

1 THE HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES

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9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
10 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

11 FREDERICK TUCKER, an individual,

No. 2:16-cv-00618 RAJ

12 Plaintiff,

**ORDER**

13 vs.

14 BRITISH AIRWAYS PLC, dba BRITISH  
15 AIRWAYS PLC, LTD, a foreign corporation;  
16 OMNISERV LIMITED, an ABM COMPANY  
and foreign corporation; AIR SERV  
17 CORPORATION, a foreign corporation;  
ABM Industries, a foreign corporation;

18 Defendants.

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20 This matter comes before the Court on Defendants Omni Serv Limited (“Omni”), Air  
21 Serv Corporation (“Air Serv”), and ABM Industries’ (“ABM”) (collectively, “Omni  
22 Defendants”) Motion for Reconsideration. Dkt. # 48. British Airways and Plaintiff filed a  
23 response. Dkt. ## 51, 52.

24 **I. BACKGROUND**

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1 This Court denied Omni Defendants’ motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction.  
2 Its reasoning was based on Omni Defendants’ failure to raise this defense when answering  
3 British Airways, PLC’s (“British Airways”) cross-claims. Omni Defendants now seek  
4 reconsideration of that Order as to Plaintiff’s claims, over which Omni Defendants asserted a  
5 personal jurisdiction defense.

## 6 **II. DISCUSSION**

### 7 **A. Motion for Reconsideration**

8 “Motions for reconsideration are disfavored.” LCR 7(h)(1). “The court will ordinarily  
9 deny such motions in the absence of a showing of manifest error in the prior ruling or a showing  
10 of new facts or legal authority which could not have been brought to its attention earlier with  
11 reasonable diligence.” *Id.*

12 Omni Defendants move the Court to reconsider its Order denying the motion to dismiss.  
13 Dkt. # 47. Omni Defendants argue that the Court committed error in denying the motion on  
14 behalf of Plaintiff’s claims versus British Airways’ cross-claims. Dkt. # 48. Omni Defendants  
15 aver that they preserved their personal jurisdiction defense against Plaintiff’s claims, and  
16 therefore this Court necessarily needed to analyze whether it could assert personal jurisdiction  
17 over these defendants. *Id.*; *see also* Dkt. # 16 at 8 (in answering Plaintiff’s Complaint, Omni  
18 Defendants defended by stating that “[t]he Court lacks personal jurisdiction over one or more or  
19 all of the Defendants.”). The Court agrees. The Court finds that it risks committing error were  
20 it to continue with this litigation without first analyzing whether it can exercise personal  
21 jurisdiction over Omni Defendants. For this reason the Court **GRANTS** the motion for  
22 reconsideration. Dkt. # 48. The Court will analyze the personal jurisdiction issue below.

### 23 **B. Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction**

#### 24 **1. Personal Jurisdiction**

25 Plaintiff has the burden of establishing personal jurisdiction. *Ziegler v. Indian River*  
*County*, 64 F.3d 470, 473 (9th Cir. 1995). “It is well established that where the district court  
relies solely on affidavits and discovery materials, the plaintiff need only establish a *prima facie*  
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1 case of jurisdiction.” *Rano v. Sipa Press, Inc.*, 987 F.2d 580, 587 n.3 (9th Cir. 1993).  
2 Washington’s long-arm statute, RCW 4.28.185, “extends jurisdiction to the limit of federal due  
3 process.” *Shute v. Carnival Cruise Lines*, 113 Wn. 2d 763, 771, 783 P.2d 78 (1989). The due  
4 process clause grants the court jurisdiction over defendants who have “certain minimum  
5 contacts . . . such that maintenance of the suit does not offend ‘traditional notions of fair play  
6 and substantial justice.’” *Int’l Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945).

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*a. General Jurisdiction*

Plaintiff does not specifically argue that the Court has general jurisdiction over Air Serv  
or its subsidiaries. British Airways does argue this point, though the Court has already found  
that the Court has jurisdiction over Omni Defendants for purposes of British Airways’ cross-  
claims. The Court will nonetheless analyze whether it has general jurisdiction over Air Serv for  
purposes of Plaintiff’s claims.

For general jurisdiction to exist, the defendant must engage in “continuous and  
systematic general business contacts that ‘approximate physical presence’ in the forum state.”  
*Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 801 (9th Cir. 2004) (citations  
omitted). “This is an exacting standard, as it should be, because a finding of general jurisdiction  
permits a defendant to be haled into court in the forum state to answer for any of its activities  
anywhere in the world.” *Id.* (citations omitted).

British Airways argues that the Court may exercise general jurisdiction over Air Serv  
because it has “maintained continuous and systematic activities within this forum” by way of its  
office, registered agent of service of process, and potential customers in Washington. Dkt. # 36  
at 9. But neither British Airways nor Plaintiff has shown that these activities are “so constant  
and pervasive ‘as to render [it] essentially at home in the forum State.’” *Daimler AG v.*  
*Bauman*, 134 S. Ct. 746, 751 (2014) (citing *Goodyear Dunlop Tires Operations, S.A. v. Brown*,  
564 U.S. 915, 919 (2011)). Without more, Plaintiff and British Airways fail to show that Air  
Serv’s activities within Washington “support the demand that the [it] be amendable to suits

1 unrelated to” those activities. *Id.* at 757. Therefore, the Court finds that it may not exercise  
2 general jurisdiction over Air Serv.

3 Any remaining arguments regarding Omni Defendants’ personal jurisdiction defense go  
4 to whether the Court may exercise specific jurisdiction over these defendants. The Court’s  
5 analysis of specific jurisdiction follows below.

6 *b. Specific Jurisdiction*

7 Plaintiff argues that the Court has specific jurisdiction over Omni Defendants. The Court  
8 applies a three-part test to determine whether the exercise of specific jurisdiction over a non-  
9 resident defendant is appropriate: (1) the defendant has purposely availed itself of the forum, (2)  
10 the plaintiff’s claims arise out of the defendant’s forum-related activities, and (3) exercise of  
11 jurisdiction is reasonable. *Boschetto v. Hansing*, 539 F.3d 1011, 1016 (9th Cir. 2008). Plaintiff  
12 bears the burden of satisfying the first two prongs. *Id.* The burden then shifts to the defendant  
13 to make a “compelling case” that the exercise of jurisdiction would not be reasonable. *Id.*

14 *c. Purposeful Availment or Direction*

15 Courts often use the phrase “purposeful availment” to include both purposeful availment  
16 and purposeful direction. *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802. A purposeful availment analysis is  
17 most often used in suits sounding in contract. *Id.* Purposeful direction analysis is most often  
18 used in suits involving intentional torts. *Id.* To have purposely availed itself of the privilege of  
19 doing business in the forum, a defendant must have performed some type of affirmative conduct  
20 which allows or promotes the transaction of business within the forum state. *Sher v. Johnson*,  
21 911 F.2d 1357, 1362 (9th Cir. 1990). The Ninth Circuit evaluates purposeful direction using the  
22 *Calder* effects test, which examines whether the defendant (1) committed an intentional act, (2)  
23 expressly aimed at the forum state, (3) causing harm that the defendant knows is likely to be  
24 suffered in the forum state. *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 803 (citing *Calder v. Jones*, 465 U.S.  
25 783 (1984)).

Plaintiff argues that Omni Defendants purposely availed themselves of the forum by  
providing services “in multiple forums and to an airline, BA, which utilizes multiple airports  
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1 worldwide, and in specific, London *and* Seattle, and that [Omni Defendants] provid[e] these  
2 services to these various passengers in both places.” Dkt. # 34 at 7. British Airways maintains  
3 that Omni Defendants purposely availed themselves of the forum by allowing passengers to  
4 book services online while physically sitting at a computer in Washington. Dkt. # 36 at 7. This  
5 line of reasoning suggests that Omni Defendants could be haled into court in any forum in which  
6 a plaintiff had access to the online booking website, notwithstanding the forum in which the  
7 plaintiff sustained injuries. But this Court may not exercise personal jurisdiction over Omni  
8 Defendants merely because it is foreseeable that a Washington resident may book services  
9 online in Washington, become injured abroad, and file suit in Washington. *See World-Wide*  
10 *Volkswagen Corp. v. Woodson*, 444 U.S. 286, 295 (1980) (finding that “‘foreseeability’ alone  
11 has never been a sufficient benchmark for personal jurisdiction under the Due Process Clause.”).  
12 Because Plaintiff’s argument for personal jurisdiction rests on the allegation that Omni  
13 Defendants “are in multiple venues precisely to catch” business—but not that Omni Defendants  
14 purposely availed themselves of this forum such that defending a lawsuit in this district was  
15 foreseeable—the Court finds that Plaintiff failed to meet its burden under the first step in the  
16 Court’s analysis. As such, the Court’s analysis ends here.

## 17 2. Montreal Convention

18 Plaintiff argues that the Montreal Convention mandates the Court’s jurisdiction over  
19 Omni Defendants. Dkt. # 34 at 10. Specifically, Plaintiff argues that by agreeing to provide  
20 wheelchair services for British Airways passengers, Omni Serv is an agent of British Airways as  
21 defined by Article 30. *Id.*; *see also* Article 30, Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules  
22 for International Carriage by Air Montreal, May 28, 1999 (“Montreal Convention”). However,  
23 the only contract submitted into evidence is between Air Serv and Heathrow Airport Limited,  
24 not between any of the Omni Defendants and British Airways. *See* Dkt. # 37-1; *see also* Dkt. 27  
25 at 4 (excerpt from a contract allegedly entered into between Heathrow Airport Limited and  
Omni Serv). Plaintiff does not submit anything more that evidences an agency relationship

1 between Omni Defendants and British Airways. Therefore, Plaintiff has failed to show that an  
2 agency relationship exists between British Airways and Omni Defendants.

3 Plaintiff nonetheless argues that Article 33 of the Montreal Convention establishes  
4 personal jurisdiction because Plaintiff was a permanent resident of Washington at the time of his  
5 accident. Dkt. # 34 at 10. Because this residential fact satisfies one of Article 33's requirements  
6 for jurisdiction, Plaintiff claims that the Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over Omni  
7 Defendants. *Id.* However, the Montreal Convention establishes subject matter jurisdiction; it  
8 does not confer personal jurisdiction. *Weinberg v. Grand Circle Travel, LCC*, 891 F. Supp. 2d  
9 228, 237 (D. Mass. 2012) ("Even if plaintiffs establish subject matter jurisdiction under the  
10 Montreal Convention, the court still has to address the issue of personal jurisdiction."); *see also*  
11 *Martinez v. Aero Caribbean*, No. C 11-03194 WHA, 2012 WL 258658, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 27,  
12 2012) (reviewing claims brought pursuant to Montreal Convention under subject-matter  
13 jurisdiction analysis, not personal jurisdiction analysis). As such, Plaintiff failed to meet his  
14 burden to show that this Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over Omni Defendants.

### 14 **III. CONCLUSION**

15 For the foregoing reasons, the Court **GRANTS** Omni Defendants' motion for  
16 reconsideration. Dkt. # 48. Upon reconsideration, the Court **GRANTS in part and DENIES**  
17 **in part** Omni Defendants' motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction. Dkt. # 26. The  
18 Court **GRANTS** the motion as to Plaintiff's claims. This Order does not alter the Court's prior  
19 decision with regard to British Airways' cross-claims. The Court has personal jurisdiction over  
20 Omni Defendants for purposes of those claims.

21 The Court **DENIES** Omni Defendants' motion to strike embedded in its Reply. Dkt. #  
22 39.

23 Plaintiff suggests that he is missing Omni Defendants' responses to discovery which may  
24 aid in proving the existence of personal jurisdiction. Dkt. # 34 at 10. However, Plaintiff does  
25 not specifically request leave to conduct additional jurisdictional discovery but rather attempts to

1 embed a motion to compel into his responsive briefing. The Court will not entertain a unilateral  
2 motion to compel. Therefore, the Court does not grant Plaintiff's request.

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4 Dated this 14th day of December, 2017.

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6 A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Richard A. Jones". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath it.

7  
8 The Honorable Richard A. Jones  
9 United States District Judge