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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

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MATTHEW MURPHY

No. CV-11-589-TUC-CKJ

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Plaintiff,

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vs.

ORDER

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SEBIT, LLC dba ADAPTIVE CURRICULUM, a limited liability company; SEBIT EDUCATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a corporation; OGER TELECOM, a UAE entity; JACQUELINE MERCIER; PATRICIA MYERS; MABELLE SONNENSCHNAIN; JAMES BOWLER; ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS dba SKYSONG; and PAUL SKIERA,

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Defendants.

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Currently pending before this Court are Defendants’ Myers and Bowler Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 12], Defendant Sebit, LLC’s Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(5) [Doc. 14], Defendant Sebit LLC’s Motion for Change of Venue [Doc. 15], Defendant Arizona Board of Regents’ Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 17], Defendants’ Myers and Bowler Motion to Join in Request for Change of Venue, Defendant Oger Telecom’s¹ Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 30] and Plaintiff’s Motion to Set [Doc. 32] and Motion for Default Judgment [Doc. 38]. In its discretion, the Court finds this case suitable for decision without oral argument. *See* LRCiv. 7.2(f). The Parties have adequately presented

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¹The Court notes that Defendant Oger Telecom is properly Defendant Oger Telecom Limited. for purposes of this Order, the Court shall refer to it as “Oger.”

1 the facts and legal arguments in their briefs and supporting documents, and the decisional
2 process would not be significantly aided by oral argument.

3 **I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

4 On September 16, 2011, Plaintiff Matthew Murphy filed this *pro se* cause of action
5 against his former employer Sebit, LLC dba Adaptive Curriculum and several co-workers,
6 named individually.² See Compl. [Doc. 1]. Plaintiff alleges that he was initially hired at
7 Adaptive Curriculum as a Special Projects Marketing Manager. *Id.* at ¶ 18. He was quickly
8 promoted to Interim Marketing Director. *Id.* Shortly thereafter, Plaintiff was diagnosed with
9 prostate cancer. *Id.* at 20. He underwent prostate cancer surgery and returned to work full-
10 time. *Id.* at 21. Upon returning to work, Plaintiff inquired about paperwork regarding
11 disability insurance. Pl.'s Compl. [Doc. 1] at ¶ 22. The following day, Plaintiff was fired.
12 *Id.* This resulted in a cancellation of Plaintiff's insurance coverage. *Id.* At the time of his
13 firing, Plaintiff was informed that his position was being eliminated and the marketing
14 department restructured. *Id.* at ¶ 23. Subsequent to Plaintiff's termination, Defendant Sebit,
15 LLC dba Adaptive Curriculum began seeking to fill multiple positions in its marketing
16 department including Marketing Director. *Id.*

17 Plaintiff also alleges that during the months of April through September 2009, his co-
18 worker Defendant Jacqueline Mercier made several inappropriate comments to him. Pl.'s
19 Compl. [Doc. 1] at ¶ 26. Plaintiff informed his employer's executive team, but no action was
20 taken. *Id.* at ¶ 27. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendant Mercier hit him on the forehead
21 with the palm of her hand. *Id.* Plaintiff and a witness to the event reported the incident to
22 the officer manager, who in turn informed Defendant Paul Skiera; however, no action was
23 taken. *Id.* In late October 2009, Plaintiff and Defendant Mercier met with the Human
24 Resources Director, Defendant Patricia Myers. *Id.* at ¶ 29. Defendant Myers informed
25 Defendant Mercier that she should not touch Plaintiff in any way. Pl.'s Compl. [Doc. 1] at
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27 ²Plaintiff also names other corporate entities that have a relationship to or with Sebit, LLC,
28 *e.g.*, Oger Telcom and the Arizona Board of Regents.

1 ¶ 30. Subsequently, Defendant Mercier body-slammed Plaintiff and rubbed her breasts
2 against him. *Id.* at ¶ 31. Plaintiff reported the unwanted contact to Defendant Myers, and
3 no further action was taken. *Id.* In December 2009, Defendant Mercier patted Plaintiff on
4 the head, which Plaintiff also reported. *Id.* at ¶ 32. In January 2010, Plaintiff informed
5 Defendant Skiera that he could no longer work with Defendant Mercier. *Id.* at ¶ 33. Plaintiff
6 was allowed to hire another assistant. Pl.’s Compl. [Doc. 1] at ¶ 33.

7 Plaintiff alleges claims for (1) violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act
8 (“ADA”); (2) Sex Discrimination in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,
9 § 701 *et seq.* (“Title VII”); (3) Hostile Work Environment in violation of Title VII; (4)
10 Retaliation in violation of Title VII; (5) Assault and battery; and (6) Intentional Infliction of
11 Emotional Distress.

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13 **II. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

14 A complaint is to contain a "short and plain statement of the claim showing that the
15 pleader is entitled to relief[.]" Rule 8(a), Fed. R. Civ. P. While Rule 8 does not demand
16 detailed factual allegations, “it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-
17 harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 677, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949, 173
18 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009). “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by
19 mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.* Dismissal is appropriate where a plaintiff
20 has failed to "state a claim upon which relief can be granted." Rule 12(b)(6), Fed. R. Civ.
21 P. “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter,
22 accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft*, 129 S.Ct.
23 at 1949 (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 1974,
24 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007)). Further, “[a] claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads
25 factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is
26 liable for the misconduct alleged. The plausibility standard is not akin to a ‘probability
27 requirement,’ but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted
28 unlawfully.” *Id.* (citations omitted). Additionally, the Court takes “all allegations of material

1 fact as true and construe[s] them in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” *Parks*
2 *School of Business, Inc. v. Symington*, 51 F.3d 1480, 1484 (9th Cir. 1995) (citations omitted).

3 Rule 4(m), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, governs the time for service and
4 extensions thereof. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m); *see also Henderson v. United States*, 517 U.S. 654,
5 116 S.Ct. 1638, 134 L.Ed.2d 880 (1996). The interpretation of a procedural rule is a purely
6 legal question. *Mann v. American Airlines*, 324 F.3d 1088, 1090 (9th Cir. 2003).

7 Additionally, Plaintiff bears the burden to demonstrate that this Court has jurisdiction
8 over Defendants. *Harris Rutsky & Co. Ins. Servs., Inc. v. Bell & Clements, Ltd.*, 328 F.3d
9 1122, 1128-29 (9th Cir. 2003). “[I]n the absence of an evidentiary hearing, [however,] the
10 plaintiff need only make ‘a prima facie showing of jurisdictional facts to withstand the
11 motion to dismiss.’” *Brayton Purcell LLP v. Recordon & Recordon*, 606 F.3d 1124, 1127
12 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Pebble Beach Co. v. Caddy*, 453 F.3d 1151, 1154 (9th Cir. 2006)).
13 For purposes of Plaintiff’s demonstration, the Court construes all disputed facts in the light
14 most favorable to him. *Pebble Beach Co.*, 453 F.3d at 1154.

16 **III. ANALYSIS**

17 Defendants’ motions to dismiss each address different issues. Accordingly, the Court
18 will address the individual motions in turn.

19 *A. Failure to Serve Within 120 Days*

20 Defendant Sebit, LLC requests the Court pursuant to Rule 12(b)(5), Federal Rules of
21 Civil Procedure, to dismiss this cause of action because Plaintiff served his Complaint on it
22 124 days after filing.

23 Rule 4(m), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, provides in relevant part:

24 If a defendant is not served within 120 days after the complaint is filed, the
25 court – on motion or on its own after notice to the plaintiff – must dismiss the
26 action without prejudice against that defendant or order that service be made
within a specified time. But if the plaintiff shows good cause for the failure,
the court must extend the time for service for an appropriate period.

27 Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m). Moreover, Rule 4(m), Fed. R. Civ. P., “explicitly provides that the
28 court shall allow additional time if there is good cause for the plaintiff’s failure to effect

1 service in the prescribed 120 days, and authorizes the court to relieve a plaintiff of the
2 consequences of an application of this subdivision **even if there is not good cause shown.**”
3 Fed. R. Civ. P. 4, advisory committee’s note (emphasis added); *Henderson v. U.S.*, 517 U.S.
4 654, 662, 116 S.Ct. 1638, 1643, 134 L.Ed.2d 880 (1996); *Efaw v. Williams*, 473 F.3d 1038,
5 1040. As such, “[d]istrict courts have broad discretion to extend time for service under Rule
6 4(m).” *Id.* at 1041.

7 Plaintiff avers that he served Defendant Oger prior to the 120-day limitation, and
8 because Defendant Oger is Defendant Sebit, LLC’s parent company, service upon Defendant
9 Sebit, LLC should be valid. Pl.’s Resp. to Def. Sebit, LLC’s Mot. to Dismiss Pursuant to
10 Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(5) [Doc. 19] at 2. Defendant asserts “that failure to serve within the
11 120-day period absent good cause mandates dismissal of the action.” Def. Sebit, LLC’s Mot.
12 to Dismiss Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(5) [Doc. 14] at 2. Defendant Sebit, LLC
13 misstates the law. As noted, *supra*, the 1993 amendments “accorded courts discretion to
14 enlarge the 120-day period even if there is no good cause shown.” *United States v. 2,164*
15 *Watches, More or Less, Bearing a Registered Trademark of Guess?, Inc.*, 366 F.3d 767, 772
16 (9th Cir. 2004) (citing *Henderson*, 517 U.S. at 663, 116 S.Ct. at 1638). Moreover, a district
17 court may “extend time for service retroactively after the 120-day service period has
18 expired.” *Id.* (citing *Mann v. American Airlines*, 324 F.3d 1088, 1090 (9th Cir. 2003)). In
19 deciding whether to extend the time for service, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals directs
20 district courts to consider factors such as “a statute of limitations bar, prejudice to the
21 defendant, actual notice of the lawsuit, and eventual service.” *Efaw*, 473 F.3d at 1041.

22 Here, Plaintiff avers that the 120th day fell on a federal holiday and that he served the
23 agents and officers named individually as defendants on the following business day. Pl.’s
24 Resp. to Def. Sebit, LLC’s Mot. to Dismiss Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(5) [Doc. 19]
25 at 1. Plaintiff further avers that he served Defendant Oger within the 120-day limit. *Id.* at
26 2. Finally, it is undisputed that Defendant Sebit, LLC received service 124 days after
27 Plaintiff’s Complaint [Doc. 1] was filed. Irrespective of whether or not Plaintiff correctly
28 interpreted the procedural rules, there is little, if any, prejudice to Defendant Sebit, LLC.

1 Defendant was served on January 18, 2012, within four (4) days after the expiration of the
2 120 days prescribed in Rule 4, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and as such received actual
3 notice of the lawsuit. The Court will extend Plaintiff's time for service up to and including
4 January 18, 2012. Accordingly, Defendant Sebit, LLC's Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to
5 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(5) is DENIED.

6 *B. Defendants Myers and Bowler*

7 As an initial matter, Defendant Bowler seeks dismissal pursuant to Rule 12(b)(5),
8 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, in light of untimely service of process. Defendants Myers
9 and Bowler jointly seek dismissal for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be
10 granted, and request attorneys' fees.

11 1. Service of Process

12 For the reasons discussed, *supra*, the Court has extended Plaintiff's time for service
13 to include January 18, 2012. Accordingly, Defendant Bowler's motion to dismiss for
14 untimely service of process is denied.

15 2. Failure to State a Claim

16 Defendants Myers and Bowler assert that as individuals they cannot be subject to
17 liability either under the ADA or Title VII. They further assert that Plaintiff's Complaint
18 does not identify either of them in any of the specific counts. Therefore, Defendants Myers
19 and Bowler seek dismissal pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, for
20 failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Plaintiff avers that his alleged harm
21 resulted in part from the inaction of Defendants Myers and Bowler, and as such they are
22 proper parties to his Complaint.

23 The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has held that "individual defendants cannot be
24 held liable for back pay" under Title VII. *Padway v. Palches*, 665 F.2d 965, 968 (9th Cir.
25 1982). The Ninth Circuit has also noted that "[t]he [Title VII] statutory scheme itself
26 indicates that Congress did not intend to impose individual liability on employees." *Miller*
27 *v. Maxwell's Internat'l, Inc.*, 991 F.2d 583, 588 (9th Cir. 1993). Similarly, "[b]ecause Title
28 I of the ADA adopts a definition of 'employer' and a remedial scheme that is identical to

1 Title VII, *Miller's* bar on suits against individual defendants also applies to suits brought
2 under Title I of the ADA. *Walsh v. Nevada Dept. of Human Resources*, 471 F.3d 1033, 1038
3 (9th Cir. 2006). As such, Plaintiff cannot state a claim pursuant to the ADA or Title VII
4 against Defendants Myers and Bowlers in their individual capacities. *Id.*; *Miller*, 991 F.2d
5 at 588.

6 Additionally, Plaintiff's intentional tort claims against Defendant Mercier and
7 Defendant Sebit, LLC do not implicate Defendants Myers and Bowler. To the extent that
8 Plaintiff's failure to allege claims against these defendants was unintentional, the Court will
9 allow him to seek leave to amend. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 15. In light of Plaintiff's failure to
10 state any claims against Defendants Myers and Bowler, their motion to dismiss shall be
11 granted.

12 3. Attorneys' Fees

13 Defendants Myers and Bowler seek attorneys' fees pursuant to Title VII and the ADA.
14 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(k); 42 U.S.C. § 12117(a). Defendants aver that Plaintiff's claims "were
15 not made in good faith and instead were meant to harass these individual Defendants with
16 no justifiable legal or factual grounds for filing suit against them." Defs. Myers and
17 Bowler's Mot. to Dismiss [Doc. 12] at 6. The Court finds that Plaintiff's *pro se*
18 misapprehension of the law does not equate with bad faith. Accordingly, Defendants Myers
19 and Bowler's motion for attorneys' fees is denied.

20 *C. Notice of Claim*

21 Defendant Arizona Board of Regents ("ABOR") contends that Plaintiff's state law
22 claims are barred by Arizona's notice of claim statute. Section 12-821.01(A), Arizona
23 Revised Statutes, provides as follows:

24 Persons who have claims against a public entity or a public employee shall file
25 claims with the person or persons authorized to accept service for the public
26 entity or public employee as set forth in the Arizona rules of civil procedure
27 within one hundred eighty days after the cause of action accrues. The claim
28 shall contain facts sufficient to permit the public entity or public employee to
understand the basis upon which liability is claimed. The claim shall also
contain a specific amount for which the claim can be settled and the facts
supporting that amount. Any claim which is not filed within one hundred

1 eighty days after the cause of action accrues is barred and no action may be
2 maintained thereon.

3 A.R.S. § 12-821.01(A). Furthermore, “[f]or purposes of this section, a cause of action
4 accrues when the damaged party realizes he or she has been damaged and knows or
5 reasonably should know the cause, source, act, event instrumentality or condition which
6 caused or contributed to the damage.” A.R.S. § 12-821.01(B). The statute “requires that those
7 persons asserting claims against public entities or public employees do so by *actually delivering*
8 or ensuring that the actual delivery of the notice of claim to the appropriate person within the
9 statutory period.” *Lee v. State*, 215 Ariz. 540, 544, 161 P.3d 583, 587 (Ct. App. 2007). This
10 requirement “constitutes a ‘procedural rather than a jurisdictional requirement[.]’” *McGrath v.*
11 *Scott*, 250 F.Supp.2d 1218 (D.Ariz. 2003). “The purpose of the statute is to allow the entity
12 and employee the opportunity to ‘investigate and assess their liability, to permit the
13 possibility of settlement prior to litigation and to assist the public entity in financial planning
14 and budgeting.’” *Harris v. Cochise Health Systems*, 215 Ariz. 344, 160 P.3d 223 (Ct. App.
15 2007) (citations omitted). “[P]laintiff’s failure [to serve a notice of claim] ‘bars any claim’
16 against the entity or employee.” *Id.* (citing *Salerno v. Espinoza*, 210 Ariz. 586 ¶7, 115 P.3d
17 626, 628 (Ct. App. 2005)).

18 Plaintiff does not dispute that he failed to file a Notice of Claim on ABOR within the
19 one-hundred and eighty (180) day limit. Accordingly, Defendant ABOR’s motion to dismiss
20 regarding Plaintiff’s intentional tort claims, Counts 5 and 6, is granted.

21 *D. Sovereign Immunity*

22 Defendant ABOR asserts that it is immune from liability pursuant to the Eleventh
23 Amendment for Count I of Plaintiff’s Complaint. The Eleventh Amendment provides:

24 The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any
25 suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United
States by citizens of another state or by citizens or subjects of any foreign
state.

26 U.S. Const. Amend. XI. The Supreme Court of the United States has expressly held that
27 “Congress is the final authority as to desirable public policy, but in order to authorize private
28 individuals to recover money damages against the States, there must be a pattern of

1 discrimination by the States which violates the Fourteenth Amendment, and the remedy
2 imposed by Congress must be congruent and proportional to the targeted violation[,]" which
3 is not met by Title I of the ADA. *Bd. of Trustees of the Univ. of Alabama v. Garrett*, 531
4 U.S. 356, 374, 121 S.Ct. 955, 967-68, 148 L.Ed.2d 866 (2001). As such, "Congress did not
5 validly abrogate the States' sovereign immunity from suit by private individuals for money
6 damages under Title I [of the ADA]." *Id.* at n. 9, 121 S.Ct. at 968 n. 9. Defendant ABOR,
7 therefore, cannot be held liable for Count 1 of Plaintiff's Complaint [Doc. 1].

8 *E. ABOR as Employer*

9 Defendant ABOR seeks dismissal of Plaintiff's Title VII claims on grounds that it was
10 not his employer and therefore cannot be held liable. Def. ABOR's Mot. to Dismiss [Doc.
11 17] at 3. Defendant ABOR contends that it is a legally-distinct entity from Defendant Sebit,
12 LLC and that Plaintiff was hired and terminated only by Defendant Sebit, LLC. Def.
13 ABOR's Reply in Support of Mot. to Dismiss [Doc. 29] at 4-5.

14 Defendant ABOR also contends, for the first time in its Reply brief, that "[e]ven if
15 ABOR was considered Plaintiff's employer, his Title VII claim is still barred by his failure
16 to timely file a Charge of Discrimination with the Equal Employment Opportunity
17 Commission against ABOR." *Id.* at 5. "It is well established in [the Ninth Circuit] that [the
18 general rule is that [litigants] cannot raise a new issue for the first time in their reply briefs."'
19 *Northwest Acceptance Corp. v. Lynnwood Equip., Inc.*, 841 F.2d 917, 924 (9th Cir. 1988)
20 (quoting *United States v. Birtle*, 792 F.2d 846, 848 (9th Cir. 1986)). As such, this Court will
21 not consider Defendant ABOR's argument regarding Plaintiff's failure to file with the EEOC.

22 Plaintiff alleges that he was employed by Defendant Sebit, LLC in partnership with
23 Defendant ABOR. Pl.'s Compl. [Doc. 1] at ¶ 2. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendant Paul
24 Skiera "served in a dual role with ASU SkySong and Adaptive[.]" Pl.'s Compl. [Doc. 1] at
25 ¶ 25. Plaintiff reported several incidents to Defendant Skiera as a member of his employer's
26 executive team. *See* Pl.'s Compl. [Doc. 1] at ¶¶ 25-33.

27 "The term 'employer' under the Title VII and the ADEA liability schemes is defined
28 to include any agent of the employer." *Miller v. Maxwell's Internat'l Inc.*, 991 F.2d 583, 588

1 (9th Cir. 1983) (*citing* 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(b); 29 U.S.C. §§ 620(b), 203(d)). Plaintiff’s
2 Complaint [Doc. 1] alleges that he suffered an adverse employment action, as well as was
3 subjected to a hostile work environment, in part because of Defendant Skiera’s failure to act.
4 *See* Pl.’s Compl. [Doc. 1]. Construed liberally, Plaintiff further alleges that Defendant Skiera
5 is an agent of Defendant ABOR. The Court is mindful that Defendant ABOR seeks
6 dismissal pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6). At this stage of the litigation, Plaintiff has sufficiently
7 stated claims against Defendant ABOR under Title VII. As such, Defendant ABOR’s motion
8 to dismiss regarding Plaintiff’s Counts 2 through 4 will be denied.

9 *F. Oger*

10 Defendant Oger seeks dismissal for three reasons including (1) the Court lacks
11 personal jurisdiction; (2) it was not Plaintiff’s employer; and (3) Plaintiff failed to exhaust
12 his administrative remedies against it.

13 1. Personal Jurisdiction

14 “When, as here, subject matter jurisdiction is premised on a federal question, the
15 exercise of personal jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant must be authorized by a rule
16 or statute and consonant with the constitutional principles of due process.” *Glencore Grain*
17 *Rotterdam B.V. v. Shivnath Rai Harnarain Co.*, 284 F.3d 1114, 1123 (9th Cir. 2002).
18 Arizona’s long-arm statute allows courts to exercise personal jurisdiction over defendants
19 to the extent allowed by the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution. *See* Ariz.
20 R. Civ. P. 4.2(a) (“A court of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over parties,
21 whether found within or outside the state, to the maximum extent permitted by the
22 Constitution of this state and the Constitution of the United States.”). The personal
23 jurisdiction requirement derived from the Due Process Clause “represents a restriction on
24 judicial power not as a matter of sovereignty, but as a matter of individual liberty.” *Ins.*
25 *Corp. of Ireland v. Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinee*, 456 U.S. 694, 702, 102 S.Ct. 2099,
26 2105, 72 L.Ed.2d 492 (1982). Thus, this Court must consider whether exercising personal
27 jurisdiction over the Defendant meets the requirements of due process. *See Harris Rutsky*
28 *& Co. Ins. Services, Inc. v. Bell & Clements Ltd.*, 328 F.3d 1122, 1129 (9th Cir. 2003).

1 As the United States Supreme Court has memorably stated “due process requires only
2 that in order to subject a defendant to a judgment in personam, if he be not present within the
3 territory of the forum, he have certain minimum contacts with it such that the maintenance
4 of the suit does not offend ‘traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.’” *Int’l Shoe*
5 *Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316, 66 S.Ct. 154, 158, 90 L.Ed. 95 (1945) (quoting
6 *Milliken v. Meyer*, 311 U.S. 457, 463, 61 S.Ct. 339, 343, 85 L.Ed. 278 (1940)). Personal
7 jurisdiction may be classified as either general or specific, dependant upon the nature of the
8 foreign defendant’s contacts with the forum. *Glencore*, 284 F.3d at 1123. “[A] defendant
9 whose contacts are substantial, continuous and systematic is subject to a court’s general
10 jurisdiction even if the suit concerns matters not arising out of his contacts with the forum.”
11 *Id.* (citations omitted). Alternatively, “[a] court exercises specific jurisdiction where the
12 cause of action arises out of or has a substantial connection to the defendant’s contacts with
13 the forum.” *Id.* (citing *Hanson v. Denckla*, 357 U.S. 235, 251, 78 S.Ct. 1228, 1238, 2 L.Ed.
14 2d 1283 (1958)). In the present case, there is no evidence to support the “substantial,
15 continuous, and systematic” contacts required to invoke general jurisdiction upon Defendant
16 Oger. The record before the Court indicates that Defendant Oger does not have employees
17 or solicit business in the State of Arizona. Accordingly, if this Court finds personal
18 jurisdiction over the Defendant, it must be an exercise of specific jurisdiction.

19 **a. Specific Jurisdiction**

20 The Ninth Circuit applies the following three-part test to evaluate whether exercising
21 specific jurisdiction is proper:

- 22 (1) the non-resident defendant must purposefully direct his activities or
23 consummate some transaction with the forum or resident thereof; *or* perform
24 some act by which he purposefully avails himself of the privileges of
25 conducting activities in the forum, thereby invoking the benefits and
26 protections of its laws; (2) the claim must be one which arises out of or relates
27 to the defendant’s forum-related activities; and (3) the exercise of jurisdiction
28 must comport with fair play and substantial justice, i.e., it must be reasonable.

Harris Rutsky, 328 F.3d at 1129 (citations omitted) (emphasis in original). “If any of the
three requirements is not satisfied, jurisdiction in the forum would deprive the defendant of

1 due process of law.” *Omeluk v. Langsten Slip & Batbyggeri*, 52 F.3d 267, 270 (9th Cir.
2 1995).

3 *i. Purposeful Availment*

4 “Th[e] ‘purposeful availment’ requirement ensures that a defendant will not be haled
5 into a jurisdiction solely as a result of ‘random,’ fortuitous,’ or ‘attenuated’ contacts, or of the
6 ‘unilateral activity of another party or a third person.’” *Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz*, 471
7 U.S. 462, 475, 105 S.Ct. 2174, 2183, 85 L.Ed.2d 528 (1985) (internal citations omitted).
8 Jurisdiction can only properly lie “where the contacts proximately result from actions by the
9 defendant *himself* that create a ‘substantial connection with the forum State.” *Id.*, 105 S.Ct.
10 at 2184. Indeed, as the United States Supreme Court has stated:

11 The unilateral activity of those who claim some relationship with a nonresident
12 defendant cannot satisfy the requirement of contact with the forum State. The
13 application of that rule will vary with the quality and nature of the defendant’s
14 activity, but it is essential in each case that there be some act by which the
15 defendant purposefully avails itself of the privilege of conducting activities
16 within the forum State, thus invoking the benefits and protections of its laws.

17 *Hanson*, 357 U.S. at 252, 78 S.Ct. at 1239-40. “A parent corporation’s relationship with its
18 subsidiary may confer personal jurisdiction over the parent if the subsidiary is acting as the
19 parent company’s alter ego, ‘so as to justify disregard of the corporate entity[.]’” *AT & T v.*
20 *Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert*, 94 F.3d 586 (9th Cir. 1996) (citations omitted). Because the
21 Court is ruling on this issue without an evidentiary hearing, “dismissal is appropriate only if
22 the plaintiff has not made a prima facie showing of personal jurisdiction.” *Id.* (citations
23 omitted). In order to determine whether Plaintiff has met this burden, the “uncontroverted
24 allegations in [his] complaint must be taken as true, and ‘conflicts between the facts contained
25 in the parties’ affidavits must be resolved in [Plaintiff’s] favor.” *Id.* (citations omitted).

26 Here, Plaintiff claims that Defendant Oger “is an integrated enterprise with Sebit,
27 LLC.” Pl’s Compl. [Doc. 1] at ¶ 5. This Court is not required to accept conclusory statements
28 as a factual basis. *See Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555, 127 S.Ct. 1955,
1964, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007); *Mann v. City of Tucson*, 782 F.2d 790, 793 (9th Cir. 1986)
 (“Although we must, in general, accept the facts alleged in the complaint as true, wholly

1 vague and conclusory allegations are not sufficient to withstand a motion to dismiss.”) *See*
2 *also Soremekun v. Thrifty Payless, Inc.*, 509 F.3d 978, 984 (9th Cir. 2007) (“Conclusory,
3 speculative testimony in affidavits and moving papers is insufficient to raise genuine issues
4 of fact and defeat summary judgment.”).

5 The evidence before this Court demonstrates that Defendant Oger is “a United Arab
6 Emirates corporation headquartered in Dubai, operating in Dubai’s International Financial
7 Center as its principal place of business, . . . and does not operate in the United States.” Def.
8 Oger’s Mot. to Dismiss [Doc. 30], at Exh. “A” ¶ 3. Further, “Oger indirectly controls Türk
9 Telekomünikasyon A.Ş. (a Turkish Company) which owns a majority of Sebit Eğitim Ve
10 Bilgi Teknolojileri A.Ş. (another Turkish Company) which, in turn, owns Defendant Sebit,
11 LLC (an American company).” *Id.* at Exh. “A” ¶ 4. Defendant Oger “is a Dubai-based
12 emerging-markets telecommunications group that does not operate in the United States[, and]
13 Türk Telekomünikasyon A.Ş., an indirectly owned subsidiary of Oger, is a leading provider
14 of telecommunications services in Turkey.” *Id.* at Exh. “A” ¶ 7. Defendant Oger “has no
15 office in Arizona, owns no property in Arizona, is not registered to do business in Arizona,
16 does not hold itself out as doing business in Arizona, does not sell products or services in
17 Arizona, does not advertise its products or services in Arizona, and does not generate income
18 in, or pay taxes to, Arizona.” *Id.* at Exh. “A” ¶ 5. “The purposeful availment requirement is
19 designed to ensure that a defendant is not subjected to suit in a jurisdiction through random,
20 fortuitous or attenuated contacts.” *AT & T*, 94 F.3d at 590 (*citing Burger King Corp. v.*
21 *Rudzewicz*, 471 U.S. 462, 475, 105 S.Ct. 2174, 2183, 85 L.Ed.2d 528 (1985)). The Court
22 finds Defendant Oger’s contacts with the forum state too attenuated to constitute purposeful
23 availment with the forum. The Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to meet his burden to
24 demonstrate that Defendant Oger has the requisite minimum contact with the forum state.

1 Therefore, this Court is without personal jurisdiction over Defendant Oger. As such,
2 Plaintiff's claims against Defendant Oger shall be dismissed.³

3 *G. Change of Venue*

4 Defendant Sebit, LLC seeks a change of venue from the Tucson Division to the
5 Phoenix Division of the District of Arizona. Def. Sebit, LLC's Mot. for Change of Venue
6 [Doc. 15]. Defendants Myers and Bowler seek to join in that motion. *See* Defs. Myers and
7 Bowler's Mot. to Join in Request for Change of Venue [Doc. 18]. In light of Defendants
8 Myers and Bowler's dismissal from this lawsuit, their motion to join shall be denied as moot.

9 Section 1404(a), 28 U.S.C., provides that "[f]or the convenience of parties and
10 witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court may transfer any civil action to any other
11 district or division where it might have been brought or to any district or division to which all
12 parties have consented." "Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, all civil and criminal cases
13 founded on causes of action (1) arising in the Phoenix division shall be tried in Phoenix[.]"
14 LRCiv. 77.1(c). The Phoenix Division is defined as comprising the following counties:
15 Maricopa, Pinal, Yuma, La Paz, and Gila. LRCiv. 77.1(a). "[T]he district court has discretion
16 'to adjudicate motions for transfer [pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a)] according to an
17 individualized, case-by-case consideration of convenience and fairness.'" *Jones v. GNC*
18 *Franchising, Inc.*, 211 F.3d 495, 498 (9th Cir. 2000). A court may consider various factors
19 including the plaintiff's choice of forum, the respective parties' contacts with the forum, the
20 contacts relating to the plaintiff's cause of action, and the ease of access to sources of proof.
21 *Id.* at 498-99.

22 Here, it is undisputed that the issues in this case arose during Plaintiff's employment
23 in Maricopa County, Arizona. Witnesses to the alleged events are available in Maricopa
24 County, as are corporate records. Plaintiff asserts his belief that "the relationships of the
25 Defendants attorneys, the involvement of the Attorney General's office in Phoenix, and the

26
27 ³Because the Court finds Defendant Oger does not purposefully avail itself of the
28 forum and the Court therefore lacks personal jurisdiction, the Court declines to reach the
other issues raised in Defendant Oger's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 30].

1 Phoenix Judges would provide an unfair advantage to the Defendants.” Pl.’s Resp. to Def.
2 Sebit’s Mot. to Change Venue and Defs. Myers and Bowler [sic] to Join in Request [Doc. 21]
3 at ¶ 5. The Court finds that Plaintiff’s concerns are unfounded. The independent federal
4 judiciary in Phoenix are as capable as their Tucson colleagues of presiding over this cause of
5 action and affording all litigants fair access to the courts. Accordingly, the Court finds that
6 the Phoenix Division of the District of Arizona is the appropriate location for this cause of
7 action. *See* LRCiv. 77.1.

8 *H. Motion to Set*

9 Plaintiff has filed a Motion to Set Jury Trial [Doc. 32]. The Court finds this motion
10 premature. Upon filing of this Order, this matter will be transferred to the Phoenix Division
11 of this Court, and the remaining Defendants will have an opportunity to file their respective
12 Answers. The Court will then set a case management conference pursuant to Rule 16, Federal
13 Rules of Civil Procedure. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s motion to set is denied.

14 *I. Motion for Default Judgment*

15 Plaintiff has filed a Motion for Default Judgment [Doc. 38]. Plaintiff’s motion is
16 without merit. As an initial matter it is unclear against whom Plaintiff seeks default. Plaintiff
17 names defendant “Oger Telekom” in his affidavit; however, no such defendant exists in this
18 litigation. Furthermore, Defendant Oger Telecom Limited has filed its motion to dismiss and
19 thereby responded to Plaintiff’s Complaint pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
20 *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12. Additionally, Plaintiff’s motion fails to comply with Rule 55, Federal
21 Rules of Civil Procedure, which governs default judgments. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s motion
22 is denied.

23
24 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

25 1) Defendants’ Myers and Bowler Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 12] is GRANTED in
26 part and DENIED in part. Defendants Myers and Bowler are dismissed from this cause of
27 action;

1 2) Defendants' Myers and Bowler Motion to Join in Request for Change of Venue
2 is DENIED AS MOOT.

3 3) Defendant Sebit, LLC's Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil
4 Procedure 12(b)(5) [Doc. 14] is DENIED;

5 4) Defendant Arizona Board of Regents' Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 17] is
6 GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. Counts 1, 5 and 6 are dismissed as to Defendant
7 ABOR, and an Answer will be required as to Counts 2, 3 and 4;

8 5) Defendant Oger Telecom's Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 30] is GRANTED;

9 6) Plaintiff's Motion to Set [Doc. 32] is DENIED;

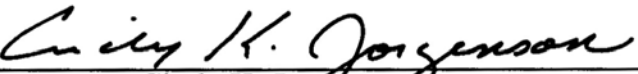
10 7) Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment [Doc. 38] is DENIED;

11 8) Defendant Sebit LLC's Motion for Change of Venue [Doc. 15] is GRANTED;

12 and

13 9) The Clerk of the Court is directed to transfer this case to the Phoenix Division
14 of the District of Arizona.

15 DATED this 12th day of July, 2012.

16 
17 Cindy K. Jorgenson
18 United States District Judge

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