

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ALLEN HAMMLER,

Plaintiff,

v.

E. COTA ET AL.,

Defendants.

1:19-cv-00783-LJO-EPG (PC)

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO CHANGE VENUE AND DIRECTING TRANSFER OF VENUE TO THE SACREMENTO DIVISON OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Plaintiff, a state prisoner proceeding *pro se*, has filed a civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. On July 10, 2019, Plaintiff filed a motion to transfer this case to the Sacramento Division of the Eastern District of California. (ECF No. 7) Plaintiff claims that he originally intended to file the Complaint in the Sacramento division of the Eastern District of California, but the litigation coordinator mistakenly filed it in the Fresno Division.

Venue is governed by 28 U.S.C. § 1391 which provides that a civil action, other than one based in diversity, be brought in "(1) a judicial district in which any defendant resides, if all defendants are residents of the State in which the district is located; (2) a judicial 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; or (3) if there is no district in which an

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action may otherwise be brought as provided in this section, an judicial district in which any defendant is subject to the court's personal jurisdiction with respect to such action." 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b).

Prior to 1988, under the divisional venue statute, 28 U.S.C. §1393, plaintiffs in multi-divisional districts were limited to filing suit in the division where the defendant resided. *Johnson v. Lewis*, 645 F.Supp.2d 578, 581 (N.D. Miss. 2009). After that statute was repealed, plaintiffs were free to file suit in any division in a district and districts were able to establish local rules on the division of cases. *Johnson*, 645 F.Supp.2d at 5801-81. Since the venue statute specifically speaks in terms of districts and not divisions many cases find that if venue is proper in one division it would be proper in any division within the district. *Harrington v. Wilber*, 384 F.Supp.2d 1321, 1326 (S.D. Iowa 2005) (collecting cases). "At least one commentator has stated that 'there is no longer any requirement in federal civil cases that venue be laid within a particular division within a district." *Jordon v. Bowman Apple Prod. Co.*, 728 F.Supp.4019, 419 (W.D. Va. 1990) (quoting C. Wright, A. Miller & E. Cooper, Federal Practice and Procedure, § 3809 (1989 Supp.)). However, courts hold that where divisional venue is mandated by a local rule it must be complied with. *Jordon*, 728 F.Supp. at 419.

Here, the Eastern District of California Local Rule 120 is on-point and provides in part that:

All civil and criminal actions and proceedings of every nature and kind cognizable in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California arising in...Sacramento..count[y] shall be commenced in the United States District Court sitting in Sacramento, California, and in Redding, California, or any other designated places within those counties as the Court shall designate when appropriate for Magistrate Judge criminal proceedings

Rule 120 further provides that, "[w]henever in any action the Court finds upon its own motion, the motion of any party, or stipulation that the action has not been commenced in the proper court in accordance with this Rule, or for other good cause, the Court may transfer the action to another venue within the District."

Here, analysis of Plaintiff's Complaint reveals that the events giving rise to same occurred

in Sacramento, specifically the California State Prison at Sacramento. See Generally (ECF No. 1.) This matter should have been filed in the Sacramento division originally. Accordingly, and pursuant to Local Rule 120, Plaintiff's motion to transfer venue is GRANTED and it IS HEREBY ORDERED that this matter is transferred to the Sacramento division of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California. IT IS SO ORDERED. UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE Dated: **July 25, 2019**