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12	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
13	COUNTY OF SAN MATEO	
14	EARTH ISLAND INSTITUTE,	CASE NO. 20-CIV-01213
15	Plaintiff,	Assigned for all purposes to:
16		Hon. V. Raymond Swope
17	V.	RS
17	CRYSTAL GEYSER WATER	[PROPOSED] ORDER DENYING
18	COMPANY; THE CLOROX COMPANY;	SPECIALLY APPEARING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO QUASH
19	THE COCA-COLA COMPANY; PEPSICO, INC.;	SUMMONS AND DISMISS FOR LACK
20	NESTLÉ USA, INC.;	OF PERSONAL JURISDICTION
	MARS, INCORPORATED; DANONE NORTH AMERICA;	Date: May 23, 2022
21	MONDELEZ INTERNATIONAL, INC.;	Time: 3:00 p.m.
22	COLGATE-PALMOLIVE COMPANY; THE PROCTER & GAMBLE	Dept: 23 Judge: Hon. V. Raymond Swope
23	COMPANY;	Judge. 11011. V. Kaymond Swope
	and DOES 1-25, inclusive,	Complaint Filed: February 26, 2020
24	Defendants.	Trial Date: None Set
25		
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Specially Appearing Defendants' Motion to Quash Summons and Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction ("Motion to Quash") came on for hearing before this Court on May 23, 2022 at 3:00 p.m. The Court, having reviewed and considered the papers submitted in support of and opposition to the Motion to Quash, as well as the arguments of counsel, and for good cause appearing, **HEREBY ORDERS that**:

Specially Appearing Defendants' Motion to Quash Summons and Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction is DENIED. Specially Appearing Defendants' request under CCP § 418.10(b) to extend their deadline to file a petition for a writ of mandate by 20 days is GRANTED.

Plaintiff Earth Island Institute's Request for Judicial Notice of Molumphy Declaration,

Exhibits B - C are GRANTED and Exhibit A ("Stipulated Facts") is GRANTED, BUT NOT FOR

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTERS ASSERTED THEREIN.

Plaintiff asserts specific jurisdiction and not assert general jurisdiction in opposition. (*See* Reply, p. 4:16-17.)

[A] court may exercise case-linked jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant if three requirements are met. First, the defendant must have purposefully availed himself of the privilege of conducting activities in this state, thereby invoking the benefits and protections of California's laws. Second, the claim or controversy must relate to or arise out of the defendant's forum-related contacts. Third, the exercise of jurisdiction must be fair and reasonable and should not offend notions of fair play and substantial justice.

(*Rivelli v. Hemm* (2021) 67 Cal.App.5th 380, 392–393.) The opposing plaintiff has the burden to demonstrate the first two prongs and the nonresident defendant has the burden to demonstrate the third prong.

When a nonresident defendant challenges a trial court's exercise of personal jurisdiction, the plaintiff bears the initial burden to demonstrate facts justifying the exercise of jurisdiction. (*Vons*, *supra*, 14 Cal.4th at p. 449; *Snowney*, *supra*, 35 Cal.4th at p. 1062.) To meet this burden, a plaintiff must do more than make

allegations. A plaintiff must support its allegations with "competent evidence of jurisdictional facts. Allegations in an unverified complaint are insufficient to satisfy this burden of proof." (*Automobile Antitrust, supra*, 135 Cal.App.4th at p. 110.) If the plaintiff makes this showing by a preponderance of the evidence on the first two requirements (i.e., that the defendant has purposefully availed itself of the forum and the plaintiff's claims relate to or arise out of the defendant's forum-related contacts), the burden shifts to the defendant to demonstrate that the exercise of jurisdiction would be unreasonable. (*Snowney*, at p. 1062; *Automobile Antitrust*, *supra*, at p. 110; *see Burger King*, *supra*, 471 U.S. at p. 477.)

(Rivelli, supra, 67 Cal.App.5th at p. 393.)

For the first prong, Defendant has stipulated to purposeful availment. (Stipulated Facts, ¶ 8. *See* Opp., p. 7:2-3.)

For the second prong, Plaintiff has met its burden to show "a connection between the forum and the specific claims at issue." (*Rivelli*, *supra*, 67 Cal.App.5th at p. 399.)

The applicable test is whether plaintiff has offered substantial evidence that persuades the trial court that there is reason to believe that each of the named nonresident defendants might be linked to the alleged [claims]. This evidence need not be strong or conclusive, nor need plaintiffs prove each element of their causes of action. However, they must provide some evidence allowing the trial court—as finder of fact on jurisdictional issues—to conclude that these particular named defendants were involved in the alleged [claims].

(SK Trading Int'l Co. Ltd. v. Sup. Ct. (2022) 77 Cal. App. 5th 378 (cleaned up).)

The Court finds Plaintiff has offered substantial evidence. (Stipulated Facts,  $\P\P$  2(g), 3 – 6; Cohen Dec.,  $\P\P$  2, 3; McGuire Dec.,  $\P\P$  3 – 5.)

1	For the third prong, Defendant has not posited any argument or evidence to demonstrate	
2	the exercise of jurisdiction would be un	nreasonable. (MPA, p. 15:25-28, fn. 8. See Opp., p. 11:28 –
3	12:1.)	Flootropically
4	IT IS SO ORDERED.	Electronically <b>SIGNED</b>
5	05/31/2022	By /s/ Swope, Raymond
6	Dated:	HONORABLE V. RAYMOND SWOPE
7		JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
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