Id.*) On February 19, 2020, after much back and forth  
17 between Plaintiff and Defendant, Defendant denied coverage on the basis that Plaintiff was not  
18 an additional insured under the policy issued to EDSS. (Dkt. No. 19 at 12.)

19 On March 12, 2020, Plaintiff filed a complaint in King County Superior Court against  
20 Defendant, seeking declaratory judgment and alleging breach of contract, bad faith, and a  
21 violation of the Washington State Consumer Protection Act. Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86. (*Id.* at 2.)  
22 Plaintiff seeks treble damages, prejudgment interest, and attorney fees. (*Id.* at 3.) On March 16,  
23 2020, Plaintiff effected service of the complaint on the Insurance Commissioner of the State of  
24 Washington. (*Id.*) On April 14, 2020, Defendant timely removed the case pursuant to 28 U.S.C.  
25 § 1446(b). (*Id.*)

26 Defendant now moves to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction and improper venue,

1 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2)–(3). (Dkt. No. 12.) Alternatively,  
2 Defendant seeks a transfer to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan,  
3 Southern Division at Lansing, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). (*Id.*)

## 4 **II. DISCUSSION**

5 District courts must generally assess personal jurisdiction in advance of other issues such  
6 as venue. *Scott, Blane & Darren Recovery LLC v. Auto-Owners Ins. Co.*, 2014 WL 4258280, slip  
7 op. at 2 (C.D. Cal. 2014) (citing *Leroy v. Great W. United Corp.*, 443 U.S. 173, 180 (1979)). The  
8 Court therefore addresses Defendant’s Rule 12(b)(2) motion before considering the issue of  
9 venue. “In opposition to a defendant’s motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction, the  
10 plaintiff bears the burden of establishing that jurisdiction is proper.” *Boschetto v. Hansing*, 539  
11 F.3d 1011, 1015 (9th Cir. 2008). If a court decides the motion without holding a hearing, the  
12 court should grant the motion only if Plaintiff’s pleadings and affidavits fail to make out a  
13 “prima facie showing of personal jurisdiction.” *Id.* (internal quotation omitted).

### 14 **A. Personal Jurisdiction**

15 A federal district court may exercise personal jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant  
16 only if doing so comports with the long-arm statute of the state in which the district court sits.  
17 *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(k)(1)(A); *Chan v. Soc’y Expeditions, Inc.*, 39 F.3d 1398, 1405 (9th Cir.  
18 1994). Washington’s long-arm statute is co-extensive with the Due Process Clause. *SeaHAVN,*  
19 *Ltd. v. Glitmir Bank*, 226 P.3d 141, 149 (Wash. Ct. App. 2010). Thus, the question for the Court  
20 is whether the exercise of jurisdiction over Defendant comports with due process. *See*  
21 *Helicopteros Nacionales de Colombia, S.A. v. Hall*, 466 U.S. 408, 413 (1984).

22 Due process permits a court to “subject a defendant to judgment only when the defendant  
23 has sufficient contacts with the sovereign ‘such that the maintenance of the suit does not offend  
24 traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.’” *J. McIntyre Mach., Ltd. v. Nicastro*, 564  
25 U.S. 873, 880 (2011) (quoting *Int’l Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945)). The  
26 extent and nature of the contacts a defendant must have depends on which of the two categories

1 of personal jurisdiction a litigant invokes: general or specific. *Goodyear Dunlop Tires*  
2 *Operations, S.A. v. Brown*, 564 U.S. 915, 919 (2011). Here, the parties agree specific jurisdiction  
3 is the relevant inquiry.<sup>1</sup>

4 Specific jurisdiction is properly exercised when a defendant has “purposefully [availed]  
5 itself of the privilege of conducting activities within the forum State, thus invoking the benefits  
6 and protections of its laws.” *J. McIntyre Mach.*, 564 U.S. at 877 (citing *Hanson v. Denckla*, 357  
7 U.S. 235, 253 (1958)). This requirement ensures that a defendant will not be “haled into a  
8 jurisdiction through random, fortuitous, or attenuated contacts.” *Zeigler v. Indian River City*, 64  
9 F.3d 470, 473 (9th Cir. 1995).

10 [W]here the defendant deliberately has engaged in significant activities within a  
11 State, or has created continuing obligations between himself and residents of the  
12 forum, he manifestly has availed himself of the privilege of conducting business  
there, and because his activities are shielded by the benefits and protections of the  
forum’s laws it is presumptively not unreasonable to require him to submit to the

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13  
14 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff seems to suggest that general jurisdiction could be proper “by virtue of [Defendant’s]  
15 registration with [the Washington State Office of the Insurance Commissioner] and its  
16 designation of the Washington Insurance Commissioner as its agent for purposes of accepting  
17 service.” (See Dkt. No. 19 at 15.) But general jurisdiction is properly exercised when a defendant  
18 corporation maintains contacts with the forum state that are “so continuous and systematic as to  
19 render the foreign corporation essentially at home in the forum State.” *Ranza v. Nike, Inc.*, 793  
20 F.3d 1059, 1069 (9th Cir. 2015) (quoting *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 134 S. Ct. 746, 758 n.11  
21 (2014)). A corporation is considered to be ‘at home’ in a forum state in three circumstances: (1)  
22 if it is incorporated in the forum; (2) if it has its principal place of business in the forum; or (3) if  
23 in “exceptional circumstances” it is “essentially at home” in the forum even though it is not  
24 incorporated there and does not have its principal place of business there. *Id.* at 1069–70. The  
25 third circumstance is the only one that could apply here, and it is not proper in this case. Naming  
26 a registered agent in Washington neither renders a corporation at home in Washington nor  
constitutes consent to personal jurisdiction in Washington. See, e.g., *Cooper Carry, Inc. v.*  
*Outside the Big Box LLC*, No. C08-5630-RBL, Dkt. No. 25 at 3 (W.D. Wash. 2009) (finding no  
general jurisdiction despite the defendant entity having registered with the Secretary of State)  
(citing *Washington Equipment Mfg. Co., Inc. v. Concrete Placing Co., Inc.*, 85 Wash. App. 240,  
931 P.2d 170 (Wash. Ct. App. 1997) (finding no jurisdiction over Idaho corporation despite  
appointment of registered agent)). Moreover, *Brown v. Lockheed Martin Corp.*, 814 F.3d 619,  
639–40 (2d Cir. 2016) (“[W]ere we to accept Brown’s interpretation of Connecticut’s business  
registration statute, we would risk unravelling the jurisdictional structure envisioned in *Daimler*  
and *Goodyear* based only on a slender inference of consent pulled from routine bureaucratic  
measures that were largely designed for another purpose entirely.”)

1 burdens of litigation in that forum as well.

2 *Burger King Corp.*, 471 U.S. at 475 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). In other  
3 words, a single contact with a forum state may, if not random or fortuitous, support jurisdiction if  
4 the cause of action arises out of that particular intentional contact. *See id.*

5 The Ninth Circuit uses a three-prong test to determine whether the exercise of specific  
6 jurisdiction is appropriate:

- 7 1. The non-resident defendant must purposefully direct his activities or  
8 consummate some transaction with the forum or resident thereof; or perform  
9 some act by which he purposefully avails himself of the privilege of conducting  
10 activities in the forum, thereby invoking the benefits and protections of its laws;
- 11 2. the claim must be one which arises out of or relates to the defendant's forum-  
12 related activities; and
- 13 3. the exercise of jurisdiction must comport with fair play and substantial justice,  
14 i.e. it must be reasonable.

15 *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802. The plaintiff bears the burden of establishing the first two  
16 prongs. *CollegeSource, Inc. v. AcademyOne, Inc.*, 653 F.3d 1066, 1076 (9th Cir. 2011). If the  
17 plaintiff meets this burden, the burden shifts to the defendant “to set forth a ‘compelling case’  
18 that the exercise of jurisdiction would not be reasonable.” *CollegeSource, Inc.*, 653 F.3d at 1076  
19 (quoting *Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz*, 471 U.S. 462, 476–78 (1985)).

20 The first prong of the test for specific jurisdiction includes two distinct analyses:  
21 “purposeful direction” and “purposeful availment.” *Ziegler*, 64 F.3d at 473. The purposeful  
22 direction analysis applies to claims alleging intentional torts, while the purposeful availment  
23 analysis applies to claims sounding in contract. *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802. Because  
24 Plaintiff's claims are based on an allegation that Defendant breached its contract to defend and  
25 indemnify Plaintiff, (*see* Dkt. No. 10-3 at 5–7), the Court evaluates Defendant's contacts with  
26 Washington using the purposeful availment analysis.

#### 27 1. Purposeful Availment

28 A brief review of the purposeful availment doctrine is warranted. First, “[i]t is essential in

1 each case that there be some act by which the defendant purposefully avails . . . [itself] of the  
2 privilege of conducting activities within the forum state.” *Hanson*, 357 U.S. at 253. “The  
3 purposeful availment prong is satisfied when a defendant takes deliberate actions within the  
4 forum state or creates continuing obligations to forum residents. It is not required that a  
5 defendant be physically present within or have physical contacts with the forum, provided that  
6 the defendant’s efforts are ‘purposefully directed’ toward forum residents.” *Hirsch v. Blue Cross,*  
7 *Blue Shield*, 800 F.2d 1474, 1478–79 (9th Cir. 1986) (internal citations omitted).

8 An insurance company can purposefully avail itself of a state’s laws by knowingly  
9 agreeing to provide insurance to a single forum resident. In *Hirsch*, 800 F.2d at 1476, the  
10 defendant insurance company agreed to provide group health insurance to a corporation’s  
11 employees. When the defendant entered the contract, no employees lived in California. *Id.* After  
12 the contract was signed, the company added the plaintiff, a California resident, to the group  
13 policy. *Id.* at 1476–77. When the defendant refused to pay several of the plaintiff’s medical  
14 expenses, the plaintiff filed a complaint against alleging breach of contract and bad faith. *Id.* at  
15 1477. Notably, the plaintiff received a membership card from the defendant that listed the  
16 plaintiff’s California address on its face. *Id.* The Ninth Circuit found that the defendant had  
17 “voluntarily and knowingly obligat[ed] itself to provide health care coverage to [the defendant’s]  
18 California employees” and thus “purposefully availed itself of the benefits and protections of that  
19 forum.” *Id.* at 1480.

20 Here, Plaintiff makes argues that Defendant purposefully availed itself of Washington’s  
21 laws in three ways: (1) Defendant’s broker issued a COI to Plaintiff that specifically identifies  
22 Plaintiff as an additional insured under the relevant insurance policy; (2) Defendant issued an  
23 insurance policy that provides coverage throughout the entire United States and extends coverage  
24 to any qualifying entity without any geographical limitation; and (3) Defendant directed its  
25 claims handling activities to Plaintiff in Washington, and the harm resulting from Defendant’s  
26 bad faith denial was and will be suffered by Plaintiff in Washington. (Dkt. No. 19 at 2–3.)

1 The third argument is not persuasive, as post-accident communications alone are not  
2 sufficient to establish specific jurisdiction under a theory of purposeful availment. *See, e.g.,*  
3 *Farmers Ins. Exch. v. Portage La Prairie Mut. Ins. Co.*, 907 F.2d 911, 913 (9th Cir. 1990)  
4 (finding that “[o]nly contacts occurring prior to the event causing the litigation may be  
5 considered”) (internal citations omitted). Plaintiff’s only direct contact with Defendant occurred  
6 during the claims-handling process, which inherently occurred after the event causing litigation.

7 However, taken together, the first and second arguments are persuasive. The COI clearly  
8 listed Plaintiff as an additional insured party and listed Plaintiff’s Washington address. While  
9 Defendants dispute whether the COI was, in fact, a contract, the COI is at least *prima facie*  
10 evidence of a contract. *See, e.g., Hirsch*, 800 F.2d at 1480; *Evanston Ins. Co. v. Certain*  
11 *Underwriters at Lloyd's*, No. C16-0755-JLR, Dkt. No. 23 at 7–8 (W.D. Wash. 2016) (exercising  
12 jurisdiction over insurer because the insurers’ “coverage span[ned] the entire United States,” and  
13 thus could anticipate being haled into court in a jurisdiction where an insured risk exists). Thus,  
14 Plaintiffs have presented sufficient evidence to establish for jurisdictional purposes that  
15 Defendant voluntarily and knowingly obligated itself to provide liability insurance to Plaintiff in  
16 Washington in exchange for premiums paid by Plaintiffs’ contractor. In doing so, Defendant  
17 purposefully availed itself of the benefits of Washington even though Defendant is not physically  
18 located in Washington and does not have any physical contacts with the state.

19 Furthermore, regardless of whether the certificate is an enforceable contract, it clearly  
20 identifies Plaintiff as an additional insured and recognizes that Plaintiff’s principal place of  
21 business is in Washington. *See also Ridemind, LLC v. S. China Ins. Co.*, No. C14-489-RSL, Dkt.  
22 No. 25 at 6–7 (W.D. Wash. 2014). Based on this representation, Plaintiff has presented sufficient  
23 evidence for jurisdictional purposes that Defendant created a continuing obligation to a forum  
24 resident. *See Burger King*, 471 U.S. at 475 (“[W]here the defendant deliberately has engaged in  
25 significant activities within a State, or has created continuing obligations between himself and  
26 residents of the forum, he manifestly has availed himself of the privilege of conducting business

1 there, and because his activities are shielded by the benefits and protections of the forum's laws it  
2 is presumptively not unreasonable to require him to submit to the burdens of litigation in that  
3 forum as well.”)

4 Thus, even though Defendant is not physically located in Washington and does not have  
5 any physical contacts with the state, Plaintiff presented sufficient evidence for jurisdictional  
6 purposes that Plaintiff was listed as an additional insured in its policy with EDSS and the  
7 certificate of insurance specifically identified Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s location in Washington.  
8 *See Ridemind*, No. C14-489-RSL, Dkt. No. 25 at 7. Therefore, the Court finds that Defendant  
9 purposefully availed itself in Washington.

## 10 2. Forum-Related Activity

11 The second prong of the test requires that the claim arises out of or relates to the  
12 defendant’s forum-related activities. *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802. Courts within the Ninth  
13 Circuit rely on a “but for” test to determine if a claim arises out of forum-related activities.  
14 *Ballard v. Savage*, 65 F.3d 1495, 1500 (9th Cir. 1995).

15 In this case, the cause of action arises out of the policy EDSS negotiated and executed  
16 with broker Scully-Monroe on behalf of Defendant. Thus, the proper inquiry is whether  
17 Plaintiff’s claims against Defendant would not have arisen “but for” Defendant’s contacts with  
18 Washington State. *See Evanston Ins. Co.*, No. C16-0755-JLR, Dkt. No. 23 at 12 (W.D. Wash.  
19 2016). Had Defendant not issued general commercial liability policy that (1) listed Plaintiff as an  
20 additional insured party located in Washington State and (2) included Washington State in their  
21 coverage territory, Plaintiff would not have a claim against Defendant.

22 Defendant denies that it established an ongoing relationship in Washington. (Dkt. No. 12  
23 at 21–22.) Yet, for jurisdictional purposes, Plaintiff presented sufficient evidence to show that  
24 Defendant’s broker issued COIs listing Plaintiff as an additional certificate holder, including  
25 Plaintiff’s Washington address.<sup>2</sup> Thus, Defendant’s single intentional act of issuing a COI listing

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26 <sup>2</sup> The Court makes no finding regarding whether the COI is an enforceable contract.



1 Plaintiff as an additional insured party created “continuing obligations” to Plaintiff, a forum  
2 resident. *See Burger King Corp.*, 471 U.S. at 475. Therefore, the Court FINDS that Plaintiff’s  
3 claim arises out of Defendant’s forum related activity.

### 4 3. Reasonableness

5 Given that Defendant purposefully availed itself of Washington’s laws in a way that is  
6 related to Plaintiff’s claim, the Court must determine if it would be reasonable for the Court to  
7 exercise jurisdiction over Defendant. Defendant must present a “compelling case” that an  
8 exercise of personal jurisdiction would be unreasonable. *Burger King*, 471 U.S. at 476–  
9 77. Defendant must present a “compelling case” that an exercise of personal jurisdiction would  
10 be unreasonable. *See Haisten*, 784 F.2d at 1400. Relevant factors include

11 (1) the extent of the defendant[’s] purposeful injection into the forum state’s affairs;  
12 (2) the burden on the defendant of defending in the forum; (3) the extent of the  
13 conflict with the sovereignty of the defendant’s state; (4) the forum state’s interest  
14 in adjudicating the dispute; (5) the most efficient judicial resolution of the  
15 controversy; (6) the importance of the forum to the plaintiff’s interest in convenient  
16 and effective relief; and (7) the existence of an alternative forum.

17 *CollegeSource, Inc.*, 653 F.3d at 1079. No one factor is dispositive; the Court must balance all of  
18 them. *See id.*

#### 19 a. *Extent of Purposeful Injection*

20 If a defendant purposefully injected itself into the forum state’s affairs, then personal  
21 jurisdiction in the forum may be reasonable. *CollegeSource, Inc.*, 653 F.3d at 1079. “Even if  
22 there is sufficient ‘interjection’ into the state to satisfy the purposeful availment prong, the  
23 degree of interjection is a factor to be weighed in assessing the overall reasonableness of  
24 jurisdiction under the reasonableness prong”; “the smaller the element of purposeful interjection,  
25 the less is jurisdiction to be anticipated and the less reasonable is its exercise.” *Id.* (brackets  
26 omitted).

Here, the Court has already determined that Defendant purposefully availed itself of the

1 privilege of doing business in Washington. *See supra* Section II.A.1. Specifically, Defendant  
2 pays annual renewal, filing, and operating fees to Washington State’s OIC in order to preserve  
3 the possibility of insuring persons or risks within Washington. (*See* Dkt. No. 19 at 32.) That  
4 possibility actualized when Defendant’s broker issued a COI to Plaintiff, which listed Plaintiff as  
5 an additional certificate holder in EDSS’s insurance policy. In claiming that it has “never  
6 actually availed itself” of the opportunity to insure a Washington resident, Defendant seriously  
7 underestimates the significance of insuring a forum resident. (*Id.* at 32.) Thus, Defendant  
8 purposefully injected itself into Washington’s affairs. Therefore, the Court FINDS that this factor  
9 weighs in favor of exercising personal jurisdiction.

10 *b. Burden on Defendant*

11 Next, the Court considers the burden on Defendant of defending itself in Washington.  
12 *CollegeSource, Inc.*, 653 F.3d at 1079. “A defendant’s burden in litigating in the forum is a  
13 factor in the assessment of reasonableness, but unless the ‘inconvenience is so great as to  
14 constitute a deprivation of due process, it will not overcome clear justifications for the exercise  
15 of jurisdiction.’” *Panavision Int’l v. Toepfen*, 141 F.3d 1316, 1323 (9th Cir. 1998) (internal  
16 citations omitted). “[W]ith the advances in transportation and telecommunications and the  
17 increasing interstate practice of law, any burden [of litigation in a forum other than one’s  
18 residence] is substantially less than in days past.” *Menken v. Emm*, 503 F.3d 1050, 1060 (9th Cir.  
19 2007) (quoting *CE Distrib., LLC v. New Sensor Corp.*, 380 F.3d 1107, 1112 (9th Cir. 2004)).  
20 Additionally, inconvenience to a party who has minimum contacts with the forum often more  
21 appropriately is handled through changes in venue, and not by refusing to exercise  
22 jurisdiction. *Burger King*, 471 U.S. at 477–78 & n. 20, 483–84.

23 Here, Defendant is a Michigan company that has no employees, agents, or offices located  
24 in Washington and does not actively conduct business here. (Dkt. No. 12 at 27.) Although it  
25 would be somewhat burdensome for Defendant to litigate in Washington, since its employees  
26 and evidence are located elsewhere, modern transportation reduces this burden. *Menken*, 503

1 F.3d at 1060. Defending this action in Washington would not create such a significant burden for  
2 Defendant and the essential non-parties that it would offend due process. *See Hirsch*, 800 F.2d at  
3 1481. Therefore, the Court FINDS this factor weighs against exercising personal jurisdiction  
4 only slightly.

5 *c. Conflict with Michigan's Sovereignty*

6 Third, the Court considers whether exercising jurisdiction over Defendant would conflict  
7 with Michigan's sovereignty. *CollegeSource, Inc.*, 653 F.3d at 1079. "The due process  
8 limitations on suits against non-residents have their roots largely in our constitutional federalism  
9 and the resultant sovereignty of states." *Ins. Co. of N. Am. v. Marina Salina Cruz*, 649 F.2d 1266,  
10 1272 (9th Cir. 1981). Purposeful interjection requires a defendant to "in some way step outside  
11 the exclusive protection of [their] own state and engage in activities touching another sovereign."  
12 *Id.* After an out-of-state defendant's purposeful injection is established, the interests of multiple  
13 sovereigns will necessarily be involved.

14 Here, Washington, Michigan, and New York have an interest in this litigation. As courts  
15 previously have observed, however, choice-of-law rules, rather than jurisdictional tests, are  
16 designed to accommodate these concerns. *See Burger King*, 471 U.S. at 483 n.26 (in minimum  
17 contacts analysis, one assumes that two states' interests will conflict); *Haisten*, 784 F.2d at  
18 1401–02. Plaintiff contends that "the Court's exercise of jurisdiction would present no colorable  
19 conflict with Michigan's sovereignty." (Dkt. No. 19 at 25.) Plaintiff's assertion is belied by both  
20 parties' substantial briefing comparing the conflicts between Washington's and Michigan's  
21 insurance laws. (*See id.* at 30–32; Dkt. No. 12 at 31–34.) However, this is fundamentally a  
22 choice-of-law question, not a jurisdictional one. *See Burger King*, 471 U.S. at 483–84. Thus, the  
23 Court FINDS the third factor is neutral.

24 *d. Washington's Interest in the Dispute*

25 Fourth, the Court considers the forum state's interest in adjudicating the dispute.  
26 *CollegeSource, Inc.*, 653 F.3d at 1079. Washington has a "manifest" interest in protecting its

1 citizens from injuries inflicted by out-of-state actors who provide insurance coverage to  
2 Washington residents. *See* Wash. Rev. Code § 4.28.185(1)(d); *Hirsch*, 800 F.2d at 1481 (finding  
3 California’s interest in insurance dispute “exceptionally strong” due to a need for effective  
4 redress against insurers refusing to pay claims); *T-Mobile USA, Inc. v. Selective Insurance*  
5 *Company of America*, 194 Wash. 2d 413, 421 (2019). Thus, the Court FINDS this factor weighs  
6 in favor of exercising personal jurisdiction.

7 *e. Judicial Efficiency*

8 Fifth, the Court considers the most efficient judicial resolution of the controversy.  
9 *CollegeSource, Inc.*, 653 F.3d at 1079. This factor focuses on “where the witnesses and the  
10 evidence are likely to be located.” *Loral Terracom v. Valley Nat’l Bank*, 49 F.3d 555, 561 (9th  
11 Cir. 1995). However, this factor is “no longer weighed heavily given the modern advances in  
12 communication and transportation.” *Panavision Int’l*, 141 F.3d at 1323.

13 Here, the case seems to turn on two issues: (1) whether Defendant agreed to insure  
14 Plaintiff, and (2) if so, what that insurance coverage entails. (Dkt. Nos. 12 at 11–12, 19 at 2.) The  
15 second question is likely a matter of law that does not depend on discovery. However, the first  
16 question may involve factual disputes that turn on the information provided by witnesses—who  
17 are primarily located in Michigan. (Dkt. No. 12 at 33.) Defendant repeatedly alludes to that fact,  
18 and Plaintiff has not refuted it. (Dkt. Nos. 12 at 33, 19 at 30.) Thus, litigating this case in the  
19 Western District of Washington is not likely to provide the most efficient judicial resolution of  
20 this controversy. The allegations and claims in the complaint revolve around the policy that was  
21 issued by a Michigan insurance broker, on behalf of a Michigan-based insurance company, to  
22 EDSS, a Michigan lighting company. (*See* Dkt. No. 12 at 33.) The underlying litigation and the  
23 place of the alleged accident is in New York. In fact, this litigation is connected to the forum  
24 only because it is the location of Plaintiff’s principal place of business and Plaintiff’s employee-  
25 witnesses.

26 While the nature of the injury suffered by Plaintiff is relevant to the inquiry, so, too, are

1 the reasons Defendant denied coverage. *See Robinson Corp. v. Auto-Owners Ins. Co.*, 304 F.  
2 Supp. 2d 1232, 1238 (D. Haw. 2003). Thus, evidence and witnesses needed to decide these  
3 issues may come from Washington, but they will primarily come from Michigan. Therefore, the  
4 Court FINDS that the fifth factor weighs against exercising personal jurisdiction.

5 *f. Plaintiff's Interest in Forum*

6 Sixth, the Court considers the importance of the forum to Plaintiff's interest in convenient  
7 and effective relief. *CollegeSource, Inc.*, 653 F.3d at 1079. Like the previous factor, though, this  
8 is not afforded significant weight because "no doctorate in astrophysics is required to deduce that  
9 trying a case where one lives is almost always a plaintiff's preference." *Roth v. Garcia-Marquez*,  
10 942 F.2d 617, 624 (9th Cir. 1991). Plaintiff is a Washington corporation that seeks relief for  
11 injuries allegedly arising out of litigation in a New York state court. And, as courts have  
12 observed, "plaintiffs would be severely disadvantaged if forced to 'follow the insurance  
13 company to a distant State in order to hold it legally accountable . . . thus in effect making the  
14 company judgment proof.'" *Hirsch*, 800 F.2d at 1481 (quoting *McGee v. Int'l Life Ins. Co.*, 355  
15 U.S. 220, 223 (1957)). Thus, litigating this case in Washington is appropriately convenient and  
16 favorable for Plaintiff. Therefore, the Court FINDS that the sixth factor weighs in favor of  
17 exercising personal jurisdiction.

18 *g. Adequate Alternative Forum*

19 Finally, the Court must determine whether an adequate alternative forum exists.  
20 *CollegeSource, Inc.*, 653 F.3d at 1079. This factor is considered only if the forum state is shown  
21 to be unreasonable. *Id.* at 1080. Defendant has not sufficiently demonstrated that Washington is  
22 an unreasonable forum, so the Court need not assess the issue further.

23 Balancing the relevant factors, the Court concludes that Defendant has failed to establish  
24 a "compelling case" that the exercise of jurisdiction would be unreasonable. Washington may not  
25 be the most efficient forum to resolve this dispute, but that does not render an exercise of  
26 personal jurisdiction unconstitutional. And while Defendant's contact with the forum is limited,

1 the contact it did have established a significant, ongoing relationship with a Washington resident  
2 that gives Washington an interest in this dispute. Therefore, the Court FINDS that it has specific  
3 jurisdiction over Defendant.

4 **B. Transfer of Venue**

5 In the alternative, Defendant seeks to dismiss the case for improper venue or transfer to  
6 Michigan. The venue statute provides that a civil action based on diversity generally must be  
7 brought in either “(1) a judicial district where any defendant resides, if all defendants reside in  
8 the same State, [or] (2) a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions  
9 giving rise to the claim occurred, or a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action  
10 is situated.” See 28 U.S.C. § 1391 (also allowing a case to be brought in a district “in which any  
11 defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction at the time the action is commenced,” but only if no  
12 other district satisfies either of the first two criteria). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a), the Court  
13 may transfer a civil action to any other district court in which the action may have been brought  
14 “[f]or the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice.”

15 The court has discretion “to adjudicate motions for transfer according to an  
16 ‘individualized, case-by-case consideration of convenience and fairness.’” *Jones v. GNC*  
17 *Franchising, Inc.*, 211 F.3d 495, 498 (9th Cir. 2000) (internal citation omitted). A motion to  
18 transfer venue requires the court to weigh multiple factors in its determination whether transfer is  
19 appropriate in a particular case, including

20 (1) the location where the relevant agreements were negotiated and executed, (2)  
21 the state that is most familiar with the governing law, (3) the plaintiff’s choice of  
22 forum, (4) the respective parties’ contacts with the forum, (5) the contacts relating  
23 to the plaintiff’s cause of action in the chosen forum, (6) the differences in the costs  
24 of litigation in the two forums, (7) the availability of compulsory process to compel  
attendance of unwilling non-party witnesses, and (8) the ease of access to sources  
of proof.

25 *Id.* at 498–99. These factors are substantially similar to those used to evaluate reasonableness in  
26 specific jurisdiction analysis.

1 Here, Defendant requests a transfer to the Western District of Michigan as an alternative  
2 remedy to dismissal. (*See* Dkt. No. 12 at 31–34.) Plaintiff does not appear to dispute that venue  
3 is proper in Michigan. Rather, Plaintiff urges the Court to find Washington is also a proper  
4 venue. (*See* Dkt. No. 19 at 28.)

5 Several factors contribute to the Court’s decision to transfer the case to the Western  
6 District of Michigan. *See Jones*, 211 F.3d at 498–99. First, “a substantial part of the events or  
7 omissions giving rise to the claim occurred” in the Western District of Michigan, making it a  
8 proper venue. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1391. In contrast, the Western District of Washington’s  
9 connection to the case consists only of the fact that Defendant purportedly insured a Washington  
10 company. *Id.* Next, regardless of the substantive state law applied in this case, federal courts are  
11 equally equipped to apply distant state laws when the law is not complex. *See Jones*, 211 F.3d at  
12 498; *Inlandboatmen’s Union of the Pacific v. Foss Maritime Co.*, No. C14-1403-JLR, Dkt. No.  
13 20 at 6 (W.D. Wash. 2015).

14 Although Plaintiff’s choice of forum receives substantial deference and Defendant must  
15 “make a strong showing of inconvenience” to upset that choice, *see Decker Coal Co. v.*  
16 *Commonwealth Edison Co.*, 805 F.2d 834, 843 (9th Cir. 1986), Plaintiff’s preference is not  
17 dispositive, *see Norwood v. Kirkpatrick*, 349 U.S. 29, 32 (1955). Further, courts are hesitant to  
18 defer to the plaintiff’s choice of forum when the case lacks strong ties to that district. *See Pedigo*  
19 *Prods., Inc. v. Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc.*, No. C12-5502-BHS, Dkt. No. 35 at 5 (W.D.  
20 Wash. 2012) (“Where the action has little connection with the chosen forum, less deference is  
21 accorded plaintiff’s choice, even if plaintiff is a resident of the forum state.”). As discussed  
22 above, this case features few connections to Washington. Almost all relevant events occurred in  
23 Michigan and New York, and the substantial majority of potential witnesses and relevant  
24 documents are located in Michigan. (Dkt. No. 12 at 33–34.) Even considering the presumption in  
25 favor of Plaintiff’s choice of forum, the Court finds that the lack of strong connections to  
26 Washington weigh in favor of transfer. *See Inlandboatmen’s Union of the Pacific*, No. C14-

1 1403-JLR, Dkt. No. 20 at 7.

2 Finally, if a “transfer would merely shift rather than eliminate the inconvenience” and  
3 costs of litigation, the factor weighs against transfer. *Decker*, 805 F.2d at 843. A substantial  
4 number of the non-party witnesses are located in Michigan, including employees from Scully-  
5 Monroe, EDSS, and Defendant. (*See* Dkt. No. 12 at 32–34.) The only witnesses that will come  
6 from Washington are Plaintiff’s employees that dealt with Defendant during the claims-handling  
7 process. Any other sources of proof, such as documents and other forms of evidence, can be  
8 produced electronically. *See Jones*, 211 F.3d at 499. On balance, the Court finds that this factor  
9 weighs slightly in favor of transfer.

10 In light of its analysis, the Court is assured that transfer is the appropriate remedy in this  
11 case. Overall, there is only one factor that weighs against transfer: Plaintiff’s choice of forum.  
12 Although the plaintiff’s choice is afforded substantial deference, the Court concludes that  
13 Plaintiff’s choice does not overcome the seven other factors that are either neutral or weigh in  
14 favor of transfer. Thus, Washington and Michigan courts are equipped to handle the case, but  
15 Michigan also provides the appropriate venue. *See id.* at 498–99. Because venue in Michigan is  
16 appropriate, the Court need not decide whether venue is improper in Washington. Therefore, the  
17 Court finds that transfer to the Western District of Michigan is “in the interest of justice.” 28  
18 U.S.C. § 1404(a).

### 19 **III. CONCLUSION**

20 For the foregoing reasons, the Court hereby GRANTS in part Defendant’s motion to  
21 dismiss or, in the alternative, transfer venue, (Dkt. No. 12), and TRANSFERS this case to the  
22 U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan, Southern Division at Lansing. The  
23 Clerk is DIRECTED to statistically close this case in this district.

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1 DATED this 18th day of August 2020.

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5 John C. Coughenour  
6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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