

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No.	CV 18-3868 FMO (RAOx)	Date	May 24, 2018
Title	Patagonia, Inc. v. Angie Mobley, et al.		

Present: The Honorable Fernando M. Olguin, United States District Judge

Vanessa Figueroa

None

None

Deputy Clerk

Court Reporter / Recorder

Tape No.

Attorney Present for Plaintiff(s):

Attorney Present for Defendant(s):

None Present

None Present

Proceedings: (In Chambers) Order to Show Cause Re: Personal Jurisdiction and Venue

On May 9, 2018, plaintiff Patagonia, Inc. (“plaintiff”) filed a Complaint against defendants Angela Mobley, Brandon Mobley, Kinsey Linn Karpowicz, Kalee Sauls, Tiffany Gutridge, MaryKate Worthington, Summer McClendon, Ashley Crawford, Tammy Mann, Kailey Bullock, April Frey, Myra’s Bowtique, and Sapphire & Sycamore Boutique (collectively, “defendants”), alleging federal trademark counterfeiting and infringement, federal unfair competition, and copyright infringement. (See Dkt. 1, Complaint at ¶¶ 36-55). Plaintiff alleges that the court has personal jurisdiction over the defendants because “Defendants have purposefully directed their conduct into this district, including by individually targeting Patagonia, a corporation with its principle place of business in this district, by infringing and counterfeiting its trademarks.” (*Id.* at ¶ 15). Plaintiff further alleges that defendants “operate interactive websites, including interactive Facebook Groups, that are used to sell their infringing and counterfeit products, and that are accessible by consumers in this district[,]” and that are used to post advertisements, receive orders, and arrange payment and delivery. (*Id.*). Plaintiff alleges that venue is proper because “Defendants infringe Patagonia’s intellectual property in this district, and a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims asserted arose in this district.” (*Id.* at ¶ 16).

A defendant may be subject to either general or specific personal jurisdiction. See *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 134 S.Ct. 746, 754 (2014). General jurisdiction applies when defendants’ contacts with the forum state are “so continuous and systematic as to render [them] essentially at home.” *Id.* at 761 (quotation and alteration marks omitted). The court may assert specific personal jurisdiction over nonresident defendants if three requirements are met: “(1) [t]he non-resident defendant must purposefully direct his activities or consummate some transaction with the forum or resident thereof; or perform some act by which he purposefully avails himself of the privilege of conducting activities in the forum, thereby invoking the benefits and protections of its laws; (2) the claim must be one which arises out of or relates to the defendant’s forum-related activities; and (3) the exercise of jurisdiction must comport with fair play and substantial justice, i.e. it must be reasonable.” *Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 802 (9th Cir. 2004). The court engages in “purposeful availment” analysis for contract cases and “purposeful direction” analysis for tort cases. See *id.* The court’s analysis “looks to the defendant’s contacts with the

