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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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MARLE CORDEIRO,		Case No. 2:20-CV-640 JCM (EJY)
v.		ORDER
MICHAEL L. POSTLE,		Defendant(s).

Presently before the court is Michael Postle’s (“defendant”) motion to dismiss. (ECF No. 10). Marle Cordeiro (“plaintiff”) filed a response, (ECF No. 11), to which defendant replied, (ECF No. 12).

I. Background

Kings Casino, LLC d/b/a Stones Gambling Hall (“Stones”) operates a casino in Citrus Heights, California from which games of poker at a featured table were regularly broadcast over the internet for multiple years preceding the revelation of the allegations giving rise to this Complaint. (ECF No. 1). Defendant is a professional poker player who resides in the state of California and regularly participated in Stones’ live poker games. *Id.*

To facilitate these broadcasts, Stones installed a single poker table imbedded with “radio-frequency identification (“RFID”) capabilities, obtained playing cards containing RFID sensors, and installed various motion picture cameras around the subject poker table (the “RFID Table”).” *Id.* The RFID table allowed Stones to transmit the composition of each player’s hand and identity to a control room. *Id.* Stones combined the film from the cameras with the information from the card sensors to provide viewers with an omniscient view of the game. *Id.*

1 While playing in these live games, defendant won more money than any other
2 participant. *Id.* Plaintiff alleges that defendant was being fed the other players' hands,
3 apparently through his cell phone device, which defendant kept between his legs during these
4 games. *Id.* From July 18, 2018, to September 29, 2019, defendant allegedly recorded net
5 winnings in more than 94% of the games in which he played, becoming an in-house celebrity.
6 *Id.*

7 Plaintiff alleges that defendant was able to achieve these results by engaging in a pattern
8 and practice of using one or more wire communication mechanisms to defraud his opponents by
9 gaining knowledge of the other players' cards. *Id.* Plaintiff has participated in a Stones live
10 poker game with defendant at least once. *Id.* She further alleges that defendant suspiciously
11 folded a strong hand, allegedly because he was aware that plaintiff's hand was stronger. *See id.*
12 at 10–12.

13 Now plaintiff brings this action alleging (1) violation of the Racketeer Influenced and
14 Corrupt Organizations Act, (2) fraud, (3) negligent misrepresentation, and (4) negligent per se.
15 *Id.* Defendant moves to dismiss the complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction and *forum non*
16 *conveniens*. (ECF No. 10).

17 **II. Legal Standard**

18 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2) allows a defendant to move to dismiss a
19 complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2). To avoid dismissal
20 under Rule 12(b)(2), a plaintiff bears the burden of demonstrating that its allegations establish a
21 *prima facie* case for personal jurisdiction. *See Boschetto v. Hansing*, 539 F.3d 1011, 1015 (9th
22 Cir. 2008). Allegations in the complaint must be taken as true, and factual disputes should be
23 construed in the plaintiff's favor. *Rio Props., Inc. v. Rio Int'l Interlink*, 284 F.3d 1007, 1019 (9th
24 Cir. 2002).

25 Personal jurisdiction is a two-prong analysis. First, an assertion of personal jurisdiction
26 must comport with due process. *See Wash. Shoe Co. v. A-Z Sporting Goods Inc.*, 704 F.3d 668,
27 672 (9th Cir. 2012). Next, “[w]hen no federal statute governs personal jurisdiction, the district
28 court applies the law of the forum state.” *Boschetto*, 539 F.3d at 1015; *see also Panavision Int'l*

1 *L.P. v. Toebben*, 141 F.3d 1316, 1320 (9th Cir. 1998). However, Nevada’s “long-arm” statute
2 applies to the full extent permitted by the due process clause, so the inquiry is the same, and the
3 court need only address federal due process standards. *See Arbella Mut. Ins. Co. v. Eighth*
4 *Judicial Dist. Court*, 134 P.3d 710, 712 (Nev. 2006) (citing Nev. Rev. Stat. § 14.065); *see also*
5 *Boschetto*, 539 F.3d at 1015.

6 Two categories of personal jurisdiction exist: (1) general jurisdiction and (2) specific
7 jurisdiction. *See Helicopteros Nacionales de Colombia, S.A. v. Hall*, 466 U.S. 408, 413–15
8 (1984); *see also LSI Indus., Inc. v. Hubbell Lighting, Inc.*, 232 F.3d 1369, 1375 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

9 “[T]he place of incorporation and principal place of business are paradigm bases for
10 general jurisdiction.” *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 571 U.S. 117, 137 (quotation marks and citation
11 omitted). A court may also assert general jurisdiction over a defendant when the plaintiff shows
12 that “the defendant has sufficient contacts that approximate physical presence.” *In re W. States*
13 *Wholesale Nat. Gas Litig.*, 605 F. Supp. 2d 1118, 1131 (D. Nev. 2009) (internal quotation marks
14 and citations omitted). In other words, the defendant’s affiliations with the forum state must be
15 so “continuous and systematic” so as to render the defendant essentially “at home” in that forum.
16 *See Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 571 U.S. 117, 137 (2014). General jurisdiction is appropriate even
17 if the defendant’s continuous and systematic ties to the forum state are unrelated to the litigation.
18 *See Tuazon v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.*, 433 F.3d 1163, 1171 (9th Cir. 2006) (citing
19 *Helicopteros Nacionales de Colombia, S.A.*, 466 U.S. at 414–16).

20 Alternatively, the Ninth Circuit has established a three-prong test for analyzing an
21 assertion of specific personal jurisdiction:

22 (1) The non-resident defendant must purposefully direct his
23 activities or consummate some transaction with the forum or
24 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;

25 (2) the claim must be one which arises out of or relates to the
26 defendant’s forum-related activities; and

27 (3) the exercise of jurisdiction must comport with fair play and
substantial justice, *i.e.*, it must be reasonable.

28 *Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 802 (9th Cir. 2004).

1 **III. Discussion**

2 This court specifically examines defendant’s motion under Federal Rule of Civil
3 Procedure 12(b)(2) for “lack of personal jurisdiction,” and grants the motion (ECF No. 10).

4 *A. Specific personal jurisdiction*

5 The Ninth Circuit employs a three-part test for determining whether a court can exercise
6 specific personal jurisdiction over a defendant: 1) the non-resident defendant must have
7 purposefully directed his activities or purposefully availed himself of the privilege of conducting
8 activities in the forum; 2) the claim must arise out of the defendant’s forum-related activities;
9 and 3) the application of jurisdiction must comport with fair play and substantial justice.
10 *Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 802 (9th Cir. 2004).

11 This court evaluates purposeful direction under the three-part “effects” test traceable to
12 the Supreme Court’s decision in *Calder v. Jones*, 465 U.S. 783, 104 (1984). The Ninth Circuit
13 has described *Calder* and its three-part test as follows: “Under *Calder*, the ‘effects’ test requires
14 that the defendant allegedly has (1) committed an intentional act, (2) expressly aimed at the
15 forum state, (3) causing harm that the defendant knows is likely to be suffered in the forum
16 state.” *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802 (citations omitted). For this court to exercise personal
17 jurisdiction over the California resident defendant, all three parts must be satisfied. *Id.* at 803.

18 Plaintiff concedes that all poker games related to this action occurred in California. (ECF
19 No. 1). Applying the *Calder* effects test, plaintiff argues that because defendant’s poker
20 activities in California were broadcast online, it was aimed at or had an effect in Nevada, because
21 that is where plaintiff resides and where she watched the broadcast games. (ECF No. 11).
22 Further, plaintiff argues that watching the broadcast games in Nevada “lured [her] into
23 participating, causing her to be ultimately swindled and defrauded by the defendant.” *Id.* at 8. In
24 other words, plaintiff argues that although the alleged cheating occurred in California, defendant
25 should be subject to Nevada jurisdiction because a third party (Stones Gambling Hall) broadcast
26 the alleged misconduct to Nevada, where she watched the games. This argument fails to
27 consider that the defendant was a participant of the broadcast games—not the broadcaster—thus,
28 defendant did not “expressly aim” his alleged poker misconduct at the state of Nevada.

1 Accordingly, plaintiff's argument fails the *Calder* test, and this court does not have specific
2 personal jurisdiction over the defendant.

3 *B. General personal jurisdiction*

4 In her response to defendant's motion to dismiss, plaintiff alternatively requests
5 jurisdictional discovery to "assess the scope and extent of the defendant's contacts with the state
6 of Nevada." *Id.* at 9. Defendant has full custody of his young daughter, but she frequently visits
7 her mother who lives in Oregon. (ECF No. 10). Defendant and his former wife, chose Reno,
8 Nevada as a meeting location where they exchange their daughter once or twice a month. *Id.*
9 They chose Reno as a meeting location because it is "between their two residences and because
10 their daughter likes to stay at certain Reno resorts." *Id.* For that reason, defendant concedes that
11 he travels to the state of Nevada once or twice a month. *Id.* However, this court finds that these
12 visits to Reno are not sufficient minimum contacts to establish general personal jurisdiction.

13 Moreover, in her response to the motion at hand, plaintiff speculates that defendant, a
14 professional poker player who has been unable to play poker in California casinos since the
15 "revelation of his cheating," may be traveling to Nevada more often in order to "[carry] on the
16 trade he professes." (ECF No. 11 at 10). Further, plaintiff suggests that defendant may hold
17 property interests in Nevada "incidental to his custodial arrangement," or that "his time in
18 Nevada has increased since being deemed *persona non grata* in California poker rooms." *Id.*
19 Plaintiff avers that jurisdictional discovery would be appropriate to assess the "true scope" of
20 defendant's ongoing contacts with the state of Nevada. *Id.* at 11.

21 However, plaintiff's complaint only alleges that defendant "habitually" travels to Nevada,
22 "often for extended periods of time." (ECF No. 1 at 6). The absence of the other allegations in
23 the complaint weighs against the propriety of jurisdictional discovery. (*See* ECF No. 10-1).
24 Further, this single allegation is not sufficient for the court to allow jurisdictional discovery
25 because defendant denies habitually travelling to Nevada for extended periods of time. *See*
26 *Boschetto v. Hansing*, 539 F.3d 1011, 1020 (9th Cir. 2008) (holding that jurisdictional discovery
27 is inappropriate where the complaint lacked sufficient facts to support a finding of jurisdiction.);
28 *see also Pfister v. Selling Source, LLC*, 931 F. Supp. 2d 1109, 1118 (D. Nev. 2013) ("where a

1 plaintiff's claim of personal jurisdiction appears to be both attenuated and based on bare
2 allegations in the face of specific denials made by the defendants, the court need not permit even
3 limited discovery.”).

4 Therefore, this court finds that plaintiff's allegations are insufficient to plausibly give rise
5 to jurisdiction, given the total absence of evidence to support these allegations and defendant's
6 denial. Accordingly, jurisdictional discovery is not appropriate.

7 **IV. Conclusion**

8 Accordingly,

9 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that defendant's motion to dismiss
10 for lack of personal jurisdiction (ECF No. 10) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

11 DATED August 14, 2020.

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13 _____
14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE