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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	ADVANCED SALON VISIONS INC., a	CASE NO. 08cv2346-LAB (WMc)
12	California corporation; MOHSEN MOKHTARI; ADVANCED SALON	ORDER ON PLAINTIFFS' EX
13	VISIONS, INC. WELFARE BENEFIT PLAN, an employee benefits plan under	PARTE APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A MOTION TO
14	ERISA,	RECONSIDER
15	Plaintiffs, vs.	
16		
17	LINCOLN BENEFIT LIFE COMPANY, a Nebraska corporation; PRINCIPAL LIFE	
18	INSURANCE COMPANY, an Iowa Corporation; CONSECO LIFE	
19	INSURANCE COMPANY, an Indiana corporation; NICHE MARKETING, INC.,	
20	a California corporation; NICHE PLAN SPONSORS, INC., a California	
21	corporation; CLARK ANDERSON, an individual; FRED L. STEPHENSON, an	
22	individual; PHILLIP D. ROWE, an individual; and DOES 1 through 100,	
23	inclusive,	
24	Defendants.	
25	On Sontomber 20, 2000, the Court entered on order dismissing Disintiffe' EDISA	
26	On September 29, 2009, the Court entered an order dismissing Plaintiffs' ERISA	
27	claims and declining to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over its state law claims. Now	
28	before the Court is Plaintiffs' <i>ex parte</i> application for leave to file a motion to reconside	
	That application is GRANTED .	
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The Court acknowledges now, contrary to its September 29, 2009 order, that Plaintiffs did request leave to amend their complaint.¹

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Needless to say, however, the Court spotted numerous flaws in Plaintiffs' complaint and subsequent briefing, which it highlighted in its September 29 order. Plaintiffs are expected to address each one in their motion for reconsideration, in addition to those other arguments it wishes to make.

8 First, assuming the distinction between the §§419(A)(f)(6) and 419(e) plans is
9 genuine, and the October 7, 2005 letter, as Plaintiffs argue, only "commenced the running
10 of the ERISA statute of limitations with regard to Lincoln's 419(e) plan," why aren't Plaintiffs'
11 ERISA claims against the other defendants, relating to the 419A(f)(6) plans, time-barred?

Second, there is a glaring discrepancy in Plaintiffs' pleadings, highlighted on page 6
of the Court's order, with respect to the timing of the 419(e) plan. If it was entered into, as
Plaintiffs say in their complaint, on January 1, 2004, then what is the Court to make of
Plaintiffs' explanation in their opposition brief to Anderson's motion to dismiss that
"Defendants terminated the plan and moved him into the 'new' 419(e) plan under the false
pretense that the [October 7, 2005] IRS letter was nothing to worry about"?

Third, to the extent Plaintiffs now appear to hang their ERISA claims on alleged
misrepresentations concerning commissions, are they no longer basing their ERISA claims
on alleged misrepresentations concerning the tax consequences of the life insurance
policies?

Fourth, if the commissions are as central to Plaintiffs' claims as they now suggest,
why were they not mentioned once in the "Factual Allegations" section of the complaint?
More to the point, why were they only mentioned in sentences that appear to have been
lifted, verbatim, from previous filings by Plaintiffs' counsel?

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¹ In their opposition to Principal's motion to dismiss, Plaintiffs devoted an entire section to requesting leave to amend their *state law* causes of action. In their opposition to Lincoln and Anderson's motions to dismiss, the Plaintiffs merely said in a concluding paragraph, "Plaintiffs request leave to amend to cure any deficiencies." (Opp'n Br. to Anderson at 12; Opp'n Br. to Lincoln at 23.)

Fifth, Judge Gonzalez in the *Omni* case dismissed a claim for breach of covenant of
good faith on the grounds it was preempted by ERISA, as well as an Unfair Trade Practices
Act claim. Plaintiffs say "they have modeled their complaint around Judge Gonzalez's ruling
in the *Omni* case." If this is true, why have Plaintiffs re-alleged, verbatim, the very claims
dismissed by Judge Gonzalez in *Omni*? Do they abandon those claims now?

Plaintiffs have 14 calendar days from the date this order is entered to file a motion
for reconsideration. Defendants will have another 14 calendar days from the date the
motion is filed to file an opposition. The Court will take the motion under submission at that
time.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

11 DATED: November 1, 2009

Land A. Burn

HONORABLE LARRY ALAN BURNS United States District Judge