

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

NICHOLAS DUPREE,  
  
Petitioner

Civil No. 3:20-cv-878  
  
(Judge Mariani)

v.

JOHN E. WETZEL, *et al.*,  
  
Respondents

FILED  
SCRANTON

APR 26 2021

PER                       
DEPUTY CLERK

**MEMORANDUM**

**I. Background**

Petitioner Nicholas Dupree (“Dupree”), an inmate presently confined at the State Correctional Institution, Benner Township, in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, filed the instant petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. (Doc. 1). In the petition, Dupree challenges a conviction and sentence imposed by the Philadelphia County Court of Common Pleas. (*Id.*). Presently before the Court is Respondents’ motion (Doc. 29) to transfer this action to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. For the reasons set forth below, the Court will grant Respondents’ motion and transfer this action to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

**II. Discussion**

“The federal habeas corpus statute straightforwardly provides that the proper respondent to a habeas petition is ‘the person who has custody over [the petitioner].’ 28

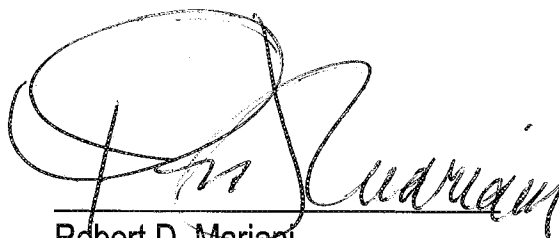
U.S.C. § 2242; *see also* § 2243. . . . “[T]hese provisions contemplate a proceeding against some person who has the *immediate custody* of the party detained, with the power to produce the body of such party before the court or judge, that he may be liberated if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary.” *Rumsfeld v. Pedilla*, 542 U.S. 426, 434-35 (2004) (emphasis in original) (citations omitted); *Cox v. Holt*, 2009 WL 4015567, \*1-2 (M.D. Pa. 2009). Thus, this Court has jurisdiction over Dupree’s petition. However, notwithstanding the fact that this Court has jurisdiction over the petition, as Dupree is presently housed in this judicial district, it is well-settled that “[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); *see Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit Court of Kentucky*, 410 U.S. 484 (1973). Because habeas proceedings are generally considered civil in nature, *see Hilton v. Braunskill*, 481 U.S. 770, 776 (1987), the term “civil action” includes habeas petitions. *Parrott v. Government of Virgin Islands*, 230 F.3d 615, 620 (3d Cir. 2000). Title 28 U.S.C. § 2241(d) provides:

(d) Where an application for a writ of habeas corpus is made by a person in custody under the judgment and sentence of a State court of a State which contains two or more Federal judicial districts, the application may be filed in the district court for the district wherein such person is in custody or in the district court for the district within which the State court was held which convicted and sentenced him and each of such district courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction to entertain the application. The district court for the district wherein such an application is filed in the exercise of its discretion and in furtherance of justice may transfer the application to the other district court for hearing and determination.

28 U.S.C. § 2241(d).

“It has been the general practice of the federal district courts in Pennsylvania to transfer habeas corpus petitions to the federal district court where the Court of Common Pleas is located that conducted the underlying criminal trial of the petitioner.” *Aponte v. Coleman*, 2011 WL 4368376, \*2 (W.D. Pa. 2011), *adopted by*, 2011 WL 4368682 (W.D. Pa. 2011). In the instant action, Dupree is challenging his Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia County Court of Common Pleas conviction, which is located within the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Since the records of conviction, transcripts of proceedings, witnesses, and counsel are likely located within the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, it would be prudent to transfer this action to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. See 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). Further, there is no indication that the transfer of this action would result in any substantial delay or prejudice to Dupree. Consequently, the Court will grant Respondents’ motion (Doc. 29) and transfer this action to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

A separate Order shall issue.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Mariani", written over a horizontal line.

Robert D. Mariani  
United States District Judge

Dated: April 26, 2021