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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

E. K. WADE,

 Plaintiff,

 v.

EDWARD HUGLER, Acting Secretary,
U.S. Department of Labor, et al.,

 Defendants.

No. 2:16-cv-2354 TLN DB PS

ORDER

Plaintiff, E. K. Wade, is proceeding in this action pro se. This matter was referred to the undersigned in accordance with Local Rule 302(c)(21) and 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

Plaintiff’s amended complaint identifies this action as being filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. (ECF No. 5 at 1.) The amended complaint also alleges that “[t]his lawsuit should be assigned to the Northern Division of this Court because a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to this lawsuit occurred in Alameda County.” (*Id.* at 3.) Moreover, on March 15, 2017, defendants filed a motion to dismiss in which defendants assert that this “action continues a series of actions filed by Wade in the Northern District of California, alleging discrimination in employment,” (ECF No. 12-1 at 2), and that this action may have been commenced in this district so that plaintiff could “circumvent the filing restrictions he was under in the Northern District.” (*Id.* at 5.)

1 Accordingly, on June 7, 2017, the undersigned issued an order granting the parties
2 fourteen days to file any objections to the transfer of this action to the United States District Court
3 for the Northern District of California. (ECF No. 29.) On June 16, 2017, plaintiff filed
4 objections.¹ (ECF No. 31.) Therein, plaintiff asserts that he did not file this action in this court to
5 circumvent his filing restrictions in the Northern District. (Id. at 1.) However, plaintiff did file
6 this action in this district “with the understanding that the Clerks would transfer Plaintiff’s
7 complaint to the Northern District.” (Id. at 2.)

8 Venue in a civil action is generally proper in (1) a judicial district where any defendant
9 resides, if all defendants reside in the same State in which the district is located, (2) a judicial
10 district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred or
11 (3) a judicial district in which any defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction at the time the
12 action is commenced, if there is no district in which the action may otherwise be brought. 28
13 U.S.C. § 1391(b). However, a Federal Tort Claims Act cause of action against the United States
14 may only be brought in the district in which plaintiff resides or wherein the alleged act or
15 omission occurred. 28 U.S.C. § 1402(b). Nonetheless, “[f]or the convenience of parties and
16 witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court may transfer any civil action to any other
17 district or division where it might have been brought or to any district or division to which all
18 parties have consented.” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a).

19 Here, the events at issue took place in the Northern District. Plaintiff believed this action
20 would be transferred to the Northern District. And the parties have a substantial litigation history
21 in the Northern District. In this regard, even if plaintiff did not purposefully file this action in this
22 district to circumvent the filing restrictions in the Northern District, it appears to the undersigned
23 that this action should be transferred to the United States District Court for the Northern District
24 of California.

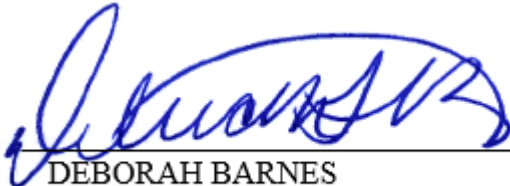
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28 ¹ On June 20, 2017, defendants filed a statement of non-opposition to the transfer of this action to
the Northern District. (ECF No. 32.)

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Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this action is transferred to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

Dated: July 4, 2017



DEBORAH BARNES
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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DB/orders/orders.pro se/wade2354.transfer.ord