

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

LUCY ATAYDE,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
NAPA STATE HOSPITAL, et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. 16-cv-00038-TEH

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS’  
MOTIONS TO TRANSFER VENUE**

This matter is before the Court on Defendant Napa State Hospital and related parties’ motion to dismiss or transfer venue and Defendant California Forensic Medical Group and related parties’ motion to transfer venue. Having carefully considered the parties’ written arguments, the Court finds this matter suitable for resolution without oral argument. See Civ. L.R. 7-1(b). For the reasons stated below, the Court hereby GRANTS Defendants’ motions.

**BACKGROUND**

This action arises from the death of Richard Ramirez, who committed suicide while in custody at the John Latorraca Correctional Facility (“JLCF”) in Merced, California. Mr. Ramirez was a twenty-seven year old man who had been diagnosed with a personality disorder and psychotic disorder. Compl. ¶ 25 (Docket No. 1). He was arrested on August 23, 2014, and held as a pretrial detainee at JLCF. Id. ¶ 26. While in custody, Mr. Ramirez attempted suicide multiple times, often in the presence of others. Id. ¶¶ 64; 70; 71. On October 9, 2014, Mr. Ramirez was “deemed appropriate for admission to Napa State Hospital,” according to a letter from Defendant Dana White, R.N., but was not transferred to the hospital. Id. ¶ 74. On October 24, 2014, the County of Merced Superior Court issued an order finding that Mr. Ramirez was mentally incompetent to stand trial, ordering that Mr. Ramirez be committed to Napa State Hospital or another appropriate facility,

1 ordering the Sheriff of Merced County to deliver Mr. Ramirez to the hospital, and  
2 authorizing the hospital to involuntarily administer antipsychotic medication as prescribed.  
3 Commitment Order at 2-3, Ex. A to Compl. (Docket No. 1-1). Mr. Ramirez was never  
4 transferred to any hospital, and on December 15, 2014, he committed suicide in a  
5 segregated cell at JLCF. Compl. ¶¶ 100, 101.

6 On January 5, 2016, Lucy Atayde (“Plaintiff”), Mr. Ramirez’s mother, filed her  
7 complaint in this Court alleging violations under federal and state law relating to  
8 Defendants’ alleged deliberate indifference to Mr. Ramirez’s medical needs. Id. at 1. On  
9 February 2, 2016, Defendants Napa State Hospital, California Department of State  
10 Hospitals (“CDSH”), CDSH Director Molly Matteucci, and Dana White, R.N.  
11 (collectively “State Defendants”) moved to dismiss the Complaint or transfer venue to the  
12 Eastern District of California. Docket No. 12. On February 8, 2016, Defendants  
13 California Forensic Medical Group (“CFMG”), Taylor Fithian, M.D., Heather Goode,  
14 M.D., Sean Ryan, R.N., Deborah Mandujano, R.N., Corina Denning, R.N. (collectively  
15 “CFMG Defendants”), County of Merced, former Sheriff Tom Cavallero, and Under  
16 Sheriff Jason Goins (collectively “County Defendants”) moved to transfer venue, also to  
17 the Eastern District. Docket No. 25.

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19 **LEGAL STANDARD**

20 “For the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district  
21 court may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have  
22 been brought . . . .” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). In order to transfer venue, a court “must  
23 therefore make two findings: first, that the transferee court is one where the action ‘might  
24 have been brought,’ and second, that the convenience of the parties and witnesses and the  
25 interest of justice favor transfer.” *Minh Hong v. Morgan Stanley & Co., LLC*, No. 12-CV-  
26 1756-TEH, 2012 WL 5077066, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 18, 2012) (citation omitted).

27 “The convenience of witnesses is often the most important factor considered by the  
28 court” when deciding a motion to transfer. *Trujillo v. GT USA, Inc.*, No. 09-CV-5179-

1 MMC, 2010 WL 809505, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 5, 2010). In evaluating the convenience of  
2 the parties and witnesses, courts may consider:

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

9 Jones v. GNC Franchising, Inc., 211 F.3d 495, 498-99 (9th Cir. 2000). Additional factors  
10 include the feasibility of consolidation of other claims and the relative congestion of the  
11 courts. Barnes & Noble, Inc. v. LSI Corp., 823 F. Supp. 2d 980, 993 (N.D. Cal. 2011). A  
12 motion to transfer lies within the broad discretion of the district court, and must be  
13 determined on an individualized basis. Jones, 211 F.3d at 498. The party seeking to  
14 transfer bears the burden of persuasion. See *Commodity Futures Trading Comm'n v.*  
15 *Savage*, 611 F.2d 270, 279 (9th Cir. 1979).

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17 **DISCUSSION**

18 The parties do not dispute that this action "might have been brought" in the Eastern  
19 District. 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). Thus, it is Defendants' burden to demonstrate that the  
20 convenience of the parties and witnesses and the interest of justice favor a transfer of  
21 venue. *Id.* Many of the factors that the Court may weigh in considering a motion to  
22 transfer venue are either neutral or insignificant in this case – for example, there are no  
23 governing agreements, both forums are familiar with the governing law, and most sources  
24 of proof would be documents which can be easily accessed from any location  
25 electronically. The most salient factors in the instant case are the plaintiff's choice of  
26 forum, relevant contacts with the respective forums, costs of litigation, and court  
27 congestion. These factors are discussed in turn below.

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1 **I. DEFENDANTS SUFFICIENTLY DEMONSTRATE THAT THE**  
2 **CONVENIENCE OF THE PARTIES AND WITNESSES AND THE**  
3 **INTERESTS OF JUSTICE FAVOR TRANSFER**

4 **A. Plaintiff’s choice of forum**

5 Plaintiff argues that her choice of forum should be given “substantial” weight.  
6 Opp’n to State Mot. at 10. Indeed, a plaintiff’s choice of forum is ordinarily afforded  
7 deference, as courts assume that plaintiffs choose to file in the most convenient court. See  
8 *Decker Coal Co. v. Commonwealth Edison Co.*, 805 F.2d 834, 843 (9th Cir. 1986).  
9 However, courts afford a plaintiff’s choice of forum less deference where, as here, the  
10 plaintiff does not reside in the district in which she filed. See *Gemini Capital Grp., Inc. v.*  
11 *Yap Fishing Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1088, 1091 (9th Cir. 1998). Plaintiff listed her county of  
12 residence on her Complaint as Merced. Civil Cover Sheet (Docket No. 1-2).

13 Plaintiff does not deny the fact that she does not reside in the Northern District of  
14 California; rather, she states that she “filed suit here because significant acts and omissions  
15 leading to her son’s death occurred in Napa.” Opp’n to State Mot. at 10. However, the  
16 Court is not persuaded that “significant acts and omissions” occurred in the Northern  
17 District; in fact, the Court finds otherwise. In *Anderson v. County of Siskiyou* – a case with  
18 alarmingly similar facts – the plaintiff’s choice of forum was found to be “undermined by  
19 the minimal nexus between [the Northern District of California] and the events that form  
20 the basis of the action.” No. 10-CV-1428-SBA, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 41023, at \*7 (N.D.  
21 Cal. Jan. 11, 2011). Notably, in *Anderson*, the plaintiff had received treatment at the Napa  
22 State Hospital, and his suicide occurred after he was returned to the Siskiyou County Jail.  
23 *Id.* at \*3. Here, Mr. Ramirez was never transferred to, nor received any in-person  
24 treatment from, the Napa State Hospital.

25 The core allegations of the Complaint center on Mr. Ramirez’s treatment, and  
26 eventual suicide, while in custody at JLCF. Plaintiff contends that “incompetent remote  
27 telepsychiatry occurred with the physicians in Monterey,” but Plaintiff cites no authority  
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1 for the proposition that a phone call between parties residing in two different districts  
2 necessarily occurs in one district or the other. Opp'n to State Mot. at 10.

3 For these reasons, the Court finds that the majority of the salient events forming the  
4 basis for Plaintiff's Complaint transpired in Merced County, which lies in the Eastern  
5 District. Taking this into account as well as Plaintiff's residence in the Eastern District,  
6 the Court concludes that Plaintiff's choice of forum is entitled to minimal deference.

7 **B. Contacts with the respective forums**

8 In analyzing which district is a more convenient forum for the parties and witnesses,  
9 courts consider contacts with the respective forums, and therefore this Court must again  
10 highlight the fact that the majority of the major events leading up to Mr. Ramirez's suicide  
11 occurred in Merced County – and more specifically, JLCF. Compare Compl. ¶¶ 25-29,  
12 39-42, 44-48, 50-59, 61, 63-67, 70-73, 76-77, 87-95, 97-101 (concerning Mr. Ramirez's  
13 treatment at JLCF), with ¶¶ 38, 43, 49, 68-69, 75 (concerning Mr. Ramirez's  
14 telepsychiatry). Additionally, Plaintiff and the majority of the Defendants reside in the  
15 Eastern District. Therefore, the number of contacts with the Eastern District overwhelm  
16 those in the Northern District.

17 CFMG Defendants identify twelve additional witnesses who reside in the Eastern  
18 District and appear to have relevant information for Plaintiffs' claims. See Varini Decl.  
19 (identifying employees of JLCF, first responders to Mr. Ramirez's suicide, officers who  
20 investigated Mr. Ramirez's death, and a doctor who performed the autopsy, among others)  
21 (Docket No. 25-1). The Court notes that Plaintiff disputes the importance of the testimony  
22 of the CFMG Defendants' listed witnesses. However, tellingly, Plaintiff has failed to  
23 identify any non-party witnesses who reside in the Northern District, and the only  
24 witnesses who do reside in this district are the State Defendants, who now move to transfer  
25 the case to the Eastern District. While Defendants have not specifically identified the  
26 testimony of the witnesses in the Eastern District and its relevance, the Court nonetheless  
27 finds that Defendants have made a strong showing that the nexus of the events occurred in  
28 the Eastern District; thus, logically the majority of witnesses will be located there. For

1 these reasons, the Court finds that the number of contacts with the Eastern District favors  
2 transfer.

3 **C. Costs of litigation**

4 Plaintiff contends that travelling to the Eastern District will impose greater costs on  
5 her, due to her attorneys' location in the Northern District. Pl.'s Opp'n to CFMG Mot. at  
6 23. However, the convenience of counsel is not a relevant factor under §1404(a).  
7 *Pralinsky v. Mutual of Omaha Ins.*, No. 08-CV-3191-MHP, 2008 WL 4532563, at \*2  
8 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 9, 2008). To the extent that Plaintiff attempts to use her counsel's costs as  
9 a proxy for her costs, the argument is weakened by the contingency fee nature of this case.  
10 Defendants point out that Plaintiff resides in the Eastern District, and Plaintiff has not  
11 responded with any additional evidence other than her attorneys' travel expenses that  
12 would make litigation in the Northern District more costly than the Eastern District.  
13 Therefore, the costs of litigation factor weighs in favor of transfer.

14 **D. Court congestion**

15 Finally, Plaintiff contends that the congestion of the Courts in the Eastern District  
16 would subject Plaintiff to undue delay and therefore deny Plaintiff justice. Opp'n to  
17 CFMG Mot. at 22. While Court congestion is a factor courts may consider in ruling on a  
18 motion to transfer, courts do not always afford the factor great weight, especially if other  
19 factors indicate that a case should be transferred. See, e.g., *Bergman v. Brainin*, 512 F.  
20 Supp. 972, 975 (D. Del. 1981). Here, the lighter caseload per judge in this district is the  
21 strongest factor against transfer, but Defendants have demonstrated that the factors  
22 outlined above strongly favor transfer. Furthermore, the interests of justice weigh in favor  
23 of transfer when the Court considers which forum, congestion aside, has a greater interest  
24 in resolving the litigation. The JLCF is located in the Eastern District of California; thus, it  
25 is in the Eastern District's interest to determine whether the jail acts with deliberate  
26 indifference to the safety of its prisoners or consciously disregards orders from Superior  
27 Courts within the Eastern District.

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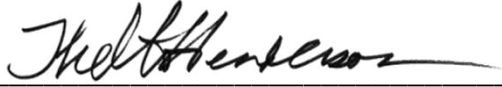
For the reasons stated above, the Court finds that convenience of the parties and the witnesses and the interests of justice outweigh Plaintiff’s choice of forum such that the Court finds the case must be transferred to the Eastern District of California. The Court accordingly GRANTS Defendants’ motions to transfer venue.<sup>1</sup>

**CONCLUSION**

For the reasons stated above, the Court finds that Defendants have met their burden of persuasion by demonstrating that the convenience of the parties and witnesses and the interests of justice outweigh the deference accorded to Plaintiff’s choice of forum. For these reasons, Defendants’ motions to transfer are hereby GRANTED. The Clerk shall transfer the instant action to the Eastern District of California, and shall terminate any pending dates and deadlines.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: 03/21/16

  
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THELTON E. HENDERSON  
United States District Judge

<sup>1</sup> As the Court has granted the motions to transfer, it need not reach the State Defendants’ motion to dismiss.