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13	CORPORATION and JON FORREST DOHLIN	1
14	SUPERIOR COURT OF TI	HE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
15		SAN FRANCISCO
16		
17	NONHUMAN RIGHTS PROJECT, INC.,	Case No. CPF-22-517751
18	on behalf of Amahle, Nolwazi, and Vusmusi, individuals,	RESPONDENTS' REPLY IN SUPPORT
19	Petitioner,	OF MOTION FOR AN ORDER TRANSFERRING MATTER TO FRESNO
20	V.	COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT
21	FRESNO'S CHAFFEE ZOO	Date: July 11, 2012 Time: 9:30 a.m.
22	CORPORATION, and JON FORREST DOHLIN, in his official capacity as Chief	Dept.: 302
23	Executive Officer & Zoo Director of the Fresno Chaffee Zoo,	
24	Respondents.	
25	Respondents.	
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I. INTRODUCTION

Petitioner's arguments in opposition to Respondents' motion to transfer venue are belied by the allegations in their petition and by the indisputable facts of this case. The facts alleged in their petition do challenge the conditions in which the elephants are kept, notwithstanding Petitioner's conclusory allegation to the contrary. And there is no reason for the case to have been filed in this Court, while every potentially relevant factor either favors Fresno County or is venue neutral. The Court should grant Respondents' motion and order this matter transferred to the Fresno County Superior Court.

II. ARGUMENT

As a threshold matter, Petitioner makes a puzzling assertion that Respondents are not parties to this case because the Court has not issued an order to show cause. (Petitioner's Opposition ("Opp."), p. 2:5-13.) As a result, they claim, Respondents should not be heard on this motion. However, once Petitioner named Fresno's Chaffee Zoo Corporation and Jon Forrest Dohlin as the Respondents in their petition, they became party respondents. (E.g. *Meller & Snyder v. R & T Properties, Inc.* (1998) 62 Cal.App.4th 1303, 1310 [holding that the primary way to become a party defendant "is by being named as a defendant"].) Consistently, Respondents moved to protect their interests in having this matter heard in the appropriate venue *before* any order to show cause issued. Under Petitioner's logic, no respondent could ever challenge venue in a habeas proceeding. That cannot be right in light of California Rules of Court, rule 4.552(b), which expressly allows for the transfer of a petition *before* a court determines whether a prima facie case for relief exists. The Court should reject Petitioner's attempt to avoid the merits of this motion.

A. Respondents demonstrated that the petition generally challenges conditions of confinement, thereby justifying a change of venue under California Rules of Court, rule 4.552(b)(2)(B).

Petitioner first argues that this is not a "conditions of confinement" case, and therefore the transfer of venue exception in California Rules of Court, rule 4.552(b)(2)(B) does not apply. (Opp. pp. 3:18-4:9.) However, as Respondents affirmatively showed in their motion, Petitioner actually does generally challenge the conditions of the elephants' confinement at Fresno's Chaffee Zoo, and therefore the Court has discretion to consider whether transfer is appropriate under rule

4.552(b)(2)(B). (Respondent's Motion ("Mot."), pp. 5:13-6:15.) The petition describes the elephants' conditions of confinement at the zoo in order to convince the Court that the conditions should be improved. (E.g. Petition ("Pet."), pp. 115:11-116:3, footnotes omitted.) Moreover, the remedy Petitioner seeks is to transfer the elephants to a different place of confinement with allegedly better conditions, i.e. an elephant sanctuary. (Pet., pp. 62-64, 112-116.)

Attempting to show otherwise, Petitioner points to a single allegation that Petitioner does not challenge conditions of confinement. This allegation—pretty apparently written in recognition that Respondents would move to change venue to the correct court— is nothing more than a legal conclusion, belied by the factual allegations in the Petition, and can be disregarded. (*Wexler v. California Fair Plan Association* (2021) 63 Cal.App.5th 55, 70 ["We disregard legal conclusions in a complaint; they are just a lawyer's arguments."].) Because the petition clearly challenges the conditions of the elephants' nominal confinement, rule 4.552(b)(2)(B) applies, and the case can and should be transferred to the Fresno County Superior Court.

B. Separately, Respondents demonstrated that the petition would be more properly heard in Fresno County, and Petitioner's arguments in opposition do not show otherwise.

Petitioner also raises a series of arguments in an attempt to show that Fresno County is n ot a better venue for this case. None provides a basis for San Francisco County Superior Court to keep the case—indeed, Respondent studiously avoids explaining its reason for filing here—and none rebuts Respondents' affirmative showing that there is substantial reason to transfer the matter. (Mot. pp. 6:16-7:27, citing Cal. Rules of Court, rule 4.552(b)(2), and *Griggs v. Superior Court* (1976) 16 Cal.3d 341, 347.)

First, Petitioner claims that it would be more convenient for the matter to stay in San Francisco because the petition presents a pure question of law, all relevant facts can be introduced and contested via affidavits, and if a hearing is necessary, the Court can hold a hearing via Zoom. (Opp. p. 4:19-21.) But the same is true for the Fresno County Superior Court. If the matter is transferred there, and the petition presents a pure question of law as Petitioner claims, then all relevant facts can be introduced and contested via affidavits, and the Fresno Court can hold a Zoom hearing if necessary. These factors are neutral, and therefore they do not weigh in favor of

retaining jurisdiction.

Second, Petitioner claims that if an in-person hearing is needed, San Francisco would be a superior venue because its local counsel is located just north of San Francisco, and Respondents' attorneys are also in San Francisco. (Opp. p. 4:21-5:2.) That argument conveniently ignores that Respondents have counsel based both in Fresno and San Francisco. (See caption, *ante* [listing Mr. Doug Larsen as counsel based in Fresno].) Petitioner does not account for the burdens on Mr. Larson who will have to travel over 180 miles each way to appear for any in person hearings in San Francisco.

More importantly, Respondents' point was that the Fresno County Superior Court would be a superior venue because the key witnesses, elephants, evidence, and the zoo itself—should a site visit to the zoo to observe the elephants be desired—are all in Fresno County. (Mot. p. 7:3-12.) Petitioner provides no response to this argument, which should be treated as a tacit concession of its merit. (See *Aronow v. Lacroix* (1990) 219 Cal.App.3d 1039, 1048, reh'g denied and opinion modified (May 24, 1990) [holding that a party's failure to address an argument is a tacit concession of its merit].) Consistently, this factor weighs in favor of transferring jurisdiction.

Third, and finally, Petitioner claims that because this matter is a habeas corpus proceeding, whether the Fresno County community has any interest in what happens with their elephants is irrelevant. (Opp. p. 5:3-7.) However, this matter is a habeas corpus proceeding only because Petitioner is taking advantage of a legal process that has nothing to do with zoos or with elephants. In doing so, they seek to deprive the people of Fresno from having a matter that closely affects their interests from being adjudicated by their Court, attending hearings if they wish to observe, etc. No doubt the people of San Francisco would take issue with having a lawsuit concerning the animals in the San Francisco Zoo adjudicated by a distant court in Fresno County.

In ordinary habeas proceedings, the community interest may not be a factor. But in a case such as this, where ordinary habeas principles have absolutely no relevance, local community interest should factor in favor of transferring venue to the affected community.

III. CONCLUSION

In this case, all roads lead to Fresno: the elephants are in Fresno; the Respondents who

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	spend their days caring for them are in Fresno; the Zoo is in Fresno. The only thing that isn't in	
2	Fresno is this petition. Accordingly, Respondents respectfully request that the Court grant this	
3	motion and issue an order transferring the matter to the Fresno County Superior Court.	
4	DATED: July 1, 2022 HANSON BRIDGETT LLP	
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6	By: s/ David C. Casarrubias	
7	PAUL B. MELLO	
8	ADAM W. HOFMANN SAMANTHA D. WOLFF	
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1	PROOF OF SERVICE	
2	NonHuman Rights Project, Inc., on behalf of Amahle, Nolwazi, and Vusmusi, individuals,	
3	V. FRESNO'S CHAFFEE ZOO CORPORATION, and JON FORREST	
4	DOHLIN, in his official capacity as Chief Executive Officer & Zoo Director of the Fresno Chaffee Zoo	
5	San Francisco Superior Court, Case No. CPF-22-517751	
6		
7	STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA	
8 9	employed in the County of Sacramento, State of California. My business address is 500 Capito	
10	RESPONDENTS' REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR AN ORDER 1 RANSFERRING MATTER TO FRESNO COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT on the interes	
11		
12	parties in this action as follows:	
13	BY E-MAIL OR ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION: I served a copy of the document to be sent from e-mail address egriffing@hansonbridgett.com to the persons at the e-mail addresses listed in the Service List. I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the	
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15		
16	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.	
17	Executed on July 1, 2022, at Sacramento, California.	
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