

HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

ALAN MANCHESTER, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CECO CONCRETE
CONSTRUCTION, LLC,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C13-832 RAJ

ORDER

This matter comes before the court on Plaintiffs' (Alan Manchester, Suzanne Manchester, and Bedrock Floors, Inc. ("Bedrock")) motion to amend the complaint. Dkt. # 20. Defendant Ceco Concrete Construction, LLC's ("Ceco") opposed to the extent plaintiffs attempt to include claims against Mrs. Manchester and Bedrock.¹ Dkt. # 21. On February 12, 2014, the court granted defendant's motion to dismiss plaintiff's sole claim by Bedrock to vacate the arbitration award. Dkt. # 19 at 8-10. The court also

¹ Neither party has requested oral argument. This matter may be decided on the papers submitted.

1 dismissed Mrs. Manchester's fraud claims.² *Id.* at 12-14. Defendant does not object to
2 amendment as to any claims alleged by Mr. Manchester. Accordingly, defendant's
3 objections are limited to Bedrock's proposed claims for quantum meruit, unjust
4 enrichment, and negligent misrepresentation, and Mrs. Manchester's proposed claim for
5 negligent misrepresentation. Dkt. # 20-1 (Am. Compl.) ¶¶ 40, 42, 46.

6 At this stage in the litigation, a party may amend its pleading only by leave of
7 court or by written consent of the adverse party. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). Although the
8 rule should be interpreted with extreme liberality, leave to amend should not be granted
9 automatically. *Jackson v. Bank of Hawaii*, 902 F.2d 1385, 1387 (9th Cir. 1990). "A trial
10 court may deny such a motion if permitting an amendment would prejudice the opposing
11 party, produce undue delay in the litigation, or result in futility for lack of merit." *Id.*

12 Defendant argues that the court already dismissed Mrs. Manchester's
13 misrepresentation claim. Defendant is mistaken. The court specifically noted that the
14 court construed Mrs. Manchester's claims to be for fraudulent inducement and fraudulent
15 misrepresentation. Mrs. Manchester now pleads a claim for negligent misrepresentation,
16 which requires allegations that (1) false information be supplied as a result of the failure
17 to exercise reasonable care or competence in communicating the information, (2) the
18 person for whose benefit the information is supplied suffered the loss, and (3) the
19 recipient relies upon the misrepresentation. *Blair v. Ing*, 21 P.3d 452, 475 (Haw. 2001).
20 Defendant argues that Mrs. Manchester has failed to allege the second element because
21 she has not alleged facts detailing communications directly between herself and Ceko.³

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23 ² The court construed Mrs. Manchester's claims to be fraudulent inducement and
24 fraudulent misrepresentation.

25 ³ The court's prior ruling that Mrs. Manchester had not identified a single representation
26 made by Ceko to her, or alleged any facts that would demonstrate that Ceko made any
27 representation for the purpose of inducing or in contemplation of her reliance were based on
elements for fraud. Dkt. # 19 at 12. Accordingly, the court's order did not require direct
communication for the fraud claims, and indicated that plaintiffs could have alleged that the
statements were made for the purpose of inducing or in contemplation of her reliance.

1 While direct communication may be one way to allege facts supporting the second and
2 third elements, it is not the only way. Dkt. # 21 at 3. Mrs. Manchester has alleged that
3 she was the sole shareholder of Bedrock, that Ceco decided that it would benefit to use
4 the relationships of Mr. Manchester and Bedrock with the general contractors in Hawaii,
5 that it was understood by Mr. Manchester, Mrs Manchester, Bedrock and Ceco that Mr.
6 Manchester's employment with Ceco would necessarily end the operations of Bedrock,
7 which meant that Mrs. Manchester would no longer be self-employed, and that Mr.
8 Manchester's compensation would be equal to or more than what he and Mrs.
9 Manchester had earned together at Bedrock. Dkt. # 20-1 (Am. Compl.) ¶¶ 8, 13, 15, 16.
10 These allegations are sufficient to plausibly allege that Mrs. Manchester, as the sole
11 shareholder of Bedrock which would cease to exist as a result of the deal but
12 subsequently incurred damages and costs, was a person for whose benefit the information
13 was supplied, suffered the loss, and relied on the misrepresentation.⁴ Accordingly,
14 permitting amendment would not be futile. The court also finds that defendant has not
15 demonstrated any prejudice in allowing the amendment, and this case is still in its early
16 stages where a case schedule has not even been set yet. Accordingly, the court permits
17 Mrs. Manchester's proposed amendment.

18 With respect to Bedrock's claims, defendant argues that the quantum meruit,
19 unjust enrichment and negligent misrepresentation claims are compulsory counterclaims
20 that should have been raised in the arbitration, and are thus futile.

21 Rule 13(a) precludes a party from asserting a claim in a separate suit that "arises
22 out of the same transaction or occurrence that is the subject matter of the opposing
23 party's claim." Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 13(a). The purpose of Rule 13(a) is to prevent
24 multiplicity of litigation and to promptly bring about resolution of disputes before the
25 court. *Mitchell v. CB Richard Ellis Long Term Disability Plan*, 611 F.3d 1192, 1201 (9th

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27 ⁴ This conclusion applies equally to Bedrock's claim for negligent misrepresentation.

1 Cir. 2010). The rule is also aimed to preclude relitigation of compulsory claims in
2 successive actions. *See id.* Where a party has failed to plead a compulsory counterclaim,
3 the claim is waived and the party is precluded by principles of res judicata from raising it
4 again. *Id.* Whether a claim is a compulsory counterclaim that should have been raised in
5 a prior state action is a question of state law. *Springs v. First Nat'l Bank of Cut Bank*,
6 835 F.2d 1293, 1295 (9th Cir. 1988). Washington's compulsory counterclaim rule
7 mirrors Rule 13(a), requiring the claim to arise out of the same transaction or occurrence
8 that is the subject matter of the opposing party's claim with all necessary parties subject
9 to the court's jurisdiction, and is broadly construed to prevent a multiplicity of suits. *See*
10 *Schoeman v. New York Life Ins. Co.*, 106 Wash. 2d 855, 863-64, 726 P.2d 1 (Wash.
11 1986). Washington follows the logical relationship test regarding what constitutes the
12 same transaction or occurrence. *Id.* at 866-67.

13 In the arbitration, Ceco sought damages for breach of contract, and Bedrock did
14 not allege any counterclaims, although it did seek allowance of offsetting costs. Dkt. #
15 15-1 at 2 (Arb. Ord.) ¶ 2. The core facts relied upon by the arbitrator for the breach of
16 contract claim included the following:

- 17 • The parties intended that three subcontracts would be assigned to Ceco and be
18 run by Mr. Manchester, and that Bedrock would be shut down and cease to exist;
- 19 • Shortly after Mr. Manchester was hired, Ceco approached him and requested
20 that Bedrock remain in business and subcontract the work on the three
21 subcontracts to Ceco;
- 22 • Mr. Manchester complained to Ceco that he would have to keep Bedrock
23 operating and that it would incur costs of doing business that would not otherwise
24 be incurred, and that the parties did not intend for Bedrock to be out of pocket for
25 any such costs; and
- 26 • Bedrock was to pass through to Ceco all payments received from the projects
27 except for payments related to work done by Bedrock prior to Mr. Manchester

1 going to work for Ceco, and that Mr. Manchester had agreed to forego his
2 anticipated profits on the three projects.

3 *Id.* at 4, ¶¶ 7-10. The arbitration dispute arose because the parties could not agree on
4 what monies had been received by Bedrock that were due to be passed through to Ceco or
5 on the amount of Bedrock's costs to keep its doors open solely for Ceco's benefit. *Id.* ¶
6 11. Thus, the "matter of the accounting of funds received by Bedrock, paid by Bedrock
7 to Ceco and expenses incurred by Bedrock on Ceco's behalf came before [the
8 arbitrator]." *Id.* ¶ 12.

9 In this case, Bedrock relies on the same set of facts and also alleges that it is
10 entitled to quantum meruit and unjust enrichment because it "continued to operate and
11 continued to foster a positive and fruitful relationship with its contractor clients"
12 Dkt. # 20-1 ¶¶ 20-22, 40, 42. The court finds that Bedrock's claims for unjust
13 enrichment and quantum meruit arise out of the same factual circumstances at issue in the
14 arbitration, and therefore are logically related to the breach of contract claim such that
15 they should have been raised in arbitration. Accordingly, Bedrock is precluded from
16 raising these compulsory counterclaims in this lawsuit. Allowing amendment would be
17 futile under these circumstances.

18 With respect to the negligent misrepresentation claim, Bedrock alleges that Ceco
19 made a number of representations to Mr. Manchester, including the proposal to shut
20 down Bedrock, to transfer the employees to Ceco, and to sign over existing work in
21 process and business opportunities. Dkt. # 20-1 ¶ 46. These allegations are also logically
22 related to the breach of contract claim in arbitration where the arbitrator heard testimony
23 about the initial agreement to shut down Bedrock, and of Mr. Manchester's later
24 complaints to Ceco about keeping Bedrock open. Accordingly, the court finds that
25 Bedrock's negligent misrepresentation claim is a compulsory counterclaim that should
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1 have been raised in arbitration, and that allowing amendment would be futile under these
2 circumstances.⁵

3 For all the foregoing reasons, the court GRANTS defendant's motion with respect
4 to Bedrock's claims, and DENIES defendant's motion with respect to Mrs. Manchester's
5 claim. Plaintiffs may file their First Amended Complaint consistent with this order
6 within fourteen (14) days of this order.

7 Dated this 5th day of May, 2014.

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11 The Honorable Richard A. Jones
12 United States District Judge
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26 ⁵ Bedrock argues that it was effectively prohibited by the rules of AAA arbitration from
27 bringing any counterclaims because it would have had to pay its share of arbitration costs.
Bedrock does not cite any legal authority for this proposition, and the court rejects this argument.