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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

ROBERT A. BUTLER,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
vs.  
  
GOLDSMITH & HULL, APC;  
HARVEST CREDIT MANAGEMENT  
VII, LLC,  
  
Defendants.

**CASE NO. 10-CV-1144-H (NLS)  
ORDER DENYING MOTION  
TO DISMISS FOR IMPROPER  
VENUE**

On May 27, 2010, Plaintiff Robert A. Butler (“Plaintiff”) filed a complaint against Defendants Goldsmith & Hull, APC, and Harvest Credit Management VII, LLC (“Defendants”) alleging violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”), 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq., and the California Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“Rosenthal Act”), Civil Code §§ 1788-1788.33. (Doc. No. 1.) On July 12, 2010, Defendants filed a motion to dismiss for improper venue pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(3). (Doc. No. 8.) On July 29, 2010, Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint. (Doc. No. 9.) On July 30, 2010, Plaintiff filed an opposition to Defendants’ motion to dismiss. (Doc. No. 11.) Defendants did not file a reply in support of their motion to dismiss. The Court determines this matter is appropriate for resolution without oral argument and submits the motion on the parties’ papers pursuant to Local Rule 7.1(d)(1). For the reasons stated below, the Court DENIES Defendants’ motion to dismiss.

1 **DISCUSSION**

2 Venue in federal question cases is governed by 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). Section 1391(b)  
3 states that venue is proper: (1) in a district where any defendant resides if all defendants reside  
4 in the same state; (2) a district where a “substantial part of the events or omissions” on which  
5 the claim is based occurred; or (3) if there is no district where the action may otherwise be  
6 brought, the district “in which any defendant may be found.” Id.

7 Plaintiff’s complaint states that “[v]enue is proper in this District in that the acts and  
8 transactions occurred here, Plaintiff resides here, and Defendants transact business here.”  
9 (Doc. No. 1. at 2.) Defendants argue that venue in the Southern District of California is  
10 improper because the only relation to the Southern District of California is that Plaintiff  
11 happens to live in that district. (Doc. No. 8-1 at 5.) Plaintiff argues that venue in the Southern  
12 District of California is proper because Defendants directed an offending letter to Plaintiff’s  
13 home in this district. (Doc. No. 11 at 5.)

14 In a similar challenge to venue in a case claiming improper debt collection, the Second  
15 Circuit held that receipt of a collection notice is a substantial part of the events giving rise to  
16 a claim under the FDCPA. See Bates v. C & S Adjusters, Inc., 980 F.2d 865, 868 (2nd  
17 Cir.1992). The Court agrees that venue is proper in the Southern District of California.

18 To the extent that Defendants argue that the Court lacks personal jurisdiction over  
19 Defendants, the Court denies Defendants’ motion to dismiss on that basis.<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff claims  
20 that Defendants obtained a judgment against Plaintiff in San Diego Superior Court entitling  
21 Defendants to interest on a debt owed to Harvest Credit Management. (Doc. No. 11 at 4; Doc.  
22 No. 11-1 at 2.) Further, Plaintiff’s lawsuit arises from a letter regarding this judgment that  
23 Defendants sent to Plaintiff’s home in San Diego. (Id.) Defendants present no contradictory  
24 facts and do not argue that this Court’s exercise of personal jurisdiction is unreasonable. The  
25 Court concludes that Defendants purposely availed themselves of this forum and that the

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>1</sup>Defendants mention lack of personal jurisdiction in their notice of motion. (Doc. No.  
28 8 at 2.) However, Defendants do not argue lack of personal jurisdiction anywhere in the  
memorandum of points and authorities in support of their motion. (Doc. No. 8-1.)

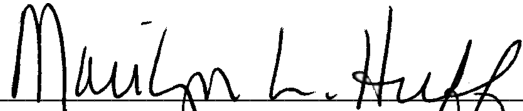
1 exercise of personal jurisdiction is proper. See Pebble Beach Co. v. Caddy, 453 F.3d 1151,  
2 1154-1155 (9th Cir. 2006); Ochoa v. J.B. Martin & Sons Frams, Inc., 287 F.3d 1182, 1188-89  
3 (9th Cir. 2002).

4 **CONCLUSION**

5 For the reasons above, the Court DENIES Defendants' motion to dismiss for improper  
6 venue.

7 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

8 DATED: August 11, 2010

9   
10 MARILYN L. HUFF, District Judge  
11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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