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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

EDDIE KING, CASE NO. 5:CV 10-04706-EJD

Plaintiff(s),

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO
TRANSFER**

v.

SAM HOLDINGS, LLC., ET AL.,

[Re: Docket Item No. 36]

Defendant(s).

Defendants Sam Holdings, LLC (“SAM”), Handson Ventures, LLC (“HV”), Rustic Canyon LLC (“RC”), and HOV Global Services LTD (“HOV”) (collectively, “Defendants”) request an order transferring this action from this court to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). For the reasons discussed below, Defendants’ Motion To Transfer is GRANTED.¹

I. BACKGROUND

The action arises out of a written Stock Purchase Agreement (“Agreement”) wherein Plaintiffs Eddie King, Debbie King, Billy Ray Pitcher, and John W. Maloney (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) agreed to sell their ownership interest in Superior Asset Management, Inc., a Georgia debt collection company, to Defendants. (See Mot. to Transfer (“Mot.”), Docket Item No. 36.) The negotiations of the terms of the sale occurred in Atlanta, Defendants conducted due diligence in

¹ This disposition is not designated for publication in the official reports.

1 Atlanta, and the Agreement was executed in Georgia. (Id.) Although each of these events occurred
2 in Georgia, the Agreement contains a California choice of law provision, which states: “Governing
3 Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of
4 California applicable to agreements made and to be performed entirely within that state, excluding
5 the choice of law rules thereof.” (See Agreement, Article 13.09, Docket Item No. 42-3.)

6 On August 23, 2010, Plaintiffs filed this action against Defendants in the Superior Court of
7 California, County of Santa Clara, alleging breach of contract, fraud, and breach of the covenant of
8 good faith and fair dealing. (See Compl., Docket Item No. 1-1.) Plaintiffs are individuals living in
9 Florida, Texas, and Georgia.² (See Compl., Docket Item No. 1-1, ¶¶ 1-4). Defendant SAM is a
10 Nevada corporation with its principal place of business in the Northern District of Georgia. (See
11 Docket Item No. 47, Reply to Plaintiff’s Opp’n to Mot. to Transfer (“Reply”), at 8.) The remaining
12 Defendants deny that they are California residents, but do not provide any information as to the
13 location of their businesses or related activities. (See Reply at 8-9; Docket Nos. 6-9.)

14 On October 19, 2010, Defendants removed the case to this court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
15 1332 because complete diversity existed at the time of Plaintiffs’ filing.³ Nearly one year after
16 removal to this court, Defendants filed the instant motion to transfer the action to the United States
17 District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. (Docket Item No. 36.) Plaintiffs oppose the
18 motion to transfer. (Opposition to Motion to Transfer (“Opp’n”), Docket Item No. 47.)

19 II. LEGAL STANDARDS

20 “For the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court may
21 transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have been brought.” 28
22 U.S.C. § 1404(a). In the Ninth Circuit, a motion for transfer pursuant to § 1404(a) lies within the
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24 ² While the Complaint states that Plaintiff John Maloney is a Georgia resident, he now
25 claims to live in Destin, Florida, with an apartment and business in Atlanta, Georgia.

26 ³ Defendant SAM moved its principal place of business to Georgia after the filing of this
27 claim. For the purposes of obtaining subject matter jurisdiction, however, diversity is determined by
28 the citizenship of the parties at the time the complaint was filed. See Grupo Dataflux v. Atlas
Global Group, L.P., 541 U.S. 567 (2004); Hill v. Blind Industries and Services of Maryland, 179
F.3d 754, 757 (9th Cir. 1999). There is no dispute that complete diversity existed at the time of
filing.

1 discretion of the district court and depends on the facts of each particular case. Jones v. GNC
2 Franchising, Inc., 211 F.3d 495, 498 (9th Cir. 2000). The court must consider both private factors,
3 which go to the convenience of the parties and witnesses, and public factors, which go to the
4 interests of justice. See Decker Coal Co. v. Commonwealth Edison Co., 805 F.2d 834, 843 (9th Cir.
5 1986). Such factors may include: (1) the location where the relevant agreements were negotiated
6 and executed; (2) the state that is most familiar with the governing law; (3) the plaintiffs choice of
7 forum; (4) the parties' respective contacts with the forum; (5) the contacts relating to the plaintiffs
8 cause of action in the chosen forum; (6) the differences in the costs of litigation in the two forums;
9 (7) the availability of compulsory process to compel attendance of unwilling non-party witnesses;
10 (8) the ease of access to sources of proof; and (9) the presence of a forum selection clause. Jones,
11 211 F.3d at 498-99. See Phoenix Solutions, Inc. v. Sony Elecs., Inc., No. CV 07-02112 MHP, 2007
12 WL 4357602, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 11, 2007). The moving party bears the burden of showing that
13 transfer is appropriate. Jones, 211 F.3d at 499.

14 III. DISCUSSION

15 Transfer under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a) is only appropriate if the action could properly have been
16 brought in the transferee venue. 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). The Northern District of Georgia had subject
17 matter jurisdiction over this dispute based on diversity. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). Complete diversity
18 exists in this case because, at the time of filing, the citizenship of all Plaintiffs was diverse from all
19 Defendants. Mot. at 7. Moreover, the amount in controversy far exceeds the minimum
20 jurisdictional requirement of \$75,000.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(b); Mot. at 7-8. The Northern District
21 of Georgia had personal jurisdiction over the Defendants because they regularly transacted business
22 there, including maintaining offices in Atlanta at all times relevant to this action. Id. Finally, venue
23 was (and is) proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a)(2) because “a substantial part of the events or
24 omissions giving rise to the claim occurred” in Georgia. The negotiations of the terms of the
25 Agreement occurred in Atlanta, Defendants conducted due diligence in Atlanta, and the Agreement
26 was executed in Georgia. Having established that jurisdiction and venue are proper in the Northern
27 District of Georgia, the court proceeds to weigh the interests of convenience and justice to determine
28 whether transfer is appropriate.

1 **A. Section 1404(a) Considerations**

2 Defendants argue that the Northern District of California is an inconvenient forum for trying
3 this case and that it should be transferred to the Northern District of Georgia. They claim that the
4 only individuals who would find California a more convenient forum are Plaintiffs’ attorneys.
5 Plaintiffs contend that this case was filed in California because the agreement required a California
6 venue and Defendants have not made the strong showing of inconvenience necessary for this Court
7 to transfer the case.

8 1. Convenience of the Parties

9 Defendants proffer evidence that SAM maintains its principal place of business in the
10 Northern District of Georgia and all Defendants routinely conduct business in the State of Georgia.
11 Although two Defendants allegedly maintain offices in California, none of the Defendants reside in
12 California. According to Defendants, litigation of this action in the Northern District of Georgia will
13 be less time consuming and expensive simply based on the reduction in travel expense required as
14 compared to litigating in California. Mot. at 9.

15 Plaintiffs argue that their choice of forum weighs heavily against transfer, particularly
16 because they “went out of their way” to file the case in California, which they believed was required
17 under the Agreement. Opp’n at 9. At the same time, Plaintiffs do not show that the Northern
18 District of Georgia is any less convenient for them than the Northern District of California.

19 Though a plaintiff’s choice of forum is generally entitled to deference, that principle does not
20 hold nearly as strongly “where the plaintiff does not reside in the venue or where the forum lacks
21 significant connection to the activities alleged in the complaint.” Williams v. Bowman, 157 F. Supp.
22 2d 1103, 1106 (N.D. Cal. 2001) (citing Fabus Corp. v. Asiana Express Corp., No. CV 00-3172 PJH,
23 2001 WL 253185, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 5, 2001)). None of the Plaintiffs reside in California.
24 Plaintiffs Eddie and Debbie King reside in Florida, Plaintiff Billy Ray Pitcher resides in Texas, and
25 Plaintiff John Maloney has business in and an apartment in the Northern District of Georgia.
26 Moreover, California lacks a significant connection to the activities alleged in the complaint and
27 counter-complaint; the negotiations of the terms of the sale occurred in Atlanta, Defendants
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1 conducted due diligence in Atlanta, the Agreement was executed in Georgia, and the alleged
2 misrepresentations giving rise to the dispute were made in Georgia.

3 Contrary to Plaintiffs' claim, the Agreement did not *require* that Plaintiffs file their lawsuit
4 in California. While Article 13.09 of the Agreement provides that California law governs the
5 Agreement, it contains no forum selection language.⁴ Although the court appreciates Plaintiffs
6 efforts to select an appropriate forum, those efforts do not take precedence over the availability of a
7 more convenient forum. This is particularly true here, where there was no agreement to a California
8 venue and no parties reside in California. On the whole, the Northern District of Georgia is a more
9 convenient forum for the parties.

10 2. Convenience of the Witnesses

11 Defendants claim that the majority of witnesses, both party and non-party, reside much
12 closer to Georgia than California, and the key non-party witness is an Atlanta resident. Plaintiffs
13 contend that more witnesses reside in California than anywhere else, and the most important witness
14 resides in California.

15 The court finds that the Northern District of Georgia is more convenient for most of the 27
16 witnesses identified through Initial Disclosures. The majority of potential witnesses reside in
17 Southern or Eastern states. Three of those witnesses reside in or have a home in Georgia.

18 Defendants argue that Mr. Peter Grossman, a resident of Atlanta, Georgia, is the key non-
19 party witness in this action. As a non-party witness, his convenience is a more important factor than
20 the convenience of party witnesses. See Morris v. Safeco Ins. Co., No. CV 07-2890 PJH, 2008 WL
21 5273719, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 18, 2008) (quoting Saleh v. Titan Corp., 361 F. Supp. 2d 1152 1160
22 (S.D. Cal. 2005)). It is Defendant's position that Georgia is a more convenient forum for Mr.
23 Grossman than California, particularly because he was recently hospitalized for an illness, and
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25 ⁴ The court does not consider the Letter of Intent ("LOI") to be part of the parties'
26 Agreement. The LOI was stamped "Draft" and is unsigned. (See Docket Item No. 42-2.) As such,
27 it fails to evidence any agreement by the parties regarding the proper venue for litigation. Id. at 6.
28 Additionally, Article 13.07 of the Agreement contains an express merger clause which makes it
clear that the Agreement automatically supersedes any provisions contained in the LOI unless
needed to clarify an otherwise ambiguous term. Since the Agreement is silent as to choice of forum,
there is no ambiguity and the LOI has no application here.

1 should this happen again prior to trial, it would be more convenient for Mr. Grossman to travel to
2 the Northern District of Georgia. Reply at 12-13. In response, Plaintiffs proffer a declaration by
3 Mr. Grossman that he is willing to testify at trial in California and will abide by any trial subpoenas
4 he receives from Plaintiffs or Defendants. Opp'n at 13. Taking into consideration all of these
5 arguments, the court finds that Georgia is a more convenient forum for Mr. Grossman. Accordingly,
6 the convenience of Mr. Grossman, the key non-party witness, weighs in favor of transfer.

7 Plaintiffs point to the five witnesses who live in California as reason to deny transfer. In
8 particular, Plaintiffs argue that one of those individuals, Mr. Par Chadha, is the most important
9 witness in the case. But Plaintiffs do not address the fact that all five California witnesses are non-
10 party *employee* witnesses, whom the party-employer can compel to testify. “In balancing the
11 convenience of the witnesses, a court discounts any inconvenience to the parties’ employees because
12 the parties can compel such witnesses to testify without subpoena.” Bloom v. Express Servs. Inc.,
13 No. CV 11-00009 CRB, 2011 WL 1481402, *3 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 19, 2011); Skyriver Techn.
14 Solutions, LLC v. OCLC Online Computer Library Ctr., Inc., No. CV 10-03305 JSW, 2010 WL
15 4366127, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 28, 2010) (Noting that “the convenience of a litigant’s employee
16 witnesses are entitled to little weight because litigants are able to compel their employees to testify
17 at trial, regardless of forum”). Considering that all of the California witnesses can be compelled to
18 testify in Georgia, these witnesses are properly discounted in balancing the convenience of
19 witnesses.

20 Because the majority of witnesses, including the key non-party witness, reside in the
21 Southeastern states, it would be far more convenient for them to testify in Georgia rather than
22 California. The convenience of witnesses, therefore, weighs heavily in favor of transferring to the
23 Northern District of Georgia.

24 3. Interest of Justice

25 The final factor the court must balance is the “interest of justice,” which includes multiple
26 factors. See Phoenix Solutions, Inc., 2007 WL 4357602, at *3 ; Jones, 211 F.3d at 498-99. The
27 court agrees with Defendants that transferring this action to the Northern District of Georgia best
28 serves the interest of justice.

1 An evaluation of the relative ease of access to sources of proof slightly favors transfer. Most
2 relevant documents have already been produced and their authenticity admitted, which means there
3 may be little need for the originals located in Atlanta, Georgia. However, additional documents may
4 be discovered in Defendants’ related Northern District of Georgia case against Mr. Grossman, which
5 could result in even more sources of proof at trial in Atlanta, Georgia. The court finds that a
6 Northern District of Georgia forum would provide greater ease of access to sources of proof in this
7 case because all of the original documents are stored in Defendants’ Atlanta office, and there may be
8 additional discovery that arises from the related case in Atlanta, Georgia.

9 On the issue of the availability of compulsory process for attendance of unwilling, and the
10 cost of obtaining willing witnesses, the Court's analysis in Part III.A.2 applies with equal force. The
11 cost and difficulty in obtaining attendance of witnesses would be much higher in the Northern
12 District of California than in the Northern District of Georgia. Defendants contend that they will
13 likely have to compel Mr. Grossman to appear at trial, which will be impossible if this case remains
14 in the Northern District of California. Defendants argue that their case will be prejudiced if they are
15 unable to present live testimony of this key witness. Because Mr. Grossman could not be compelled
16 to appear in the Northern District of California, this factor strongly militates in favor of transfer.

17 The interest in having the trial in a forum at home with the governing law is a neutral factor
18 in favor of neither forum. The Agreement in this dispute is governed by California law. But
19 Plaintiffs’ breach of contract claims are not so complex or unclear that they require the case to be
20 heard in California; it will not be difficult for a Georgia court to apply California law. Accordingly,
21 this factor does not weigh in favor of either forum here.

22 The interest in having localized controversies decided at home weighs more heavily in favor
23 of Atlanta, Georgia. While the Agreement is governed by California law, few of the contacts
24 relating to this action are based in California; the actual dispute arises out of negotiations and
25 agreements that were effectuated in Atlanta, Georgia. The only Defendant that is a signatory to the
26 Agreement operates in the Northern District of Georgia. Thus, Georgia has a strong local interest in
27 resolving contract disputes and alleged fraudulent acts that occur in Georgia and involve Georgia
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1 residents and businesses. The unfairness of burdening citizens in an unrelated forum with jury duty
2 weighs in favor of transferring this case from California to the Northern District of Georgia.

3 Finally, there is a possibility of achieving greater judicial economy by transferring this claim
4 to the Northern District of Georgia, which weighs in favor of transfer. There is a case pending in the
5 Northern District of Georgia involving the subject matter of Mr. Grossman's alleged improper
6 communications with John Maloney, a Plaintiff in this action.⁵ Plaintiffs argue that the Georgia case
7 is unrelated because the alleged misconduct involves communications occurring after the Agreement
8 was signed. Defendants offer evidence, however, that the substance of the communications between
9 Mr. Grossman and Plaintiff John Maloney involve Superior's financial condition, revenue, and
10 business from the Closing date of the Agreement in October 2006 until Mr. Grossman's termination
11 in 2011. Reply at 16-17; Docket Item No. 36. Defendants argue that these two cases will involve
12 overlapping evidence, witnesses, and subject matter. Reply at 17. For these reasons, the court finds
13 that judicial economy weighs in favor of transfer. See Hoefer v. Dept. of Commerce, No. CV 00-
14 0918 VRW, 2000 WL 890862, at *3 (N.D. Cal. June 28, 2000).

15 The Section 1404(a) interests strongly weigh in favor of transfer to the Northern District of
16 Georgia. The only interest served by trying the case in California is that a California district court
17 will be more at home with the claims governed by California law. The Court does not find,
18 however, that these claims are so complex or unclear that they should be tried in California. The
19 Defendants have made a strong showing of inconvenience in this case. Furthermore, the Court finds
20 that Plaintiff's choice of forum deserves only minimal consideration because Plaintiffs do not reside
21 in California and very few of the operative facts occurred here.

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28 ⁵ See Docket Item No. 47-1, HOVG, LLC dba Bay Area Credit Service, LLC, et al. v. Peter Grossman, Case No. 1:11-CV-0095-AT.

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IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing analysis, Defendants' motion to transfer venue to the Northern District of Georgia is GRANTED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: October 18, 2011



EDWARD J. DAVILA
United States District Judge