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7	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
8	COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA	
9	MARK CHRISTOPHER TRACY, an	Case No. 23CV423435
10	individual,	Cuse 110. 23 C V 123 133
11	Plaintiff,	REPLY MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF SPECIALLY APPEARING
12	v.	DEFENDANTS COHNE KINGHORN, P.C., SIMPLIFI COMPANY, JEREMY
13		RAND COOK, ERIC HAWKES, JENNIFER HAWKES, MICHAEL SCOTT
14	COHNE KINGHORN, PC, a Utah professional corporation; SIMPLIFI CO., a Utah	HUGHES, DAVID BRADFORD, AND DAVID BENNION'S MOTION TO QUASH
15	corporation; JEREMY COOK, a Utah resident; ERIC HAWKS, a Utah resident; JENNIFER	SERVICE OF SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT FOR LACK OF PERSONAL
16	HAWKES, a Utah resident; MICHAEL HUGHES, a Utah resident; DAVID	JURISDICTION AND MOTION TO DISMISS FOR INCONVENIENT FORUM
17	BRADFORD, a Utah resident; KEM GARDNER, a Utah resident; WALTER	Date: February 20, 2024
18	PLUMB, a Utah resident; DAVID BENNION,	Time: 9:00 a.m. Dept: 6
19	a Utah resident; R. STEVE CREAMER, a Utah resident; PAUL BROWN, a Utah resident; and	Judge: The Honorable Evette D. Pennypacker
20	GARY BOWEN, a Utah resident,	
21	Defendants.	
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27	REPLY MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF SPI	
28	KINGHORN, P.C., SIMPLIFI COMPANY, JEREMY R MICHAEL SCOTT HUGHES, DAVID BRADFORD SERVICE OF SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT FOR LA	O AND DAVID BENNION'S MOTION TO QUASH

TO DISMISS FOR INCONVENIENT FORUM Case No. 23CV423435 Specially appearing defendants Cohne Kinghorn, P.C., Simplifi Company, Jeremy Rand Cook, Eric Hawkes, Jennifer Hawkes, Michael Scott Hughes, David Bradford, and David Bennion (collectively "Defendants") submits this *Reply Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Specially Appearing Defendants Cohne Kinghorn, P.C., Simplifi Company, Jeremy Rand Cook, Eric Hawkes, Jennifer Hawkes, Michael Scott Hughes, David Bradford, and David Bennion's Motion to Quash Service of Summons and Complaint for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction and Motion to Dismiss for Inconvenient Forum.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Mark Christopher Tracy ("Plaintiff" or "Mr. Tracy") has spent the last ten years filing frivolous and vexatious litigation against defendants in Utah state and federal courts based on the same allegations in this action related to development and water rights in Emigration Canyon, Utah. In fact, Mr. Tracy acknowledges that the first twelve pages of allegations in the Complaint are just a repeat of the allegations asserted in a prior Federal False Claims Act case filed by Plaintiff. *See* Complaint, § 61 ("The above-listed allegations were filed in United States Federal District Court of Utah on September 26, 2014, under the False Claims Act (the "FCA Litigation")." As a result of Mr. Tracy's completely meritless litigation in Utah, Mr. Tracy has been deemed a vexatious litigant

against Mr. Tracy, none of which have been paid. *Id*.

¹ On October 29, 2021, Judge Parrish issued that certain *Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part Defendants' Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Cost and Granting Defendants' Motion to Amend* (the "FCA Attorney Fee Order") in the FCA Litigation. *See Supplemental Declaration of Jeremy R. Cook*, ¶ 9, Exhibit E. In the FCA Attorney Fee Order, Judge Parrish found: "Thus, having found that Tracy's actions were both clearly vexatious and brought for the purpose of harassment, the court need not reach the question of whether Tracy's claim was clearly frivolous." *Id.*, p. 8. Based on the finding, Judge Parrish awarded defendants \$92,665 in attorneys' fees and costs for expenses

by Utah state courts. Because Mr. Tracy is unable to file any actions in Utah state courts without leave of the presiding judge, Mr. Tracy has brought this action in California again attempting to establish his meritless claims related to development and water rights in Emigration Canyon. *See Complaint*, ¶5 ("By this lawsuit, Plaintiff seeks to establish Defendants' liability for the fraudulent retirement of senior water rights, improper concealment of drinking water contamination and grossly inadequate emergency-fire protection.").

In his Memorandum and Points of Authority in Support of Opposition to Kinghorn

Defendant Motion to Quash Service of Summons and Complaint for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction
and Motion to Dismiss for Inconvenient Forum (the "Opposition"), Plaintiff makes four arguments
why this case should not be dismissed. First, Plaintiff argues that the Defendants waived objections
to the Court's jurisdiction because Defendants failed to meet and confer with respect to hearing date
for this Motion. Second, Plaintiff lists a bunch of irrelevant facts that Plaintiff claims are
uncontested and therefore the Court must deny the motion. Third, Plaintiff asserts that the Court
has jurisdiction because Defendants published false or defamatory statements on the Emigration
Improvement District webpage, and that webpage is hosted on a server located in California.
Fourth, Plaintiff makes that conclusory assertion that "Kinghorn Defendants have cited neither
hinderance or burden in adjudicating the present action before this Court...." None of these
arguments have any merit.

Furthermore, Plaintiff fails to even respond to Defendants' argument that the Court should dismiss this action on the grounds of inconvenient forum pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure 418.10(a)(2). All of the allegations in the Complaint relate to issues in Emigration Canyon, Utah; none of the defendants have any contact with California; and by his own admission,

Mr. Tracy has filed cases against defendants in Utah based on the same facts and issues. Clearly, the interests of justice support the dismissal of this action on the grounds of inconvenient forum.

II. ARGUMENT

A. Failure to Confer on the Hearing Date Does Not Waive Defendant's Objection to the Court's Exercise of Jurisdiction.

Plaintiff filed this action in California even though none of the Defendants live in California; all of the allegations relate to development, water rights or other issues in Emigration Canyon; and Mr. Tracy has previously filed multiple actions in Utah against the same defendants based on the same facts and circumstances. Plaintiff is certainly aware that there is no possible basis for jurisdiction in this matter, and his purpose for filing this action in California is purely to continue to harass Defendants by requiring them to expend time, money and resources defending yet another frivolous case in California.

With respect to the hearing on this motion, counsel for Defendants followed the normal process of filing this Motion and waiting for the Court to assign a hearing date. Mr. Tracy was provided notice of the hearing date over forty-five days prior to the hearing. If Mr. Tracy was not able to appear on the date assigned by the Court, Mr. Tracy could have filed a motion for continuance. Thus, Mr. Tracy's assertion that the Court must deny the motion and assert jurisdiction over Defendants because Mr. Tracy purportedly had to cancel a planned business trip to Germany to appear at a hearing in a case that he filed is without merit.

B. The Purported Undisputed Facts Do Not Establish Jurisdiction.

Plaintiff next lists seven alleged facts from the Complaint that Plaintiff asserts are undisputed. However, Plaintiff does include any argument as to why the seven alleged undisputed

facts provide a basis for the Court to have jurisdiction, and even if true, none of the alleged facts would establish jurisdiction. For example, one of the alleged facts states: "In August 2018, Emigration Canyon Steam (sic) suffered total depletion for the first time in recorded history as predicted in expert hydrology reports withheld and misrepresented to California residents." Thus Mr. Tracy's argument is apparently that this Court has jurisdiction over Defendants for Plaintiff's claim of defamation and false light because some unidentified expert report prior to 2018 purportedly predicted depletion of Emigration Creek and the report was allegedly withheld and mispresented by an unidentified party to unidentified California residents. There is absolutely no link between the expert report and Mr. Tracy's defamation claim, and Mr. Tracy does not even allege that any of the Defendants drafted the report or had any involvement in the report. Moreover, even the alleged report had been "withheld", and some of the people that may have received a copy of the report lived in California, there is no possible basis that the allegation would establish jurisdiction over the Defendants in this action.

Simply put, none of the seven alleged undisputed facts would even remotely provide a basis for the Court to exercise jurisdiction in this matter, and Mr. Tracy fails to include any argument as to why the alleged facts provide jurisdiction.

C. The Assertion the Emigration Improvement District's Webpage Is Hosted on a Server in California Does Not Convey Jurisdiction Over Defendants.

Plaintiff next makes the one paragraph argument that the Court has jurisdiction because the webpage operated by Emigration Improvement District ("EID") is hosted on a server in California and alleged false and defamatory statements were published on EID's website. However, Plaintiff provides no response to Defendants' argument that the Complaint only includes two allegations of

purported statements published on EID's website. The first allegation is that Mr. Hawkes, who is EID's manager, published on EID's website that elevated lead levels in drinking water in EID's water system is likely the result of plumbing within homes tested and not water provided by EID. Complaint, ¶ 72. Mr. Tracy does not explain how this statement could have possibly defamed him or placed in him a false light. Second, Mr. Tracy alleges that Mr. Hawkes posted EID's notice of water rate increase on EID's website which notice included purported defamatory statements against Mr. Tracy. Even if hosting a webpage on a California server somehow established jurisdiction in California, the allegation does not provide a basis to assert that this Court has general jurisdiction over Mr. Hawkes, and certainly does not provide a basis to assert that the Court has general jurisdiction over any of the other Defendants.

In summary, the allegation the EID hosts its webpage on a server in California does not provide jurisdiction over Defendants, particularly since the assertion is only that EID posted information on its webpage, and EID is not a party.

D. Plaintiff's Conclusory Statement That Defendants Have Not Established Any Burden Does Not Provide a Basis to Deny the Motion.

Plaintiff next argues that once it has been established that a defendant purposefully established minimum contacts within the forum state, the contacts may be considered in light of other factors to determine whether personal jurisdiction would comport with "fair play and substantial justice", including an evaluation of the "burden on defendants." *Opposition*, p. 8. Plaintiff then asserts that Defendants have "cited neither hinderance nor burden in adjudicating the present action before this Court." However, not only has Plaintiff not established that Defendants have minimum contacts with California, but the burden on Defendants of having to defend this

action in California clearly favors the Court denying jurisdiction. All of the Defendants live in Utah, and all the allegations relate to development, water rights, or other issues in Emigration Canyon, Utah. Clearly, the burden on Defendants of having to defend this action in California outweighs any interest of California court's in adjudicating this dispute or the interest of the Plaintiff, who has already filed multiple cases in Utah state and federal courts based on the same facts and circumstances.

In summary, Plaintiff's assertion that the Court should deny the motion because Defendants have not established that there is a burden on them to defend this case in California is without merit.

E. The Court Should Grant the Motion Based On Defendants' Inconvenient Forum Argument.

California Code of Civil Procedure 418.10(a)(2) "permits a defendant challenging jurisdiction to object on inconvenient forum grounds if the defendant's challenge to jurisdiction should be denied." *Global Financial Distributors, Inc. v. Superior Court* (2019) 35 Cal.App.5th 179, 190 (internal quotations omitted). Section B of Defendant's Motion was based solely on an argument of inconvenient forum. However, Plaintiff failed to even address Defendants' inconvenient forum argument or provide any basis for the Court to not use its discretionary power to decline jurisdiction.

Based on the alleged facts in the Complaint, Utah courts are a more appropriate venue for this action. For example, Plaintiff begins the Complaint by stating: "Plaintiff is a federal whistleblower in what has alleged to be the longest and most lucrative water grabs in the history of the State of Utah." Complaint, ¶ 1. Likewise, all of the allegations in the Complaint relate to development, water rights or other issues in Utah. Plaintiff has also filed multiple actions in Utah

that Plaintiff acknowledges include almost identical facts to this action. See Complaint, ¶ 61.

In summary, the Court should deny jurisdiction because Utah is the more convenient forum.

F. The Court Should Not Stay the Motion or Grant Leave to Amend.

Mr. Tracy's final argument is that the Court should stay the Motion to allow Mr. Tracy to conduct discovery to "evidence minimum contacts with the forum state" Opposition, p. 9. However, as set forth above, Mr. Tracy failed to even argue that the Court should not dismiss the action on the grounds of inconvenient forum, and no amount of discovery related to Defendants minimum contacts with the forum state would alter the facts related to Defendants' inconvenient forum argument.

It is undisputed that all the allegations in the Complaint relate solely to development, water rights, and other issues in Emigration Canyon, Utah. Moreover, by Plaintiff's own admission, almost all of the allegations are identical to allegations alleged in previous litigation filed by Mr. Tracy in Utah.

Accordingly, because the action is more appropriately and justly tried in Utah, and discovery will not change the facts related to Defendants' inconvenient forum argument, the Court should deny Plaintiff's request to stay a decision, conduct discovery, or amend the Complaint.

CONCLUSION

This Court lacks personal jurisdiction over Defendants because all the individual Defendants are residents of Utah and both entities are Utah corporations without offices or a presence in California. Further, Plaintiff's claims against Defendants arise from alleged conduct occurring exclusively in Utah with no connection to California. Accordingly, the Court should quash service of process and complaint in this action for lack of personal jurisdiction under California Code of Civil Procedure §

1	418.10(a)(1). In addition, as an alternative ground, the Court should dismiss this action pursuant to		
2	California Code of Civil Procedure § 418.10(a)(2) based on inconvenient forum.		
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4	4 DATED: February 9, 2024. KESSENICK	GAMMA LLP	
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7 8	Attorneys for do Company, Jerer	efendants Cohne Kinghorn, P.C., Simplifi ny Rand Cook, Eric Hawkes, Jennifer	
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