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28UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO E.D.M., INC., et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HYNES AVIATION INDUSTRIES,  
INC., et al.,

Defendants.

No. 2:13-cv-00288-MCE-KJN

**MEMORANDUM AND ORDER**

This case arises out of a decade-long business relationship in which Defendant Michael Hynes (“Hynes”) provided business consulting services to Plaintiffs Sacramento E.D.M., Inc. (“SAC EDM”) and SAC EDM’s President, Dan Folk (“Folk”) (collectively, “Plaintiffs”). Plaintiffs filed the instant lawsuit in the Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento, against Hynes and two corporate Defendants, Hynes Aviation Industries, Inc. (“HAI”) and Hynes Children TF Limited (“HCTF”). Subsequently, Defendants removed the action to this Court on the basis of diversity jurisdiction. Presently before the Court is Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). (ECF No. 19.) Plaintiffs oppose Defendants’ Motion. (ECF No. 24.) For the reasons set forth below, Defendants’ Motion will be granted in part and denied in part.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Because oral argument would not be of material assistance, the Court ordered this matter submitted on the briefing. E.D. Cal. R. 230(g).

1 **BACKGROUND<sup>2</sup>**

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3 SAC EDM is a California corporation engaged in the business of electrical  
4 discharge machining and waterjet technology. Plaintiff Folk is SAC EDM's president.  
5 Defendant Hynes is a professional consultant, among other things, in the fields of  
6 aviation safety and business and finance. Hynes is also a paid professional mediator  
7 and arbitrator for the State of Oklahoma Supreme Court, the U.S. Department of  
8 Agriculture and the U.S. Postal Service.

9 In 2001, Folk retained Hynes as an expert witness in an unrelated litigation  
10 involving aviation safety. Following the completion of that litigation, Hynes contacted  
11 Folk and offered his services in the operation and development of SAC EDM. As a  
12 result of that solicitation, in the spring of 2003, Hynes, through and on behalf of HAI,  
13 began providing business and financial consulting services to SAC EDM. In December  
14 2003, Hynes lent \$10,000 to SAC EDM. In January 2004, HAI and SAC EDM entered  
15 into a business agreement whereby Hynes and HAI would provide consulting services to  
16 SAC EDM and also provide operating capital as necessary. According to the  
17 agreement, Folk would be entitled to 52.2% of SAC EDM's net profits after tax, and  
18 Hynes would be entitled to 47.5% of SAC EDM's net profits after tax. That agreement  
19 allegedly created a "business partnership" between the parties and provided Hynes with  
20 the full financial control over SAC EDM. (Compl. ¶¶ 17-18.)

21 According to the Complaint, in 2003, Defendants advised Folk that SAC EDM was  
22 paying too much on its leases for the operating equipment and convinced Folk to stop  
23 making payments on those leases. Defendants proposed a plan under which SAC EDM  
24 would cease making its lease payments and would renegotiate the lease terms with its  
25 lender U.S. Bancorp Equipment Finance, Inc. ("U.S. Bancorp").

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28 <sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise noted, the following facts are derived, at times verbatim, from Plaintiffs' Complaint, attached as Exhibit 2 to Defendants' Notice of Removal. (ECF No. 2-1.)

1 As alleged, Hynes promised to Plaintiffs that, if the lender refuses to renegotiate the  
2 terms of the lease and gets a judgment against SAC EDM, Defendants would purchase  
3 the judgment from the lender for a reduced rate and would allow SAC EDM to repay this  
4 reduced debt instead of the amount of the original judgment.

5 SAC EDM allegedly followed Hynes's advice and stopped making payments to  
6 U.S. Bancorp, which led to a judgment being entered against SAC EDM for more than  
7 \$280,000. Subsequently, Hynes, acting through HCTF, purchased the judgment from  
8 U.S. Bancorp for a reduced amount of \$50,000. However, contrary to their prior  
9 promise, Defendants demanded that SAC EDM pay the full amount of the judgment and  
10 are now trying to enforce the judgment in its entirety and with interest.

11 According to the Complaint, Defendants also took control of many of the  
12 expenses of SAC EDM and unilaterally determined that the company had insufficient  
13 capital to service its debts and expenses. Plaintiffs allege that Defendants subsequently  
14 engaged in self-dealing by making "clandestine loans" to SAC EDM and then charging it  
15 interest on those loaned amounts. (*Id.* ¶ 22.) Further, according to Plaintiffs,  
16 Defendants "routinely arranged for the 'sale' of SAC EDM's equipment to themselves,"  
17 which led to Defendants taking ownership of most of SAC EDM's equipment. (*Id.* ¶ 27.)  
18 Then, Defendants leased the equipment back to SAC EDM at high rates. When SAC  
19 EDM could not pay those rates, Defendants made additional loans to SAC EDM and  
20 charged additional interest. Thus, as alleged, Defendants created a situation in which  
21 SAC EDM could never repay them for the debts that Defendants themselves created by  
22 their own unilateral actions. Further, each time Defendants bought equipment from SAC  
23 EDM, they treated the sale proceeds as "profit" for SAC EDM, which entitled them to  
24 47.5 percent according to the parties' agreement. (*Id.* ¶ 30.) Overall, Defendants  
25 purchased at least 17 individual pieces of equipment from SAC EDM, yielding a "profit"  
26 for Defendants of over \$118,750. (*Id.*)

27 Finally, as alleged, Hynes insisted that he and Folk take out life insurance policies  
28 and name each other as a beneficiary.

1 According to Hynes's explanation, the life insurance policies would be useful to ensure  
2 that (1) SAC EDM would have access to capital in case of Hynes's death, and (2) SAC  
3 EDM would be able to repay its loans to Defendants in case of Folk's death. Folk  
4 agreed with Hynes's suggestion and, in October 2007, obtained a term life insurance  
5 policy for himself, naming Hynes as the beneficiary, at a cost of approximately \$63 per  
6 month. Hynes also took out a life insurance policy; however, the cost of that policy  
7 constituted \$1,560 per month. Moreover, as alleged, HAI actually held the policies, and  
8 invoiced SAC EDM for approximately \$1,600 every month despite knowing that SAC  
9 EDM could not afford this additional expense. Since SAC EDM could not make the  
10 requisite payments, HAI treated the unpaid amounts as loans and charged 10 percent  
11 on them. Subsequently, Hynes proposed that he would not call the loans due  
12 immediately if Folk agreed to Hynes "owning" Folk's policy, and Folk accepted Hynes's  
13 proposal. (*Id.* ¶ 25.) Thereafter, Hynes converted Folk's policy from a "term life" policy  
14 to a "whole life" policy which raised the cost of the policy to approximately \$350 per  
15 month and also created an ongoing value for Hynes, who was now the policyholder.  
16 (*Id.*) As alleged, Defendants' "life insurance scheme" yielded a result wherein SAC EDM  
17 paid for a life insurance policy that accrued value for Hynes, and Hynes, through HAI,  
18 also made a ten percent return on the "investment" of the premium amounts that HAI  
19 charged back to SAC EDM. (*Id.* ¶ 26.)

20 On October 4, 2012, Plaintiffs filed the instant lawsuit in the Superior Court of  
21 California, County of Sacramento, against Hynes, HAI and HCTF, asserting the following  
22 causes of action: (1) Breach of Fiduciary Duty; (2) Fraud; (3) Constructive Fraud;  
23 (4) Intentional Interference with Prospective Business Advantage; (5) Negligent  
24 Interference with Prospective Business Advantage; (6) Tortious Interference with  
25 Contract; (7) Unjust Enrichment; (8) Unfair Business Practices in Violation of California  
26 Business and Professions Code § 17200; and (9) Declaratory Relief. (ECF No. 2-1.) On  
27 February 14, 2013, Defendants removed the action to this Court on the basis of diversity  
28 jurisdiction. (ECF No. 2.)

1 Subsequently, Defendants filed a motion to dismiss for improper venue or, in the  
2 alternative, to transfer the case to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of  
3 Missouri, which the Court denied by its April 8, 2013 Order. (ECF Nos. 6 & 17.)  
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## 5 LEGAL STANDARD

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7 On a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim under Federal Rule of Civil  
8 Procedure<sup>3</sup> 12(b)(6), all allegations of material fact must be accepted as true and  
9 construed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. Cahill v. Liberty Mut. Ins.  
10 Co., 80 F.3d 336, 337-38 (9th Cir. 1996). Rule 8(a)(2) requires only “a short and plain  
11 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief” in order to “give the  
12 defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” Bell  
13 Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 554-55 (2007) (internal citations and quotations  
14 omitted). Though “a complaint attacked by a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss does not  
15 need detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff’s obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of his  
16 ‘entitlement to relief’ requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic  
17 recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.” Id. at 555 (internal citations  
18 and quotations omitted). A plaintiff’s factual allegations must be enough to raise a right  
19 to relief above the speculative level. Id. (citing 5 C. Wright & A. Miller, Federal Practice  
20 and Procedure § 1216, at 235-36 (3d ed. 2004) (“The pleading must contain something  
21 more . . . than . . . a statement of facts that merely creates a suspicion [of] a legally  
22 cognizable right of action”).

23 Moreover, “Rule 8(a)(2) . . . requires a ‘showing,’ rather than a blanket assertion  
24 of entitlement to relief. Without some factual allegation in the complaint, it is hard to see  
25 how a claimant could satisfy the requirements of providing not only ‘fair notice’ of the  
26 nature of the claim, but also ‘grounds’ on which the claim rests.”

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28 <sup>3</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all further references to “Rule” or “Rules” are to the Federal Rules of  
Civil Procedure.

1 Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555 n.3 (internal citations omitted). A pleading must contain “only  
2 enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” Id. at 570; see also  
3 Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 677-679 (2009). If the “plaintiffs . . . have not nudged  
4 their claims across the line from conceivable to plausible, their complaint must be  
5 dismissed.” Twombly, 550 U.S. at 570; Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 680.

6 Under Rule 9(b), however, a party alleging fraud or intentional misrepresentation  
7 must satisfy a heightened pleading standard by stating with particularity the  
8 circumstances constituting fraud. Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). Specifically, “[a]llegations of fraud  
9 must be accompanied by ‘the who, what, when, where, and how’ of the misconduct  
10 charged.” Vess v. Ciba–Geigy Corp. USA, 317 F.3d 1097, 1106 (9th Cir.2003) (quoting  
11 Cooper v. Pickett, 137 F.3d 616, 627 (9th Cir.1997)). Further, “a plaintiff must set forth  
12 more than the neutral facts necessary to identify the transaction. The plaintiff must set  
13 forth what is false or misleading about a statement, and why it is false.” Id. (quoting  
14 Decker v. GlenFed, Inc., 42 F.3d 1541, 1548 (9th Cir.1994)).

15 A court granting a motion to dismiss a complaint must then decide whether to  
16 grant leave to amend. Rule 15(a) empowers the court to freely grant leave to amend  
17 when there is no “undue delay, bad faith[,] dilatory motive on the part of the movant, . . .  
18 undue prejudice to the opposing party by virtue of . . . the amendment, [or] futility of the  
19 amendment . . . .” Foman v. Davis, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962). However, leave to  
20 amend is generally denied when it is clear the deficiencies of the complaint cannot be  
21 cured by amendment. DeSoto v. Yellow Freight Sys., Inc., 957 F.2d 655, 658 (9th Cir.  
22 1992); Balistieri v. Pacifica Police Dept., 901 F. 2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990) (“A complaint  
23 should not be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(6) unless it appears beyond doubt that the  
24 plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to  
25 relief.”) (internal citations omitted).

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1 **ANALYSIS**

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3 In their motion, Defendants argue that each of Plaintiffs' causes of action should  
4 be dismissed for failure to state a claim under Rule 12(b)(6).

5 **A. Breach of Fiduciary Duty**

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7 According to Defendants, Plaintiffs' breach of fiduciary duty claim fails because  
8 the Complaint does not reference any documents and does not refer to any enforceable  
9 contract that would have created a fiduciary relationship between the parties.<sup>4</sup> (ECF  
10 No. 20 at 6.)

11 Under California law, "fiduciary or confidential relationship may arise whenever  
12 confidence is reposed by persons in the integrity and good faith of another. If the latter  
13 voluntarily accepts or assumes that confidence, he or she may not act so as to take  
14 advantage of the others' interest without their knowledge or consent." City of  
15 Atascadero v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., 68 Cal. App. 4th 445, 483  
16 (1998). By statute, a fiduciary relationship exists among partners in a business  
17 partnership. Cal. Corp. Code § 16404. A partnership is defined as "an association of  
18 two or more persons to carry on as co-owners a business for profit," id. § 16202(a), and  
19 it is well-settled that the existence of a partnership is a question of fact. Filippo Indus.,  
20 Inc. v. Sun Ins. Co. of New York, 74 Cal. App. 4th 1429, 1444 (1999). No particular  
21 formalities are required to create a partnership, and whether a partnership has been  
22 created may be inferred from the parties' conduct.

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25 <sup>4</sup> In their motion to dismiss, Defendants ask the Court to take judicial notice of the ruling issued by  
26 the Superior Court of California for the County of Sacramento in US Bancorp Equipment Finance v.  
27 Sacramento EDM, Case No. 04AS03050, in which the state court allegedly declined to find that an  
28 enforceable contract existed between the parties. (ECF No. 20 at 2.) Pursuant to Rule 201 of the Federal  
Rules of Evidence, this Court may take judicial notice of another court's order for the limited purpose of  
recognizing the judicial act that the order represents, but not for the truth of the facts found or alleged  
therein. Lee v. City of Los Angeles, 250 F.3d 668, 690 (9th Cir. 2001). Here, Defendants seek judicial  
notice of the facts as determined by the state court, which is not a proper subject of judicial notice.  
Accordingly, Defendants' request for judicial notice is denied.

1 See Weiner v. Fleischman, 54 Cal.3d 476, 482–83 (1991) (“A joint venture or  
2 partnership may be formed orally or assumed to have been organized from a reasonable  
3 deduction from the acts and declarations of the parties.”) (internal citations and quotation  
4 marks omitted); Bank of Cal. v. Connolly, 36 Cal. App.3d 350, 364 (1973) (“Whether a  
5 partnership . . . exists is primarily a factual question to be determined by the trier of fact  
6 from the evidence and inferences to be drawn therefrom”). Whether or not the parties  
7 have entered into a partnership relationship generally depends on whether they intended  
8 to share in the profits, losses and the management and control of the enterprise. See,  
9 e.g., Nelson v. Abraham, 29 Cal.2d 745, 750 (1947) (profit sharing is a factor in  
10 determining whether a partnership exists); Billups v. Tiernan, 11 Cal. App. 3d 372, 379  
11 (1970) (some degree of participation in management and control of business is an  
12 element of partnership).

13 Here, Plaintiffs have alleged that the parties agreed to conduct SAC EDM’s  
14 business together and to share SAC EDM’s profits, that Defendants agreed to provide  
15 operating capital for SAC EDM’s operations, and that Defendants assumed some of the  
16 control over the business enterprise. (Compl. ¶¶ 17-18.) These facts are sufficient to  
17 plead the existence of a partnership between the parties. See Connolly, 36 Cal. App. 3d  
18 at 364; Nelson, 29 Cal.2d at 750. Given that California law does not require a  
19 partnership agreement to be in writing or to comply with any other particular formalities,  
20 Defendants’ argument that Plaintiffs must provide a formal contract demonstrating the  
21 existence of a partnership lacks merit. Since a statute imposes fiduciary duties on  
22 partners in a business partnership, see Cal. Corp. Code § 16404, by pleading that a  
23 partnership existed, Plaintiffs have sufficiently alleged that Defendants owed a fiduciary  
24 duty to Plaintiffs and breached that duty by engaging in numerous acts of self-dealing.  
25 Accordingly, Defendants’ motion to dismiss with respect to Plaintiff’s first cause of action  
26 will be denied.

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**B. Fraud and Constructive Fraud**

Defendants argue that Plaintiffs’ claims for fraud and constructive fraud should be dismissed as insufficiently pled under Rule 9(b). (ECF No. 20 at 7.)

**1. Fraud**

Common law elements of fraud which give rise to the tort action for deceit under California law are: (1) misrepresentation of a material fact (consisting of false representation, concealment or nondisclosure); (2) knowledge of falsity; (3) intent to deceive and induce reliance; (4) justifiable reliance on the misrepresentation; and (5) resulting damage. City of Atascadero, 68 Cal. App. 4th at 481. Here, while the Complaint contains several examples of allegedly fraudulent acts committed by Defendants, Plaintiffs do not allege that Defendants acted with intent to deceive Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs’ fraud claim fails in the absence of a showing that any Defendant had the required scienter, i.e., an actual intent to defraud Plaintiffs.

Additionally, Plaintiffs’ fraud claim does not meet the specificity requirement under Rule 9(b). The Ninth Circuit explained that allegations of fraud must be “specific enough to give defendants notice of the particular misconduct which is alleged to constitute the fraud charged so that they can defend against the charge and not just deny that they have done anything wrong.” Neubronner v. Milken, 6 F.3d 666, 671 (9th Cir. 1993). A pleading “is sufficient under Rule 9(b) if it identifies the circumstances constituting fraud so that the defendant can prepare an adequate answer from the allegations.” Id. at 671-72. To state a viable fraud claim, “[t]he complaint must specify such facts as the times, dates, places, benefits received, and other details of the alleged fraudulent activity.” Id. at 672.

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1 Plaintiffs' Complaint, by lumping all Defendants together, fails to provide  
2 Defendants with sufficient notice as to the role of each Defendant in the alleged  
3 fraudulent scheme. See Swartz v. KPMG, LLP, 476 F.3d 756, 765 (9th Cir. 2007); see  
4 also Castaneda v. Saxon Mortgage Servs., Inc., No. CIV. 2:09-01124 WBS DAD, 2009  
5 WL 4640673, at \*6 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 3, 2009) ("Where multiple defendants are asked to  
6 respond to allegations of fraud, the complaint must inform each defendant of his alleged  
7 participation in the fraud."). The Complaint also fails to set forth when the alleged  
8 fraudulent acts took place or when Plaintiffs became aware of the purported fraud.  
9 Given that the statute of limitations on fraud claims under California law is three years  
10 from the date of discovery of the facts constituting the fraud, see Cal. Civ. Proc. Code  
11 § 338(d), it is critical that Plaintiffs provide Defendants with adequate notice as to the  
12 dates of the alleged fraudulent conduct.

13 For their part, Plaintiffs point out that the heightened pleading standard may be  
14 relaxed where, "as in cases of corporate fraud, the plaintiff cannot be expected to have  
15 personal knowledge of the facts constituting the wrongdoing." (ECF No. 24 at 9.) While  
16 it is true that Rule 9(b)'s specificity requirement may be relaxed as to matters within the  
17 opposite party's exclusive knowledge, see Moore v. Kayport Package Exp., Inc.,  
18 885 F.2d 531, 540 (9th Cir. 1989), neither the Complaint nor Plaintiff's opposition to  
19 Defendants' instant motion demonstrates that the evidence of the alleged fraud is  
20 exclusively within Defendants' possession or that Plaintiffs have no knowledge of the  
21 relevant facts. Accordingly, Plaintiffs' fraud claim does not comply with Rule 9(b)'s  
22 heightened pleading requirements and must be dismissed.

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**2. Constructive Fraud**

To state a claim for constructive fraud under California law, a plaintiff must allege: (1) a fiduciary or confidential relationship; (2) an act, omission or concealment involving a breach of that duty; (3) reliance; and (4) resulting damage. Cal. Civ. Code § 1573; Dealertrack, Inc. v. Huber, 460 F. Supp. 2d 1177, 1183 (C.D. Cal. 2006). Thus, a plaintiff need not establish fraudulent intent to assert a viable constructive fraud claim as long as the parties are in a fiduciary or confidential relationship. Sandy v. McClure, 676 F. Supp. 2d 866, 882 (N.D. Cal. 2009).

That being said, Plaintiffs’ constructive fraud claim is still subject to the particularity requirement under Rule 9(b). See Lugo v. Bank of Am., N.A., No. 2:11-CV-01956-MCE, 2012 WL 893878, at \*5 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 15, 2012); Qwest Commc’n v. Herakles, LLC, No. 2:07-cv-00393-MCE-KJM, 2008 WL 3864620, at \*3 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 19, 2008). Because the Complaint’s factual allegations offered in support of Plaintiffs’ constructive fraud claim are almost identical to the allegations in support of the fraud claim, the Court’s reasoning above requires dismissal of Plaintiffs’ constructive fraud claim for failure to comply with Rule 9(b)’s pleading requirements.

Accordingly, the Court grants Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss with respect to Plaintiffs’ fraud and constructive fraud claims and dismisses those claims with leave to amend.

**C. Intentional and Negligent Interference with Prospective Business Advantage and Tortious Interference with Contract**

In their motion to dismiss, Defendants argue that Plaintiffs’ claims for intentional and negligent Interference with prospective business advantage and tortious interference with contract fail because California law does not recognize a tort cause of action for a breach of contract claim. (ECF No. 20 at 7-9.)

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1 To make a prima facie case of intentional interference with prospective business  
2 (or economic) advantage, a plaintiff must demonstrate:

3 (1) an economic relationship between the plaintiff and some  
4 third party, with the probability of future economic benefit to  
5 the plaintiff; (2) the defendant's knowledge of the relationship;  
6 (3) intentional acts on the part of the defendant designed to  
7 disrupt the relationship; (4) actual disruption of the  
8 relationship; and (5) economic harm to the plaintiff  
9 proximately caused by the acts of the defendant.

10 Youst v. Longo, 43 Cal.3d 64, 71 n.6 (1987). The tort of negligent interference with a  
11 prospective business advantage differs in that the defendant's conduct does not need to  
12 be intentional. Venhaus v. Shultz, 155 Cal. App. 4th 1072, 1078 (2007). To state a  
13 claim for tortious interference with contract, a plaintiff must demonstrate not simply an  
14 economic relationship with third parties, but the existence of an enforceable contract.  
15 Reeves v. Hanlon, 33 Cal.4th 1140, 1148 (2004). However, "the plaintiff need not prove  
16 that a defendant acted with the primary purpose of disrupting the contract, but must  
17 show the defendant's knowledge that the interference was certain or substantially certain  
18 to occur as a result of his or her action." Id.

19 Defendants rely heavily on JRS Products, Inc. v. Matsushita Electric Corp. of Am.,  
20 115 Cal. App. 4th 168 (2004), in arguing that tort damages, including damages for  
21 interference with prospective economic advantage and interference with contract, are  
22 not allowed for breach of contract claims. (ECF No. 20 at 3, 8.) In JRS Products, the  
23 court held that a plaintiff cannot recover on a claim for tortious interference with  
24 prospective economic advantage against its contractual party where the alleged  
25 wrongdoing is the very same activity that gave rise to the plaintiff's breach of contract  
26 claim. 115 Cal. App. 4th at 179-183. The court explained that "the essential nature of  
27 the conduct determines whether the action sounds in contract or in tort." Id. at 182. In  
28 JRS Products, the alleged wrongful conduct was the termination of the franchise  
agreement by the franchisor without cause, which was "essentially a breach of contract".  
Id. at 183.

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1 The court did not allow the plaintiff's tort action to proceed reasoning that "a breach of  
2 contract claim cannot be transmuted into tort liability by claiming that the breach  
3 interfered with the promisee's business." Id.

4 Here, unlike in JRS Products, Plaintiffs have not brought any breach of contract  
5 claims against Defendants. Further, the wrongful conduct alleged in the Complaint with  
6 respect to the three interference claims is separate and distinct from any potential  
7 breach of contract claim that Plaintiffs could have brought against Defendants. In  
8 particular, Plaintiffs allege that SAC EDM had an existing enforceable contract with U.S.  
9 Bancorp, and that Defendants convinced SAC EDM to breach that contract by promising  
10 to buy any resulting judgment from U.S. Bancorp and sell it to SAC EDM at a reduced  
11 cost. (Compl. ¶¶ 19-20, 84-89.) Thus, the interference with contract claim does not  
12 arise out of the contractual relationship between the parties to this lawsuit, but rather out  
13 of Plaintiffs' contract with a third party (U.S. Bancorp) and Defendants' allegedly tortious  
14 acts aimed at inducing Plaintiffs to breach that contract. In addition to alleging that an  
15 enforceable contract existed between SAC EDM and U.S. Bancorp, Plaintiffs also  
16 alleged in the Complaint that Defendants knew of that contract, that Defendants' conduct  
17 resulted in a breach of that contract by SAC EDM, and that Plaintiffs suffered damages  
18 as a result. (Id.) Thus, Plaintiffs have sufficiently pled the elements of the tort of tortious  
19 interference with contract under California law.

20 As to Plaintiffs' claims for intentional and negligent interference with prospective  
21 economic advantage, the Complaint alleges that Plaintiffs had an ongoing economic  
22 relationship with SAC EDM's customers, and that Defendants interfered with that  
23 relationship by depriving SAC EDM of the capital necessary to obtain and fulfill the  
24 customer's orders. (Compl. ¶¶ 67-73, 77-81.) Because Defendants' wrongful acts, as  
25 alleged, amount to conduct that is independently tortious, Plaintiffs claims for  
26 interference with prospective economic advantage are distinct from any breach of  
27 contract claim that Plaintiffs could have asserted against Defendants.

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1 See LiMandri v. Judkins, 52 Cal. App. 4th 326, 340-341 (1997); Crescent Wood Working  
2 Co., Ltd. v. Accent Furniture, Inc., No. EDCV 04–1318 RT (PJWx), 2005 WL 5918848, at  
3 \*6 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 10, 2005).

4 Accordingly, Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ claims for intentional and  
5 negligent interference with prospective business advantage and tortious interference  
6 with contract is denied.

7  
8 **D. Unjust Enrichment<sup>5</sup>**

9 With respect to Plaintiffs’ unjust enrichment claim, Defendants recycle their earlier  
10 argument that Plaintiffs’ failure to allege the existence of a contract is fatal to the unjust  
11 enrichment claim. (ECF No. 20 at 9.) There is no requirement under California law for  
12 an unjust enrichment claim to be predicated on the existence of an enforceable  
13 contract.<sup>6</sup> In order to establish a claim for unjust enrichment, a plaintiff must plead  
14 “receipt of a benefit and unjust retention of the benefit at the expense of another.”  
15 Lectrodryer v. SeoulBank, 77 Cal. App. 4th 723, 726 (2000). Here, Plaintiffs have  
16 sufficiently alleged that Defendants unjustly benefitted at SAC EDM’s expense. Thus,  
17 Plaintiffs’ unjust enrichment claim may proceed.

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19  
20 <sup>5</sup> Some courts have held that a plaintiff cannot assert a stand-alone claim for unjust enrichment  
21 under California law. See Durell v. Sharp Healthcare, 183 Cal. App. 4th 1350, 1370 (2010) (“There is no  
22 cause of action in California for unjust enrichment. Unjust enrichment is synonymous with restitution.”)  
23 (citations omitted); Block v. eBay, Inc., No. C 11–06718 CRB, 2012 WL 1601471, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. May 7,  
24 2012) (concluding that unjust enrichment is not a cause of action but a remedy); but see Peterson v.  
25 Cellco P’ship, 164 Cal. App. 4th 1583, 1593 (2008) (recognizing a cause of action for unjust enrichment  
26 under California law). However, in their Motion to Dismiss, Defendants do not argue that Plaintiffs cannot  
27 assert a stand-alone claim for unjust enrichment. Although Plaintiffs have raised this issue in their reply  
28 memorandum, (see ECF No. 25 at 9), the Court declines to consider any arguments raised for the first  
time in Defendants’ reply brief since Plaintiffs have not had an opportunity to respond to those arguments.  
See Zamani v. Carnes, 491 F.3d 990, 997 (9th Cir. 2007) (“The district court need not consider arguments  
raised for the first time in a reply brief.”).

<sup>6</sup> In fact, unjust enrichment, as an action in quasi-contract, generally “does not lie when an  
enforceable, binding agreement exists defining the rights of the parties.” Paracor Fin., Inc. v. Gen. Elec.  
Capital Corp., 96 F.3d 1151, 1167 (9th Cir.1996); see also Klein v. Chevron U.S.A., Inc., 202 Cal. App. 4th  
1342, 1388 (2012) (“A plaintiff may not, however, pursue or recover on a quasi-contract claim if the parties  
have an enforceable agreement regarding a particular subject matter.”).

1           **E.     Unfair Business Practices in Violation of California Business and**  
2           **Professions Code**

3           Plaintiffs' eighth cause of action arises under California's Business and  
4           Professions Code § 17200, known as the Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"). Defendants  
5           argue that Plaintiffs' UCL claim fails because the Complaint does not allege facts  
6           identifying how Defendants violated the UCL. (ECF No. 20 at 9.)

7           The UCL was enacted "to protect both consumers and competitors by promoting  
8           fair competition in commercial markets for goods and services." Kasky v. Nike, Inc.,  
9           27 Cal. 4th 939, 949 (2002). The statute establishes three varieties of unfair  
10          competition: "unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent" business acts and practices. Cal. Bus. &  
11          Prof. Code § 17200. "[T]he central issue presented under [the UCL] is whether the  
12          public at large, or consumers generally, are affected by the alleged . . . business practice  
13          of defendants." In re Webkinz Antitrust Litig., 695 F. Supp. 2d 987, 998-99 (N.D. Cal.  
14          2010). Thus, a UCL claim fails if it lacks any connection to the protection of fair  
15          competition or the general public. Id. at 999; see also Dillon v. NBCUniversal Media  
16          LLC, No. CV 12-09728 SJO (AJWx), 2013 WL 3581938, at \*7 (C.D. Cal. June 18, 2013)  
17          ("[D]ismissal of UCL actions is appropriate when the plaintiff is neither a competitor nor a  
18          consumer."); Linear Tech. Corp. v. Applied Materials, Inc., 152 Cal. App. 4th 115, 135  
19          (2007) (a claim alleging violations of the UCL is subject to dismissal if "the alleged  
20          victims are neither competitors nor powerless, unwary consumers").

21          Here, Plaintiffs' UCL claim arises out of their business relationship with  
22          Defendants and does not appear to involve the public in general or individual consumers  
23          who were harmed by Defendants' alleged practices. The Complaint is also devoid of  
24          any allegations that Defendants are Plaintiffs' competitors or that Defendants' alleged  
25          practices had a negative effect on competition. The only injury alleged in Plaintiffs'  
26          eighth cause of action is the harm to Folk's and SAC EDM's "financial privacy" and  
27          monetary damages that Plaintiffs have suffered. (Compl. ¶¶ 120-121.)  
28

1 Nothing in the Complaint suggests that individual consumers or the public at large were  
2 harmed as a result of Defendants' wrongdoing. Because the Complaint, as pled, fails "to  
3 establish the requisite public or individual consumer interest as required under California  
4 law," it fails to state a viable UCL claim. See In re Webkinz Antitrust Litig., 695 F. Supp.  
5 at 998-99; see also Linear Tech. Corp., 152 Cal. App. 4th at 135 ("[W]here a UCL action  
6 is based on contracts not involving either the public in general or individual consumers  
7 who are parties to the contracts, a corporate plaintiff may not rely on the UCL for the  
8 relief it seeks."); Dollar Tree Stores Inc. v. Toyama Partners LLC, 875 F. Supp. 2d 1058,  
9 1083 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (concluding that commercial parties may not use the UCL to  
10 resolve a dispute over their economic relationship where "the case does not involve the  
11 general public or individual consumers who are parties to a contract").

12 Accordingly, the Court grants Defendants' motion to dismiss Plaintiffs' UCL claim.  
13 Since Plaintiffs have not demonstrated any bad faith or other malicious conduct, they will  
14 be afforded leave to amend with respect to this claim.

#### 15 16 **F. Declaratory Relief**

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18 In their Motion to Dismiss, Defendants argue that Plaintiffs' declaratory relief claim  
19 fails because the other causes of action asserted in the Complaint are not viable. (ECF  
20 No. 20 at 10.) Since, as demonstrated above, Plaintiffs have asserted cognizable claims  
21 for breach of fiduciary duty and interference with contract and prospective business  
22 advantage, Defendants instant argument lacks merit.

23 Defendants further argue that Plaintiffs' declaratory relief claim fails as a matter of  
24 law because no actual controversy exists between the parties and because "there is no  
25 immediacy presented in this litigation." (ECF No. 20 at 10.) Declaratory relief is  
26 appropriate where the judgment will "serve a useful purpose in clarifying and settling the  
27 legal relations in issue, and . . . will terminate and afford relief from the uncertainty,  
28 insecurity, and controversy giving rise to the proceeding."



1 Guerra v. Sutton, 783 F.2d 1371, 1376 (9th Cir.1986) (citation omitted). Plaintiffs have  
2 asserted in their Complaint that, inter alia, (1) Defendants are wrongfully attempting to  
3 collect on the judgment, which was issued against SAC EDM as a result of U.S.  
4 Bancorp’s breach of contract claim against SAC EDM; (2) an actual controversy exists  
5 relating to the parties’ rights and duties with respect to that judgment; and (3) a judicial  
6 declaration is necessary to determine Defendants’ rights and duties as potential  
7 judgment creditors and their authority to enforce U.S. Bancorp’s judgment against  
8 Plaintiffs. (Compl. ¶¶ 125-129.) These allegations are sufficient to state a plausible  
9 claim for declaratory relief.

10 Finally, Plaintiffs contend that the claim for declaratory relief should be dismissed  
11 because “[t]he Complaint provides no detail why complaints about judgment  
12 enforcement are not barred by litigation privilege.” (ECF No. 20 at 11.) It appears that  
13 Plaintiffs refer to the litigation privilege recognized in California Civil Code § 47(b)<sup>7</sup>,  
14 which “derives from common law principles establishing a defense to the tort of  
15 defamation.” See Rusheen v. Cohen, 37 Cal.4th 1048, 1057 (2006). The purpose of the  
16 privilege is “to afford litigants . . . the utmost freedom of access to the courts without fear  
17 of being harassed subsequently by derivative tort actions.” Silberg v. Anderson,  
18 50 Cal.3d 205, 213 (1990). The privilege bars all tort causes of action other than  
19 malicious prosecution and applies to any communication “(1) made in judicial or quasi-  
20 judicial proceedings; (2) by litigants or other participants authorized by law; (3) to  
21 achieve the objects of the litigation; and (4) that have some connection or logical relation  
22 to the action.” Id. at 212.

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27 <sup>7</sup> California Civil Code § 47(b) provides that “a privileged publication or broadcast is one made . . .  
28 in any (1) legislative proceeding, (2) judicial proceeding, (3) in any other official proceeding authorized by  
law, or (4) in the initiation or course of any other proceeding authorized by law . . .”

1 The California Supreme Court explained:

2           Although originally enacted with reference to defamation . . . ,  
3           the privilege is now held applicable to any communication,  
4           whether or not it amounts to a publication . . . Further, it  
5           applies to any publication required or permitted by law in the  
6           course of a judicial proceeding to achieve the objects of the  
          litigation, even though the publication is made outside the  
          courtroom and no function of the court or its officers is  
          involved.

7 Rusheen, 37 Cal.4th at 1057. Additionally, “if the gravamen of the action is  
8 communicative, the litigation privilege extends to noncommunicative acts that are  
9 necessarily related to the communicative conduct,” including “acts necessary to enforce  
10 the judgment.” Id. at 1065. Under this test, the key inquiry is “whether the injury  
11 allegedly resulted from an act that was communicative in its essential nature.” Id. at  
12 1058.

13           Although Defendants generally suggest that the litigation privilege might apply in  
14 the instant case, they have not provided any explanation as to what “communicative”  
15 conduct by Plaintiffs or “noncommunicative acts that are necessarily related to the  
16 communicative conduct” lead to the application of the privilege. See id. at 1065.  
17 According to the Complaint, Defendants’ declaratory relief claim arises exclusively out of  
18 Plaintiffs’ alleged self-dealing and other noncommunicative conduct that led to the  
19 issuance of the \$280,000 judgment against Plaintiffs. Nothing in the Complaint suggests  
20 that Defendants’ alleged wrongdoing was done in furtherance of Defendants’ litigation  
21 goals. Since the gravamen of the Complaint is Defendants’ “independent,  
22 noncommunicative, wrongful” conduct, the litigation privilege does not apply. See id.

23           Accordingly, the Court denies Defendants’ motion to dismiss Plaintiffs’ declaratory  
24 relief claim.

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1 **CONCLUSION**

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3 For the reasons set forth above, Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 19) is  
4 GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART as follows:


5 1. Defendants' Motion to Dismiss is GRANTED, with leave to amend, with  
6 respect to Plaintiffs' claims for fraud (second cause of action), constructive fraud (third  
7 cause of action), and Unfair Business Practices in Violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code  
8 § 17200 (eighth cause of action).

9 2. Defendants' Motion to Dismiss is DENIED in all other respects.

10 3. Plaintiffs are directed to file an amended complaint with respect to those  
11 causes of actions dismissed, should they choose to do so, within twenty (20) days from  
12 the date this Order is filed electronically. If no amended pleading is filed within said  
13 twenty (20) days, the causes of action dismissed by virtue of this Order will be dismissed  
14 with prejudice without further notice to the parties.

15 IT IS SO ORDERED.

16 Dated: August 14, 2013

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20 MORRISON C. ENGLAND, JR., CHIEF JUDGE  
21 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
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