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4 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
5 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

6
7 A.I.I.L., et al.,

8 Plaintiffs,

9 v.

10 Unknown Parties, et al.,

11 Defendants.

No. CV-19-00481-TUC-JCH

ORDER

12
13 Before the Court are various matters including: (1) determining the appropriate
14 venue for J.J.P.B. and A.E.P.F.'s ("Plaintiffs J.B./A.F.") FTCA claims (*see* Doc. 76); and
15 (2) the parties joint Rule 16 Report (Doc. 110).

16 **I. Background**

17 Plaintiffs originally brought this lawsuit against fifteen Individual Defendants and
18 the United States, asserting claims under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed.*
19 *Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971) (Counts I–VI); 42 U.S.C. §§ 1985(3), 1986
20 (Counts VII–VIII); and the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA), 28 U.S.C. §§ 1346(b)(1)
21 (Counts IX–XI). On April 1, 2022, the Court granted the Individual Defendants' Motion to
22 Dismiss. *See generally* Doc. 76. The Court found (1) it lacked personal jurisdiction over
23 the Individual Defendants; (2) this suit presented a new *Bivens* context, and special factors
24 weighed/cautioned against extending an implied damages remedy to the instant
25 circumstances; and (3) the Individual Defendants were entitled to qualified immunity on
26 Plaintiffs' statutory claims because "it was unsettled law whether an intracorporate
27 agreement could subject federal officials, from different agencies within the Executive
28 Branch, to liability for civil rights violations under § 1985(3)." *Id.* at 14–33. In a separate

1 Order issued on the same date, the Court permitted most of Plaintiffs' FTCA claims against
2 the United States (Counts IX–XI) to proceed. Doc. 77. In particular, the Court found
3 Plaintiffs' intentional infliction of emotional distress, negligence, and loss of consortium
4 claims not barred by sovereign immunity. *Id.* at 4–13. However, the Court granted the
5 United States' motion with respect to two Plaintiffs' claims, finding that venue was
6 improper. *Id.* at 15–18. At present, the United States remains a party, and the parties are
7 proceeding in discovery on the FTCA claims.

8 In the interim, the United States moved to consolidate policy-based discovery in this
9 case and in CV-21-00339-PHX-DLR ("*F.R.* Case") with policy-based discovery in CV19-
10 05217-PHX-SRB ("*C.M.* Case") and CV20-00065-PHX-SRB ("*A.P.F.* Case"), two latter
11 cases before Judge Bolton. Judge Bolton denied the motion, explaining that each case was
12 in various stages of litigation:

13 No depositions have been taken in CV21-00339-PHX-DLR or CV19-00481-
14 TUC-JCH. In CV19-05217-PHX-SRB and CV20-00065-PHX-SRB,
15 depositions have either been taken or are scheduled. No document production
16 has been made in CV21-00339-PHX-DLR and CV19-00481-TUC-JCH
17 (except documents that might have been produced in CV21- 00339-PHX-
18 DLR pursuant to the Court's former MIDP rules). Approximately 78,000
19 documents have been produced in CV19-05217-PHX-SRB and CV20-
20 00065-PHX-SRB and there has been considerable briefing and argument
21 over much of that production. It is simply too late to consider discovery
22 consolidation of other family separation cases with CV19-05217-PHX-SRB
23 and CV20-00065-PHX-SRB when they are at such different stages of
24 litigation. The Court will deny the Motions to Consolidate Cases for
25 Common Policy-Based Discovery Only.

22 Doc. 101. Although this action was not consolidated with *C.M.* and *A.P.F.*, Judge Bolton
23 observed that the parties "could agree that depositions taken in those cases might be utilized
24 [to] avoid unnecessary duplication. There are likely other agreements the parties could
25 make to benefit from the considerable work already done by the parties and this Court in
26 CV19-05217-PHX-SRB and CV20-00065-PHX-SRB." *Id.*

27 **I. Case Management Conference**

28 In December 2022, the parties submitted a Joint Case Management Report pursuant

1 to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(f). Doc. 110. Under MIDP procedures, the United
2 States has since disclosed policy-related document discovery from *C.M.* and *A.P.F.* in this
3 action, including policy-related deposition transcripts and exhibits. *See* Doc. 110 at 11.
4 The Court will set a Case Management Conference to discuss potential discovery issues,
5 resolve conflicting deadlines proposed by the parties, resolve discovery limitations
6 proposed by the parties, and thereafter, issue a case management order.

7 **II. Venue for J.B. and A.F. Claims**

8 The Court granted the United States' motion to dismiss for improper venue with
9 respect to Plaintiffs J.B./A.F.'s FTCA claims. Doc. 77 at 19. The Court found Plaintiffs
10 J.B./A.F.'s alleged separation and mistreatment did not occur in Arizona, nor did they live
11 in Arizona when those acts occurred. Doc. 77 at 16. After review, the Court declined to
12 apply pendant venue because Plaintiffs J.B./A.F.'s claims did not share a common nucleus
13 of operative facts with the other claims in the First Amended Complaint. *Id.* at 17–18.
14 Rather than dismiss their claims outright, the Court found transfer was in the interest of
15 justice and ordered supplemental briefing on which transferee venue was most appropriate.
16 *Id.* at 18. The Court has reviewed the parties' supplemental briefings¹ and finds transfer
17 most appropriate to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas.

18 Plaintiffs J.B./A.F.'s supplemental brief requests that the Court transfer the claims
19 to the Southern District of New York, or in the alternative, to the Northern District of
20 Indiana. Doc. 78 at 1. They argue that venue is proper in the Southern District of New York
21 because "[m]uch of the harm [A.F.] suffered took place in the Bronx, New York, where he
22 was held in ORR custody and required to live away from his father for several months."
23 *Id.* at 3. Additionally, they provide that the Southern District of New York should be
24 accorded deference because relevant witnesses and evidence are in the forum and the forum
25 has related cases. *Id.* at 5. Alternatively, they argue that the Northern District of Indiana is
26 appropriate because it is the judicial district where Plaintiffs reside. *Id.* at 5–6. Although
27 the Court's Order observed that most of the government's alleged misconduct occurred in

28 ¹ *See* Docs. 78, 85.

1 Texas, Plaintiffs J.B./A.F. did not address whether the Southern District of Texas is a
2 proper venue. *See* Doc. 77 at 18. According to the government, witnesses with knowledge
3 of Plaintiffs' separation, apprehension, and detention are in Texas, and such claims are
4 likely decided under Texas state law. *Id.* at 4–5. Thus, the government submits that venue
5 is more appropriate in the Southern District of Texas. *Id.* at 2. In the alternative, the
6 government indicates, "the balance of relevant discretionary factors supports transfer to the
7 Northern District of Indiana only as a first alternative to the Southern District of Texas,"
8 as both Plaintiffs reside therein. *Id.* at 5. The government argues that venue is improper in
9 the Southern District of New York because J.B.'s was never present there during the
10 relevant time period, thus Plaintiffs J.B./A.F.'s claims cannot proceed in the same suit. *Id.*
11 at 6. Although A.F.'s placement occurred within the district, J.B. was never present during
12 the relevant time-period, and thus the allegedly tortious acts or omissions are only
13 tangential to the gravamen of their claims. *Id.* at 6–7. The government further contends the
14 Southern District of New York is not in the interest of convenience and fairness. *Id.* at 7.

15 **A. Legal Standard**

16 Whether to dismiss or transfer is a matter within the sound discretion of the district
17 court. *See King v. Russell*, 963 F.2d 1301, 1304 (9th Cir. 1992). "Normally transfer will be
18 in the interest of justice because normally dismissal of an action that could be brought
19 elsewhere is time-consuming and justice-defeating." *Miller v. Hambrick*, 905 F.2d 259,
20 262 (9th Cir. 1990) (internal quotation and citation omitted).

21 District courts possess broad discretion when evaluating whether to sever claims
22 pursuant to under Rule 21. Fed. R. Civ. P. 21 ("On motion or on its own, the court may at
23 any time, on just terms, add or drop a party. The court may also sever any claim against a
24 party."); *Coleman v. Quaker Oats Co.*, 232 F.3d 1271, 1297 (9th Cir. 2000). Claims against
25 different parties may be severed for trial or other proceedings if the court determines that
26 the interests of justice would be better served by severance. *Initiative & Referendum Inst.*
27 *v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 154 F. Supp.2d 10, 13 (D.D.C. 2001).

28 In an FTCA action, venue is proper only "in the judicial district where plaintiff

1 resides or wherein the act or omission complained of occurred." 28 U.S.C. § 1402(b). To
2 establish venue based on residency, "a natural person, including an alien lawfully admitted
3 for permanent residence in the United States, shall be deemed to reside in the judicial
4 district in which that person is domiciled." 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c)(1). Even in cases where
5 venue is proper under § 1391, however, "[f]or the convenience of parties and witnesses, in
6 the interest of justice, a district court may transfer any civil action to any other district or
7 division where it might have been brought." 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). "The purpose of the
8 section is to prevent the waste of time, energy and money and to protect litigants, witnesses
9 and the public against unnecessary inconvenience and expense." *Van Dusen v. Barrack*,
10 376 U.S. 612, 616 (1964).

11 **B. Analysis**

12 Courts generally give deference to the plaintiffs' choice of forum. *See Decker Coal*
13 *Co. v. Commonwealth Edison Co.*, 805 F.2d 834, 843 (9th Cir.1986). However, the choice
14 of forum is only entitled to minimal consideration when "the operative facts have not
15 occurred within the *forum of original selection* and that forum has no particular interest in
16 the parties or the subject matter." *Pacific Car & Foundry Co. v. Pence*, 403 F.2d 949, 954
17 (9th Cir. 1968) (emphasis added). Plaintiffs preferred choices of venue, the Southern
18 District of New York, is entitled to limited deference because Plaintiffs do not "reside" in
19 New York.

20 The Court finds that most, if not all, of the non-party witnesses in this matter would
21 find the Southern District of Texas to be a more convenient venue. *See Gomez v. Wells*
22 *Fargo Bank, NA*, No. CV-09-181-PHX-GMS, 2009 WL 1936790, at *2 (D. Ariz. July 2,
23 2009) ("The convenience of witnesses is said to be the most important factor in passing on
24 a transfer motion."). Many events giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred in Texas:
25 Plaintiffs entered the United States and were apprehended near Hidalgo, Texas; Plaintiffs
26 were detained and separated in McAllen, Texas; J.B. was later detained at the Port Isabel
27 Detention Center in Los Fresnos, Texas, where he signed paperwork related to his removal.
28 Doc. 85 at 3. As such, most witnesses with knowledge of Plaintiffs' separation, including

1 their apprehension and detention, are located within the Southern District of Texas. *See*
2 Doc. 85 at 4. Furthermore, because it is likely that Plaintiffs J.B./A.F.'s FTCA claims will
3 be decided under Texas law, it follows the Southern District of Texas is the most
4 appropriate venue.

5 **III. Order**

6 Accordingly,

7 **IT IS ORDERED SETTING** a Case Management Conference is set for
8 **April 24, 2023**, at **11:00 AM**. The conference will be held telephonically and on the record.
9 Call 888-363-4735 and enter access code 5538514 to join the conference. A court reporter
10 will be present. To ensure a clean record please: (a) wait until called to speak; (b) speak
11 slowly, clearly, and concisely; (c) avoid speaking over or interrupting other parties and the
12 Court; and (d) mute your device when not addressing the Court.

13 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED**, after reviewing supplemental briefing,
14 **SEVERING** Plaintiffs J.B./A.F.'s FTCA claims under Fed. R. Civ. P. 21, and
15 **TRANSFERRING** those claims to the Southern District of Texas.

16 Dated this 10th day of April, 2023.

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Honorably John C. Hinderaker
United States District Judge