

1 THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR

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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
8 AT SEATTLE

9 PCF INSURANCE SERVICES OF THE  
10 WEST, LLC,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 JAMES FRITTS, *et al.*,

14 Defendants.

CASE NO. C23-1468-JCC

ORDER

15  
16 This matter comes before the Court on Defendants' motion to dismiss (Dkt. No. 46).  
17 Having thoroughly considered the parties' briefing and the relevant record, the Court finds oral  
18 argument unnecessary and hereby GRANTS in part and DENIES in part the motion for the  
19 reasons explained herein.

20 **I. BACKGROUND**

21 This is a commercial dispute between Plaintiff PCF Insurance Services of the West, LLC  
22 ("PCF"), a Utah-based insurance brokerage firm, and Defendant James Fritts, the former leader  
23 of Rice Insurance Agency ("Rice"), now<sup>1</sup> a PCF subdivision. (Dkt. No. 35 at 6–7.) According to  
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25 <sup>1</sup> Prior its purchase by PCF, Rice was known as RI Insurance Services, LLC ("RI Insurance")  
26 and was led by Fritts. (*Id.* at 1–2.) Both are named defendants in this case (hereinafter  
collectively referred to as "Defendants"). James Fritts is referred to as "Defendant."

1 the operative complaint, the parties executed two contracts in July 2021: the Asset Purchase  
2 Agreement (“APA”) and the Transition Services Agreement (“TSA”). (*Id.* at 9.) Under the  
3 APA’s terms, Plaintiff would purchase substantially all of Defendant’s insurance business and  
4 retain Defendant and others to run Rice as a PCF division. (*Id.* at 2.) And, under the TSA,  
5 Defendants agreed to provide Plaintiff certain transition services “in good faith.” (*Id.* at 12.)

6 One important aspect of the APA is its anticipated earn-out. To incentivize Defendant  
7 and other employees to continue to grow Rice’s business, Plaintiff agreed to pay earn-out  
8 bonuses if Rice reached certain earnings growth targets in the first five years following the sale.  
9 (*Id.* at 13.) The first year earn-out period presented the most lucrative opportunity. (*Id.*) At the  
10 end of that year, if Rice’s EBIDTA was greater than 3% over its closing EBIDTA, Plaintiff  
11 would pay ten times the amount of that growth. (*Id.*) In later years, Rice would have to reach  
12 higher growth targets to achieve this multiple. (*Id.*)

13 Plaintiff alleges Defendant abused this compensation scheme and, in doing so, defrauded  
14 Plaintiff of millions of dollars. (*Id.* at 1.) Accordingly, Plaintiff brings the following causes of  
15 action: (1) fraud in the inducement as to the APA and TSA (two counts); (2) fraudulent  
16 misrepresentation or concealment; (3) breach of contract as to the APA and TSA (two counts);  
17 (4) breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing; (5) conversion; (6) unjust  
18 enrichment; (7) violation of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (“RICO”),  
19 19 U.S.C. § 1961 *et seq.*; (8) conspiracy to violate RICO; (9) criminal profiteering; and  
20 (10) declaratory judgment. (Dkt. No. 35 at 41–53.) Defendant moves to dismiss each under  
21 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). (Dkt. No. 46.)

## 22 **II. DISCUSSION**

### 23 **A. Legal Standard**

24 Dismissal is proper when a plaintiff “fails to state a claim upon which relief can be  
25 granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain  
26 sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face.

1 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 677–78 (2009). A plaintiff is obligated to provide grounds for  
2 their entitlement to relief that amount to more than labels and conclusions or a formulaic  
3 recitation of the elements of a cause of action. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 545  
4 (2007). A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the  
5 court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.  
6 *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. “[T]he pleading standard Rule 8 announces does not require ‘detailed  
7 factual allegations,’ but it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-  
8 me accusation.” *Id.* (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555). Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) “can [also]  
9 be based on the lack of a cognizable legal theory.” *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d  
10 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988).

11 In cases involving allegations of fraud or mistake, “a party must state with particularity  
12 the circumstances constituting fraud or mistake.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). The allegations must “be  
13 specific enough to give defendants notice of the particular misconduct . . . so that they can  
14 defend against the charge and not just deny that they have done anything wrong.” *Kearns v. Ford*  
15 *Motor Co.*, 567 F.3d 1120, 1124 (9th Cir. 2009) (citation omitted). Said another way, they “must  
16 be accompanied by the who, what, when, where, and how of the misconduct charged.” *Id.*  
17 (citations and quotation marks omitted).

## 18 **B. Fraudulent Inducement & Fraudulent Misrepresentation or Concealment**

19 Under Washington law, the elements of fraudulent inducement and fraudulent  
20 misrepresentation or concealment are the same. To assert either, a plaintiff must show: “(1) a  
21 representation of existing fact, (2) its materiality, (3) its falsity, (4) the speaker’s knowledge of  
22 its falsity, (5) the speaker’s intent that it be acted upon by the person to whom it is made,  
23 (6) ignorance of its falsity on the part of the person to whom the representation is addressed,  
24 (7) the latter’s reliance on the truth of the representation, (8) the right to rely upon it, and  
25 (9) consequent damage.” *Elcon Const., Inc. v. E. Washington Univ.*, 273 P.3d 965, 970 (Wash.  
26

1 2012).<sup>2</sup>

2 In moving to dismiss, Defendants dispute the first three elements<sup>3</sup>—that Plaintiff fails to  
3 adequately allege a false misrepresentation of material fact. (*See* Dkt. No. 46 at 21–23.) The  
4 Court disagrees. Washington law provides that “a promise made with no intention of keeping it  
5 is a ‘misrepresentation of an existing fact’—the speaker’s state of mind—and may be the basis of  
6 an action in fraud if the other elements are present.” *Beckendorf v. Beckendorf*, 457 P.2d 603,  
7 607 (Wash. 1969). Here, in the APA and TSA, Defendant promised to “cooperate and assist in  
8 good faith in the preparation of the Earn-Out EBITDA,” to provide transition services “in good  
9 faith,” and that “[a]ll revenue . . . [would] be booked in the Ordinary Course of Business.” (Dkt.  
10 No. 35 at 12–14.) Nonetheless, Plaintiff’s allegations plausibly suggest that Defendant had no  
11 intention of honoring those promises when he made them. In one pre-sale e-mail, for example,  
12 Defendant instructed an employee to delay recording commission checks until after closing so  
13 that he could get “10x in the earn out.” (*Id.* at 15.) And to the extent this is insufficient to raise an  
14 inference of bad faith, it is supplemented by allegations that Defendants later misrepresented  
15 Rice’s earnings and maintained a secret accounting system, payroll system, and bank account.  
16 (*See id.* at 16–21); *see also J2 Cloud Services, Inc. v. Fax87*, 2016 WL 6833904, slip op. at 3  
17 (C.D. Cal. 2016) (noting that post-signing facts supplemented the plausibility of plaintiffs’  
18 allegations that defendant did not intend to keep promises in the licensing agreement). This is  
19 sufficient to raise an inference that Defendant made a promise with no intention of keeping it.

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21 <sup>2</sup> Fraudulent concealment may also be established by showing that the defendant breached a duty  
22 to disclose a material fact. *Moodie v. Remington Arms Co., LLC*, 2013 WL 12191352, slip op. at  
3 (W.D. Wash. 2013) (citation omitted).

23 <sup>3</sup> Defendants do not meaningfully dispute the remaining elements of fraud, beyond a footnote  
24 stating Plaintiff “has not alleged the other required elements of a fraudulent inducement claim.”  
25 (*See id.* at 27.) “Relegating substantive arguments to footnotes is dangerous business.” *F.D.I.C.*  
26 *v. Red Hot Corner, LLC*, 2014 WL 5410712, slip op. at 1 (D. Nev. 2014). “If an argument is  
worth making, a party should put the argument in the body of its brief.” *Bach v. Forever Living*  
*Prod. U.S., Inc.*, 473 F. Supp. 2d 1127, 1132 (W.D. Wash. 2007). To the extent Defendants’  
conclusory statement can even be deemed an “argument,” the Court declines to consider it.

1 Defendants next argue Plaintiff’s fraudulent inducement claims fail because the APA  
2 contains a “no-reliance” clause which, under Washington law, precludes Plaintiff from relying  
3 on extra-contractual representations to establish fraud. (Dkt. No. 46 at 23) (citing *FMC Techs.,*  
4 *Inc. v. Edwards*, 2007 WL 1725098, slip op. at 4–5 (W.D. Wash. 2007)). But here, as previously  
5 explained, Plaintiff’s fraudulent inducement claims are based on promises *in* the contracts (*i.e.*,  
6 the APA and TSA)—not “extra-contractual representations,” as Defendants suggest. *See Pac.*  
7 *Contours Corp. v. Fives Machining Sys., Inc.*, 2018 WL 6204579 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (no-reliance  
8 clause does not apply to fraud claim where the claim was based on representations in the  
9 contract), *report and recommendation adopted*, 2018 WL 6198461 (C.D. Cal. 2018). Thus,  
10 because Defendants’ argument rests upon a faulty premise, the Court rejects it.

11 The Court DENIES Defendants’ motion to dismiss the fraudulent inducement and  
12 fraudulent misrepresentation or concealment claims.<sup>4</sup>

### 13 C. Breach of Contract

14 Under Washington law, a breach of contract claim requires three elements: (1) a contract  
15 imposing a duty; (2) breach of that duty; and (3) damages proximately caused by the breach.  
16 *Seattle Pac. Indus., Inc. v. S3 Holding LLC*, 831 F. App’x 814, 817 (9th Cir. 2020). Defendants  
17 argue Plaintiff fails to adequately allege any breach of the APA or the TSA. (*See* Dkt. No. 46 at  
18 30–31.) Alternatively, they argue the breach of contract claims are premature because Plaintiff  
19 failed to exhaust the APA’s dispute resolution procedures regarding earn-out amounts. (*Id.* at  
20 31–32.) On both fronts, the Court disagrees.

21 First, Plaintiff adequately alleges a breach of the APA. The APA requires Fritts to  
22 “cooperate and assist in good faith in the preparation of the Estimated Earn-Out EBITDA

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23 <sup>4</sup> Defendants also argue that the independent tort doctrine bars Plaintiff’s fraudulent  
24 misrepresentation or concealment claim. (*See* Dkt. No. 46 at 27.) But as Plaintiff notes, (*see* Dkt.  
25 No. 47 at 27), and Defendants fail to dispute, (*see generally* Dkt. No. 49), the Washington  
26 Supreme Court has “repeatedly recognized a fraud claim to be outside the doctrine’s scope,  
allowing such claims to be decided based on established tort precedent.” *Elcon*, 273 P.3d at 970.  
The Court therefore rejects this argument.

1 . . . including making available, to the extent reasonably necessary, books, records, work papers  
2 and personnel at such reasonable times as any Party shall request . . . .” (Dkt. No. 35 at 44–45.)  
3 According to the complaint, Fritts caused Rice to overstate its revenues and understate its  
4 expenses, maintained separate accounting and payroll systems and a separate bank account, and  
5 deliberately obstructed Plaintiff’s access to information necessary to verify Rice’s financial  
6 records. (*See id.* at 15–21, 25, 34–35, 45.) He allegedly did so “to deliberately inflate the bonus  
7 earn-out payments contemplated in the sale.” (*Id.* at 2.) Assuming these allegations are true, as  
8 this Court must, they are sufficient to raise a reasonable inference that Fritts breached the APA.  
9 *See Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. Indeed, the APA requires cooperation *in good faith*, and Defendants’  
10 alleged conduct here suggests a lack thereof. *See Black’s Law Dictionary* (11th ed. 2019) (good  
11 faith defined as, among other things, the “absence of intent to defraud”).

12 Second, Plaintiff adequately alleges a breach of the TSA. The TSA, in relevant part,  
13 requires Defendants to operate “in good faith” and “in the ordinary course of business.” (Dkt.  
14 No. 35 at 12–13.) This includes “provid[ing] payroll services . . . *in a consistent manner with*  
15 *[the company’s] past practices.*” (*Id.* at 13) (emphasis added). Prior to the sale, Defendants did  
16 not maintain two separate sets of books or use two separate payroll systems. (*See id.* at 46.) After  
17 the sale, however, Defendants changed their past practices and began using separate systems.  
18 (*Id.*) Accepting these allegations as true, they are sufficient to state a claim for breach of the TSA  
19 that is plausible on its face. *See Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 677–78. Defendants attempt to downplay their  
20 alleged conduct by arguing “there was no need for two systems *pre-close* because there was only  
21 one legal entity employing personnel and no earn-out payments to share with those employees.”  
22 (Dkt. No. 49 at 15.) They contend Plaintiff’s reading of the TSA would thus place them “in  
23 breach . . . if they changed any pre-close practice, even if such practice was obviously mooted in  
24 response to post-close circumstances.” (*Id.*) But this argument misses the mark. It is not merely  
25 Defendants’ *use* of separate systems that amounts to a potential breach of the TSA, but the *covert*  
26 *nature* of those actions. Even the company’s controller, James Heerspink, acknowledged that

1 maintaining a “side payroll” was “shady.” (Dkt. No. 35 at 18.) This suggests that Defendants  
2 knew their change in practice was, at best, problematic.

3 Third, the APA’s dispute resolution procedures do not preclude Plaintiff’s breach of  
4 contract claims. The relevant provision establishes that “[i]f [Fritts] in good faith disagrees with  
5 [Plaintiff’s] calculation of the Estimated Earn-Out EBITDA, [Fritts] may, within sixty (60) days  
6 after receipt of such statement . . . deliver to [Plaintiff] a notice disagreeing therewith and setting  
7 forth his objections.” (Dkt. No. 1 at 40–41.) As an initial matter, this provision appears to  
8 contemplate procedures for resolving *Fritts*’s objections, not Plaintiff’s. Moreover, as Plaintiff  
9 observes and Defendants fail to dispute, the breach of contract claims at issue are not a dispute  
10 over the “Estimated Earn-Out EBITDA.” (*See* Dkt. No. 47 at 38.) Rather, they involve alleged  
11 breaches of Defendants’ contractual duties to act in good faith, as set forth in the APA and TSA.

12 The Court DENIES Defendants’ motion to dismiss the breach of contract claims. And  
13 because those claims form the basis for Plaintiff’s declaratory judgment claim, the Court further  
14 DENIES Defendants’ motion to dismiss the declaratory judgment claim.

15 **D. Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing**

16 Under Washington law, “[t]here is in every contract an implied duty of good faith and  
17 fair dealing that obligates the parties to cooperate with each other so that each may obtain the full  
18 benefit of performance.” *Rekhter v. State, Dep’t of Soc. & Health Servs.*, 323 P.3d 1036, 1041  
19 (Wash. 2014) (citation omitted). This, however, is not “a free-floating duty of good faith  
20 unattached to the underlying legal document,” but instead “exists only in relation to performance  
21 of a specific contract term.” *Badgett v. Sec. State Bank*, 807 P.2d 356, 360 (Wash. 1991).

22 Plaintiff claims Fritts breached this implied duty by (1) intentionally misstating the  
23 business’s earnings to inflate the earn-out payments, and (2) failing to operate it in Plaintiff’s  
24 interest and consistent with past practice. (Dkt. No. 35 at 47.) Defendants, in response, argue that  
25 neither the APA nor the TSA impose any obligations upon them with respect to the business’s  
26 earnings, and that a conclusion to the contrary would create *new* contractual obligations. (*See*

1 Dkt. No. 46 at 32.) Again, the Court disagrees. As previously noted, the APA *explicitly* requires  
2 Fritts to “cooperate and assist in good faith in the preparation of” Rice’s earnings. (Dkt. No. 35 at  
3 13–14.) Nonetheless, Fritts allegedly misrepresented Rice’s earnings and prevented Plaintiff  
4 from receiving accurate financial information to correct the earnings. (*Id.* at 47.) Defendants  
5 cannot seriously contend that such conduct, if true, would not potentially contravene the APA’s  
6 good faith requirement—particularly where it allegedly caused Plaintiff to overpay the first earn-  
7 out payment by at least \$28 million. (*See id.* at 6, 26.)

8 The Court DENIES Defendants’ motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s claim for breach of the  
9 implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

#### 10 **E. Conversion**

11 Defendants next argue Plaintiff’s conversion claim should be dismissed under the  
12 independent tort doctrine. (Dkt. No. 46 at 33.) On this matter, at least, the Court agrees with  
13 Defendants.

14 Under the independent tort doctrine, a plaintiff can recover tort damages only if the injury  
15 “traces back to the breach of a tort duty arising independently of the terms of the contract.”  
16 *Eastwood v. Horse Harbor Found., Inc.*, 241 P.3d 1256, 1262 (Wash. 2010) (“When no  
17 independent tort duty exists, tort does not provide a remedy.”). The existence of an independent  
18 tort duty “is a question of law and depends on mixed considerations of logic, common sense,  
19 justice, policy, and precedent.” *Id.* Here, Plaintiffs claim Defendant Fritts had an independent  
20 “duty not to deprive PCF of its property through deceptive acts.” (Dkt. No. 47 at 41.) This duty,  
21 according to Plaintiff, would exist even in the absence of Fritts’ affirmative contractual  
22 obligation to provide Plaintiff with accurate information. (*See id.*) But Plaintiff provides no  
23 meaningful explanation establishing the existence of this supposed “duty.” Instead, it concludes  
24 that such duty exists and cites to cases that are either nonbinding or inapposite.<sup>5</sup>

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25 <sup>5</sup> Plaintiff cites to *Burke v. Napieracz*, 674 So. 2d 756, 758 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1996), which was  
26 cited in passing in *King v. Rice*, 191 P.3d 946, 952 n.27 (Wash. Ct. App. 2008). (*See* Dkt. No. 47



1           Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Defendants’ motion with respect to Plaintiff’s  
2 conversion claim and DISMISSES it with leave to amend. *See Krainski v. Nev. ex rel. Bd. of*  
3 *Regents of Nev. Sys. of Higher Educ.*, 616 F.3d 963, 972 (9th Cir. 2010).

4           **F. Unjust Enrichment**

5           Defendants next argue Plaintiff’s unjust enrichment claim should be dismissed because  
6 “[a]n unjust enrichment claim cannot proceed where there is a contractual relationship between  
7 the parties.” (Dkt. No. 46 at 33) (citing *Harris v. U.S. BankCorp*, 2019 WL 5536402, slip op. at 7  
8 (W.D. Wash. 2019)). Plaintiff, in response, asserts that “the mere existence of a contract does  
9 not automatically invalidate an unjust enrichment claim, as the contract may be unenforceable or  
10 may not explicitly cover the subject matter that forms the basis of the unjust enrichment claim.”  
11 (Dkt. No. 47 at 42) (quoting *Olson Kundig, Inc. v. 12th Ave. Iron, Inc.*, 2022 WL 4534422, slip  
12 op. at 5 (W.D. Wash. 2022)). Defendants respond that “there must still be a plausible factual  
13 basis” in the amended complaint “from which to draw [a] reasonable inference that either  
14 condition might apply.” (Dkt. No. 49 at 21.) On this issue, Defendants have the better argument.  
15 *See Ehreth v. Cap. One Servs., Inc.*, 2008 WL 3891270, slip op. at 3 (W.D. Wash. 2008)  
16 (dismissing unjust enrichment claim where “plaintiff does not argue that the contract is  
17 unenforceable” and “had an express contract with defendant that governed the circumstances”  
18 underlying the claim). Indeed, neither party has questioned the enforceability of the APA or  
19 TPA. (*See generally* Dkt. Nos. 35, 46, 47.) Moreover, the APA and TPA clearly govern the  
20 subject matter that forms the unjust enrichment claim—that is, whether Defendants obtained  
21 earn-out payments through unlawful means and in bad faith.

22           Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Defendants’ motion with respect to Plaintiff’s unjust  
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24 at 41.) Plaintiff also cites to *Bentham v. Bingham Law Grp.*, 2013 WL 12186171, slip op. at 12  
25 (S.D. Cal 2013), ostensibly for the proposition that “where fraud or conversion accompanies a  
26 breach of contract, the [independent tort doctrine] does not bar the tort claim.” (Dkt. No. 47 at  
41.) But *Bentham* involved California law, and Plaintiff has not presented this Court with an  
equivalent categorical rule under Washington law.

1 enrichment and DISMISSES it with leave to amend. *See Krainski*, 616 F.3d at 972.

2 **G. RICO**

3 Plaintiff alleges Fritts violated RICO through his employees who, at Fritts' direction,  
4 engaged in an unlawful scheme to defraud Plaintiff. (*See* Dkt. No. 35 at 48–50.) Under RICO, it  
5 is “unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterprise . . . to conduct or  
6 participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such enterprise’s affairs through a pattern of  
7 racketeering activity.” 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c). To state a claim under this provision, Plaintiff must  
8 therefore allege “(1) conduct (2) of an enterprise (3) through a pattern (4) of racketeering  
9 activity.” *Odom v. Microsoft Corp.*, 486 F.3d 541, 547 (9th Cir. 2007) (en banc). All  
10 requirements but the first are disputed in this case. But because Plaintiff fails to adequately allege  
11 the “pattern” element, and because this alone dooms Plaintiff’s RICO claim, the Court only  
12 addresses this element.

13 In determining whether a defendant’s conduct constituted a “pattern,” courts consider the  
14 relatedness of the predicate acts and continuity. *Medallion Television Enters., Inc. v. SelectTV of*  
15 *Cal., Inc.*, 833 F.2d 1360, 1363 (9th Cir. 1987). And to adequately allege continuity, a plaintiff  
16 must allege either “a closed period of repeated conduct” that persisted over a “substantial period  
17 of time” (“closed-ended continuity”) or “past conduct that by its nature projects into the future  
18 with a threat of repetition” (“open-ended continuity”). *H.J. Inc. v. Nw. Bell Tel. Co.*, 492 U.S.  
19 229, 241–42 (1989). Here, Plaintiff alleges closed-ended continuity<sup>6</sup> but, for the reasons  
20 described below, fails to adequately do so.

21 Under longstanding Ninth Circuit precedent, RICO’s continuity requirement is not  
22 satisfied where, as here, plaintiffs merely allege “a single fraud perpetrated on a single victim.”  
23 *United Energy Owners Comm., Inc. v. U.S. Energy Mgmt. Sys., Inc.*, 837 F.2d 356, 360 (9th Cir.

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24 <sup>6</sup> In response to the Court’s request for supplemental briefing regarding whether Plaintiff has  
25 shown either closed or open-ended continuity (Dkt. No. 52), Plaintiff exclusively argues for  
26 closed-ended continuity. (*See* Dkt. No. 54 at 2–5.) The Court treats this as a concession that  
Plaintiff has failed to allege open-ended continuity.

1 1988). Indeed, the Ninth Circuit “has found insufficient continuity in every case but two in  
2 which there was only a single victim.” David B. Smith & Terrance G. Reed, *Civil RICO* ¶ 4.04  
3 (Matthew Bender 2023). The first, *Sun Sav. & Loan Ass’n v. Dierdorff*, is an open-ended  
4 continuity case—the court found sufficient continuity where the scheme at issue posed a threat of  
5 continuing activity. 825 F.2d 187, 194 & n.5 (9th Cir. 1987) (noting that the defendant “in no  
6 way completed the criminal scheme”). Whereas here, Plaintiff fails to point to any facts  
7 indicating that Defendants did not complete the criminal scheme. The second single-victim case,  
8 *Republic of the Philippines v. Marcos*, is a *sui generis* political case in which the “single victim”  
9 was the Republic of the Philippines, not an individual or a company, and the racketeering  
10 activity was carried out on a scale far more immense than the activity at issue in this case. 862  
11 F.2d 1355, 1358 (9th Cir. 1988) (en banc). Thus, because this case involves a single alleged  
12 victim, PCF Insurance, and because both of the Ninth Circuit’s single-victim cases are  
13 distinguishable from the instant case, the Court cannot conclude that Plaintiff has adequately  
14 alleged closed-ended continuity.

15 In an attempt to escape this conclusion, Plaintiff relies on *Kearney v. Foley & Lardner,*  
16 *LLP* for the proposition that “a pattern does not require multiple victims” 607 Fed. App’x 757,  
17 759 (9th Cir. 2015) (mem.) (citing *Sun Savings*, 825 F.2d at 191–94). But as multiple courts have  
18 noted in response to this same argument, “the Court need not rely on an unpublished  
19 memorandum disposition [in *Kearney*].” *Karma Auto. LLC v. Lordstown Motors Corp.*, 2022  
20 WL 17886045, slip op. at 20 (C.D. Cal. 2022) (quoting *Palantir Tech. Inc. v. Abramowitz*, 2021  
21 WL 2400979, slip op. at 8 n.2 (N.D. Cal. 2021)). Instead, this Court relies on the binding  
22 decision in *Medallion* which, contrary to *Kearney*, expressly limited *Sun Savings* to cases  
23 involving “a threat of continuing activity.” 833 F.2d at 1364. And as the Court has previously  
24 noted, Plaintiff fails to allege any such threat in this case.

25 Because Plaintiff has not adequately alleged the “pattern” element, the Court GRANTS  
26 Defendants’ motion to dismiss the RICO claim with leave to amend. *See Krainski*, 616 F.3d at

1 972. And because the conspiracy to violate RICO claim hinges on the underlying RICO claim,  
2 the Court further DISMISSES the conspiracy to violate RICO claim with leave to amend. *See id.*

3 **H. Criminal Profiteering**

4 Defendants next argue Plaintiff's criminal profiteering claim should be dismissed  
5 because, among other things, the amended complaint fails to allege a pattern of criminal  
6 profiteering activity. (Dkt. No. 46 at 39–42.) The Court agrees. "To show a pattern under the  
7 [Washington Criminal Profiteering Act], a plaintiff must make the same showing required by  
8 RICO: relationship plus continuity." *Straightshot Commc 'ns, Inc. v. Telekenex, Inc.*, 2011 WL  
9 1770935, slip op. at 8 (W.D. Wash. 2011). And here, for the reasons discussed above, *see supra*  
10 Section III.G, Plaintiff has failed to adequately allege a pattern. Accordingly, the criminal  
11 profiteering claim is DISMISSED with leave to amend. *See Krainski*, 616 F.3d at 972.

12 **III. CONCLUSION**

13 For the foregoing reasons, Defendants' motion to dismiss (Dkt. No. 46) is GRANTED in  
14 part and DENIED in part. Specifically, Plaintiff's claims for conversion, unjust enrichment,  
15 RICO, conspiracy to violate RICO, and criminal profiteering (Counts VII–XI) are DISMISSED.  
16 Any amendment is due within 30 days of this order. Plaintiff's remaining claims survive.

17 DATED this 27th day of March 2024.

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21 John C. Coughenour  
22 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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