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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * * * *

LUXEYARD, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

KAY HOLDINGS, INC.; SANO HOLDINGS,
INC.; and ROBERT WHEAT,

Defendants.

3:15-cv-0357-LRH-WGC

ORDER

Before the court is defendants Kay Holdings, Inc. and Sano Holdings, Inc.’s (collectively “corporate defendants”) motion to dismiss plaintiff LuxeYard, Inc.’s second amended complaint (ECF No. 51¹). ECF No. 53. LuxeYard filed a response (ECF No. 60), to which corporate defendants replied (ECF No. 71).

Also before the court is defendant Robert Wheat’s motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction. ECF No. 52. LuxeYard has failed to respond.

As described below, LuxeYard has instead moved to amend its second amended complaint in order to add jurisdictional allegations. ECF No. 73. Defendants filed a response (ECF No. 75) and LuxeYard replied (ECF No. 76). LuxeYard also separately moved for the court to hold a hearing regarding the motion to amend. ECF No. 77. Defendants did not reply.

¹ This citation refers to the court’s docket number.

1 **I. Background**

2 **A. Factual background**

3 This case involves the reverse merger of LuxeYard and an alleged related pump-and-
4 dump scheme. LuxeYard first started its existence as LY Retail, an online business founded and
5 privately owned by non-parties Amir Mireskandari and Khaled Alattar. ECF No. 51 at 3. During
6 2011, the two owners contacted non-party Kevin Casey to seek his help in raising capital in order
7 to increase LY Retail’s operations. Casey proposed a reverse merger, a process by which LY
8 Retail would merge with an existing publically-traded “shell company.” As a result, the merged
9 publically-traded corporation—comprised of LY Retail’s operations—would be able to issue
10 stock in order to raise capital. This process was proposed as a means of saving the time and
11 expense of, absent the merger, registering LY Retail stock for the first time with the Securities
12 and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

13 In proposing the merger, Casey allegedly represented that his goal was to help LY Retail
14 increase its operations and become a premier web-based retailer for luxury products. Id. at 6, 9.
15 He also allegedly represented that all shares of the merged corporation held by officers and
16 investors would be “locked-up” and thus unable to be sold for eighteen months after the closing
17 date.

18 Mireskandari and Alattar agreed to the proposal, and Casey assembled a group of
19 investors to fund the purchase of Top Gear, a then-existing publically-traded corporation. Id. at
20 7. After the purchase, a merger between LY Retail and Top Gear was executed on November 8,
21 2011. Id. at 9. Subsequently, the newly-merged corporation changed its name to LuxeYard.

22 LuxeYard alleges that defendant Kay Holdings was one of the investors that Casey
23 recruited to fund the pre-merger purchase of Top Gear. Id. at 7. Kay is incorporated in Nevada.
24 Id. at 2. At all pertinent times, defendant Robert Wheat wholly-owned Kay (i.e., he was the
25 corporation’s sole shareholder, officer, and director).² ECF No. 73 at 2, 7–8. Kay also later

26 _____
27 ² Wheat claims that he transferred all of his ownership interest in both Kay Holdings and Sano
28 Holdings to a non-party entity in 2013. ECF No. 75 at 5. LuxeYard challenges this assertion.
However, this alleged transfer occurred after the underlying events in this case and is therefore
irrelevant.

1 purchased LuxeYard shares directly from LuxeYard through a subscription agreement dated
2 November 8, 2011. ECF No. 51 at 11.

3 LuxeYard’s central contention in this suit is that Casey and the other investors he
4 recruited never intended to grow the company’s operations, but instead participated in the
5 reverse merger as part of a pump-and-dump scheme. *Id.* at 5. Through these schemes, investors
6 artificially increase the price of a stock (the “pump”) by raising the market demand for it through
7 coordinated purchases and misleading marketing campaigns. *Id.* at 4. Shortly afterwards, the
8 initial investors rapidly sell their shares at an inflated price (the “dump”) in order to reap large
9 profits. The scheme results in a collapse of the company’s stock price.

10 LuxeYard alleges that, as part of the pump, LuxeYard’s investors engaged in a series of
11 “match orders” for the purpose of creating a false impression that there was market demand for
12 the company’s stock. *Id.* at 13. A matched order is a stock sale in which the seller arranges for a
13 buyer to purchase a stock for a nominal price before the seller ever offers the stock for sale. *Id.* at
14 14. LuxeYard alleges that defendant Wheat, through the use of two non-party corporations he
15 controlled, purchased 66,000 LuxeYard shares in March 2012 from a non-party co-conspirator.
16 LuxeYard does not appear to allege that Kay participated in these match orders but does allege
17 that Kay did eventually sell its LuxeYard shares for a substantial profit as part of the alleged
18 dump. *Id.* at 15–16. It is not clear when these shares were sold.³

19 LuxeYard further alleges that several conspirators engaged in forgery in order to facilitate
20 these match orders. *Id.* at 10. Originally, all LuxeYard shares were designated as “restricted,”
21 meaning they could not be sold or transferred, and bore a “restricted legend” that indicated this
22 fact. However, LuxeYard claims that “transfer agents” associated with the alleged conspirators
23 “were able to have the ‘restricted’ legend removed, by falsely claiming that the shares satisfied
24 SEC Rule 144, enabling the shares to be unrestricted. These newly minted ‘unrestricted’ shares
25 were divided among the defendants and their co-conspirators. Some of these shares were hidden
26

27 ³ Kay claims that, contrary to LuxeYard’s allegation, it never sold its LuxeYard stock. ECF No.
28 53-1 at 6. However, in addressing a motion to dismiss under FRCP 12(b)(6), the court accepts
the facts alleged in the complaint as true. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009).

1 in nominal accounts or hidden under the names of different corporations in the United States and
2 overseas.” Id. at 13 n.4. LuxeYard claims that defendant Sano Holdings, which is a Nevada
3 corporation also allegedly wholly-owned by Wheat (ECF No. 73 at 2), was one of the companies
4 used to hide these shares. ECF No. 51 at 13 n.4. Sano allegedly acquired these shares directly
5 from Casey, but, in order “[t]o mask the transaction, a Stock Purchase Agreement was falsified
6 to make it appear that Sano Holdings had purchased these shares directly from one of the”
7 original Top Gear shareholders rather than from Casey. Id.

8 As part of the pump, LuxeYard also alleges that, during April 2012, the conspirators
9 spent \$1.5 million to distribute circulars that contained false representations about LuxeYard in
10 order to make its stock appear more appealing. Id. at 14. “For example, the circular falsely
11 claimed that LuxeYard had ‘officially projected to reach the 1 million registered members
12 tipping point just 6 months after its official launch.’” Id. at 14–15. However, LuxeYard had not
13 made this projection.

14 Finally, LuxeYard alleges that, despite this marketing investment, the original investors,
15 including the defendants, sold their LuxeYard shares in April, shortly after the marketing
16 campaign had commenced. Id. at 8, 15. As a result, LuxeYard’s stock price collapsed, resulting
17 in a negative impression of LuxeYard in the investor community and the company’s difficulty in
18 raising capital. Id. at 15.

19 **B. Procedural history**

20 On July 9, 2015, LuxeYard filed the instant action against defendants for a violation of
21 federal securities laws. ECF No. 1. On August 27, 2015, LuxeYard filed an amended complaint
22 against defendants, alleging numerous causes of action, including (1) violation of Section 16(b)
23 of the Securities Act, (2) common-law fraud, and (3) conspiracy to commit fraud. ECF No. 14.

24 Corporate defendants moved to dismiss the amended complaint under FRCP 12(b)(6),
25 arguing that the Securities Act claim was barred by the statute of limitations and the fraud-based
26 claims failed to meet the heightened pleading standard under FRCP 9(b). ECF No. 18. The court
27 agreed with both arguments and dismissed the claims against the corporate defendants but
28 granted LuxeYard leave to amend its complaint in regards to its fraud-based claims. In turn,

1 LuxeYard filed a second amended complaint on December 21, 2015. ECF No. 51. This
2 complaint, the operative complaint in this action, alleged only two causes of action: (1) common-
3 law fraud (as to Kay only) and (2) conspiracy to defraud (as to all three defendants). Corporate
4 defendants again moved to dismiss, arguing that the second amended complaint still fails to
5 satisfy the heightened pleading standard for fraud-based claims. ECF No. 53.

6 Defendant Wheat moved to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction under FRCP
7 12(b)(2). ECF No. 52. In response, LuxeYard moved for jurisdictional discovery regarding
8 Wheat and for an extension of time to respond to his motion to dismiss. ECF No. 62. The court
9 granted the motion and referred the matter to Magistrate Judge Cobb in order for him to
10 determine the scope of jurisdictional discovery. ECF No. 66. The court further ordered that
11 LuxeYard would have twenty days after completion of this discovery to file a response to
12 Wheat's motion to dismiss.

13 Judge Cobb held a hearing on January 29, 2016, regarding jurisdictional discovery. He
14 determined that, because LuxeYard had failed to include corporate veil-piercing/alter-ego
15 allegations in its second amended complaint, it would not be allowed to conduct discovery on
16 this matter. ECF No. 72. Judge Cobb attempted to expedite the jurisdictional discovery process
17 by reaching a consensus between counsel as to numerous documents Wheat would produce prior
18 to his deposition. ECF No. 72 at 2. He also ordered LuxeYard to complete its deposition of
19 Wheat by March 04, 2016. The deposition, however, never took place.

20 At a discovery-status conference on March 08, 2016, plaintiff's counsel blamed this fact
21 on a scheduling conflict and discovery disputes with defense counsel. ECF No. 78. Judge Cobb
22 determined that plaintiff's counsel did not sufficiently comply with the meet-and-confer
23 obligations under Local Rule 26-7 and that he failed to avail himself of the opportunity to
24 conduct jurisdictional discovery.

25 Despite the close of jurisdictional discovery, LuxeYard has not, to this date, filed a
26 response to Wheat's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction. It instead moved for
27 leave to file an amended complaint in order to add jurisdictional allegations regarding its alter-
28

1 ego theory. ECF No. 73. In its response to an Order to Show Cause issued by Judge Cobb,⁴
2 LuxeYard explained that it moved to amend “[i]n lieu of filing a response to Defendant Wheat’s
3 Motion to Dismiss . . . in order to show that Mr. Wheat is the alter ego of Defendant Kay
4 Holdings and/or Defendant Sano Holdings . . . so that necessary [jurisdictional] discovery could
5 be taken and to adhere to [Judge Cobb’s] ruling that alter ego discovery could not be taken
6 because the complaint was devoid of any ‘corporate veil piercing’ allegations” ECF No. 81
7 at 4. However, in his eventual order, Judge Cobb expressed concern that LuxeYard had moved to
8 amend its complaint rather than complying with this court’s order to file a response to Wheat’s
9 motion to dismiss within twenty days of the close of jurisdictional discovery. ECF No. 82 (citing
10 ECF No. 66).

11 **II. Analysis**

12 **A. Corporate defendants’ motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim**

13 **1. Legal standard**

14 To survive a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, a complaint must satisfy the
15 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) notice-pleading standard. *Mendondo v. Centinela Hosp.*
16 *Med. Ctr.*, 521 F.3d 1097, 1103 (9th Cir. 2008). That is, a complaint must contain “a short and
17 plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2).
18 The 8(a)(2) pleading standard does not require detailed factual allegations, but a pleading that
19 offers “‘labels and conclusions’ or ‘a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action’”
20 will not suffice. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*,
21 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)).

22 To satisfy the plausibility standard, 8(a)(2) requires a complaint to “contain sufficient
23 factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Id.*
24 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570). A claim has facial plausibility when the pleaded factual
25 content allows the court to draw the reasonable inference, based on the court’s “judicial

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27 ⁴ Judge Cobb issued an order for plaintiff’s counsel to show cause as to why counsel’s pro hac
28 vice status should not be revoked after counsel failed to appear for a June 23, 2016 status
conference. ECF No. 79. After counsel filed a response attributing the non-appearance to a
clerical error, Judge Cobb decided to take no action. ECF No. 82.

1 experience and common sense,” that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged. See *id.* at
2 678–79. The plausibility standard “is not akin to a probability requirement, but it asks for more
3 than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully. Where a complaint pleads facts
4 that are merely consistent with a defendant’s liability, it stops short of the line between
5 possibility and plausibility of entitlement to relief.” *Id.* at 678 (internal quotation marks omitted).

6 In reviewing a motion to dismiss, the court accepts the facts alleged in the complaint as
7 true. *Id.* The “factual allegations that are taken as true must plausibly suggest an entitlement to
8 relief, such that it is not unfair to require the opposing party to be subjected to the expense of
9 discovery and continued litigation.” *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1216 (9th Cir. 2011).
10 Moreover, “bare assertions . . . amount[ing] to nothing more than a formulaic recitation of the
11 elements of a . . . claim . . . are not entitled to an assumption of truth.” *Moss v. U.S. Secret Serv.*,
12 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir. 2009) (brackets in original) (internal quotation marks omitted)
13 (citing *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 681). The court discounts these allegations because “they do nothing
14 more than state a legal conclusion—even if that conclusion is cast in the form of a factual
15 allegation.” *Id.* (citing *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 681). “In sum, for a complaint to survive a motion to
16 dismiss, the non-conclusory ‘factual content,’ and reasonable inferences from that content, must
17 be plausibly suggestive of a claim entitling the plaintiff to relief.” *Id.*

18 **2. Fraud claim against Kay**

19 In its response to corporate defendants’ motion to dismiss, LuxeYard clarifies that it is
20 alleging fraud in the inducement. ECF No. 60 at 3. To establish this claim, a plaintiff must prove
21 each of the following elements by clear-and-convincing evidence: “(1) a false representation
22 made by [the defendant], (2)[the defendant’s] knowledge or belief that the representation is false
23 (or knowledge that [the defendant] had an insufficient basis for making the representation), (3)
24 [the defendant’s] intention to therewith induce [the plaintiff] to consent to the contract’s
25 formation, (4) [the plaintiff’s] justifiable reliance upon the misrepresentation, and (5) damage to
26 [the plaintiff] resulting from such reliance.” *J.A. Jones Const. Co. v. Lehrer McGovern Bovis,*
27 *Inc.*, 89 P.3d 1009, 1018 (Nev. 2004) (footnotes omitted). “Fraud is never presumed; it must be
28 clearly and satisfactorily proved.” *Havas v. Alger*, 461 P.2d 857, 860 (Nev. 1969).

1 Here, LuxeYard alleges that Kay made misrepresentations to LuxeYard that induced
2 LuxeYard into entering into the 2011 subscription agreement for the sale of its shares to Kay.
3 The only misrepresentations that LuxeYard alleges that Kay made were representations made in
4 three subsections of the “warranties and representations” portion of the written agreement. ECF
5 No. 60 at 3 n.1; ECF No. 51 at 11–12. These subsections represent that (1) Kay was acquiring
6 the LuxeYard shares “for investment for its own account” and with “no present intention of
7 selling or otherwise distributing” the shares; (2) Kay understood that the shares were “restricted
8 securities”; and (3) Kay had not directly or indirectly “engaged in any transactions in the
9 securities of” LuxeYard since the time Kay contacted LuxeYard regarding the investment. ECF
10 No. 51 at 11–12. LuxeYard alleges that it relied on these representations when it entered into the
11 subscription agreement and that, because Kay bought the shares with the intent of participating
12 in the pump-and-dump scheme, they were false.

13 Kay counters that a tort, such as fraudulent inducement, must arise from a defendant’s
14 violation of a duty imposed by law rather than a breach of contract. ECF No. 53-1 at 5. It further
15 argues that, because LuxeYard has not alleged that Kay made representations extrinsic to the
16 subscription agreement, the contract’s warranties and representations cannot form the basis of a
17 tort claim. This argument implicitly raises the economic-loss doctrine.

18 This “doctrine is a rule of judicial creation that, broadly speaking, marks the fundamental
19 boundary between contract law, which is designed to enforce the expectancy interests of the
20 parties, and tort law, which imposes a duty of reasonable care and thereby generally encourages
21 citizens to avoid causing physical harm to others.” *Davis v. Beling*, 278 P.3d 501, 514 (Nev.
22 2012) (internal quotation marks and brackets omitted). “Consistent with this purpose, the
23 doctrine primarily functions to bar the recovery of purely monetary losses in certain products
24 liability and unintentional tort actions.” *Id.* (emphasis added). However, “[i]ntentional torts are
25 not barred by the economic loss doctrine.” *Halcrow, Inc. v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct.*, 302 P.3d 1148,
26 1154 n.2 (Nev. 2013) (citing *Terracon Consultants W., Inc. v. Mandalay Resort Grp.*, 206 P.3d
27 81, 85–86 (Nev. 2009)). As such, the Nevada Supreme Court has found that the doctrine does not
28 bar claims of intentional misrepresentation, a tort very similar to fraudulent inducement. *Id.*

1 This case, however, poses the question of whether the misrepresentations that underlie a
2 fraudulent-inducement claim must be extrinsic to the contract or whether they may be part of the
3 representations made in the contract itself. The parties have not identified any Nevada authorities
4 addressing this issue, nor has the court discovered any. However, the Ninth Circuit’s analysis of
5 the economic-loss doctrine under Nevada law is instructive. See *Giles v. Gen. Motors*
6 *Acceptance Corp.*, 494 F.3d 865, 880 (9th Cir. 2007).

7 In *Giles*, the court correctly predicted that Nevada law would not bar a fraud claim
8 related to contract formation.⁵ *Id.* at 872, 880. The court concluded that the plaintiffs’ claim,
9 which addressed statements made by the defendant prior to contract formation, was a fraudulent-
10 inducement claim. *Id.* at 880. It stated that, “[u]nlike a fraud claim that duplicates a contract
11 claim by alleging misrepresentation about the characteristics or quality of goods that are the
12 subject of the contract, [the plaintiffs’] fraud claim is what [other jurisdictions] would call fraud
13 ‘extraneous’ to the contract.” *Id.* (citing Wisconsin and Michigan cases). Analogizing to Nevada
14 precedent, the court determined that the defendant “had an independent ‘duty imposed by law’
15 not to commit fraud, a duty not ‘arising by virtue of the alleged express agreement between the
16 parties.’” *Id.* (quoting *Calloway v. City of Reno*, 993 P.2d 1259, 1263 (Nev. 2000), overruled on
17 other grounds by *Olson v. Richard*, 89 P.3d 31, 31–33 (Nev. 2004)). This analysis suggests that a
18 fraud claim based on representations made within the contract would, in contrast, relate only to a
19 duty arising out of the contract itself rather than an independent legal duty.

20 New York courts have thoroughly analyzed this topic and have long held that a fraud
21 claim related to contract formation must involve either “a legal duty separate from the duty to
22 perform under the contract” or a “fraudulent misrepresentation collateral or extraneous to the
23 contract” *Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc. v. Recovery Credit Servs., Inc.*, 98 F.3d 13, 20 (2d Cir.
24 1996) (applying New York law). “To determine whether the fact is collateral to the contract,
25 [New York] courts look to ‘whether the contract itself speaks to the issue.’” *IMG Fragrance*

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27 ⁵ *Giles* pre-dates the above-cited Nevada Supreme Court cases that explicitly held that the
28 economic-loss doctrine does not bar intentional torts. The Court has subsequently cited the Ninth
Circuit’s analysis in *Giles* with approval. See *Davis v. Beling*, 278 P.3d 501, 514 (Nev. 2012).

1 Brands, LLC v. Houbigant, Inc., 679 F. Supp. 2d 395, 410 (S.D.N.Y. 2009) (quoting Great Earth
2 Int'l Franchising Corp. v. Milks Dev., 311 F. Supp. 2d 419, 427 (S.D.N.Y. 2004)). At least one
3 federal court applying New York law found that a fraud claim based only on a contract's
4 "representations and warranties" was barred and could only be pled as a breach of contract.
5 Ritchie Capital Mgmt., LLC v. Coventry First LLC, No. 07 CIV. 3494 (DLC), 2007 WL
6 2044656, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. July 17, 2007).

7 Based on the reasoning above, the court finds that LuxeYard may not base its fraudulent-
8 inducement claim on alleged misrepresentations made only within the warranties and
9 representations portion of its subscription agreement with Kay. Such a claim sounds in contract
10 rather than tort.

11 LuxeYard has requested that, in the event the court reached this conclusion, its fraud
12 claim should be construed as a breach-of-contract claim. The court declines to do so. LuxeYard's
13 decision to fashion a fraudulent-inducement claim rather than a breach-of-contract claim is not a
14 mere drafting error. As the economic-loss doctrine demonstrates, there is an important distinction
15 between contract and tort claims, including the forms of relief available. Moreover, corporate
16 defendants raised identical arguments in their first motion to dismiss. ECF No. 18-1 at 6. While
17 other issues ultimately led the court to dismiss the last complaint, LuxeYard was on notice that
18 there was a possible defect in its fraud claim but failed to address the issue in its second amended
19 complaint.

20 Based on the foregoing, the court will dismiss LuxeYard's fraud claim against Kay
21 (claim 1) with prejudice.

22 **3. Conspiracy-to-defraud claim against all defendants**

23 LuxeYard also contends that the defendants' alleged involvement in the pump-and-dump
24 scheme constitutes a conspiracy to defraud. Such a "claim exists when there is (1) a conspiracy
25 agreement, i.e., a combination of two or more persons who, by some concerted action, intend to
26 accomplish an unlawful objective for the purpose of harming another; (2) an overt act of fraud in
27 furtherance of the conspiracy; and (3) resulting damages to the plaintiff. Thus, an underlying
28 cause of action for fraud is a necessary predicate to a cause of action for conspiracy to defraud."

1 *Jordan v. State ex rel. Dep't of Motor Vehicles & Pub. Safety*, 110 P.3d 30, 51 (Nev. 2005)
2 abrogated on other grounds by *Buzz Stew, LLC v. City of N. Las Vegas*, 181 P.3d 670 (Nev.
3 2008) (internal citations omitted). “To establish fraud, [the plaintiff] must show that [the
4 defendant] provided a false representation of a material fact, which he knew to be false; that [the
5 defendant] intended the [the plaintiff] to rely on the misrepresentation; that the [the plaintiff]
6 detrimentally relied on the misrepresentation; and that the misrepresentation proximately caused
7 damages.” *Chen v. Nev. State Gaming Control Bd.*, 994 P.2d 1151, 1152 (Nev. 2000) (citing
8 *Lubbe v. Barba*, 540 P.2d 115, 117 (Nev. 1975)).

9 Corporate defendants’ primary response is that the second amended complaint still fails
10 to meet the heightened pleading standard for fraud-based claims under FRCP 9(b). In order to
11 meet the heightened pleading standard, a plaintiff must specify the time, place, and content of the
12 misrepresentation. See *Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 993 n.10 (9th Cir. 1999).

13 Allegations of fraud must be accompanied by “the who, what, when, where, and how of the
14 misconduct charged.” See *Vess v. Ciba-Geigy Corp. USA*, 317 F.3d 1097, 1106 (9th Cir. 2003).

15 “A claim for conspiracy to commit fraud must be pled with the same particularity as the
16 fraud itself.” *Goodwin v. Exec. Tr. Servs., LLC*, 680 F. Supp. 2d 1244, 1254 (D. Nev. 2010).

17 “Rule 9(b) does not allow a complaint to merely lump multiple defendants together but requires
18 plaintiffs to differentiate their allegations when suing more than one defendant and inform each
19 defendant separately of the allegations surrounding his alleged participation in the fraud.” *Swartz*
20 *v. KPMG LLP*, 476 F.3d 756, 764–65 (9th Cir. 2007) (internal quotation marks and brackets
21 omitted). Further, “to state a claim for conspiracy ‘a plaintiff must allege with sufficient factual
22 particularity that defendants reached some explicit or tacit understanding or agreement. It is not
23 enough to show that defendants might have had a common goal unless there is a factually
24 specific allegation that they directed themselves towards this wrongful goal by virtue of a mutual
25 understanding or agreement.’” *Goodwin*, 680 F. Supp. 2d at 1254 (quoting *S. Union Co. v. Sw.*
26 *Gas Corp.*, 165 F. Supp. 2d 1010, 1020–21 (D. Ariz. 2001)).

27 LuxeYard argues that it has sufficiently pled that both corporate defendants committed
28 acts of fraud in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy. ECF No. 60 at 6. In regards to Sano,

1 LuxeYard only highlights its allegation that the company “assisted in the process of having the
2 restricted legend on LuxeYard shares wrongfully removed so the shares could be sold and used
3 in the pump-and-dump scheme.” Id. (citing ECF No. 51 at 13 n.4). LuxeYard does provide
4 specific details about Sano’s role in allegedly altering and hiding the LuxeYard shares, including
5 the parties involved and the date of one of these transactions. However, corporate defendants
6 counter that a conspiracy-to-defraud claim requires “an overt act of fraud in furtherance of the
7 conspiracy,” and LuxeYard’s allegation fails to plead the elements of fraud. ECF No. 71 at 6.

8 The court agrees with this argument. While LuxeYard’s allegations, if true, might
9 establish a violation of federal securities laws, they do not meet the elements of common-law
10 fraud. Namely, LuxeYard has failed to allege that Sano made any false representations that
11 LuxeYard relied on. LuxeYard has therefore failed to state a claim against Sano for conspiracy to
12 defraud.

13 Similarly, the only act of fraud that Kay allegedly committed is based on the
14 representations made in the subscription agreement. Because the court has already determined
15 that contract warranties and representations cannot form the basis of a fraudulent-inducement
16 claim, LuxeYard has also failed to allege an overt act of fraud that Kay committed in furtherance
17 of the conspiracy. It has therefore also failed to state a claim against Kay for conspiracy to
18 defraud.

19 Accordingly, the court will dismiss LuxeYard’s conspiracy-to-defraud claim against Kay
20 and Sano (claim 2) with prejudice.

21 **4. Sanctions**

22 At the end of their motion to dismiss, corporate defendants request that the court sanction
23 LuxeYard and award defendants attorney’s fees. ECF No. 53-1. They argue that the second
24 amended complaint again failed to meet the heightened pleading and that LuxeYard therefore
25 “wasted” the court’s and the defendants’ time and resources. As an initial matter, corporate
26 defendants’ motion is procedurally defective, as both FRCP 11(c) and Local Rule IC 2-2(b)
27 require that they file the motion as a separate document. Additionally, the motion lacks merit.
28 While the court will dismiss LuxeYard’s second amended complaint, there is no basis for

1 concluding that LuxeYard filed the complaint for any “improper purpose” or that its legal claims
2 were unwarranted by existing law. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(b). Corporate defendants’ request for
3 sanctions and attorney’s fees is therefore denied.

4 **B. LuxeYard’s motion for leave to file an amended complaint**

5 The court will address LuxeYard’s motion for leave to add jurisdictional allegations to its
6 complaint before addressing defendant Wheat’s motion to dismiss for lack of personal
7 jurisdiction; resolution of the former will affect what facts the court considers in resolution of the
8 latter. LuxeYard moves to amend its complaint in order to add allegations regarding its theory
9 that Wheat is the “alter ego” of the corporate defendants in order to “pierce the corporate veil.”
10 LuxeYard argues that, because the court has personal jurisdiction over the corporate defendants,
11 its alter-ego theory, if successful, would allow the court to also exercise jurisdiction over Wheat,
12 even absent an independent basis for jurisdiction over him as an individual. See *Viega GmbH v.*
13 *Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct.*, 328 P.3d 1152, 1157 (Nev. 2014).

14 FRCP 15(a) provides that a trial court shall grant leave to amend freely “when justice so
15 requires.” The Ninth Circuit frequently considers five factors in determining the propriety of a
16 motion to amend: (1) bad faith; (2) undue delay; (3) prejudice to the opposing party; (4) whether
17 plaintiff has previously amended his complaint; and (5) futility. *Allen v. City of Beverly Hills*,
18 911 F.2d 367, 373 (9th Cir. 1990) (citing *Ascon Props., Inc. v. Mobil Oil Co.*, 866 F.2d 1149,
19 1160 (9th Cir. 1989)). Based on the analysis below, the court finds that LuxeYard’s motion
20 triggers several of these factors and will therefore be denied.

21 **1. Bad faith**

22 Wheat argues that LuxeYard has acted in bad faith because it has attempted to defy Judge
23 Cobb’s order barring alter-ego-related discovery due to a lack of alter-ego/veil-piercing
24 allegations (ECF No. 73) by moving to amend to add such allegations. ECF No. 75 at 4.
25 LuxeYard argues that it filed this motion in an attempt to comply with the order because it
26 believed that amending its complaint was the only way to undertake its desired discovery. ECF
27 No. 76 at 10.
28

1 The court finds that LuxeYard did act in bad faith by ignoring this court’s earlier order
2 requiring LuxeYard to respond to Wheat’s 12(b)(2) motion to dismiss within twenty days after
3 the close of jurisdictional discovery. LuxeYard instead moved to amend in lieu of filing a
4 response without seeking leave from the court. While LuxeYard asserts that it sought to comply
5 with Judge Cobb’s discovery order, nothing in the order indicated that he would grant LuxeYard
6 additional time to conduct alter-ego-related discovery if LuxeYard was granted leave to amend
7 its complaint. In contrast, Judge Cobb found that LuxeYard failed to avail itself of the
8 opportunity to conduct jurisdictional discovery (ECF No. 78) and also expressed concern that it
9 filed the present motion instead of a response (ECF No. 82).⁶

10 **2. Prior amendments**

11 LuxeYard has already filed three complaints in this action. Wheat points out that the
12 amended complaint (ECF No. 14) included alter-ego allegations that LuxeYard subsequently
13 omitted from its second amended complaint. ECF No. 74 at 4. LuxeYard counters that its earlier
14 complaint alleged an alter-ego theory for purposes of Wheat’s liability based on the corporate
15 defendants’ alleged actions rather than for establishing personal jurisdiction over Wheat. ECF
16 No. 76 at 4.

17 This distinction has no merit in this context, as there is no reason to believe Judge Cobb
18 would not have allowed for discovery regarding this theory if LuxeYard had retained its earlier
19 allegations in its second amended complaint. After all, the court could not potentially find Wheat
20 liable based on an alter-ego theory without first establishing that the court had personal
21 jurisdiction over Wheat on the same basis. In turn, it was LuxeYard’s own decision to remove
22 these allegations that precluded it from engaging in such discovery. Allowing LuxeYard to
23 amend its complaint for the third time in this action only for the purpose of correcting its own
24 error is thus unwarranted.

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28 ⁶ Judge Cobb also expressly noted that LuxeYard’s motion to compel may not be, in and of
itself, a sufficient response to Wheat’s motion to dismiss (ECF No. 82).

1 Here, LuxeYard alleges the following facts about Wheat and Kay, which it argues is
2 sufficient, even absent additional discovery, to establish that the two are alter egos: (1) Wheat is
3 the sole owner of Kay; (2) he invests in penny stocks through Kay and does not have a personal
4 account for such investments; (3) Kay has no employees; (4) Kay's principal office is run out of
5 Wheat's home; (5) Wheat is the only board member of Kay; (6) Wheat is the sole shareholder,
6 officer, and director of Kay; and (7) Kay's telephone number is Wheat's cellphone number. ECF
7 No. 73 at 7–10. These allegations, however, only speak to the first two factors of the alter-ego
8 test: control and unity of interest. While LuxeYard alleges that Kay and Wheat engaged in a
9 conspiracy to defraud LuxeYard, it does not allege any facts in its complaint or its motion that
10 demonstrate that Wheat's relationship to Kay itself resulted in an alleged injustice. Because the
11 facts that LuxeYard currently alleges are insufficient to satisfy the alter-ego test and because no
12 additional jurisdictional discovery will be granted, allowing LuxeYard to amend its complaint
13 would be futile.

14 Based on all of the analysis above, the court will deny LuxeYard's motion for leave to
15 amend its complaint to add jurisdictional allegations. The court will thus also deny its motion for
16 a hearing on this matter.

17 **C. Wheat's motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction**

18 Finally, the court addresses Wheat's motion to dismiss. Because the court has declined to
19 allow LuxeYard to amend its complaint in order to pursue an alter-ego theory, this analysis is
20 based only on Wheat's ties to Nevada as an individual.

21 A court may dismiss a complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction over the defendant. Fed.
22 R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2). Where a defendant challenges the court's personal jurisdiction, the plaintiff
23 bears the burden of demonstrating the court has jurisdiction over the defendant. *Schwarzenegger*
24 *v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 800 (9th Cir. 2004); *Pebble Beach Co. v. Caddy*, 453
25 F.3d 1151, 1154 (9th Cir. 2006). A plaintiff makes a prima facie showing of personal jurisdiction
26 by introducing competent evidence of essential facts that support jurisdiction. *Ballard v. Savage*,
27 65 F.3d 1495, 1498 (9th Cir. 1995). Where the court receives only written materials, the plaintiff
28 need only make a prima facie showing through its pleadings and affidavits that the exercise of

1 personal jurisdiction over the defendant is proper. *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 800. Although a
2 plaintiff cannot simply rest on the bare allegations of its complaint, the uncontroverted
3 allegations in the plaintiff’s complaint are taken as true, and conflicts between the facts
4 contained in the parties’ affidavits are resolved in the plaintiff’s favor. *Id.*

5 In order to establish personal jurisdiction, the plaintiff must show that the forum’s long-
6 arm statute confers personal jurisdiction over the out-of-state defendants and that the exercise of
7 jurisdiction does not violate federal constitutional principles of due process. *Haisten v. Grass*
8 *Valley Med. Reimbursement Fund, Ltd.*, 784 F.2d 1392, 1396 (9th Cir. 1986). Nevada’s long-arm
9 statute permits the exercise of jurisdiction on any basis consistent with federal due process. Nev.
10 Rev. Stat. § 14.065(1). Federal due process requires that a defendant “have certain minimum
11 contacts with the forum state such that the maintenance of the suit does not offend traditional
12 notions of fair play and substantial justice.” *Int’l Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316
13 (1945) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

14 Personal jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant may be either general or specific.
15 *Helicopteros Nacionales de Columbia S.A. v. Hall*, 466 U.S. 408, 414 (1984). A court may
16 exercise general jurisdiction over a defendant if the defendant’s activities in the forum are either
17 “substantial” or “continuous and systematic” such that the defendant’s activities approach a
18 “physical presence” in the forum, even if those contacts did not give rise to the action. *Bancroft*
19 *& Masters, Inc. v. Augusta Nat’l, Inc.*, 223 F.3d 1082, 1086 (9th Cir. 2000).

20 In contrast, for a court to exercise specific jurisdiction, the action must arise out of the
21 defendant’s forum-related activities such that he can reasonably anticipate being haled into court.
22 *Bancroft*, 223 F.3d at 1086. Specific jurisdiction is determined by analyzing the “quality and
23 nature of the defendant’s contacts with the forum state in relation to the cause of action.” *Lake v.*
24 *Lake*, 817 F.2d 1416, 1421 (9th Cir. 1987). The Ninth Circuit uses a three-part test for personal
25 jurisdiction: (1) the defendant must purposefully direct his activities to the forum state or
26 purposefully avail himself of the privilege of conducting activities in the forum state; (2) the
27 claim arises out of or relates to the defendant’s forum-related activities; and (3) the exercise of
28 jurisdiction is reasonable. See *Bancroft*, 223 F.3d at 1086; *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802.

1 Here, Wheat avers that he is a California resident and has never resided in Nevada. ECF
2 No. 52-1 at 2. He further avers that he does not derive income from Nevada, does not maintain
3 an office in the state, does not have a bank account in the state, and does not own any real
4 property in the state. Wheat also asserts that “[a]ll transactions related to the purchase and sale of
5 LuxeYard stock by Defendants took place in California” and “[n]o part of Plaintiff’s allegations
6 took place in Nevada.” Id. at 3. He also correctly highlights that the only references to Nevada in
7 the second amended complaint are (1) that Kay and Sano are incorporated in Nevada and (2) the
8 allegation that “events giving rise to LuxeYard’s claims against the Defendants occurred in part
9 in Nevada.” See ECF No. 51 at 2. This type of vague allegation cannot satisfy a prima facie
10 showing that personal jurisdiction over Wheat is proper. Because the jurisdictional facts alleged
11 by Wheat are not contradicted by the second amended complaint and LuxeYard has failed to
12 respond to his motion to dismiss, the court finds that it lacks personal jurisdiction over Wheat.
13 His motion to dismiss will therefore be granted.

14 **III. Conclusion**

15 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Kay and Sano’s motion to dismiss LuxeYard’s
16 second amended complaint (ECF No. 53) is GRANTED.

17 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Kay and Sano are DISMISSED from this action with
18 prejudice.

19 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that LuxeYard’s motion for leave to amend its second
20 amended complaint to add jurisdictional allegations (ECF No. 73) is DENIED.

21 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that LuxeYard’s motion for an oral hearing on its motion
22 for leave to amend (ECF No. 77) is DENIED.

23 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Robert Wheat’s motion to dismiss for lack of personal
24 jurisdiction (ECF No. 52) is GRANTED.

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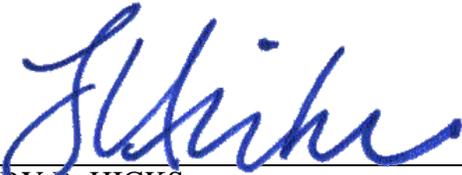
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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Robert Wheat is DISMISSED from this action.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 15th day of September, 2016.



LARRY R. HICKS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE