



1 2009 crop years. Doc. #29, Exhibits A, B. The contracts provide that Callisons would purchase and  
2 defendants would provide 60,000 lbs of pure, Nevada peppermint oil for \$14.00 per lb in crop year  
3 2008, and again in crop year 2009.

4 Defendants did not produce any mint oil in either 2008, or 2009. Callisons purchased  
5 alternative peppermint oil from non-party farmers in Humboldt County, Nevada.<sup>2</sup> Callisons  
6 subsequently filed a complaint against defendants for breach of contract, anticipatory repudiation,  
7 and intentional interference with contractual relations. Doc. ##1, 18. Thereafter, Callisons filed the  
8 present motion for partial summary judgment limited to the issue of Callisons' cover and the  
9 computation of damages. Doc. #28.

## 10 **II. Legal Standard**

11 Summary judgment is appropriate only when “the pleadings, depositions, answers to  
12 interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no  
13 genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of  
14 law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). In assessing a motion for summary judgment, the evidence, together  
15 with all inferences that can reasonably be drawn therefrom, must be read in the light most favorable  
16 to the party opposing the motion. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574,  
17 587 (1986); *County of Tuolumne v. Sonora Cmty. Hosp.*, 236 F.3d 1148, 1154 (9th Cir. 2001).

18 The moving party bears the burden of informing the court of the basis for its motion, along  
19 with evidence showing the absence of any genuine issue of material fact. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*,  
20 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). On those issues for which it bears the burden of proof, the moving party  
21 must make a showing that is “sufficient for the court to hold that no reasonable trier of fact could  
22 find other than for the moving party.” *Calderone v. United States*, 799 F.2d 254, 259 (6th Cir.

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24 <sup>2</sup> Callisons purchased 60,000 lbs of Nevada peppermint oil from Hetrick Brothers Farms, Inc. (Doc.  
25 #29, Exhibit C) and BS Farms, Inc. (Doc. #29, Exhibit D) at \$30.00 per lb in crop year 2008. Callisons also  
26 purchased mint oil on future contracts from Hetrick Brothers Farms, Inc. (Doc. #29, Exhibit E) and BS Farms,  
Inc. (Doc. #29, Exhibit F) at \$25.00 per lb for crop year 2009.

1 1986); *see also Idema v. Dreamworks, Inc.*, 162 F. Supp. 2d 1129, 1141 (C.D. Cal. 2001).

2 To successfully rebut a motion for summary judgment, the non-moving party must point to  
3 facts supported by the record which demonstrate a genuine issue of material fact. *Reese v.*  
4 *Jefferson Sch. Dist. No. 14J*, 208 F.3d 736 (9th Cir. 2000). A “material fact” is a fact “that might  
5 affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law.” *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S.  
6 242, 248 (1986). Where reasonable minds could differ on the material facts at issue, summary  
7 judgment is not appropriate. *See v. Durang*, 711 F.2d 141, 143 (9th Cir. 1983). A dispute  
8 regarding a material fact is considered genuine “if the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could  
9 return a verdict for the nonmoving party.” *Liberty Lobby*, 477 U.S. at 248. The mere existence of a  
10 scintilla of evidence in support of the plaintiff’s position will be insufficient to establish a genuine  
11 dispute; there must be evidence on which the jury could reasonably find for the plaintiff. *See id.* at  
12 252.

### 13 **III. Discussion**

#### 14 **Callisons’ Cover Under the Contract<sup>3</sup>**

15 The contracts at issue contain an election of remedies clause; in the event of a default, the  
16 contracts provide that Callisons has the right to purchase similar oil and charge the breaching  
17 farmer the difference in price. *See e.g.* Doc. #29, Exhibit A, Section 10. At issue is whether  
18 Callisons’ purchase of Nevada peppermint oil as cover was reasonable as a matter of law. Callisons  
19 argues that its purchase of Nevada peppermint oil at over double the contract price, rather than any  
20 other peppermint oil, was reasonable as a matter of law.

21 In support of its position, Callisons argues that only Nevada peppermint oil could support  
22 its customer’s needs; peppermint oil from any other region would be insufficient to fulfill customer  
23 obligations. *See* Doc. #28. Les Toews (“Toews”), vice president of purchasing at Callisons,  
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25 <sup>3</sup> Cover generally refers to a right of a buyer to purchase goods in substitution of those under the  
26 contract after a breach by the seller. *See* UCC §2-712.

1 outlined Callisons purchasing process during his deposition. *See* Doc. #33, Exhibit 4. According to  
2 Toews, peppermint oil from different growing regions<sup>4</sup> has unique characteristics known as  
3 chemical isolates that provide the oil with a different flavor and texture based on soil quality,  
4 exposure to light, and other growing conditions unique to each growing region. Thus, peppermint  
5 oil from one region has identifiably different chemical isolates than another region. Callisons’  
6 customers, recognizing the differences between growing regions, sometimes request specific oil for  
7 their products (like toothpaste or candy) and provide Callisons with technical formulations that can  
8 encompass a single growing region or a blend of oil from multiple regions.

9 If provided with a specific formulation, Callisons purchases the required oil on future  
10 contracts from farmers directly and then either strengthens or blends the oil to customer  
11 requirements. Toews testified that generally, oil cannot be substituted unless the same flavor and  
12 texture can be blended from available peppermint oil sources. In the instant case, Toews testified  
13 that Callisons entered into the present contracts to fulfill a contract it had with Colgate which had  
14 requested a specific blend of oil involving Nevada peppermint. When defendants failed to provide  
15 the contracts oils, Callisons had to purchase substitute peppermint oil to fulfill that contract and  
16 Toews stated that Callisons purchases from Hetrick Brothers and BS Farms were the only available  
17 source of comparable oil. Therefore, Callisons argues that it is entitled to judgment as a matter of  
18 law that its purchase of Nevada peppermint oil as cover was reasonable under the contracts’  
19 election of remedies clause because only these purchases of Nevada peppermint oil would have  
20 satisfied the Colgate contract.

21 As a preliminary matter, the court finds that Callisons’ election of remedies clause is  
22 enforceable because the provision puts Callisons only in the same position it would have been if  
23 defendants performed; paying \$14.00 per lb for 120,000 lbs of Nevada peppermint oil. *See United*

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25 <sup>4</sup> Growing regions are identifiable farming areas where peppermint is grown. Examples of growing  
26 regions include Nevada, the Mid-West, Indian sub-continent, etc. *See* Doc. #28. Growing regions are  
characterized by unique growing conditions that make peppermint from one region distinct from another. *Id.*

1 *States v. Harris*, 100 F.2d 268, 277 (9th Cir. 1938) (holding that election of remedies clauses are  
2 enforceable if they strive to put the non-breaching party in only as good a position as it would have  
3 been had the other party performed). However, the court finds that there is a genuine issue of  
4 material fact relating to the necessity of Callisons' cover with subsequent purchases of Nevada mint  
5 oil that precludes the court from finding that Callisons is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.  
6 *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 56; *Celotex*, 477 U.S. 320-21.

7 Defendants have put forth evidence that raises an inference that Callisons purchased other  
8 oil as sufficient cover prior to purchasing Nevada peppermint oil at the substantially higher price  
9 when the desired Nevada peppermint oil was unavailable. *See* Doc. #33. Callisons' initial  
10 disclosures to defendants indicate that Callisons purchased oil from other growing regions in an  
11 attempt to cover its needs without having Nevada specific peppermint oil. *See* Doc. #33, Exhibit 4.  
12 In particular, Callisons purchased the requisite amount of oil to fulfill defendants' obligations from  
13 other farmers in Wisconsin, Idaho, and even Nevada. *Id.* When questioned about the contracts,  
14 Toews testified that these purchases could have satisfied Callisons' customer obligations. *See* Doc.  
15 #33, Exhibit 4. In particular, in response to defendants' question of whether Callisons was going to  
16 use this oil for the same customer specifications as the defendants' contracts, Toews responded yes.  
17 Doc. #33, Exhibit 4, p. 207. Further, when asked if those purchases would have served as viable  
18 cover for defendants contracts he again responded yes. Doc. #33, Exhibit 4, p.217.

19 Reading the evidence, together with all inferences that can reasonably be drawn therefrom,  
20 in the light most favorable to defendants, the court cannot say as a matter of law that Callisons  
21 could have only covered its customer obligations with Nevada mint oil. There are disputed material  
22 issues of fact as to whether Callisons' initial purchase of non-Nevada peppermint oil would have  
23 satisfied its customer obligations and, therefore, whether Callisons' cover with Nevada peppermint  
24 oil at double the contracted price was reasonable.

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IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for partial summary judgment (Doc. #28) is DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 12<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2010.



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LARRY R. HICKS  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE