

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
OCALA DIVISION

LEONARDO RIBERIO,

Petitioner,

v.

Case No: 8:24-cv-00659-KKM-AEP

PATRICIA KRAUSE,

Respondent.

ORDER

Petitioner Leonardo Riberio moves to transfer this case to the Southern District of Indiana under 28 U.S.C. 1404(a). Mot. to Transfer (Doc. 27). Respondent Patricia Krause has not appeared.

“For 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 or to any district or division to which all parties have consented.” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). “Section 1404(a) is intended to place discretion in the district court to adjudicate motions for transfer according to an ‘individualized, case-by-case consideration of convenience and fairness.’” *Stewart Org., Inc. v. Ricoh Corp.*, 487 U.S. 22, 29 (1988) (quoting *Van Dusen v. Barrack*, 376 U.S. 612, 622 (1964)). In essence, a district court may

transfer an action to another district if certain criteria are satisfied.

First, the transferee venue must be a “district or division where [the case] might have been brought,” meaning the transferee forum must have personal and subject matter jurisdiction and offer a proper venue. 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a); *see Hoffman v. Blaski*, 363 U.S. 335, 342–44 (1960) (determining that transfer under § 1404(a) is appropriate to a jurisdiction only where it could be transferred without requiring defendant’s consent to personal jurisdiction or venue).

Second, the Eleventh Circuit requires a district court to determine whether transfer is appropriate by weighing, at least, the following factors:

- (1) the convenience of the witnesses;
- (2) the location of relevant documents and the relative ease of access to sources of proof;
- (3) the convenience of the parties;
- (4) the locus of operative facts;
- (5) the availability of process to compel the attendance of unwilling witnesses;
- (6) the relative means of the parties;
- (7) a forum’s familiarity with the governing law;
- (8) the weight accorded a plaintiff’s choice of forum; and
- (9) trial efficiency and the interests of justice, based on the totality of the circumstances.

Manuel v. Convergys Corp., 430 F.3d 1132, 1135 n.1 (11th Cir. 2005).

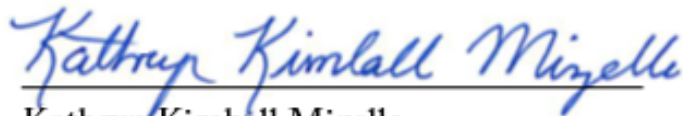
For substantially the same reasons as articulated in Riberio’s various filings in this action, *see* (Docs. 23, 27), I conclude that the case could have been brought in the Southern District of Indiana, where Krause and the child E.S.K.S. appear to be currently located. Weighing the totality of the § 1404 factors, I conclude that a transfer to the Southern District of Indiana is in the interests of justice so that the case may proceed. I also conclude

that transfer is appropriate under 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a), given Riberio’s inability to show that venue is proper in the Middle District of Florida. *See* 22 U.S.C. § 9003(b) (providing that venue for a petition for return of a child under the Hague Convention lies “in any court which has jurisdiction of such action and which is authorized to exercise its jurisdiction in the place where the child is located *at the time* the petition is filed” (emphasis added)).

Accordingly, the following is **ORDERED**:

1. Riberio’s Motion to Transfer Venue to the Southern District of Indiana (Doc. 27) is **GRANTED**.
2. The Clerk is directed to **TRANSFER** this case to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana for all further proceedings. Following transfer, the Clerk is directed to terminate any pending motions and deadlines and **CLOSE** the case.

ORDERED in Tampa, Florida, on May 6, 2024.



Kathryn Kimball Mizelle
United States District Judge