

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
BRUNSWICK DIVISION**

STEPHEN JACKSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

JUDGE FNU REINHEARTD; and  
ATTORNEY DANIEL CONNELL,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO.: 2:17-cv-18

**ORDER**

Plaintiff, who is currently housed at the Tift County Jail in Tifton, Georgia, filed a Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. (Doc. 1.) Upon review of Plaintiff's Complaint, it is clear Plaintiff contests events allegedly occurring in Tift County, Georgia. (Id.)

A district court may raise the issue of defective venue *sua sponte*. Collins v. Hagel, No. 1:13-CV-2051-WSD, 2015 WL 5691076, at \*1 (N.D. Ga. Sept. 28, 2015) (citing Kapordelis v. Danzig, 387 F. App'x 905, 906–07 (11th Cir. 2010) (affirming *sua sponte* transfer, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a), of *pro se* prisoner's civil rights action from New York to Georgia); Berry v. Salter, 179 F. Supp. 2d 1345, 1350 (M.D. Ala. 2001); cf. Lipofsky v. New York State Workers Comp. Bd., 861 F.2d 1257, 1259 (11th Cir. 1988); and Nalls v. Coleman Low Fed. Inst., 440 F. App'x 704, 706 (11th Cir. 2011)). When venue is improper, a court "shall dismiss, or if it be in the interest of justice, transfer such case to any district . . . in which it could have been brought." 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a). "The court may transfer the case if (1) the proposed transferee court is one in which the action 'could have been brought' and (2) transfer would be 'in the interest of justice.'" Leach v. Peacock, Civil Action No. 2:09cv738-MHT, 2011 WL 1130596, at \*4 (M.D.

Ala. Mar. 25, 2011) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a)). Trial courts generally have broad discretion in determining whether to transfer or dismiss a case. Id. (citing England v. ITT Thompson Indus., Inc., 856 F.2d 1518, 1520 (11th Cir. 1988)).

This Court is not the proper venue to hear Plaintiff's claims against these Defendants. 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) sets forth the applicable venue provisions:

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 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.

Plaintiff is housed in a facility within Tift County, which is within the Middle District of Georgia, and he complains about events occurring in that District. 28 U.S.C. § 90(b)(6). He does not allege that any Defendant resides in this District.

Accordingly, in the interest of justice, the Court **TRANSFERS** Plaintiff's Complaint, and hence, this case, to the Valdosta Division of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia.

**SO ORDERED**, this 30th day of March, 2017.



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R. STAN BAKER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA