

1 On or about May 26, 2010, plaintiffs were gambling on the main casino floor of the Main
2 Street Station in downtown Las Vegas. At some point during the late evening or early morning
3 hours, Calvin left Jeanie in search of the men’s restroom. While in the restroom, Calvin was
4 assaulted, robbed, and knocked unconscious by an individual later identified as Christopher Corson
5 (“Corson”). Corson was a homeless individual and had allegedly been hiding out in the men’s
6 restroom.

7 Calvin was transported to the emergency room where he underwent several x-rays and CT
8 scans. It was determined that Calvin sustained multiple fractures to his face and skull, and that his
9 brain was bleeding.

10 While waiting for Calvin in the emergency room, and allegedly overwhelmed by emotion,
11 Jeanie began feeling faint and subsequently collapsed. Doctors admitted Jeanie to the hospital and
12 administered various tests.

13 Calvin was discharged from the hospital on May 29, 2010, and the couple returned to Hawaii
14 on June 2, 2010. Calvin continued to experience complications from the assault, which required him
15 to undergo additional CT scans and multiple burr hole evacuations.¹ Plaintiffs allege that they live
16 in constant fear that Calvin will suffer another brain bleed, are always “on edge,” and that Calvin’s
17 cognitive abilities have declined significantly as a result of the attack.

18 *B. Procedural*

19 This case was originally filed in the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii.
20 The complaint states claims for relief for negligence, innkeeper liability, premises liability, negligent
21 infliction of emotional distress, and gross negligence. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss for lack
22 of jurisdiction and/or improper venue or, alternatively, a motion to transfer venue. (Doc. # 5).
23 United States District Court Judge Alan Kay issued an order denying in part and granting in part
24 defendants’ motion. (Doc. # 31). Judge Kay held that the District of Hawaii had personal
25 jurisdiction over defendants and that venue in Hawaii was proper, but ultimately found that it was

27 ¹ A burr hole evacuation is a medical procedure in which a hole is drilled into the patient’s skull in order to
28 remove blood clots forming in the brain.

1 in the interests of justice to transfer the action to the District of Nevada. *Id.*

2 After the case was transferred to this district, defendants filed a motion to reconsider, rescind,
3 or modify the Hawaii district court's order. (Doc. # 58). Defendants agree with Judge Kay's
4 decision to transfer venue. However, they disagree with several of his other findings. In addition
5 to opposing defendants' motion, plaintiffs filed a motion to retransfer the case back to Hawaii (doc.
6 # 67), arguing that it is proper for Judge Kay to decide defendants' motion, and not this court.
7 Defendants, of course, oppose the motion to retransfer.

8 **II. Discussion**

9 Because a decision on the motion to retransfer will decide which court resolves the motion
10 to reconsider, rescind, or modify, the court will address it first.

11 *A. Motion to retransfer*

12 Plaintiffs have filed a motion to retransfer venue, asserting that (1) the matter should be re-
13 transferred so that Judge Kay may clarify the purpose behind the original transfer; and (2) so that
14 Judge Kay may decide defendants' motion to reconsider, rescind, or modify. Defendants respond
15 that this court has jurisdiction for all post-transfer motions, not the District of Hawaii. Each party
16 has accused the other of engaging in blatant forum shopping.

17 At issue are two federal provisions providing for transfers. First, “[f]or the convenience of
18 parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court may transfer any civil action to any
19 other district or division where it might have been brought or to any district or division to which all
20 parties have consented.” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). In addition, “[t]he district court of a district in which
21 is filed a case laying venue in the wrong division or district shall dismiss, or if it be in the interest
22 of justice, transfer such case to any district or division in which it could have been brought” in order
23 to cure defects. 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a).

24 Plaintiffs assert that Judge Kay transferred the case under 28 U.S.C § 1404(a) merely for the
25 convenience of the parties and witnesses. In response, defendants argue Judge Kay transferred the
26 case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a) in order to cure a defect in jurisdiction over the individual
27 tortfeasor, Christopher Corson. Both parties assert that which statute the case was transferred under
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1 may affect the analysis of the applicable law.

2 In general, motions to retransfer a case are disfavored by courts. *See, e.g., Christianson v.*
3 *Colt Indus. Operating Corp.*, 486 U.S. 800, 816 (1988). Upon review, the court notes that the body
4 of the transfer order engaged in an analysis under § 1404(a). Thus although not plain, it is clear
5 enough to this court that Judge Kay transferred the case to this district for the convenience of the
6 parties.

7 The court declines to play litigation ping-pong, sending this case back and forth between
8 Honolulu and Las Vegas. Judge Kay ordered that the case be transferred to this district under §
9 1404(a), and this district is where all motions will be resolved. However, that does not necessarily
10 mean this court is bound by Judge Kay's findings, as discussed below.

11 *B. Motion to reconsider, rescind, or modify*

12 The parties disagree as to which state's—Nevada's or Hawaii's—loss-distribution rules apply.
13 In his transfer order, Judge Kay determined that Nevada's tort laws, but Hawaii's loss-distribution
14 rules, should apply. The defendants now ask this court to modify that order and instead apply
15 Nevada's loss-distribution rules.

16 In analyzing this issue, the Hawaii court held with respect to the application of Hawaii's loss-
17 distribution rules:

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19 The Court is not persuaded that Nevada's law abolishing joint and
20 several liability in favor of pure apportionment should apply in this
litigation. . .

21 Nevada's rules regarding innkeeper liability and negligence are
22 'conduct-regulation' rules; Nevada has a strong interest in having
those rules applied in this litigation because all the relevant conduct
23 occurred in Nevada. Hawai'i, by contrast, has little interest in having
its conduct-regulation rules applied in this case. But Hawai'i has a
24 strong interest in having its loss-distribution rules applied in this
litigation, because the alleged tort victims are Hawai'i residents. . .

25 Nevada, of course, has an interest in protecting its residents from
26 having to pay large tort awards for injuries for which they are only
partially responsible. . .

27 (Transfer order, doc. # 31, section III.A).
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1 However, in discussing the application of Nevada’s tort laws, the Hawaii court held in relevant part:

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3 Defendants persuasively argue that under Hawai’i choice-of-law rules
4 Nevada tort law should apply to the substance of the Kawamuras’
5 claims. The attack on Mr. Kawamura—and any negligence by
6 Defendants which may have led to that attack—took place in Nevada.
7 Defendants are Nevada companies operating premises in Nevada
8 according to Nevada laws. Nevada has a strong interest in regulating
9 the care that its hotels take towards people on their premises, and has
10 passed specific statutes to do so. To have out-of-state law govern a
11 Nevada hotel’s standard of care towards people on its premises would
12 contravene the expectations of both the hotel and its guests.

13 (Transfer order, doc. # 31, at p. 28) (internal citations omitted).

14 Defendants’ argument that the rationale behind the application of Nevada’s tort laws should
15 apply with equal force to the application of its loss-distribution rules is well taken. The court finds
16 that Judge Kay’s choice of law analysis is rendered inoperative under applicable Ninth Circuit law,
17 because the transfer had the effect of curing jurisdiction over Corson.

18 In circumstances similar to these, the Ninth Circuit has held that “[a]lthough [a transferor
19 court] purported to transfer the case under Sec. 1404(a) for the convenience of the parties, its
20 characterization of the transfer is not controlling. If the transfer had the effect of curing a defect in
21 personal jurisdiction, and if [the defendants] have not waived any objection to the transferor court’s
22 in personam jurisdiction, then the choice-of-law rules of the transferee jurisdiction should be
23 applied.” *Muldoon v. Tropitone Furniture Co, et al*, 1 F.3d 964, 966-67 (9th Cir. 1993) (citing *Davis*
24 *v. Louisiana State Univ.*, 876 F.2d 412, 414 (5th Cir. 1989)(per curiam)).²

25 Although this case was purportedly transferred under §1404(a) for the convenience of the
26 parties, it had the practical effect of curing a defect in personal jurisdiction over the individual

27 ² In response, plaintiffs attempt to distinguish cases cited by the defendants on the grounds that those cases
28 involved named third-party defendants. Even if the court accepts this argument, the end result is the same. It is clear
that the court retains the inherent power to modify the orders of concurrent courts where they are “clearly erroneous and
would work a manifest injustice.” *Arizona v. California*, 460 U.S., at 618, n. 8, 103 S.Ct., at 1391, n. 8. Situations might
arise, of course, in which the transferee court considers the transfer “clearly erroneous.” *Id.* Such a situation exists here.
To permit out of state residents to drag their respective state’s loss-distribution rules with them every time they visit a
casino or hotel in Nevada would practically render Nevada’s own statutory loss-distribution scheme worthless. Such
a result would work a manifest injustice on Nevada’s hotel and casino businesses, and in practice permit other state’s
legislatures to govern Nevada’s own.

1 tortfeasor, Corson.³ As a result, this court is not bound by the Hawaii court’s characterization of the
2 transfer, and Nevada choice-of-law rules apply. *Muldoon*, 1 F.3d at 967.

3 Plaintiffs’ argument that the motion was not timely filed pursuant to Hawaii’s local rules is
4 without merit. In light of *Muldoon*, the fact that the transfer has the effect of curing jurisdiction over
5 Corson results in the automatic application of this jurisdiction’s choice of law rules, regardless of
6 whether the motion to reconsider, rescind, or modify was timely filed pursuant to Hawaii’s local
7 rules. In any event, the court has the inherent power to revisit or reconsider interlocutory orders at
8 any time prior to the entry of final judgment. *See, e.g., Conboy v. Wynn Las Vegas, LLC*, 2013 WL
9 1500958 (D. Nev. Apr. 10, 2013) (citing *City of Los Angeles, Harbor Div. v. Santa Monica*
10 *Baykeeper*, 254 F.3d 882, 889 (9th Cir. 2001)).

11 In addition to their timeliness objection, plaintiffs further oppose modification on the grounds
12 that overruling the transfer order would “usurp the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals’ appellate
13 function.” However, “[a] court has the power to revisit prior decisions of its own or of a coordinate
14 court in any circumstance. . .” *Christianson v. Colt Indus. Operating Corp.*, 486 U.S. 800, 817-18
15 (1988) (citing *Arizona v. California, supra*, 460 U.S. at 618, n. 8, 103 S.Ct., at 1391, n. 8)).

16 Even if the transfer order constituted the law of the case, that doctrine “merely expresses the
17 practice of courts generally to refuse to reopen what has been decided, [and is] not a limit on their
18 power.” *Christianson*, 460 U.S. at 802. This court would therefore be within its power to overrule
19 the transfer order even if its curative effect did not automatically apply Nevada choice-of-law rules,
20 all without offending the Ninth Circuit’s appellate function. Plaintiffs’ argument that the motion “is
21 not properly before this court” is thus without merit for the same reasons.

22 1. Nevada’s choice-of-law rules

23 Nevada’s choice-of-law jurisprudence in tort actions is governed by the most significant
24 relationship test, as provided by the Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws § 145, unless a more
25 specific subsection applies. *General Motors Corp. v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court of State of Nev.*

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27 ³ It is undisputed that the District of Hawaii does not have personal jurisdiction over Christopher Corson as
28 a third-party defendant in this case. Defendants have named Corson upon transfer and sought default judgment against him.

1 *ex rel. County of Clark*, 122 Nev. 466 (2006). In actions based in personal injury, including
2 negligence, strict liability, and emotional distress, as here, Section 146 specifically governs. *See*
3 Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws § 146; *Wyeth v. Rowatt*, 244 P.3d 765 (Nev. 2010). That
4 section provides:

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6 In an action for a personal injury, the local law of the state where the
7 injury occurred determines the rights and liabilities of the parties,
8 unless, with respect to the particular issue, some other state has a
9 more significant relationship under the principles stated in § 6 to the
occurrence and the parties, in which event the local law of the other
state will be applied.

10 Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws § 146 (1971).

11 Section 6 of the Restatement identifies the following general principles:

12 (1) A court, subject to constitutional restrictions, will follow a
13 statutory directive of its own state on choice of law.

14 (2) When there is no such directive, the factors relevant to the choice
of the applicable rule of law include

15 (a) the needs of the interstate and international systems,

16 (b) the relevant policies of the forum,

17 (c) the relevant policies of other interested states and the
18 relative interests of those states in the determination of the
particular issue,

19 (d) the protection of justified expectations,

20 (e) the basic policies underlying the particular field of law,

21 (f) certainty, predictability and uniformity of result, and

22 (g) ease in the determination and application of the law to be
23 applied.

24 These principles are not intended to be exclusive and no one principle
is weighed more heavily than another.

25 Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws § 6 (1971).

26 Under section 146, the rights of the Kawamuras and the liability of the defendants are
27 determined by Nevada law unless Hawaii can be said to have a more significant relationship under
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1 the principles set forth in section 6.

2 The needs of interstate and international systems and the basic policies underlying this
3 particular field of law are not favor of Nevada any more than they are of Hawaii. To the extent these
4 two factors ((a) and (e)) are applicable here they are neutral.

5 Likewise, the relevant policies of Nevada and Hawaii neutralize one another. On one hand,
6 Nevada has an interest in protecting its businesses, and on the other, Hawaii has an equally strong
7 interest in protecting its citizens (including maximizing their potential recovery). These two factors
8 ((b) and (c)) are neutral.

9 The protection of justified expectations strongly favors applying Nevada law. Nevada has
10 a justified expectation that its tort *and* loss-distribution rules will be applied to conduct and injuries
11 occurring in Nevada and in actions against Nevada defendants. As the Hawaii court recognized, the
12 Nevada legislature has passed specific statutes in order to prevent plaintiffs, whether they be in or
13 out of state, in these circumstances from obtaining “deep-pocket” judgments against Nevada hotels
14 and casinos. The legislature has adopted a statute specifically curbing the potential for “deep-
15 pocket” recovery. *See* NRS 41.141.⁴ In applying the statute, Nevada courts have emphasized the
16 legislature’s intent in subsequent decisions. *See, e.g., Café Moda, LLC v. Palma*, 272 P.3d 137 (Nev.
17 2012) (noting the statute was expressly designed to prevent the “deep-pocket doctrine”).⁵ Nevada
18 businesses have a justified expectation they will be held accountable under Nevada loss
19 apportionment law. On the other hand, out of state visitors do not have a justifiable expectation that
20 they will bring their state’s laws with them when they travel to Nevada. In situations such as this
21 one, allowing out of state plaintiffs to drag their state’s loss-distribution laws with them when they

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23 ⁴ Nevada’s comparative negligence statute provides that “[w]here recovery is allowed against more than one
24 defendant in such an action, except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, each defendant is severally liable to the
25 plaintiff *only for that portion of the judgment which represents the percentage of negligence attributable to that*
26 *defendant.*” NRS 41.141(4) (emphasis added). Hawaii has explicitly rejected Nevada’s apportionment approach, instead
adopting a joint and several liability scheme. The difference in the Kawamura’s potential recovery is stark under the two
approaches.

27 ⁵ The Hawaii court dismissed the Nevada Supreme Court’s decision in *Café Moda* in a footnote, supported that
28 dismissal with a citation to a Hawaii law review article, and dismissed Nevada’s scheme as an “outlier.” (Transfer order,
doc. # 31, p. 30 n. 5).

1 come to “stay and play” in Nevada would, in practice, permit those state’s legislatures to usurp
2 Nevada’s own. This factor favors the application of Nevada law.

3 Applying Nevada law to this action also furthers the certainty, predictability, and uniformity
4 of results. It should be noted that the conduct at issue is not merely defendants’ act of marketing in
5 Hawaii. Rather, the conduct complained of is defendants’ alleged inaction in negligently failing to
6 provide a secure environment on property located in Nevada. Thus, both the conduct and injury
7 occurred in Nevada. When the conduct and injury occur in one state, common sense dictates that
8 applying that state’s law provides certainty, predictability, and uniformity to future incidents whose
9 conduct and injury occur in the same state. This factor favors applying Nevada law.

10 Finally, the ease in the determination and application of the law to be applied favors Nevada
11 law. Nevada courts are obviously most familiar with Nevada law. However as touched on *infra* note
12 4, Nevada and Hawaii’s loss-distribution schemes, although different, are not particularly
13 complicated or difficult to apply. This factor only slightly favors the application of Nevada law.

14 In consideration of the foregoing factors, the court concludes that Hawaii does not have a
15 more significant relationship to this litigation which would warrant application of Hawaii law.

16 **III. Conclusion**

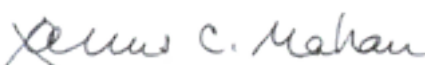
17 The court declines to retransfer the case to Hawaii. Furthermore, the court rejects Judge
18 Kay’s conclusions regarding which state’s loss-distribution rules apply. This action will be litigated
19 in Nevada, and Nevada’s tort and loss-distribution rules will govern.

20 Accordingly,

21 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that plaintiffs’ motion to
22 retransfer venue (doc. # 67) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

23 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendants’ motion to reconsider, rescind, or modify (doc.
24 # 58) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED consistent with the foregoing.

25 DATED February 12, 2014.

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27 
28 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE