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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

VESTED HOUSING GROUP, LLC et al., )  
)  
Plaintiffs, )  
)  
vs. )  
)  
PRINCIPAL REAL ESTATE INVESTORS, LLC )  
et al., )  
)  
Defendants. )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )  
)

2:13-cv-01643-RCJ-PAL

**ORDER**

This case arises out of a real estate development agreement that collapsed when the market crashed in 2008. Pending before the Court is a Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 11). For the reasons given herein, the Court grants the motion.

**I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

On June 29, 2007, Plaintiff Vested Housing Group, LLC (“VHG”) entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement (the “Agreement”) with Defendant Henderson Apartment Venture, LLC (“HAV”), with Defendant Principal Real Estate Investors, LLC (“PREI”) signing the Agreement on behalf of HAV. (*See* Compl. ¶ 9, Sept. 9, 2013, ECF No. 1-1).<sup>1</sup> Under the Agreement, HAV was to purchase from VHG Henderson Lofts Devco, LLC (“HLD”), an

<sup>1</sup>HAV and PREI are Delaware LLCs. (*Id.* ¶¶ 3–4).

1 Arizona LLC whose creator and sole member was VHG. (*Id.* ¶¶ 1–2, 10). HLD’s sole asset was  
2 to be real property in Henderson, Nevada (the “Property”) that HLD would develop, which HLD  
3 began to do. (*Id.*). VHG was to sell the Property to HLD and convey its ownership interest in  
4 HLD to HAV in exchange for money. (*See id.* ¶ 11). Under the Agreement, HAV warranted that  
5 it was a valid Iowa corporation in good standing, that it was not subject to any dissolution or  
6 liquidation proceedings, and that it was authorized to enter into the Agreement. (*Id.* ¶ 12). The  
7 Agreement is completely integrated and contains a choice-of-law provision in favor of Nevada  
8 law. (*See id.* ¶¶ 13–14). On June 28, 2007, VHG assigned its interest in the Agreement to HLD.  
9 (*Id.* ¶¶ 9, 15).<sup>2</sup> HLD and HAV later entered into the First Amendment to Agreement (the  
10 “FAA”) on June 10, 2008. (*Id.* ¶ 17).

11 HLD financed its purchase of the Property from VHG via a July 2, 2007 Loan Purchase  
12 Agreement (the “LPA”) with non-party Wachovia Bank, N.A. (*See id.* ¶ 16). Wachovia was the  
13 lender, HLD was the borrower, and Defendant Principal Life Insurance Co. (“PLIC”) was the  
14 repurchase guarantor “on behalf [of]” Defendant Principal U.S. Property Separate Account  
15 (“PUSPSA”), which appears to be some kind of single-purpose account into which PLIC would  
16 place the Property if required to repurchase it. (*See id.*). Wachovia agreed to loan \$13,100,000 to  
17 HLD to purchase the property in Henderson, Wachovia retained a deed of trust in its favor, and  
18 PLIC guaranteed the loan. (*See id.*).

19 However, unbeknownst to Plaintiffs VHG and HLD, HAV was not in fact a valid Iowa  
20 corporation in good standing as warranted in the Agreement when PREI signed the Agreement  
21 with VHG on HAV’s behalf, and HAV in fact first filed its certificate of LLC formation with the  
22 Delaware Secretary of State on October 14, 2008. (*See id.* ¶ 18). HLD defaulted in November  
23 2008, and PLIC was therefore required under the LPA to repurchase the loan from Wachovia,

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24  
25 <sup>2</sup>VHG is therefore alleged to have assigned its interest in the June 29, 2007 Agreement to  
HLD on June 28, 2007, the day before VHG entered into the Agreement.

1 which it did. (*See id.* ¶ 20). On August 7, 2009, HAV foreclosed after PLIC assigned it the  
2 Property. (*See id.*).<sup>3</sup>

3 On August 20, 2008, HAV sued non-party Andrew Miller, the sole manager of VHG, in  
4 state court in Clark County, Nevada, for breach of contract, unjust enrichment, and declaratory  
5 judgment based upon the Agreement and the FAA, but HAV did not join VHG or HLD as  
6 defendants. (*See id.* ¶¶ 21–23). Miller removed the case to another court of this District on  
7 September 21, 2009. *See Henderson Apartment Venture, LLC v. Miller*, No. 2:09-cv-01849-RCJ-  
8 PAL. The parties filed cross motions for summary judgment, which Judge McKibben denied  
9 without prejudice before he later recused himself. The case was reassigned to this Court, and the  
10 Court held reargumentation on the cross motions for summary judgment. The Court granted  
11 Miller’s defensive motion, ruling that HAV was neither a *de jure* nor a *de facto* corporation  
12 under Delaware law when it purported to enter into the Agreement, that the doctrine of  
13 corporation by estoppel did not apply, that there was no contract with any promoter for the later-  
14 formed corporate entity to ratify, and that there was therefore no contract under Nevada law. The  
15 Court ruled that there was no unjust enrichment claim against Miller because if anyone it was  
16 VHG and/or HLD who had been unjustly enriched, not Miller himself, and HAV had made no  
17 attempt to pierce the corporate veil. HAV did not appeal.

18 VHG alleges that it was damaged by foregoing other opportunities to sell the Property  
19 apart from the Agreement with HAV, such as an opportunity to sell the property to non-party  
20 Nevada West Development for \$1,400,000 in April 2007, as well as by funding the development  
21 of the property (before HLD’s default) by over \$800,000. (*See id.* ¶¶ 32–33, 39). Plaintiffs allege  
22 they would never have entered into the agreement had they known that HAV did not exist when  
23 the Agreement was signed. (*See id.* ¶ 38).

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25 <sup>3</sup>PLIC, an Iowa corporation, is the managing member of HAV. (*See id.* ¶ 5).

1 Plaintiffs VHG and HLD sued Defendants PREI, HAV, PLIC, and PUSPSA in state court  
2 on five causes of action: (1) civil conspiracy; (2) negligent misrepresentation; (3) intentional  
3 misrepresentation; (4) interference with prospective economic advantage; and (5) unjust  
4 enrichment. Defendants removed and have now moved to dismiss for failure to state a claim  
5 generally and for failure to plead fraud with particularity.

## 6 **II. LEGAL STANDARDS**

### 7 **A. Rules 8(a) and 12(b)(6)**

8 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only “a short and plain statement of the  
9 claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief” in order to “give the defendant fair notice of  
10 what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 47  
11 (1957). Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) mandates that a court dismiss a cause of action  
12 that fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. A motion to dismiss under Rule  
13 12(b)(6) tests the complaint’s sufficiency. *See N. Star Int’l v. Ariz. Corp. Comm’n*, 720  
14 F.2d 578, 581 (9th Cir. 1983). When considering a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6) for  
15 failure to state a claim, dismissal is appropriate only when the complaint does not give the  
16 defendant fair notice of a legally cognizable claim and the grounds on which it rests. *See Bell*  
17 *Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). In considering whether the complaint is  
18 sufficient to state a claim, the court will take all material allegations as true and construe them in  
19 the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *See NL Indus., Inc. v. Kaplan*, 792 F.2d 896, 898 (9th  
20 Cir. 1986). The court, however, is not required to accept as true allegations that are merely  
21 conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or unreasonable inferences. *See Sprewell v. Golden*  
22 *State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir. 2001). A formulaic recitation of a cause of action  
23 with conclusory allegations is not sufficient; a plaintiff must plead facts pertaining to his own  
24 case making a violation plausible, not just possible. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 677–79  
25 (2009) (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556) (“A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff

1 pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is  
2 liable for the misconduct alleged.”). In other words, under the modern interpretation of Rule  
3 8(a), a plaintiff must not only specify a cognizable legal theory (*Conley* review), but also must  
4 plead the facts of his own case so that the court can determine whether the plaintiff has any  
5 plausible basis for relief under the legal theory he has specified, assuming the facts are as he  
6 alleges (*Twombly-Iqbal* review).

7 “Generally, a district court may not consider any material beyond the pleadings in ruling  
8 on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion. However, material which is properly submitted as part of the  
9 complaint may be considered on a motion to dismiss.” *Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner*  
10 *& Co.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1555 n.19 (9th Cir. 1990) (citation omitted). Similarly, “documents  
11 whose contents are alleged in a complaint and whose authenticity no party questions, but which  
12 are not physically attached to the pleading, may be considered in ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6)  
13 motion to dismiss” without converting the motion to dismiss into a motion for summary  
14 judgment. *Branch v. Tunnell*, 14 F.3d 449, 454 (9th Cir. 1994). Moreover, under Federal Rule  
15 of Evidence 201, a court may take judicial notice of “matters of public record.” *Mack v. S. Bay*  
16 *Beer Distribs., Inc.*, 798 F.2d 1279, 1282 (9th Cir. 1986). Otherwise, if the district court  
17 considers materials outside of the pleadings, the motion to dismiss is converted into a motion for  
18 summary judgment. *See Arpin v. Santa Clara Valley Transp. Agency*, 261 F.3d 912, 925 (9th Cir.  
19 2001).

## 20 **B. Rule 9(b)**

21 “In alleging fraud or mistake, a party must state with particularity the circumstances  
22 constituting fraud or mistake. Malice, intent, knowledge, and other conditions of a person’s  
23 mind may be alleged generally.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). Rule 9(b) provides that “[i]n alleging fraud  
24 or mistake, a party must state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud or mistake.  
25 Malice, intent, knowledge, and other conditions of a person’s mind may be alleged generally.”

1 Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). Under Rule 9(b), a plaintiff must be specific enough to give defendants  
2 notice of the particular misconduct so that they can defend against the charge and not just deny  
3 that they have done anything wrong. *Vess v. Ciba-Geigy Corp. USA*, 317 F.3d 1097, 1106 (9th  
4 Cir. 2003). “Averments of fraud must be accompanied by ‘the who, what, when, where, and  
5 how’ of the misconduct charged.” *Id.* A “plaintiff must set forth more than the neutral facts  
6 necessary to identify the transaction. The plaintiff must set forth what is false or misleading  
7 about a statement, and why it is false.” *Id.*

8 The Courts of Appeals are split as to whether the heightened pleading standard of Rule  
9 9(b) applies to state law claims of negligent misrepresentation, as well. *Compare, e.g., CNH Am.*  
10 *LLC v. Int'l Union, United Auto., Aerospace, and Agric. Implement Workers of Am.*, 645 F.3d  
11 785, 794 (6th Cir. 2011) (no), *with, e.g., Trooien v. Mansour*, 608 F.3d 1020, 1028 & n.3 (8th  
12 Cir. 2010) (yes). The Ninth Circuit has not declared any *per se* rule as to negligent  
13 misrepresentation claims under state law. It has ruled that Rule 9(b) applies to *any* state law  
14 cause of action where fraud is an essential element of the claim, but:

15 [i]n cases where fraud is not a necessary element of a claim, a plaintiff may  
16 choose nonetheless to allege in the complaint that the defendant has engaged in  
17 fraudulent conduct. In some cases, the plaintiff may allege a unified course of  
18 fraudulent conduct and rely entirely on that course of conduct as the basis of a claim.  
In that event, the claim is said to be “grounded in fraud” or to “sound in fraud,” and  
the pleading of that claim as a whole must satisfy the particularity requirement of  
Rule 9(b). . . .

19 In other cases, however, a plaintiff may choose not to allege a unified course  
20 of fraudulent conduct in support of a claim, but rather to allege some fraudulent and  
21 some non-fraudulent conduct. In such cases, only the allegations of fraud are subject  
22 to Rule 9(b)’s heightened pleading requirements.

23 *Vess*, 317 F.3d at 1103–04. The *Vess* court implied that claims of misrepresentation based upon  
24 negligence or strict liability should survive a Rule (9b) motion. *See id.* at 1105 (quoting *Carlton v.*  
*Thaman (In re NationsMart Corp. Sec. Litig.)*, 130 F.3d 309, 315 (8th Cir. 1997)).

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1 **III. ANALYSIS**

2 Defendants ask the Court to dismiss, noting that the gravamen of the Complaint is that  
3 HAV’s alleged misrepresentation as to its corporate viability at the time it entered into the  
4 Agreement with VHG caused harm to VHG and HLD. The Court agrees with Defendants that  
5 Plaintiffs have not sufficiently alleged how the failure of HAV to timely incorporate caused any  
6 of the damages complained of. It is clear to the Court, as is often the case, that the cause of the  
7 losses here (on all sides) was the real estate market crash. That is not to say that HAV (and  
8 probably Plaintiffs, as well) cut no corners in relation to the development. During a boom,  
9 corner-cutting is endemic. But corner-cutting, as ugly as it may appear when a market collapses  
10 and the rocks are overturned during the resulting litigation, almost surely did not cause—and,  
11 critically, is not even sufficiently alleged to have caused—the losses complained of, and would  
12 never have even come to light had the market continued to thrive and the development been  
13 completed. There is absolutely no indication or inference from the allegations in the Complaint  
14 that the development would not have been completed profitably for all parties involved had the  
15 market not crashed. The failure of HAV to timely incorporate, though dispositive of the breach  
16 claims in the previous suit before the Court, is not alleged to have actually caused any damages  
17 to Plaintiffs here. HLD in fact admits in the Complaint that the cause of any losses was its own  
18 default, which has become a familiar pattern since the market crash: (1) real estate values  
19 plummet when the bubble burst; (2) ongoing developments fail when developers default on their  
20 loans, either because lending institutions refuse to or are unable to make funding installments, or  
21 because developers themselves refuse to continue to fund developments that now have little hope  
22 of profit; and (3) all entities that stand to lose money due to the project’s failure sue one another  
23 in contract and tort in the hopes of mitigating their own losses.

24 In summary, the Court dismisses all claims, because causation of damages is pled only in  
25 conclusory fashion. (*See* Compl. ¶¶ 43, 51, 60, 69, 77). To the extent causation is supported by

1 factual allegations, Plaintiffs admit causing their own harm by defaulting at a time when HAV  
2 had incorporated. (*See id.* ¶ 20). The notion that HAV's promise that it was incorporated as of  
3 June 2007, when it in fact did not incorporate until October 2008, caused any loss, when  
4 Plaintiffs admit that HLD's default in November 2008 resulted in foreclosure of the Property, is  
5 fantastical in the absence of any allegations that HAV's late incorporation in any way caused  
6 HLD's own default or otherwise caused the project to fail.

7 A misrepresentation may strictly be a but-for cause of a loss without being a legal cause  
8 of the loss. In order to be legally caused by a misrepresentation, resulting damage must be of the  
9 same kind that would foreseeably result from the misrepresentation. Restatement (Second) of  
10 Torts § 548A (1977); Dan B. Dobbs, *The Law of Torts* § 483, at 1384 (2000). "This means that  
11 the matter misrepresented must be considered in the light of its tendency to cause those losses  
12 and the likelihood that they will follow." Restatement (Second) of Torts § 548A cmt. b (1977).  
13 The loss of the Property via HLD's own default is not plausibly the kind of loss foreseeable from  
14 HAV's misrepresentation as to its corporate status. Plaintiffs do not allege any harm to VHG or  
15 HLD resulting, for example, from some regulatory action against HAV by the Nevada Secretary  
16 of State for operating while not properly incorporated.

### 17 CONCLUSION

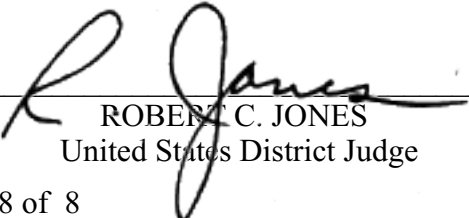
18 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 11) is GRANTED.

19 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk shall enter judgment and close the case.

20 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Motion to Stay Discovery (ECF No. 18) is  
21 DENIED as moot.

22 IT IS SO ORDERED.

23 Dated this 10<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2014.

24   
25 ROBERT C. JONES  
United States District Judge