

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA

Rhoda Levin,

Civ. No. 08-2526 (PAM/LIB)

Plaintiff,

v.

**ORDER**

Wyeth, Inc., et al.,

Defendants.

---

On September 30, 2010, this Court ordered the parties to file memoranda addressing whether this matter should be transferred to another, more convenient, judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). After reviewing the parties' submissions, the Court has determined that transfer is appropriate.

Section 1404 provides, “[f]or the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have been brought.” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a).

When considering whether to transfer an action under section 1404(a), the Court must engage in a “case-by-case evaluation of the particular circumstances at hand and a consideration of all relevant factors.” Terra Int’l, Inc. v. Miss. Chem. Corp., 119 F.3d 688, 691 (8th Cir. 1997). As required by the statute, the Court first considers “the convenience of the parties and witnesses [and] the interest[s] of justice.” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a); see also Terra Int’l, 119 F.3d at 691. These factors are not exhaustive, and the Court must “weigh in the balance a number of case-specific factors.” Stewart Org., Inc. v. Ricoh Corp., 487 U.S.

22, 29 (1988).

Plaintiff does not oppose the transfer of this action to her home District, the District of Maryland. She notes that she is ill, and that transferring the case will relieve her of the obligation to travel to Minnesota for court proceedings.

Defendants, on the other hand, do oppose the transfer. They contend that, having chosen Minnesota as the forum for her lawsuit, Plaintiff should be forced to live with that decision. Defendants make the creative argument that courts in other states should not have to apply Minnesota's generous statute of limitations. According to Defendants, those states have determined that a generous statute of limitations is not warranted, and asking Maryland to apply a different statute of limitations "will be subverting Maryland's policy." (Def.'s Mem. Opp'n Transfer (Docket No. 14) at 6.) Defendants maintain that comity demands that the Court not impose a burden on Maryland courts to try cases involving Maryland residents because those cases require the application of a statute of limitations different than that applied in Maryland.

But this is what federal courts do. Federal courts apply different laws, often laws that are distinctly different or in conflict with the law of the federal court's home state. It is not a burden on Maryland courts to ask them to try cases involving Maryland residents, no matter whose law applies.

As Defendants recognize, the interests of justice is perhaps the most important factor in the section 1404(a) analysis. (See id. at 2 n.1 (citing cases).) Here, the interests of justice clearly require the transfer of this action to the District of Maryland. Plaintiff is ill. To force

her to travel to Minnesota to prosecute her case is simply unfair. Moreover, Defendants offer no specifics to their assertion that witnesses will be required to travel far distances regardless of whether the case is heard in Maryland or Minnesota. They do not inform the Court where witnesses are located, and it seems curious that corporations with their principal places of businesses in New Jersey and Pennsylvania object to trying this case in an almost-neighboring District.

Having considered the relevant section 1404(a) factors, the Court finds that those factors require the transfer of this action to the District of Maryland.

Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a), this case is hereby **TRANSFERRED** to the United States District Court for the District of Maryland.

Dated: Thursday, October 28, 2010

*s/ Paul A. Magnuson*  
Paul A. Magnuson  
United States District Court Judge