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

MYKAL S. RYAN,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
vs.  
  
TIMOTHY M. HYDEN, *et al.*,  
  
Defendants.<sup>1</sup>

CASE NO. 11-CV-1852 JLS (WVG)  
  
**ORDER: GRANTING  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO  
DISMISS**  
  
(ECF No. 4)

Presently before the Court is Defendants' motion to dismiss for improper venue or, in the alternative, transfer for improper venue. (MTD, ECF No. 4.) Plaintiff has not filed an opposition, nor have Defendants filed a reply. The Court took the matter under submission without oral argument pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7.1(d)(1). Having fully considered the parties' arguments and the law, the Court **GRANTS** Defendants' motion to dismiss for improper venue.

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<sup>1</sup> Defendant Hyden is named in both his individual capacity and in his capacity as trustee for the John and Christy Ryan Family Trust. (Compl., ECF No. 1.)

1 **BACKGROUND**

2 Plaintiff Mykal S. Ryan filed this pro se complaint on August 18, 2011.<sup>2</sup> (Compl., ECF  
3 No. 1.) On September 7, 2011, Defendants filed a motion to dismiss for improper venue, or in the  
4 alternative, to transfer due to improper venue. Plaintiff filed a document entitled “Objection to the  
5 Motion to Dismiss and Request for Stay.” (ECF No. 12.) The Court construed Plaintiff’s filing as  
6 a request for an extension of time, which was granted. (ECF No. 14.) Even with an extension of  
7 more than four months, Plaintiff never filed a response to Defendants’ motion to transfer.

8 Plaintiff’s claims arise out of a prior suit brought against Plaintiff that removed him as  
9 trustee of the John and Christy Ryan Family Trust (hereinafter “the Trust”) for breach of fiduciary  
10 duty. (MTD 2.) In conjunction with that prior suit, judgments were entered against Plaintiff in  
11 California and Arizona totaling over one million dollars. (*Id.*) Further, the Alameda County  
12 Superior Court appointed Defendant Timothy M. Hyden as trustee of the Trust, and Defendant  
13 Matthew S. Toth was hired as an attorney for the Trust. (*Id.* at 2–3.) Subsequently, Defendants  
14 apparently employed Lee M. Quick, P.C. (“Quick”) to help enforce and satisfy the judgments. (*Id.*  
15 at 2.) Quick was directed to sell property owned by Plaintiff in Yorktown, Virginia. (*Id.*)

16 Plaintiff alleges a variety of claims against Defendants resulting from the judgments levied  
17 against him. First, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Hyden committed fraud by failing to notify the  
18 Alameda Superior Court that “no money was stolen from the family Trust.” (Compl. at 9.)  
19 Plaintiff charges that Defendant Toth committed fraud by submitting “materially false documents  
20 that resulted in the judgments” against Plaintiff. (*Id.* at 8–9.) Further, Plaintiff asserts that both  
21 Defendants are guilty of perjury for claiming money was stolen from the Trust. (*Id.* at 9.)  
22 Additionally, while Quick was attempting to satisfy the judgments in regards to the Virginia  
23 property, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants authorized and directed Quick to access Plaintiff’s  
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25 <sup>2</sup> The Court notes that this is the fourth complaint that Plaintiff has filed in this District, all  
26 of which appear to arise from the same set of operative facts. In all three previously filed cases, venue  
27 was determined to be improper in this District. *See Ryan v. Hyden*, Case No. 10-CV-1092 JLS (WVG)  
28 (filed May 20, 2010) (dismissed for lack of venue); *Ryan v. Hyden*, Case No. 10-CV-1206 MMA  
(WVG) (filed June 7, 2010) (dismissed for improper venue, lack of jurisdiction, and failure to state  
a claim upon which relief may be granted); *Ryan v. Quick*, Case No. 10-CV-1326 MMA (WMC) (filed  
June 23, 2010) (dismissed for improper venue and failure to serve defendant in accordance with Rule  
4(m)).

1 personal computer and retrieve financial and private data while Plaintiff was incarcerated for  
2 trespassing. (*Id.* at 8–9.)

3 Plaintiff makes additional allegations against Defendants based on the dismissal of the  
4 three suits Plaintiff has previously filed, *see supra* at p.1 n.2. As a result of those dismissals,  
5 Plaintiff claims that Defendants have “defamed Plaintiff and resulted in the loss of his Federal  
6 engineering position, the suspension of his TS/SCI security clearance” and have prevented him  
7 from obtaining other employment or security clearance. (Compl. at 9.) Further, as a result of the  
8 alleged dissemination of the personal information obtained by Quick, Plaintiff charges Defendants  
9 with three common law claims, defamation, intentional infliction of emotional distress and  
10 negligent infliction of emotional distress. (*Id.* at 11–12, 15–16.) Lastly, Plaintiff charges that  
11 Defendants disclosed Plaintiff’s medical records without authorization in violation of federal law.  
12 (*Id.* at 17.)<sup>3</sup>

13 The events alleged in Plaintiff’s Complaint took place in Contra Costa County and  
14 Alameda County, California, and York County, Virginia. (Compl. 5–7.) Defendant Hyden is a  
15 practicing attorney with his principal place of business in Contra Costa County, California. (MTD  
16 3, ECF 4-1.) All of Defendant Hyden’s acts, including his retention of Quick, were initiated from  
17 Defendant Hyden’s business office in Contra Costa County, California. (*Id.*) Defendant Toth is a  
18 practicing attorney with his principle place of business in Contra Costa County, California. (*Id.* at  
19 4.) In his Complaint, Plaintiff continues to assert that venue is proper in this Court because of  
20 reasonable accommodation for his special needs due to his post-traumatic stress disorder  
21 (“PTSD”) and his familial responsibilities related to the care of his elderly father. (Compl. 5–6.)

## 22 LEGAL STANDARD

23 Federal venue determinations are governed exclusively by federal law. *Stewart Org., Inc.*  
24 *v. Ricoh Corp.* 487 U.S. 22, 28 (1988). Proper venue is simply based on the most convenient or  
25 fair forum . . . as established by the various statutory criteria (such as Defendants’ residences or  
26 where the cause of action took place.) *Decker Coal Co. v. Commonwealth Edison Co.*, 805 F.2d

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27  
28 <sup>3</sup> Plaintiff’s allegations are primarily repetitive of claims made in his previous complaints.  
However, his federal claim under 5 U.S.C. § 552a, the Privacy Act of 1992, is novel to the instant  
action.

1 834, 843 (9th Cir. 1986); *Neirbo Co. v. Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp.*, 308 U.S. 165, 167 (1939).

2 A motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b)(3) is the appropriate method to challenge improper  
3 venue. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(3).

4 Under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b),

5 A civil action wherein jurisdiction is not founded solely on diversity of citizenship  
6 may, except as otherwise provided by law, be brought only in (1) a judicial district  
7 where any defendant resides, if all defendants reside in the same State, (2) a judicial  
8 district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim  
9 occurred . . . , or (3) a judicial district in which any defendant may be found, if there  
10 is no district in which the action may otherwise be brought.

11 Once a defendant challenges venue, the plaintiff bears the burden of showing that venue is  
12 proper. *Piedmont Label Co. v. Sun Garden Packing Co.*, 598 F.2d 491, 496 (9th Cir. 1979). In  
13 determining whether venue is proper, the Court may consider facts outside the pleadings probative  
14 of the issue of venue. *Argueta v. Banco Mexicano, S.A.*, 87 F.3d 320, 324 (9th Cir. 1996). If the  
15 Court determines venue is improper, it may dismiss the case, or if it is in the interest of justice, the  
16 Court may transfer the case to any other district in which it could have been brought. 28 U.S.C.  
17 § 1406(a); *Dist. No. 1, Pac. Coast Dist. v. Alaska*, 682 F.2d 797, 799 n.3 (9th Cir. 1982).  
18 Ultimately, the decision whether to dismiss or transfer rests in the Court’s sound discretion. *See*  
19 *King v. Russell*, 963 F.2d 1301, 1304–05 (9th Cir. 1992).

### 20 ANALYSIS

21 The Court finds, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), that venue is improper in the Southern  
22 District of California. Defendants are residents of Contra Costa County, which is not within the  
23 Southern District of California. The substantial part of the events that gave rise to the instant  
24 cause of action took place in Virginia. Furthermore, there are two appropriate venues available to  
25 Plaintiff (either the Northern District of California or Eastern District of Virginia).

26 Plaintiff as much as concedes that venue is improper in the Southern District of California,  
27 but continues to bring suit in this District as a “reasonable accommodation for his disability,”  
28 namely his PTSD. (Compl. 3–4.) Specifically, Plaintiff claims he is unable to travel because  
PTSD causes Plaintiff to suffer from panic attacks. (*Id.* at 5.) Plaintiff asserts that by denying  
venue, Plaintiff would be barred “the opportunity to prosecute the case, to attend the trial, to  
confront witnesses and to present evidence so as to protect his liberty and property interest.” (*Id.*

1 at 4.) However, it is well established that Plaintiff “may have his ‘day in court’ without ever  
2 setting foot in a courtroom.” *Effron v. Sun Line Cruises, Inc.*, 67 F.3d 7, 11 (2d Cir. 1995); *see*  
3 *also Utoafili v. Trident Seafoods Corp.*, 2009 WL 6465288, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 19, 2009) (“Even  
4 if this Court were to presume a strong likelihood that Plaintiff would be unable to travel to  
5 Washington for trial herself, physical disability alone is generally not sufficient to conclude that a  
6 distant venue would effectively deprive a plaintiff of her day in court.”); *Hale v. Vacaville*  
7 *Housing Auth.*, 2009 WL 311399, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 9, 2009) (“[A]lthough Hale states she has  
8 a ‘disability’ and problems understanding the English language, such circumstances do not provide  
9 a basis for venue in the Northern District.”). Plaintiff has not cited a single controlling authority  
10 for the proposition that his disability entitles him to the forum of his choosing under 28 U.S.C.  
11 § 1391(b).

12 Accordingly, the Court must determine whether to dismiss this case for improper venue or  
13 to transfer it to another district in which it could have been brought. Transfer is appropriate only if  
14 it is in “the interest of justice . . . .” 28 U.S.C. § 1406; *see also Goldawr, Inc. v. Heiman*, 369 U.S.  
15 463, 466–67 (1962). “[T]he interest of justice is not served by allowing a plaintiff [who]  
16 committed an obvious error in filing . . . in the wrong court, and thereby imposed substantial  
17 unnecessary costs on both the defendant and the judicial system, simply to transfer [his] action to  
18 the proper court . . . .” *Nichols v. G.D. Searle & Co.*, 991 F.2d 1195, 1201 (4th Cir. 1993). If a  
19 plaintiff deliberately chooses an improper forum and “expresse[s] no interest in transfer,” a district  
20 court does not abuse its discretion if it elects to dismiss instead of transfer. *King v. Russell*, 963  
21 F.3d 1301, 1304–05; *see also Wood v. Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce, Inc.*, 705 F.2d 1515,  
22 1523 (9th Cir. 1983) (“Justice would not have been served by transferring Wood’s claims back to a  
23 jurisdiction he purposefully sought to avoid through blatant forum shopping.”).

24 Here, Plaintiff deliberately filed this action in the Southern District of California,  
25 apparently with the knowledge that venue would be improper. Plaintiff expresses no interest in a  
26 transfer and suggests that he will not participate if this case is transferred to a proper venue.  
27 (Compl. 5 (“Plaintiff’s PTSD disability prevents him from travel outside of San Diego County . . .  
28 Plaintiff has not traveled outside San Diego County since 2008.”).) Plaintiff’s conscious choice to

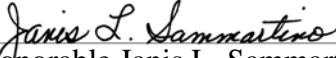
1 file this case in an improper venue—in his fourth suit regarding the same set of events—has  
2 imposed substantial costs on Defendants and the Court, requiring Defendants to bring and the  
3 Court to address the instant motion. Accordingly, the Court finds that transferring this case to a  
4 proper venue would not serve the interest of justice.

5 **CONCLUSION**

6 For the foregoing reasons, the Court **GRANTS** Defendants’ motion to dismiss for  
7 improper venue and **DENIES AS MOOT** Defendants’ alternative request to transfer for improper  
8 venue. The Clerk shall close the file.

9 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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11 DATED: August 3, 2012

12   
13 Honorable Janis L. Sammartino  
14 United States District Judge

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