

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

Widman Immigration Law Firm, LLC v. Passage Inc. and Martin Basiri

Widman Law v. Passage · No. 3:25-cv-01982-SB · Decided June 8, 2026

SUMMARY

The U.S. District Court for the District of Oregon grants Martin Basiri’s motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction. The court holds that Widman Immigration Law Firm, LLC failed to allege or demonstrate that Basiri personally purposefully directed activities toward Oregon, notwithstanding his position as an officer and director of Passage Inc. Basiri is dismissed without prejudice, while the case proceeds against Passage Inc.; the court permits the plaintiff to seek leave to amend if discovery reveals additional jurisdictional facts.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the District of Oregon
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Stacie F. Beckerman
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the District of Oregon
DECIDED	June 8, 2026
DOCKET	3:25-cv-01982-SB
DISPOSITION	dismissed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Defendant Martin Basiri moved under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2) to dismiss the complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction. The court granted the motion and dismissed Basiri without prejudice, while the action proceeded against Passage Inc.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	On a Rule 12(b)(2) motion decided without an evidentiary hearing, the plaintiff must make a prima facie showing of personal jurisdiction through pleadings and affidavits. Uncontroverted allegations are accepted as true and conflicts in affidavits are resolved in the plaintiff's favor.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished, nonprecedential district court opinion
PARTIES	Widman Immigration Law Firm, LLC v. Passage Inc., Martin Basiri

TOPICS

personal jurisdiction

motions to dismiss

trademark infringement

civil procedure

trademark law

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

personal jurisdiction

trademark infringement

intellectual property

commercial litigation

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Oregon could exercise specific personal jurisdiction over Martin Basiri based on his alleged involvement in Passage Inc.'s use of the PASSAGE mark and website.
2. Whether Basiri's status as a corporate officer insulated him from personal jurisdiction under the fiduciary shield doctrine.
3. Whether jurisdictional discovery or leave to amend was warranted after the complaint failed to establish personal jurisdiction over Basiri.

HOLDINGS

1. The court lacked specific personal jurisdiction over Basiri because Widman Law failed to make a prima facie showing that Basiri, as opposed to Passage Inc., purposefully directed activities toward Oregon.
2. The fiduciary shield doctrine neither subjected Basiri to personal jurisdiction merely because of his association with Passage Inc. nor insulated him from jurisdiction for acts he personally committed on behalf of the corporation.
3. Jurisdictional discovery was not warranted because Widman Law offered only a mere hunch and bare allegations rather than controverted jurisdictional facts or a satisfactory factual showing requiring discovery.
4. Dismissal for lack of personal jurisdiction was without prejudice and did not adjudicate the merits.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“The Court finds that under the fiduciary shield doctrine, Basiri is neither subject to personal jurisdiction merely due to his association with Passage Inc. nor insulated from personal jurisdiction for acts he committed on behalf of Passage Inc.” (Discussion § II.A)

“But even if Widman Law could establish that Basiri operated Passage Inc.’s website, the Ninth Circuit has clearly held that “operation of an interactive website does not, by itself, establish express aiming.”” (Discussion § II.A)

“But “a mere hunch that discovery might yield jurisdictionally relevant facts, or bare allegations in the face of specific denials, are insufficient reasons for a court to grant jurisdictional discovery.”” (Discussion § II.B)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Widman Immigration Law Firm, an Oregon law firm, owns and uses the PASSAGE mark for legal services. Passage Inc., a Canadian company operated by Basiri, used the passage.com URL and allegedly used the PASSAGE designation in connection with its business. Widman Law alleged that Basiri, Passage Inc.'s chief

executive officer and director, authorized or approved the allegedly infringing conduct, but it did not identify specific acts by Basiri personally directed at Oregon or establish that he operated Passage Inc.'s website.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Widman Immigration Law Firm filed claims for trademark infringement, unfair competition, false designation, common-law trade infringement and unfair competition, and violations of Oregon's Unlawful Trade Practices Act. Basiri moved to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction. After briefing and a notice of supplemental authority, the court granted the motion, denied jurisdictional discovery on the existing showing, and dismissed Basiri without prejudice, allowing Widman Law to seek leave to amend if discovery produced additional jurisdictional facts.

DISPOSITION

dismissed

CASES CITED

- *Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 800, 802 (9th Cir. 2004)
- *Sher v. Johnson*, 911 F.2d 1357, 1361 (9th Cir. 1990)
- *Caruth v. Int'l Psychoanalytical Ass'n*, 59 F.3d 126, 128 (9th Cir. 1995)
- *Burri Law PA v. Skurla*, 35 F.4th 1207, 1212 (9th Cir. 2022)
- *Chan v. Soc'y Expeditions, Inc.*, 39 F.3d 1398, 1404-05 (9th Cir. 1994)
- *Ranza v. Nike, Inc.*, 793 F.3d 1059, 1068 (9th Cir. 2015)
- *Glob. Commodities Trading Grp., Inc. v. Beneficio de Arroz Choloma, S.A.*, 972 F.3d 1101, 1106-07 (9th Cir. 2020)
- *LNS Enters. LLC v. Cont'l Motors, Inc.*, 22 F.4th 852, 859, 864-65 (9th Cir. 2022)
- *Morrill v. Scott Fin. Corp.*, 873 F.3d 1136, 1142 (9th Cir. 2017)
- *Columbia Sportswear Co. v. Trs. of Columbia Univ. in the City of N.Y.*, No. 3:25-cv-01299-AB, 2026 WL 1195002, at *4 (D. Or. May 1, 2026)
- *Briskin v. Shopify, Inc.*, 135 F.4th 739, 751 (9th Cir. 2025) (en banc)
- *Calder v. Jones*, 465 U.S. 783, 789 (1984)
- *Billing Assocs. Nw. LLC v. Addison Data Servs. LLC*, No. 23-35198, 2025 WL 289171, at *1 (9th Cir. Jan. 24, 2025)
- *Davis v. Metro Prods., Inc.*, 885 F.2d 515, 520, 522 (9th Cir. 1989)
- *D. Brutke's Victory Hills, LLC v. Tuteria*, No. 3:12-cv-01951-SI, 2013 WL 3818146, at *4-5 (D. Or. July 22, 2013)
- *Kelley v. Kirkman Grp., Inc.*, No. 3:19-cv-01068-SB, 2020 WL 363389, at *3 (D. Or. Jan. 22, 2020)
- *LaDue v. City of Talent*, No. 1:14-cv-01421-CL, 2015 WL 1636655, at *2 (D. Or. Apr. 10, 2015)
- *L & A Designs, LLC v. Xtreme ATVs, Inc.*, 860 F. Supp. 2d 1196, 1199, 1201 (D. Or. 2012)

- *Exact Ord. Specialties v. Glow Indus., Inc.*, No. 03:12-cv-00631-HU, 2012 WL 3597432, at *5 (D. Or. Aug. 20, 2012)
- *Smith v. U.S. Bank, N.A.*, No. CIV. 10-3077-CL, 2011 WL 2470100, at *9 (D. Or. Apr. 22, 2011), findings and recommendation adopted, 2011 WL 2469729 (D. Or. June 20, 2011)
- *Blackthorne v. Posner*, 883 F. Supp. 1443, 1449-50 (D. Or. 1995)
- *Herbal Brands, Inc. v. Photoplaza, Inc.*, 72 F.4th 1085, 1091 (9th Cir. 2023)
- *Freeman v. 3Commas Techs. OU*, No. 24-6158, 2026 WL 579391, at *1 (9th Cir. Mar. 2, 2026)
- *Rio Props. v. Rio Int'l Interlink*, 284 F.3d 1007, 1020 (9th Cir. 2002)
- *Love v. Associated Newspapers*, 611 F.3d 601, 609 n.4 (9th Cir. 2010)
- *Yahoo! Inc. v. La Ligue Contre Le Racisme Et L'Antisemitisme*, 433 F.3d 1199, 1208 (9th Cir. 2006)
- *Yamashita v. LG Chem, Ltd.*, 62 F.4th 496, 507 (9th Cir. 2023)
- *Boschetto v. Hansing*, 539 F.3d 1011, 1020 (9th Cir. 2008)
- *Cox v. CoinMarketCap OPCO, LLC*, 112 F.4th 822, 836 (9th Cir. 2024), cert. denied, 145 S. Ct. 2846 (2025)
- *Grigsby v. CMI Corp.*, 765 F.2d 1369, 1372 n.5 (9th Cir. 1985)
- *Kendall v. Overseas Dev. Corp.*, 700 F.2d 536, 539 (9th Cir. 1983)
- *Thomas v. Furness Pac. Ltd.*, 171 F.2d 434, 435 (9th Cir. 1948)

OPINION

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON WIDMAN IMMIGRATION LAW FIRM, Case No. 3:25-cv-01982-SB LLC, an Oregon company, OPINION AND ORDER Plaintiff, v. PASSAGE INC., a Canadian entity, and MARTIN BASIRI, a Canadian individual, Defendants. BECKERMAN, U.S. Magistrate Judge. Plaintiff Widman Immigration Law Firm, LLC (“Widman Law”) filed this case against Defendants Passage Inc. and Martin Basiri (“Basiri”) (together, “Defendants”) on October 24, 2025.

Widman Law asserts claims against Passage Inc. and Basiri for trademark infringement, unfair competition, and false designation under the Lanham Act, common law trade infringement and unfair competition, and violations of Oregon’s Unlawful Trade Practices Act. (Compl., ECF No. 1.) /// /// The Court has original jurisdiction over Widman Law’s federal claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338 and supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

For the reasons explained below, the Court grants Basiri’s motion to dismiss. BACKGROUND Plaintiff Widman Law is a law firm with its principal place of business in Portland, Oregon. (Compl. ¶ 2.) Widman Law specializes in selling, rendering, and marketing legal services, primarily in the area of immigration law, including immigrant and nonimmigrant visas and related federal litigation.

(Id. ¶ 12.) Widman Law uses “Passage Immigration Law” as a tradename and as its registered business name in Oregon. (Id. ¶ 13, further alleging that Widman Law uses “PASSAGE” as a

“mark for services sold in commerce[.]”) Widman Law is the owner of a federal trademark for the mark “PASSAGE” used in connection with “Legal consultation services; Legal services; Providing information about legal services via a website[.]” (Id. ¶ 14.)

Widman Law registered the PASSAGE mark on May 29, 2018 and first used the mark in commerce on October 26, 2017. (Id.) Defendant Passage Inc. is a for-profit corporation that maintains its headquarters and principal place of business in Ontario, Canada. (Compl. ¶ 3; see also Decl. Martin Basiri Supp. Mot. Dismiss (“Basiri Decl.”) ¶ 2, ECF No. 12.) Passage Inc. connects international students with educational opportunities, primarily in Canada, and assists with securing student loans.

(Basiri Decl. ¶ 3.) Basiri is the chief executive officer and a director of Passage Inc. and a resident of Ontario, Canada. (Id. ¶¶ 1, 4-5; see also Compl. ¶ 4.) Basiri has never lived, worked, or conducted business in Oregon. (Basiri Decl. ¶ 4.) Widman Law alleges that Passage Inc. and Basiri are using Widman Law’s mark without its consent, including by operating the URL “www.passage.com,” which Widman Law claims “is nearly identical to [its] own website www.passage.law.” (Id. ¶¶ 22, 24.)

Widman Law further alleges that Passage Inc. and Basiri infringed Widman Law’s mark by seeking to register “Passage” with U.S. Patent and Trademark Services. (Id. ¶ 21.) Widman Law sent Passage Inc. a cease and desist letter demanding that it stop using the mark and URL, but Passage Inc. did not desist. (Id. ¶ 30; see also Decl. Erick C. Widman Supp. Pl.’s Opp’n Def.’s Mot.

Dismiss (“Widman Decl.”) ¶ 4 & Ex. 8, ECF No. 16, noting that Widman Law sent Basiri a cease and desist letter on or about October 25, 2024.) On January 27, 2026, Basiri filed a motion to dismiss Widman Law’s complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction (Def. Basiri’s Mot. Dismiss Widman LLC’s Compl. (“Basiri’s Mot.”), ECF No. 11), Widman Law opposed the motion (Pl.’s Opp’n Def.

Basiri’s Mot. Dismiss (“Pl.’s Opp’n”), ECF No. 15), Basiri replied (Reply Supp. Def. Basiri’s Mot. Dismiss (“Basiri’s Reply”), ECF No. 19), and Widman Law filed a notice of supplemental authority (Notice Suppl. Authority, ECF No. 26). DISCUSSION Basiri moves under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (“Rule”) 12(b)(2) to dismiss Widman Law’s complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction.

I. APPLICABLE LAW “Where a defendant moves to dismiss a complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction, the plaintiff bears the burden of demonstrating that jurisdiction is appropriate.” *Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 800 (9th Cir. 2004) (citing *Sher v. Johnson*, 911 F.2d 1357, 1361 (9th Cir. 1990)). When resolving a Rule 12(b)(2) motion without an evidentiary hearing, the court need “only inquire into whether the plaintiff’s pleadings and

affidavits make a prima facie showing of personal jurisdiction.” *Id.* (quoting *Caruth v. Int’l Psychoanalytical Ass’n*, 59 F.3d 126, 128 (9th Cir.

1995)). “Although the plaintiff cannot ‘simply rest on the bare allegations of its complaint,’ uncontroverted allegations in the complaint must be taken as true” and “[c]onflicts between parties over statements contained in affidavits must be resolved in the plaintiff’s favor.” *Id.* (simplified). “An exercise of personal jurisdiction in federal court must comport with both the applicable state’s long-arm statute and the federal Due Process Clause.” *Burri Law PA v. Skurla*, 35 F.4th 1207, 1212 (9th Cir.

2022) (citing *Chan v. Soc’y Expeditions, Inc.*, 39 F.3d 1398, 1404- 05 (9th Cir. 1994)). Oregon’s long-arm statute “authorizes personal jurisdiction over defendants to the full extent permitted by the United States Constitution.” *Ranza v. Nike, Inc.*, 793 F.3d 1059, 1068 (9th Cir. 2015) (citing OR. R. CIV. P. 4(L)).

Accordingly, the Court must inquire whether its exercise of jurisdiction over Basiri would comport with the limits imposed by federal due process. See *id.* (“We therefore inquire whether the District of Oregon’s exercise of jurisdiction over [the defendant] comports with the limits imposed by federal due process.”) (simplified). “Federal due process permits a court to exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant if that defendant has ‘at least minimum contacts with the relevant forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction does not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.’” *Glob.*

Commodities Trading Grp., Inc. v. Beneficio de Arroz Choloma, S.A., 972 F.3d 1101, 1106 (9th Cir. 2020) (simplified). The Ninth Circuit uses a three-prong “test to analyze whether a party’s minimum contacts meet the due process standard for the exercise of specific personal jurisdiction[.]” *LNS Enters. LLC v. Cont’l Motors, Inc.*, 22 F.4th 852, 859 (9th Cir.

2022); see also *Freestream Aircraft (Berm.) Ltd. v. Aero Law Grp.*, 905 F.3d 597, 603 (9th Cir. 2018) (explaining that the three-prong inquiry is “commonly referred to as the minimum contacts test”). /// Under the first prong of the minimum contacts test, *Widman Law* must show that Basiri “purposefully directed” activities toward Oregon or “purposefully availed” himself of the privilege of conducting activities in Oregon.

See *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802. In the Ninth Circuit, courts “generally apply the purposeful availment test when the underlying claims arise from a contract, and the purposeful direction test when they arise from alleged tortious conduct.” *Morrill v. Scott Fin. Corp.*, 873 F.3d 1136, 1142 (9th Cir. 2017) (citing *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802).

The parties agree (see Pl.’s Opp’n at 4-5; Basiri’s Reply at 8) that the purposeful direction test applies here. See *Columbia Sportswear Co. v. Trs. of Columbia Univ. in the City of N.Y.*, No. 3:25-cv-01299-AB, 2026 WL 1195002, at *4 (D. Or. May 1, 2026) (applying the purposeful

direction test to trademark infringement claims). “[T]he purposeful direction test requires that the defendant (1) commit an intentional act, that is (2) expressly aimed at the forum state, and (3) which causes harm that the defendant knows will be suffered in the forum state.” *Briskin v. Shopify, Inc.*, 135 F.4th 739, 751 (9th Cir.

2025) (en banc) (noting that “[t]he effects test is drawn from the Supreme Court’s decision in *Calder v. Jones*, 465 U.S. 783 (1984)”) (simplified). Under the second prong of the minimum contacts test, Widman Law’s “claim must be one which arises out of or relates to the defendant’s forum-related activities.” *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802 (citation omitted).

Under the third prong, the district court’s exercise of personal jurisdiction “must comport with fair play and substantial justice, i.e. it must be reasonable.” *Id.* (citation omitted). “If the plaintiff succeeds in satisfying both of the first two prongs, the burden then shifts to the defendant to present a compelling case that the exercise of jurisdiction would not be reasonable.” *Glob.*

Commodities, 972 F.3d at 1107 (simplified). “All three prongs must be satisfied [for a court] to assert personal jurisdiction[.]” *LNS Enters.*, 22 F.4th at 859. II. ANALYSIS Basiri moves to dismiss Widman Law’s claims against him on the ground that he is not subject to either general or specific personal jurisdiction in Oregon. (Basiri’s Mot. at 7-12.) Basiri argues that Widman Law offers “no separate explanation” for the Court to exercise personal jurisdiction over him and his actions on behalf of Passage Inc. do not subject him to personal jurisdiction.

(*Id.*) Widman Law responds that Basiri is subject to specific personal jurisdiction in Oregon and that the fiduciary shield doctrine does not limit the exercise of personal jurisdiction over corporate officers.¹ (Pl.’s Opp’n at 9-14.) A. Specific Personal Jurisdiction Defendants do not challenge the Court’s personal jurisdiction over Passage Inc., but instead dispute whether Basiri’s acts on behalf of Passage Inc. subject him to personal jurisdiction in this forum.

Widman Law relies primarily on Passage Inc.’s continuing alleged infringement of Widman Law’s mark following receipt of its cease and desist letter. (Pl.’s Opp’n at 10, arguing that “[t]his is an indicator of [Basiri’s] intentionality.”) Widman Law argues that as Passage Inc.’s chief executive officer, “it is reasonable to expect” that Basiri “expressly authorized the use of the ‘PASSAGE’ designation within the United States market, and authorized the filing of a federal trademark application to obtain nationwide right to the use of ‘PASSAGE.’” (*Id.*)

Basiri responds that every act Widman Law alleges in its complaint and its response to his motion are attributable to Passage Inc., not Basiri. (Basiri’s Reply at 6-11.) The Court first addresses the impact of the “fiduciary shield doctrine” on the Court’s specific personal jurisdiction over Basiri.

The Court finds that under the fiduciary shield doctrine, Basiri is neither subject to personal jurisdiction merely due to his association with 1 Widman Law does not assert that Basiri is subject to general personal jurisdiction in Oregon. (See generally Pl.’s Opp’n.) Passage Inc. nor insulated

from personal jurisdiction for acts he committed on behalf of Passage Inc. See *Calder*, 465 U.S. at 789 (holding that a defendant’s “contacts with [the forum state] are not to be judged according to their employer’s activities there” but “[o]n the other hand, their status as employees does not somehow insulate them from jurisdiction” and “[e]ach defendant’s contacts with the forum State must be assessed individually”) (citation omitted); *Billing Assocs.*

Nw. LLC v. Addison Data Servs. LLC, No. 23-35198, 2025 WL 289171, at *1 (9th Cir. Jan. 24, 2025) (“[A] person’s mere association with a corporation that causes injury in the forum state is not sufficient in itself to permit that forum to assert jurisdiction over the person.” (quoting *Davis v. Metro Prods., Inc.*, 885 F.2d 515, 520 (9th Cir. 1989))); *D. Brutke’s Victory Hills, LLC v. Tutura*, No. 3:12-cv-01951-SI, 2013 WL 3818146, at *4-5 (D.

Or. July 22, 2013) (providing a comprehensive review of Supreme Court, Ninth Circuit, and Oregon case law and concluding that courts must consider “the totality of Defendant’s actions, whether taken individually or on behalf of his various entities, in assessing the Court’s personal jurisdiction over Defendant”) (citations omitted); see also *Kelley v. Kirkman Grp., Inc.*, No. 3:19-cv-01068-SB, 2020 WL 363389, at *3 (D.

Or. Jan. 22, 2020) (“The Court does not agree that [the defendant] is insulated from specific personal jurisdiction because any relevant forum contacts were made in his role as a corporate officer.”) (citations omitted); *Ott v. Mortg. Inv’rs Corp. of Ohio, Inc.*, 65 F. Supp. 3d 1046, 1057 (D. Or. 2014) (holding that “the fiduciary shield doctrine does not protect the individual defendants from being subjected to personal jurisdiction in Oregon” and “[i]nstead, the question is whether asserting personal jurisdiction over them under Oregon’s long-arm statute comports with the due process requirements of the United States Constitution”); cf. *LaDue v. City of Talent*, 1:14-cv-01421-CL, 2015 WL 1636655, at *2 (D.

Or. Apr. 10, 2015) (“A corporate officer may be subject to personal jurisdiction if he was a ‘primary participant’ in the alleged wrongdoing. Jurisdiction may be appropriate if the officer had ‘control of, and direct participation in the alleged activities.’”) (citation omitted); *L & A Designs, LLC v. Xtreme ATVs, Inc.*, 860 F. Supp. 2d 1196, 1199 (D. Or. Mar.

20, 2012) (holding that “assertion of personal jurisdiction over an employee, officer, or director of a corporation is allowed if the court finds that the individual had sufficient minimum contacts” (citing *Davis*, 885 F.2d at 522)). With respect to Widman Law’s complaint allegations against Basiri, Widman only generally alleges that Basiri “is an officer of and principal shareholder in Passage [Law]” and “[u]pon information and belief, Mr. Basiri has individually participated in improper conduct directly connected to the infringement alleged herein, specifically by consenting to, ratifying or approving of Passage [Law]’s acts of infringement and is therefore a conscious, dominant and active force behind these wrongful acts.” (Compl. ¶¶ 4, 6; see also Pl.’s Opp’n at 5, arguing that in light of Basiri’s position as chief executive officer and director, “[i]t is reasonable

to expect that Mr. Basiri... expressly authorized the use of the “PASSAGE” designation within the United States market, and authorized the filing of a federal trademark application to obtain nationwide right to the use of “PASSAGE.”) Widman Law’s vague allegations are insufficient to meet its burden of demonstrating that Basiri—as opposed to Passage Inc.—purposefully directed any activities to Oregon.

See *Billing Assocs. Nw. LLC*, 2025 WL 289171, at *1 (“[The plaintiff] does not allege any specific actions taken by [the defendants challenging personal jurisdiction]. Consequently, it fails to show that these defendants purposefully directed their conduct toward Washington. A defendant’s awareness that the plaintiff will suffer harm in the forum state is not sufficient.” (citing *Walden v. Fiore*, 571 U.S. 277, 290 (9th Cir.

2014))) ; *Exact Ord. Specialties v. Glow Indus., Inc.*, No. 03:12-cv-00631-HU, 2012 WL 3597432, at *5 (D. Or. Aug. 20, 2012) (granting the defendant’s motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction where the plaintiff “made no allegations regarding [the individual defendant]’s individual actions, either inside or outside the State of Oregon” and the plaintiff’s “sole allegation [wa]s that [the individual defendant] is President and CEO of [the corporate defendant], and he therefore ‘presumably’ participated in [the corporate defendant]’s activities within the state” which “simply is not enough”); *Smith v. U.S. Bank, N.A.*, No. CIV.

10-3077-CL, 2011 WL 2470100, at *9 (D. Or. Apr. 22, 2011) (granting the individual defendants’ motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction because “Plaintiffs have failed to establish that any of the moving individual defendants has sufficient minimal contacts to establish that this court may exercise personal jurisdiction over them” where the plaintiffs alleged only that the individual defendants were agents of the defendant corporation and had received a letter regarding the dispute at issue), findings and recommendation adopted, 2011 WL 2469729 (D.

Or. June 20, 2011); *Blackthorne v. Posner*, 883 F. Supp. 1443, 1449-50 (D. Or. 1995) (dismissing an individual defendant for lack of personal jurisdiction where the plaintiff did not allege that the defendant “was personally involved in any of the matters involving his claims against” the corporation because “[j]urisdiction over an individual director or officer of a corporation may not be predicated on the court’s jurisdiction over the corporation itself, unless the individual maintains contacts with the forum state that would subject him to the coverage of the state’s long-arm statute and comport with due process”) (citation omitted).

In its opposition to Passage Inc.’s motion to dismiss, Widman Law relies primarily on its allegation that Basiri purposely directed activities at Oregon by continuing to maintain its website using the “PASSAGE” mark after receiving Widman Law’s cease and desist letter. (Pl.’s Opp’n. at 5-7.) Basiri responds that operating a website does not subject a defendant to personal jurisdiction, and even if it did, Widman Law has not alleged that Basiri operated Passage Inc.’s website.² (Basiri’s Reply at 5-6.)

The Court finds that in the absence of specific allegations that Basiri was responsible for operating Passage Inc.'s website, Widman Law has not met its burden of demonstrating that Basiri—as opposed to Passage Inc.—purposefully directed activities at Oregon. But even if Widman Law could establish that Basiri operated Passage Inc.'s website, the Ninth Circuit has clearly held that “operation of an interactive website does not, by itself, establish express aiming.” *Herbal Brands, Inc. v. Photoplaza, Inc.*, 72 F.4th 1085, 1091 (9th Cir.

2023). “When the website itself is the only jurisdictional contact, [the court’s] analysis turns on whether the site had a forum-specific focus or the defendant exhibited an intent to cultivate an audience in the forum.” *Id.* (simplified); cf. *Freeman v. 3Commas Techs. OU*, No. 24-6158, 2026 WL 579391, at *1 (9th Cir. Mar. 2, 2026) (holding that “a company’s internet activity may subject the company to specific personal jurisdiction in a given forum if the company knows— either actually or constructively about its customer base there and exploits that base for commercial gain”) (citation omitted); *L & A Designs, LLC*, 860 F. Supp. 2d at 1201 (holding that “[o]perating a website... in conjunction with ‘something more’, i.e., actions that target the forum state, is sufficient to satisfy the express aiming prong” (quoting *Rio Props. v. Rio Int’l Interlink*, 284 F.3d 1007, 1020 (9th Cir.

2002)); *Love v. Associated Newspapers*, 611 F.3d 601, 2 Widman Law does not appear to argue that receiving the cease and desist letter, standing alone, was enough to subject Basiri to personal jurisdiction in Oregon, but rather that continuing to maintain the website following receipt of the letter supports a finding of intentionality. (See Pl.’s Opp’n at 5, arguing that Passage Inc.’s continued infringement after receiving a cease and desist letter “is an indicator of [Basiri’s] intentionality”).

In any event, the Court agrees that mere receipt of a cease and desist letter, without more, does not establish intentionality sufficient to subject the recipient to personal jurisdiction in the sender’s forum. Cf. *Yahoo! Inc. v. La Ligue Contre Le Racisme Et L’Antisemitisme*, 433 F.3d 1199, 1208 (9th Cir. 2006) (“A cease and desist letter is not in and of itself sufficient to establish personal jurisdiction over the sender of the letter.”) (citation omitted).

609 n.4 (9th Cir. 2010) (holding that “the ‘expressly aimed’ prong of the purposeful direction test can be met where a plaintiff alleges that the defendant individually targeted him by misusing his intellectual property on the defendant’s website for the purpose of competing with the plaintiff in the forum”) (citation omitted).

Here, Widman Law has not alleged that Passage Inc.’s website had an Oregon-specific focus nor that Passage Inc. intended specifically to cultivate an audience in Oregon. On the contrary, Basiri submitted evidence that Passage Inc. has never placed any international employees in Oregon. (See Basiri Decl. ¶ 3, “The only business service related to the United States that Passage has provided to date is to assist international individuals with locating jobs in the United States

healthcare industry by referring them to a third-party company that facilitates the placement of healthcare workers.

None of those placements have been in Oregon.”) For these reasons, the Court finds that Widman Law has failed to meet its burden of demonstrating that Basiri purposefully directed any activities at Oregon.³ Accordingly, the Court lacks specific personal jurisdiction over Basiri and grants Basiri’s motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction. B. Jurisdictional Discovery and Leave to Amend Widman Law seeks jurisdictional discovery to acquire additional information to support a finding of personal jurisdiction over Basiri, as well as leave to amend its complaint.

(Pl.’s Opp’n at 14-15.) Basiri responds that jurisdictional discovery is inappropriate because there are no disputed facts that requisite jurisdictional discovery and leave to amend would be futile. (Basiri’s Reply at 7.)³ Where Passage Law has not met its burden under the first prong of the minimum contacts test, the Court need not reach the second and third prongs.

See LNS Enters., 22 F.4th at 859 (“All three prongs must be satisfied [for a court] to assert personal jurisdiction[.]”). “Jurisdictional discovery ‘should ordinarily be granted where pertinent facts bearing on the question of jurisdiction are controverted or where a more satisfactory showing of the facts is necessary.’” *Yamashita v. LG Chem, Ltd.*, 62 F.4th 496, 507 (9th Cir.

2023) (citation omitted). “But ‘a mere hunch that discovery might yield jurisdictionally relevant facts, or bare allegations in the face of specific denials, are insufficient reasons for a court to grant jurisdictional discovery.’” *Id.* (citing LNS Enters., 22 F.4th at 864-65); see also *Boschetto v. Hansing*, 539 F.3d 1011, 1020 (9th Cir. 2008) (“The district court’s refusal to provide such discovery will not be reversed except upon the clearest showing that denial of discovery results in actual and substantial prejudice to the complaining litigant.”) (simplified).

Although Basiri is now dismissed from this case, the case will proceed against Passage Inc. Discovery is ongoing and the deadline for Widman Law to amend its complaint has not yet expired. Accordingly, if Widman Law discovers additional facts during the course of discovery to bolster its argument that the Court has specific personal jurisdiction over Basiri, it may seek leave to amend its complaint.

See *Exact Ord. Specialties*, 2012 WL 3597432, at *5 (“Accordingly, [the defendant]’s motion to dismiss this action for lack of personal jurisdiction is granted. However, the dismissal is without prejudice, recognizing that as discovery progresses in the case, additional evidence may come to light regarding [the defendant]’s individual actions within the state.”); see also *Cox v. CoinMarketCap OPCO, LLC*, 112 F.4th 822, 836 (9th Cir.

2024) (“A dismissal for lack of personal jurisdiction does not adjudicate the merits and so should be without prejudice.” (first citing *Grigsby v. CMI Corp.*, 765 F.2d 1369, 1372 n.5 (9th Cir. 1985);

then citing *Kendall v. Overseas Dev. Corp.*, 700 F.2d 536, 539 (9th Cir. 1983); and then citing *Thomas v. Furness Pac. Ltd.*, 171 F.2d 434, 435 (9th Cir. 1948))), cert. denied, 145 S. Ct.

2846 (2025). CONCLUSION For the reasons stated, the Court GRANTS Basiri's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction (ECF No. 11) and DISMISSES Basiri from this case without prejudice. IT IS SO ORDERED. DATED this 8th day of June, 2026. HON. STACIE F. BECKERMAN United States Magistrate Judge PAGE 13 — OPINION AND ORDER