

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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COME QUILT WITH ME,

Plaintiff,

- against -

QUILT PASSIONS, INC.,

Defendant.  
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MEMORANDUM  
AND ORDER

12-CV-4532 (SLT) (JO)

JAMES ORENSTEIN, Magistrate Judge:

Plaintiff Come Quilt With Me seeks to amend its complaint so as to replace the current named defendant, Quilt Passions, Inc., with the names of two individual residents of Hawai'i who, in their individual capacities, own and operate a business known as "Quilt Passions" (without the "Inc."). For the reasons that follow, I deny the motion and instead order the case to be transferred to the United States District Court for the District of Hawai'i.

The Complaint names as a defendant a corporate entity that does not exist. According to public records maintained by the Hawai'i Secretary of State, Karen Barry has registered "Quilt Passions" as the trade name of her business. *See* BREG Online Services, <http://hbe.ehawaii.gov/documents/trade.html?fileNumber=367709ZZ&certificate=4104927> (last visited April 12, 2013). In light of that fact, the plaintiff now seeks to amend the complaint to name as defendants Karen Barry and Robert Barry. Docket Entry ("DE") 33.

There is no reason to believe that either proposed new defendant is subject to this court's territorial jurisdiction. Each is apparently a resident of Hawai'i, and neither is alleged to have done anything to subject that person to jurisdiction in New York aside from maintain a business web site that is accessible from New York. That does not suffice. *See, e.g., Bensusan Rest. Corp. v. King*, 126 F.3d 25, 29 (2d Cir. 1997); *Enderby v. Secrets Maroma Beach Riviera Cancun*, 2011 WL 6010224, at \*12 & n.22 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 1, 2011).

If the proposed new defendants are not subject to personal jurisdiction in this district, the proposed amendment would be futile if the case remains here – and yet that is precisely what the plaintiff seeks. DE 33. Accordingly, if the case were to remain in this court, I might well conclude that the motion to amend should be denied as futile. I need not reach that conclusion, however, because the case should in any event be transferred to the District of Hawai'i, where the court would unquestionably have personal jurisdiction over the proposed new defendants.

A district court may exercise its discretion to transfer venue "for the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice." 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). The factors to consider include the plaintiff's choice of forum, the convenience of witnesses, the location of relevant documents and relative ease of access to sources of proof, the convenience of parties, the locus of operative facts, the availability of process to compel the attendance of unwilling witnesses, and the relative means of the parties. *N.Y. Marine & Gen. Ins. Co. v. Lafarge N. Am., Inc.*, 599 F.3d 102, 112 (2d Cir. 2010) (internal citation and quotation omitted). While the plaintiff's choice of the Eastern District of New York weighs heavily in the balance, I conclude that other factors clearly outweigh that consideration. Almost all of the pertinent facts at issue appear to have occurred in Hawai'i, and that state will therefore necessarily be the location of much of the evidence and the place where the parties will have the easiest access to sources of proof and the ability to compel the attendance of unwilling witnesses. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(3)(A)(ii) (requiring a court to quash a subpoena that requires a non-party recipient to travel more than 100 miles). Moreover, the defendant's counsel has sought to withdraw, and it appears that the Barrys lack the means to retain private counsel to defend this case in New York; in contrast, the Complaint makes clear that the plaintiff has the

