

1 HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON  
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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
8 AT TACOMA

9 CATHERINE CLANTON,

10 Plaintiff,

v.

11 WYNDHAM DESTINATION, INC.;  
12 WYNDHAM VACATION  
13 OWNERSHIP, INC.; WYNDHAM  
14 RESORT DEVELOPMENT  
15 CORPORATION; JOHN DOE business  
16 entities I-V, jointly and severally,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 3:19-cv-05685-RBL

ORDER

16 **I. INTRODUCTION**

17 THIS MATTER is before the Court on Defendants Wyndham Destination, Inc.,  
18 Wyndham Vacation Ownership, Inc., and Wyndham Resort Development Corporation's Motion  
19 to Dismiss on the grounds of *forum non conveniens*. Dkt # 12. This case arises from Plaintiff  
20 Catherine Clanton's slip and fall while on vacation at a Wyndham Resort in Mexico.

21 Clanton attended a Wyndham time share presentation in Washington and she joined the  
22 program in 2008. She made an on-line reservation to stay one of Wyndham's properties,  
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1 WorldMark La Paloma Resort in Rosarito, Mexico, and traveled to Mexico to stay at the Resort  
2 in September 2017.

3 Clanton slipped and fell down a set of wet stairs. Her friend and travelling companion,  
4 Pam Gilbert, witnessed the fall and took pictures of the scene. There was a “wet floor” sign, but  
5 it was not readily visible. After the fall, Clanton returned to her room and reported the incident to  
6 the front desk. The next day, the Resort staff took her to a private hospital near the Resort to  
7 briefly meet with a doctor about her injuries.

8 Clanton traveled back to the United States the next day. She stopped at a California  
9 hospital and then returned to Washington. Since then, she has received treatment from fourteen  
10 different doctors here. In July 2019 Clanton sued Wyndham in this Court for negligence under  
11 the laws of both Washington and Baja California, Mexico.

12 Wyndham seeks dismissal on *forum non conveniens*, arguing “the convenience of the  
13 parties and the ends of justice would be better served if the action were brought and tried in  
14 Mexico.” As a threshold issue, it first argues that Mexico is an adequate alternative forum  
15 because it provides Clanton a remedy against the Resort and its employees. Wyndham also  
16 contends that a valid forum selection clause exists, meaning that the parties’ agreed that Mexico  
17 is an adequate forum.<sup>1</sup> It then argues that litigating in this forum is unreasonable because the  
18 accident occurred in Mexico and most of the physical evidence and witnesses are in Mexico,  
19 making litigating here costly. Wyndham also argues that Mexico has the greater interest in this  
20 case because the Resort conducts business exclusively in Mexico.

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23 <sup>1</sup> Wyndham argues that Clanton signed a check-in form that included a forum selection clause requiring all disputes  
24 to be heard in Mexico. But the form it provides [Dkt # 12–1, ex. A] is not signed, and Clanton claims she did not  
sign it and is not bound by it. Accordingly, the Court need not consider the effect that a valid forum selection clause  
would have on this Motion.

1 Clanton argues that Wyndham failed to meet its burden of showing that litigating in this  
2 forum is so burdensome and oppressive as to outweigh this forum’s convenience. Clanton argues  
3 that Mexico is not an adequate alternative forum because it provides her no remedy: Wyndham  
4 cannot be held liable under Mexican law and any claims against the Resort are time-barred  
5 because the accident happened more than two years ago. She argues that this forum is more  
6 convenient for all parties because the parties reside or do business in Washington, most of the  
7 witnesses and relevant evidence are in Washington, documents not in Washington are readily  
8 accessible through electronic transmission, and the costs associated with litigating in Mexico are  
9 much greater. Clanton also argues that Washington has a greater connection to this case because  
10 it has a significant interest in protecting Clanton, a Washington resident, and in regulating the  
11 conduct of Wyndham because it does business in Washington.

## 12 II. DISCUSSION

13 To prevail on a *forum non conveniens* motion to dismiss, “a defendant bears the burden  
14 of demonstrating an adequate alternative forum, and that the balance of private and public  
15 interest factors favors dismissal.” *Carijano v. Occidental Petroleum Corp.*, 643 F.3d 1216, 1224  
16 (9th Cir. 2011). The doctrine of *forum non conveniens* allows a court to dismiss a case outright  
17 when a foreign or state forum would be substantially more convenient. *Atl. Marine Const. Co. v.*  
18 *U.S. Dist. Court for W. Dist. of Texas*, 571 U.S. 49, 60 (2013). *Forum non conveniens* is an  
19 “exceptional tool to be employed sparingly.” *Bos. Telecommunications Grp., Inc. v. Wood*, 588  
20 F.3d 1201, 1206 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Dole Food Co. v. Watts*, 303 F.3d 1104, 1118 (9th Cir.  
21 2002)).

### 22 A. Adequate Alternative Forum

23 Wyndham argues that Mexico is adequate even though Clanton will not be able to  
24 recover from it there. Clanton argues that Mexico is not adequate because Wyndham has not

1 submitted to the jurisdiction of Mexico, Clanton cannot recover from Wyndham there, and any  
2 tort claims against the Resort (not a party here) are time-barred under Mexican law.

3 “The first requirement for a *forum non conveniens* dismissal is that an adequate  
4 alternative forum is available to the plaintiff.” *Lueck v. Sundstrand Corp.*, 236 F.3d 1137, 1143  
5 (9th Cir. 2001). An alternative forum is adequate if: “(1) the defendant is amenable to process  
6 there; and (2) the other jurisdiction offers a satisfactory remedy.” *Ranza v. Nike, Inc.*, 793 F.3d  
7 1059, 1077 (9th Cir. 2015) (citing *Carijano*, 643 F.3d at 1225). Dismissal is not appropriate  
8 where “where the remedy provided is so clearly inadequate or unsatisfactory, that it is no remedy  
9 at all.” *Id.* (quoting *Carijano*, 643 F.3d at 1226). But an alternative forum is not inadequate  
10 merely because “the law, or the remedy afforded, is less favorable.” *Loya v. Starwood Hotels &*  
11 *Resorts Worldwide, Inc.*, 583 F.3d 656, 666 (9th Cir.2009) (citing *Piper Aircraft Co. v. Reyno*,  
12 454 U.S. 235, 247 (1981)).

13 Mexico is not an adequate alternative forum in this case. Mexico has been found to be an  
14 adequate forum in some cases, specifically because the defendants agreed to “submit to the  
15 jurisdiction[] and waive any statute of limitations defenses[,]” the plaintiff could bring a tort-  
16 based suit there, and “Mexican courts would afford some remedy.” *See, e.g., Loya*, 583 F.3d at  
17 664. Wyndham has not consented to Mexico’s jurisdiction and has not shown that it is amenable  
18 to service of process there. *See* Dkt # 14 at 8. Wyndham also has not shown how Clanton would  
19 be able to obtain any remedy in this case if it were to be litigated in Mexico. Wyndham argues  
20 that while Clanton would likely be unable to sue it under Mexican law,<sup>2</sup> Mexico still affords her  
21 a remedy because she could sue the Resort and its employees. But this is not an argument that

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22 <sup>2</sup> *See* Caraza Decl., Dkt # 16 at ¶ 42 (“Inasmuch the damage was directly inflicted by WorldMark La Paloma Resort  
23 through its personnel, it is our opinion that under Mexican law, *only the resort may be found liable and none of the*  
24 *Wyndham corporations that are defendants in this case, and none of those corporations may be found liable* for  
wrongdoings of the Resort, which is the direct cause of the damages caused to Ms. Clanton.”) (emphasis added).

1 this forum is not convenient enough for Wyndham; it is an argument that Clanton should sue  
2 someone else, somewhere else. Wyndham cites no authority for the claim that a different lawsuit  
3 in a different forum against a different defendant is enough to meet the adequate alternative  
4 forum test.

5 Clanton argues that any claims brought in Mexico against the Resort or its employees are  
6 barred by the two years limitations period for tort claims under Mexican law, because the  
7 accident happened in September 2017. *See Cruz v. United States*, 387 F. Supp. 2d 1057, 1079  
8 (N.D. Cal. 2005) (“There is no concept of equitable tolling in Mexican law.”). The time bar on  
9 any tort claims against the Resort and its employees, in conjunction with Clanton’s inability to  
10 obtain any relief from Wyndham in Mexico, render the Mexican forum inadequate.

## 11 **B. Public and Private Interest Factors**

12 The second step of the *forum non conveniens* analysis requires analyzing the private and  
13 public factors for and against dismissal. “Ordinarily, a plaintiff’s choice of forum will not be  
14 disturbed unless [these] factors *strongly favor* trial in a foreign country.” *Lueck*, 236 F.3d at 1145  
15 (emphasis added). This is especially true when a plaintiff sues in their home forum, which is  
16 presumed to be convenient. *Lueck*, 236 F.3d at 1143 (quoting *Piper*, 454 U.S. at 256). The  
17 question is “whether defendants have made a clear showing of facts which establish such  
18 oppression and vexation of a defendant as to be out of proportion to plaintiff’s convenience,  
19 which may be shown to be slight or nonexistent.” *Bos. Telecommunications*, 588 F.3d at 1206  
20 (quoting *Dole*, 303 F.3d at 1118).

### 21 1. Private Interest Factors

22 The private interest factors include “(1) the residence of the parties and the witnesses; (2)  
23 the forum’s convenience to the litigants; (3) access to physical evidence and other sources of  
24 proof; (4) whether unwilling witnesses can be compelled to testify; (5) the cost of bringing

1 witnesses to trial; (6) the enforceability of the judgment; and (7) all other practical problems that  
2 make trial of a case easy, expeditious and inexpensive.” *Lueck*, 236 F.3d at 1145 (internal  
3 quotations omitted).

4         These private interests favor this forum. Both parties are here, the witnesses are here, the  
5 evidence is here, and the cost of litigating here is lower. None of these interests favor dismissal;  
6 all favor keeping this case here. Clanton resides in Washington and Wyndham is an American  
7 company who has offices and registered agents in Washington. Most of Clanton’s witnesses  
8 reside in Washington—her friend who witnessed the accident, her fourteen doctors who have  
9 treated her injuries from the fall, and her liability expert are all here. Indeed, most of the  
10 witnesses and documents identified in Wyndham’s initial disclosures are also located in  
11 Washington.

12         Wyndham has not shown litigating in Washington to be so “oppressi[ve] and vexatio[us]”  
13 as to be “out of proportion to plaintiff’s convenience.” *See Ravelo Monegro v. Rosa*, 211 F.3d  
14 509, 514 (9th Cir. 2000). Litigating this case in Mexico would cause a substantial financial  
15 hardship for Clanton, who lives off disability payments and takes care of her mother and  
16 mentally-ill daughter in Washington. Additionally, there is no physical evidence to be gathered  
17 in Mexico. The accident’s sole witnesses, Clanton and Gilbert, reside in Washington. Most if not  
18 all the documentary evidence from Clanton’s initial treating doctor in Mexico and the Resort are  
19 capable of electronic transmission to this forum. And Wyndham appears to have ready access to  
20 information about the operations of the resort and access to most of its employees. Any required  
21 depositions of the Resort’s employees can be conducted in Mexico.

22         Wyndham has not shown that a Mexican court is able to compel an unwilling witness to  
23 testify at trial. The cost of bringing any Mexican witnesses to Washington will be less than the  
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1 cost of flying the many Washington witnesses to Mexico for trial. Neither party discusses the  
2 enforceability of a Mexican judgment in the U.S., so the Court will consider this factor neutral.  
3 Additionally, none of the critical witnesses (besides those employed at the resort) appear to  
4 speak Spanish and none of the relevant documents are in Spanish. If this case is brought in  
5 Mexico, the documents will have to be translated to Spanish and the costs associated with  
6 translating them will be substantial.<sup>3</sup> Consequently, the private factors do not support dismissal.

## 7 2. Public Interest Factors

8 The public interest factors include “(1) local interest of lawsuit; (2) the court's familiarity  
9 with governing law; (3) burden on local courts and juries; (4) congestion in the court; and (5) the  
10 costs of resolving a dispute unrelated to this forum.” *Lueck*, 236 F.3d at 1147.

11 Wyndham failed to demonstrate that Mexico has an interest in this case great enough to  
12 favor dismissal. Washington has a strong interest in protecting its residents, enforcing its laws,  
13 and deterring future wrongful conduct against its citizens. *See, e.g., Carideo v. Dell, Inc.*, 706 F.  
14 Supp. 2d 1122, 1128 (W.D. Wash. 2010) (Washington has a “strong interest in protecting its  
15 citizens under its laws.”); *Granite Equip. Leasing Corp. v. Hutton*, 84 Wash. 2d 320, 326, 525  
16 P.2d 223 (1974) (“Washington has a vital interest in regulating the actions of corporations which  
17 do business within its territorial boundaries.”). And, while Mexico clearly has an interest in  
18 regulating businesses operating within its territory, *see Loya*, 583 F.3d at 665, and the Resort is a  
19 Mexican corporation, the Resort is not a defendant in this case. Washington’s interest is more  
20 significant because Clanton is a Washington resident and Wyndham has offices, agents, and

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24 <sup>3</sup> Caraza Decl., Dkt # 16 at ¶ 26 (“Mexican courts require that [] all documents filed in a different language, such as the English language, be accompanied with a corresponding translation into the Spanish language.”).

1 execute timeshare agreements in Washington. Mexico has little interest in this case between U.S.  
2 citizens.

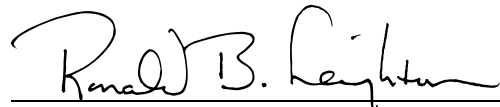
3 The familiarity with the governing law factor is neutral because Clanton's claims involve  
4 both Washington and Mexican law. Clanton brings tort claims under Washington's common law,  
5 with which this Court is clearly familiar. Although Clanton also brings claims under Mexican  
6 common law, Wyndham has not shown that this Court is incapable of applying that law. The  
7 court-related factors, including burden on local courts and juries and congestion in the court, do  
8 not weigh strongly in favor of either side. But the cost of resolving a dispute unrelated to this  
9 forum weighs against dismissal. Because most of the parties, witnesses, and relevant evidence  
10 are located here or can be electronically transferred, the costs to this Court and the parties will  
11 likely be less if the action is litigated here. The private and public factors favor Clanton's chosen  
12 forum.

### 13 III. CONCLUSION

14 Clanton's choice of forum is entitled to deference, and Wyndham has not sufficiently  
15 demonstrated that Mexico is an adequate alternative forum or that the private and public interest  
16 factors strongly favor dismissal. Defendants' Motion to Dismiss to dismiss for *forum non*  
17 *conveniens* is DENIED.

18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

19 Dated this 13<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2019.

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22 Ronald B. Leighton  
23 United States District Judge  
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