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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

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WES ADAMS, an individual; BEAVER DAM FARMS, LLC, a Nevada limited-liability company,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

RICHARDSON DESIGN PARTNERSHIP, LLC, a Utah limited-liability company; NEIL RICHARDSON, an agent of RICHARDSON DESIGN PARTNERSHIP, LLC and in his individual capacity; ROCHESTER & ASSOCIATES, INC., a Georgia domestic profit corporation; DOES I–X, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS 1–10, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:08-cv-01382-RLH-PAL

**ORDER**

(Motion to Dismiss–#15)

Before the Court is specially appearing Defendants Richardson Design Partnership, LLC, Neil Richardson, and Rochester & Associates, Inc.’s **Joint Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Jurisdiction and Improper Venue** (#15), filed February 11, 2009. The Court has also considered Plaintiffs Wes Adams and Beaver Dam Farms, LLC’s Opposition (#18), filed March 25, 2009, and Defendants’ Reply (#19), filed April 8, 2009.

1 **BACKGROUND**

2 Plaintiff Wes Adams is a resident of Clark County, Nevada, and has significant real  
3 estate holdings in the United States and abroad. Defendant Neil Richardson is a resident of Salt  
4 Lake City, Utah, and the managing member of Defendant Richardson Design Partnership, LLC,  
5 (“RDP”) a Utah limited-liability company. Adams and Richardson met in 2005 through a mutual  
6 business acquaintance. The acquaintance arranged for Richardson to come to Adams’s office in  
7 Las Vegas to present a business proposal relating to a development project in the Bahamas.  
8 Following Richardson’s presentation, the two flew to the Bahamas and toured the project together.  
9 While Adams eventually declined to go forward with the project, that was not the end of their  
10 business dealings.

11 Following their trip to the Bahamas, Richardson began actively soliciting Adams  
12 for work and requesting Adams participation in several real estate projects. Richardson proposed  
13 that his company review each of the properties owned by Adams and create a development plan.  
14 Adams consented. Richardson flew to Las Vegas, and the two traveled together to Adams’s  
15 properties in Colorado, Georgia, Mexico, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah. Richardson also  
16 flew with Adams to Santa Fe, New Mexico to analyze the potential purchase of another property.  
17 Following their trip to Santa Fe, the two returned to Adams’s Las Vegas office to discuss what  
18 actions they should take with regard to the property. Richardson also flew to Las Vegas several  
19 times to discuss a resort property in Mexico that Adams was involved with and to find out how  
20 RDP could help with the development. He also traveled to Las Vegas to discuss with Adams  
21 potential projects in Oklahoma and Colorado and to offer Adams’ company a time-management  
22 software system.

23 Richardson’s efforts were at least partially successful. His company performed  
24 design work for Adams’ properties in Reno, Nevada, and New Harmony, Utah. Richardson had  
25 solicited this work on behalf of RDP in Las Vegas, and Richardson attended numerous meetings in  
26 Adams’s Las Vegas office regarding these projects.

1 Richardson also successfully solicited Adams's involvement in at least two real  
2 estate development projects. The first involved a property in Connecticut called Elm Court.  
3 Richardson asked Adams to invest \$325,000, and promised him that he would not lose any money  
4 on the deal. Adams claims he invested based on Richardson's guarantee, but to date, has not  
5 received any return on his investment.

6 The second project involved a property Adams owns in Athens, Georgia known as  
7 Beaver Dam Farms. Richardson promised Adams that he would secure a \$20,000,000 loan to  
8 develop the property, with \$10,000,000 of that loan being used to pay Adams for the property. In  
9 order to begin development, Richardson asked Adams to front \$250,000. Richardson promised to  
10 pay back this money once he had obtained the loan. Adams agreed to put up the money, but  
11 conditioned his participation in the project on Richardson's securing the loan. As with their other  
12 ventures, Richardson traveled several times to Las Vegas to meet with Adams concerning this  
13 project. Following their agreement, RDP hired Defendant Rochester & Associates, Inc. ("R&A")  
14 to perform work on the Georgia property. Richardson, however, never secured the \$20,000,000  
15 loan and R&A was never paid. Adams claims he never agreed to the work being performed before  
16 Richardson obtained the loan. R&A later filed a lien against the property.

17 Adams and his company Beaver Dam Farms, LLC filed this action on October 13,  
18 2008, asserting four claims for fraud, breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good  
19 faith and fair dealing, and tortious interference with prospective contractual relations arising out of  
20 the Elm Court and Beaver Dam Farms projects. Defendant Richardson later filed a lawsuit in  
21 Georgia based on the Beaver Dam Farms project. Defendants Richardson, RDP, and R&A now  
22 appear specially and request to be dismissed for lack of personal jurisdiction under Federal Rule of  
23 Civil Procedure 12(b)(2). For the reasons discussed below, this Motion is denied.

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1 **DISCUSSION**

2 **I. Motion to Dismiss**

3 A court may dismiss a complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction over  
4 the defendant. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2). The plaintiff bears the burden of establishing that the court  
5 has personal jurisdiction over each defendant. *Pebble Beach Co. v. Caddy*, 453 F.3d 1151, 1154  
6 (9th Cir. 2006). In the absence of an evidentiary hearing, the plaintiff must make a prima facie  
7 showing of personal jurisdiction to defeat a 12(b)(2) motion to dismiss. *Ballard v. Savage*, 65 F.3d  
8 1495, 1498 (9th Cir. 1995). To make a prima facie showing of jurisdiction, “the plaintiff need only  
9 demonstrate facts that if true would support jurisdiction over the defendant.” *Id.* The plaintiff’s  
10 allegations “may not be merely conclusory, but must assert particular jurisdictional facts which  
11 establish the necessary ties between the defendant and the forum state.” *Pocahontas First Corp. v.*  
12 *Venture Planning Group*, 572 F. Supp. 503, 506 (D. Nev. 1983). Moreover, a court resolves  
13 conflicts in the parties’ affidavits in favor of the non-moving party. *Holland Am. Line Inc. v.*  
14 *Wärtsilä N. Am.*, 485 F.3d 450, 457 n.5 (9th Cir. 2007). However, for purposes of personal  
15 jurisdiction, a court “may not assume the truth of allegations in a pleading which are contradicted  
16 by affidavit.” *Data Disc, Inc. v. Sys. Tech. Assocs.*, 557 F.2d 1280, 1284 (9th Cir. 1977).

17 **II. Personal Jurisdiction**

18 Defendants argue that the Court lacks personal jurisdiction over them because they  
19 do not have sufficient contacts with Nevada. In addressing this assertion, the Court notes the long-  
20 standing rule that in order to establish personal jurisdiction, a plaintiff must show (1) that the  
21 forum state’s long-arm statute confers jurisdiction over the out-of-state defendant; and (2) that the  
22 exercise of jurisdiction does not violate federal constitutional principals of due process. *Haisten v.*  
23 *Grass Valley Med. Reimbursement Fund*, 784 F.2d 1392, 1396 (9th Cir. 1986). Nevada’s long-arm  
24 statute authorizes the exercise of personal jurisdiction to the fullest extent permitted by due  
25 process. *Baker v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court*, 999 P.2d 1020, 1023 (Nev. 2000). Consequently, the  
26 analysis regarding Nevada’s long-arm statute and federal due process are the same. *See id.*

1           There are two types of personal jurisdiction: general and specific. In order to  
2 exercise specific jurisdiction, (1) the defendant must have done some act by which he purposefully  
3 avails himself of the privilege of conducting activities in the forum, thereby invoking the benefits  
4 and protections of its laws; (2) the claim must arise out of the defendant's forum-related activities;  
5 and (3) the exercise of jurisdiction must be reasonable. *See, e.g., Gray & Co. v. Firstenberg Mach.*  
6 *Co.*, 913 F.2d 758, 760 (9th Cir. 1990). The plaintiff bears the burden of the satisfying the first two  
7 prongs of this test. *Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 802 (9th Cir. 2004).  
8 If the plaintiff satisfies these two requirements, the burden shifts to the defendants to show that the  
9 exercise of personal jurisdiction is unreasonable. *Id.*

10           Here, the Court has little difficulty concluding that it has personal jurisdiction over  
11 Defendants Richardson and his company RDP. First, Richardson and RDP purposefully availed  
12 themselves of the privilege of conducting business activities in Nevada when Richardson traveled  
13 to Las Vegas several times to solicit business from Adams. In their Opposition, Plaintiffs submit  
14 the affidavit of Wes Adams, in which he states that Richardson traveled to his Las Vegas office on  
15 at least forty separate occasions to solicit work for RDP with regards to Adams's properties and to  
16 offer to install and administer a software system. Second, Plaintiffs' claims arise out of two deals  
17 that were arranged, at least in part, at Adams's Las Vegas office. Finally, Richardson and RDP  
18 have not submitted any evidence to convince the Court that the exercise of personal jurisdiction  
19 over them would be unreasonable. Accordingly, the Court denies Defendants' Motion with respect  
20 to Richardson and RDP.

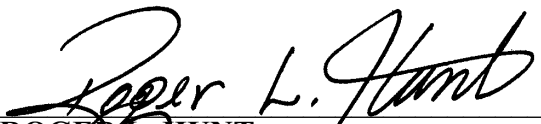
21           With regards to Defendant R&A, however, the Court is concerned about the  
22 appropriateness of exercising personal jurisdiction over a party that appears to have little to no  
23 contacts with Nevada. Nevertheless, the Court also has several questions about the extent of the  
24 relationship between R&A, Richardson, and RDP that it cannot answer on the record before it. The  
25 Court therefore declines to make a definitive ruling as to R&A in order to give the Plaintiffs an  
26 opportunity, through discovery, to present evidence regarding R&A's jurisdictional ties to Nevada.

1 Consequently, the Court denies without prejudice Defendants' Motion with respect to R&A.  
2 Defendant R&A may refile its motion after Plaintiffs are afforded an opportunity to conduct  
3 discovery on this jurisdictional issue.

4 **CONCLUSION**

5 Accordingly, and for good cause appearing,  
6 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendants Motion to Dismiss (#15) is DENIED.

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8 Dated: June 29, 2009.

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11 **ROGER L. HUNT**  
12 Chief United States District Judge  
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