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United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JOSEPH STELLA,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
THE HERTZ CORPORATION,  
Defendant.

No. C-13-0052 MMC

**ORDER DIRECTING PLAINTIFF TO  
SHOW CAUSE WHY ACTION SHOULD  
NOT BE TRANSFERRED TO  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA;  
VACATING MAY 10, 2013 HEARING**

Before the Court is defendant The Hertz Corporation’s (“Hertz”) “Motion to Transfer Venue Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a),” filed March 28, 2013, by which motion Hertz seeks an order transferring the above-titled action to the Central District of California. Plaintiff Joseph Stella (“Stella”) has filed opposition, to which Hertz has replied. Having read and considered the papers filed in support of and in opposition to the motion, the Court, for the reasons stated below, will direct Stella to show cause why the instant action should not be transferred to the Southern District of California.<sup>1</sup>

“For the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have been brought . . . .” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). Here, as noted above, Hertz argues the Court should

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<sup>1</sup>In light of such order, the May 10, 2013 hearing on Hertz’s motion is hereby VACATED.

1 transfer the instant action to the Central District.

2 In his complaint, Stella alleges he was employed by Hertz from June 25, 2007  
3 through August 10, 2012, and held the “non-exempt” positions of “manager trainee,”  
4 “manager 1,” and “assistant manager” at “three of [Hertz’s] locations” in California. (See  
5 Compl. ¶¶ 1, 5, 11.) According to Stella, during the course of his employment, he was “not  
6 provided with and [was] unable to take timely, off-duty meal periods” (see Compl. ¶ 6),  
7 whenever he was the “sole employee on duty for the first five hours of work” (see Compl.  
8 ¶ 4). Based on said allegations, Stella seeks to recover damages on behalf of himself and  
9 a putative class described as “current and former non-exempt employees of The Hertz  
10 Corporation who worked at Hertz car rental locations in the State of California . . . and who  
11 worked at least one shift as the only employee on-duty during the first five hours of the  
12 shift.” (See Compl. ¶ 9.) Although the complaint does not identify the locations at which  
13 Stella worked for Hertz, Hertz has offered evidence, undisputed by Stella, that Stella  
14 worked at “Hertz Local Edition locations” in Mission Valley, Miramar and Pacific Beach,  
15 each of which is in the “San Diego area.” (See Kersey Decl. ¶¶ 4, 5.)

16 Hertz argues the action should be transferred to the Central District, even though it  
17 has not shown that any relevant witness resides in such district or that any relevant events  
18 occurred therein,<sup>2</sup> because a district court in the Central District is presently hearing two  
19 actions in which certain of Hertz’s meal break policies are being challenged by two other  
20 former employees. Stella contends, however, and Hertz has not disputed, that the policies  
21 challenged by the two plaintiffs whose cases are pending in the Central District differ from  
22 the policy challenged in the instant action. (See Dolinko Decl. Ex. 1 (identifying challenged  
23 policies in Central District actions as “not scheduling employee meal breaks,” “requiring  
24 employees get a manager’s permission before taking a meal break” and “prohibiting

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26 <sup>2</sup>Although Hertz states its “payroll data on [ ] Stella” was handled by Michelle Novick,  
27 a “Payroll person” who works in Los Angeles, California, i.e., in the Central District (see  
28 Kersey Decl. ¶ 5), Hertz has not shown such person played any role in the scheduling or  
meal break practices at the San Diego area locations where Stella worked, or otherwise  
would be in a position to offer relevant testimony.

1 employees from leaving customers unattended to take a meal break”).<sup>3</sup> Although the  
2 “feasibility of consolidation” with an action pending in the proposed transferee court is a  
3 factor weighing in favor of transfer, see A. J. Industries v. United States District Court, 503  
4 F.2d 384, 389 (9th Cir. 1974), here, on the record presently before the Court, transfer to the  
5 Central District does not appear appropriate, given the different policies being challenged,  
6 and, more importantly, there being no showing that any relevant witness resides in or any  
7 relevant act occurred in the Central District.

8           Nonetheless, it does appear that, for the convenience of potential witnesses and in  
9 the interests of justice, the action should be transferred to the Southern District, as the  
10 events giving rise to Stella’s claim appear to have occurred primarily, if not exclusively, in  
11 the Southern District. Additionally, the Southern District is the district in which Stella  
12 resides,<sup>4</sup> and, although “great weight is generally accorded [a] plaintiff’s choice of forum,”  
13 the plaintiff’s choice is entitled to “less weight” when, as here, the plaintiff seeks to  
14 represent a class, see Lou v. Belzberg, 834 F.2d 730, 739 (9th Cir. 1987), or when, as  
15 here, the plaintiff files in a forum in which he does not reside, see Gemini Capital Group v.  
16 Yap Fishing Corp., 150 F.3d 1088, 1091 (9th Cir.1998) (holding “district court correctly  
17 acted on Ninth Circuit authority in granting [p]laintiffs’ choice of Hawaii as a forum  
18 [warranting] less deference” where no plaintiff resided in Hawaii). Further, and of particular  
19 significance, no party has identified any witness residing, or relevant act occurring, in this  
20 district.<sup>5</sup>

21           Accordingly, Stella is hereby ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE, in writing and no later  
22 than May 24, 2013, why the above-titled action should not be transferred to the Southern  
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24           <sup>3</sup>Although it is not entirely clear how the policy challenged here by Stella differs from  
25 the third of the above-quoted policies challenged in the Central District actions, neither  
26 party asserts they are the same. Consequently, for purposes of the instant motion, the  
27 Court has assumed that the policies are different in some material manner.

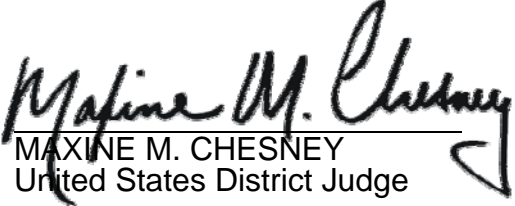
27           <sup>4</sup>Hertz offers evidence, undisputed by Stella, that Stella lives in Encinitas,  
28 California (see Kersey Decl. ¶ 6), a city located in the Southern District.

28           <sup>5</sup>At most, as Stella points out, some members of the putative class likely reside here.

1 District of California. Hertz shall file any response to such showing no later than May 31,  
2 2013. See Costlow v. Weeks, 790 F.2d 1486, 1488 (9th Cir. 1986) (acknowledging “long-  
3 approved practice of permitting a court to transfer a case sua sponte under . . . 28 U.S.C.  
4 § 1404(a), so long as the parties are first given the opportunity to present their views on the  
5 issue”). On May 31, 2013, unless the parties are otherwise advised, the matter will stand  
6 submitted.

7 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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9 Dated: May 6, 2013

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11 MAXINE M. CHESNEY  
12 United States District Judge

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