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ORDER - No. 19-cv-05946-LB

¹ Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 7. Citations refer to material in the Electronic Case File ("ECF"); pinpoint citations are to the ECF-generated page numbers at the top of documents. GBMC is the acronym that Mr. Maiola uses for the Center. *Id.* at 6.

² *Id.* at 8.

reserving the issue of service for this order.³ Before authorizing the U.S. Marshal to serve the complaint, the court must screen it for minimum legal viability. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). The court can decide the matter without oral argument. N.D. Cal. Civ. L. R. 7-1(b). Because venue does not lie in the Northern District of California, and because the court lacks personal jurisdiction over the Center, the court orders Mr. Maiola to show cause in writing by November 4, 2019 why the court should not transfer his case to the District of Maryland.

STATEMENT

On June 5, 1978, Mr. Maiola's wife gave birth to their third child at the Center, which is in Towson, Maryland.⁴ Mr. Maiola alleges that the Center is a "Baltimore County facility." Without naming those responsible, he alleges that there was a "premeditated switch of a newborn baby at GBMC with another newborn" and that the switch was "intentional, criminal, and previously planned." He alleges that the other mother and father (now deceased) and other participants "are known" and that the motive for the switch was "student loans [and] bankruptcy (no loading up and discharge, March 1978). The "ongoing conspiracy involves . . . hiding, silence, and deception" or "HSD." The "HSD is thirty-six years of Emotional Distress. HSD is shown by CHSD [meaning, "Chronologic HSD"]. GBMC['s] prima facie culpability rises to [the] level of [] gross negligence, and criminal collusion is internal and external to GBMC." The conduct "show[s] cruelty by unusually punishing over and over, . . . violating a family's constitutional dignity, multiply; designated VII." [National Security Protection Probability requires Supreme Court (via the

³ Order – ECF No. 5. Mr. Maiola consented to magistrate-judge jurisdiction. Consent – ECF No. 8.

⁴ Compl. – ECF No. 1 at 1, 6.

⁵ *Id*. at 6.

⁶ *Id.* at 7.

 $^{^{7}}$ Id.

⁸ *Id*. at 5.

⁹ *Id.* at 7 (emphasis in original); *see id.* at 2 (defining CHSD).

¹⁰ *Id.* at 5.

9CCA)] ['Can maintain action for emotional distress,' . . . Larsen. 81 P.3d 196.] Cause of Action [Requires], Jury Possibly."¹¹

The full citation to *Larsen* is *Larsen v. Banner Health Sys.*, 81 P. 3d 196 (Wyoming 2003). *Larsen* was a negligence lawsuit stemming from the separation of a mother and daughter for 43 years based on the hospital's switching two newborn babies at birth in 1958. *Id.* at 198. After DNA tests revealed that one baby was not the daughter of her purported father and mother, the girl searched for her biological parents and found her biological mother. *Id.* They then sued the hospital in federal court. *Id.*; *see Larsen v. Banner Health Systems*, Case No. 2-cv-01029-WFD, Compl. – ECF No. 1, at 2 (D. Wyo. June 5, 2002) (the basis for jurisdiction was diversity jurisdiction). The district court in the District of Wyoming certified to the Wyoming Supreme Court the issue of whether the mother and daughter could maintain a negligence action where the only damages were great emotional pain, humiliation, anxiety, grief, and expenses for psychological counseling. *Larsen*, 81 P.3d at 198–99. The Wyoming Supreme Court answered that under Wyoming law, the plaintiffs could maintain a negligence action. *Id.* at 207.

Mr. Maiola asks for "Marshall Service for Blood DNA" and a "gag order." In a supplemental filing, he says that he "want[s] to locate and identify my thirdborn, Joseph N. Maiola."

ANALYSIS

There apparently is not venue in this district because the defendant resides in Maryland, and the acts took place there. The court thus orders Mr. Maiola to show cause in writing by November 4, 2019 why his case should not be transferred to the District of Maryland.

"A civil action may 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

¹¹ *Id.* at 8 (brackets in original).

 $^{^{12}}$ Ia

¹³ Mot. – ECF No. 9 at 1. Mr. Maiola filed two motions, one about the possibility of any defense of mootness, and another to preclude other motions by the defendant. Motions – ECF Nos. 6, 9. These are procedurally premature, and the court denies them without prejudice.

Northern District of California

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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 action may otherwise be brought as provided in this section, any 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).

If venue is improper, the court may either dismiss the case without prejudice, or, if it is in the "interest of justice," transfer the case "to any district or division in which it could have been brought." 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a); In re Hall, Bayoutree Assocs., Ltd., 939 F.2d 802, 804 (9th Cir. 1991). Ordinarily, the interest of justice requires transferring the case to a proper venue rather than dismissing the case. See Baeta v. Sonchik, 273 F.3d 1261, 1264–65 (9th Cir. 2001). An action may be transferred to another court if: (1) that court is one where the action might have been brought; (2) the transfer serves the convenience of the parties; and (3) the transfer will promote the interests of justice. Kinney v. Gutierrez, No. 3:16-cv-02278-LB, 2016 WL 4268679, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 15, 2016 (citing E & J Gallo Winery v. F. & P. S.p.A., 899 F. Supp. 465, 466 (E.D. Cal. 1994)).

Because the Center does not reside here and the alleged switch did not occur here (and instead occurred in the District of Maryland), venue is not proper in the Northern District and instead lies in the District of Maryland.

A related issue is that the court has no personal jurisdiction over the Center. See Pebble Beach Co. v. Caddy, 453 F.3d 1151, 1154-55 (9th Cir. 2005).

By November 4, 2019, Mr. Maiola must (1) show cause in writing (in no more than five pages) why the court should not transfer his case to the District of Maryland, (2) file a statement of non-opposition; or (3) dismiss the case without prejudice by filing a one-page notice of voluntary dismissal. If Mr. Maiola does not file anything by November 4, 2019, the court will transfer the case to the District of Maryland.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: October 21, 2019

LAUREL BEELER United States Magistrate Judge