

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TRAVELERS PROPERTY CASUALTY COMPANY OF AMERICA,	)	Case No. 13-0088-SC
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	Related Cases: 11-3638-SC,
	)	12-0371-SC
v.	)	
	)	ORDER RE: MOTIONS TO
	)	<u>DISMISS AND STRIKE</u>
CENTEX HOMES, NEWMAYER & DILLION, RGL INC., RGL	)	
FORENSICS, and DOES 1 through 10	)	
inclusive,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Travelers Property Casualty Company of America ("Travelers") brings this action against Defendants Centex Homes ("Centex"), Newmeyer & Dillion ("Newmeyer"), and RGL Inc. and RGL Forensics (collectively "RGL"). Centex and Newmeyer now move to dismiss and strike Travelers' Complaint under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) and 12(f). ECF Nos. 11 ("MTS"), 13 ("Centex/N&D MTD"). RGL has also filed a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss. ECF No. 27 ("RGL MTD").¹ Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7-

¹ All three motions are fully briefed. ECF Nos. 15 ("Opp'n to MTS"), 17 ("Opp'n to Centex/N&D MTD"), 21 ("Reply ISO MTS"), 22

1 1(b), these motions are suitable for decision without oral
2 argument. For the reasons set forth below, the motions are GRANTED
3 in part and DENIED in part.

4
5 **II. BACKGROUND**

6 Centex enters agreements with contractors and subcontractors
7 to build various residential communities throughout California.
8 ECF No. 1 ("Compl.") ¶ 10. Centex's subcontractors obtain general
9 liability insurance policies in connection with the construction
10 work they perform for Centex. Id. These policies name Centex as
11 an additional insured. Id.

12 Centex was sued in a number of construction defect actions in
13 California superior court, including fourteen which are relevant to
14 the instant action. The relevant suits are the Acupan, Adams,
15 Adkins, Ahlberg, Akins, Bradley, Cappawanna, Cartmill, Cooley,
16 Conner, Deusenberry, Redig, Redhawk, and Spivack actions.² Centex
17 retained the law firm of Newmeyer to defend its interests in these
18 suits and to pursue coverage from insurance carriers, including
19 Travelers. Id. ¶ 11. Travelers accepted a number of tenders made
20 by Newmeyer on behalf of Centex and agreed to defend Centex in the
21 underlying actions. Id. ¶ 12. Newmeyer used RGL as a third-party
22 administrator to send out bills to insurance carriers, including
23 Travelers, in connection with these underlying actions. Id. ¶ 13.

24
25 ("Reply ISO Centex/N&D MTD"), 33 ("Opp'n to RGL MTD"), 35 ("Reply
ISO RGL MTD").

26 ² Travelers also brought suit in connection with the Bennett, Mira
27 Ali, Mira Loma, Spicer, and Yunker actions. The parties
28 subsequently stipulated to dismissal with prejudice of Travelers'
claims to the extent that they are predicated on these five
underlying actions. ECF No. 32.

1 Travelers alleges that Centex, Newmeyer, and RGL overbilled
2 Travelers, that Travelers paid more than it was obligated to pay
3 towards Centex's defense in fourteen underlying construction defect
4 actions, and that Centex and Newmeyer were unjustly enriched as a
5 result. Id. ¶ 14. Specifically, Travelers alleges that Centex
6 fraudulently misrepresented (1) Newmeyer's hourly rates, (2) the
7 scope of Centex's tenders, and (3) other carriers' agreements to
8 participate in Centex's defense. Id. ¶ 35.

9 First, with respect to hourly rates, Travelers points to the
10 May 11, 2011 deposition of Jarett Coleman, Centex's general counsel
11 and Rule 30(b)(6) witness, in an earlier case between Travelers and
12 Centex in this District, Case No. 10-2757-CRB ("Travelers v. Centex
13 I"). Id. ¶ 15. Mr. Coleman testified that Centex and Newmeyer
14 have an informal agreement that Newmeyer will charge Centex a rate
15 of \$225 per hour for attorneys, \$110 per hour for paralegals, \$60
16 per hour for law clerks, and \$135 per hour for in-house experts.
17 Id. ¶ 16. These rates apply until an insurance carrier agrees to
18 provide Centex with a defense, at which point they are allegedly
19 increased to \$515 per hour for attorney time, \$210 per hour for
20 paralegals, \$70 per hour for law clerks, and \$215 per hour for in-
21 house experts. Id. ¶ 21. According to Travelers, Mr. Coleman's
22 testimony shows that Newmeyer was charging Centex one rate and
23 Travelers a higher rate. However, Mr. Coleman also testified that
24 the lower rates paid by Centex merely represented an advance on
25 Newmeyer's fees pending contribution from Centex's insurers. See
26 Compl. Ex. C at 25. When asked what would happen if Centex's
27 insurers refused to contribute to its defense costs, Mr. Coleman
28 responded: "At the end of the day, we . . . have a discussion on .

1 . . what's owed, and certainly [Centex] will take care of our
2 responsibility . . . , but that really hasn't become a big issue
3 with us." Id.

4 Second, with respect to the scope of the tenders, Centex or
5 its subcontractors purchased "wrap" insurance policies with regard
6 to some or all of the work performed on the residential
7 developments that are the subjects of the underlying construction
8 defect actions. Id. ¶ 24. A wrap policy is designed to cover the
9 owner, general contractor, and subcontractors on a particular
10 project. Id. Travelers alleges that Centex and Newmeyer tendered
11 to Travelers the defense of some of the underlying actions only
12 with respect to the homes that were not covered by wrap policies,
13 but then submitted defense costs related to both wrap and non-wrap
14 homes. Id. ¶ 25. Travelers' Complaint points to the deposition of
15 Colleen Vanderburg, the corporate representative for RGL in
16 Travelers v. Centex I, wherein Ms. Vanderburg allegedly testified
17 that wrap carriers agreed to pay only 75 percent of defense costs
18 for wrap homes in the underlying actions. Id. ¶ 27. According to
19 Travelers, Ms. Vanderburg further testified that Newmeyer
20 instructed RGL to take the remaining 25 percent and charge it to
21 the other non-wrap insurance carriers, including Travelers. Id.
22 Curiously, the excerpts of Ms. Vanderburg's deposition that were
23 attached to the Complaint do not evidence this testimony. See
24 Compl. Ex. E.

25 As to the third and last set of alleged misrepresentations,
26 Travelers pleads that Centex "by and through RGL" concealed from
27 Travelers that certain carriers were participating in Centex's
28 defense and thus misrepresented the percentage of fees paid by each

1 carrier. Id. ¶¶ 29-30. As a result of these misrepresentations,
2 Centex and Newmeyer allegedly billed and received payments in
3 excess of 100 percent of the actual fees and costs incurred in the
4 defense of Centex in connection with the underlying construction
5 defect actions. Id. ¶ 31. Travelers again points to Ms.
6 Vanderburg's deposition in Travelers v. Centex I. Id. ¶ 35. Ms.
7 Vanderburg allegedly testified that she advised Newmeyer that its
8 requested allocations resulted in more than 100 percent of the
9 total defense fees being billed out to the carriers. Id. The
10 three-page deposition excerpt attached to the Complaint provides so
11 little context that it is impossible to tell whether Travelers'
12 allegations are consistent with Ms. Vanderburg's actual testimony.
13 See Compl. Ex. E. Travelers also points to the deposition
14 testimony of Gary L. Barrera, an attorney at Newmeyer. Id. ¶¶ 32-
15 33. Travelers alleges that Mr. Barrera testified that Centex
16 collectively billed insurance carriers for more than 100 percent of
17 the total defense fees incurred in the Kent action, another
18 construction defect suit that is not at issue in this case. Id. ¶
19 33. Like the Vanderburg deposition excerpt, the two-page excerpt
20 from Mr. Barrera's deposition attached to the Complaint is cryptic
21 and lacks context. See Compl. Ex. D.

22 Travelers asserts causes of action against Centex, Newmeyer,
23 and RGL for fraud, violation of California Business and Professions
24 Code section 17200 (the Unfair Competition Law ("UCL")), breach of
25 fiduciary duty, reimbursement, and accounting. Id. ¶¶ 568-596.
26 Centex, Newmeyer, and RGL now move to dismiss pursuant to Federal
27 Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). Centex and Newmeyer also move to
28 strike paragraphs 29 through 35 of the Complaint.

1
2 **III. DISCUSSION**

3 **A. Defendants' Motions to Dismiss**

4 **i. Legal standard**

5 A Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss "tests the legal sufficiency
6 of a claim." Navarro v. Block, 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001).
7 "Dismissal can be based on the lack of a cognizable legal theory or
8 the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal
9 theory." Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't, 901 F.2d 696, 699
10 (9th Cir. 1988). "When there are well-pleaded factual allegations,
11 a court should assume their veracity and then determine whether
12 they plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief." Ashcroft v.
13 Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 664 (2009). However, "the tenet that a court
14 must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint
15 is inapplicable to legal conclusions. Threadbare recitals of the
16 elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory
17 statements, do not suffice." Id. at 663 (citing Bell Atl. Corp. v.
18 Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)). The allegations made in a
19 complaint must be both "sufficiently detailed to give fair notice
20 to the opposing party of the nature of the claim so that the party
21 may effectively defend against it" and "sufficiently plausible"
22 such that "it is not unfair to require the opposing party to be
23 subjected to the expense of discovery." Starr v. Baca, 633 F.3d
24 1191, 1204 (9th Cir. 2011).

25 Claims sounding in fraud are subject to the heightened
26 pleading requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b),
27 which requires that a plaintiff "state with particularity the
28 circumstances constituting fraud." "To satisfy Rule 9(b), a

pleading must identify the who, what, when, where, and how of the misconduct charged, as well as what is false or misleading about [the purportedly fraudulent] statement, and why it is false." United States ex rel Cafasso v. Gen. Dynamics C4 Sys., Inc., 637 F.3d 1047, 1055 (9th Cir. 2011) (quotation marks and citations omitted).

ii. Fraud

Centex and Newmeyer's motion to dismiss and RGL's motion to dismiss each raise different grounds for dismissing Travelers' fraud claims. The Court reviews the arguments advanced in Centex and Newmeyer's motion first and then proceeds to the arguments raised in RGL's motion.

a. Centex and Newmeyer's motion

The elements of fraud are "misrepresentation, knowledge of its falsity, intent to defraud, justifiable reliance and resulting damage." Gil v. Bank of Am., N.A., 138 Cal. App. 4th 1371, 1381 (Cal. Ct. App. 2006). Centex and Newmeyer argue that Travelers could not have reasonably relied on their alleged misrepresentations concerning Newmeyer's rates, because Travelers knew about Newmeyer and Centex's rate agreement at the time Travelers paid Centex's invoices for defense fees. Centex/N&D MTD at 7. According to the Complaint, Mr. Coleman revealed the allegedly illicit rate agreement in a deposition taken by Travelers on May 11, 2011. Compl. ¶¶ 15-17. The Complaint also contains allegations that, in twelve of the fourteen construction defect actions, Travelers paid all of the invoices for Centex's defense fees and costs submitted after Mr. Coleman's deposition. Specifically, Travelers alleges that it paid invoices submitted

1 after June 28, 2011 in the Acupan, Ahlberg, Bennet, Cappawanna,
2 Cartmill, Cooley, Deusenberry, Mira Loma, Redig, and Redhawk
3 actions. See Compl. ¶¶ 85-86, 230-31, 291-92, 340-41, 358-59, 369-
4 70, 410-11, 480-81, 487-88, 507-08.³

5 Travelers responds that the Complaint merely shows that, by
6 May 11, 2011, Travelers had obtained testimony about the scheme
7 from one individual. Opp'n to Centex/N&D MTD at 8. Travelers
8 contends that it needed additional discovery to confirm and expand
9 upon the information gathered from Mr. Coleman. Id. This argument
10 is unpersuasive. Mr. Coleman was Centex's general counsel and
11 30(b)(6) witness. Thus, he was authorized to testify on behalf of
12 Centex and, in fact, provided a detailed description of Centex and
13 Newmeyer's billing arrangement. It is entirely unclear what more
14 Travelers needed to confirm the fact that this allegedly illicit
15 arrangement existed.

16 Travelers further argues that an April 4, 2012 correspondence
17 from Newmeyer to Travelers shows that Travelers had not yet
18 discovered the full extent of the alleged overbilling scheme on May
19 11, 2011. Id. at 8-9. In this correspondence, Newmeyer denies
20 that it agreed to charge Centex \$225 per hour for attorney time and
21 insists that the \$225 per hour that Centex had been paying Newmeyer
22 merely represented an advance necessitated by the fact that
23 insurance carriers routinely failed to provide an immediate, full
24 and complete defense. Id. Ex. A. Nothing in this correspondence
25 supports Travelers' contention that it did not discover the full

26 ³ Travelers also asserts that it paid invoices submitted after June
27 28, 2011 in the Spicer and Yunker actions. 516-17, 554-55. As
28 discussed in note 2, supra, Travelers has stipulated to the
dismissal of its claims to the extent that they are predicated on
these actions.

1 extent of Newmeyer and Centex's alleged fraud until after May 11,
2 2011. Newmeyer's correspondence merely reiterates the point made
3 in Mr. Coleman's May 11, 2011 deposition that Centex's payments to
4 Newmeyer represented an advance. The correspondence offers no new
5 facts concerning Newmeyer and Centex's billing agreement. Further,
6 Newmeyer's correspondence does not deny that Centex had been paying
7 Newmeyer for attorney time at a rate of \$225 per hour.

8 Finally, Travelers argues that Mr. Coleman's deposition did
9 not reveal that Centex and Newmeyer were overbilling for
10 paralegals, law clerks, and in-house experts. This argument is
11 also unpersuasive. First, Travelers' Complaint contains no
12 allegations regarding when or how Travelers learned about
13 overbilling for non-attorney time. See Compl. ¶ 18. Second, in
14 light of Travelers' allegations regarding Mr. Coleman's testimony
15 about Newmeyer's attorney rates, it is implausible that Travelers
16 was unaware of this alleged overbilling scheme when Travelers paid
17 the invoices submitted by Newmeyer after May 11, 2011. The
18 deposition transcript attached to the Complaint shows that Mr.
19 Coleman testified that Centex agreed to front a portion of
20 Newmeyer's rates. Based on this testimony, Travelers had reason to
21 believe that Centex was paying a fraction of all of the rates
22 charged by Newmeyer. At the very least, Travelers had reason to
23 investigate the matter before paying any invoices submitted by
24 Newmeyer after the May 11, 2011 deposition.

25 **b. RGL's motion**

26 RGL moves to dismiss the remainder of Travelers' claim for
27 fraud on the ground that Travelers has not pled the claim with the
28 requisite particularity. RGL MTD at 5-12. Specifically, RGL

1 argues that Travelers' complaint fails to identify how RGL was
2 involved in the alleged fraud. The Court disagrees. Travelers
3 alleges that RGL knowingly billed Travelers for defense costs
4 outside of the scope of Centex's tenders. See Compl. ¶¶ 24-28.
5 Specifically, Travelers alleges that it only agreed to provide
6 Centex with a defense in connection with non-wrap homes, and that
7 RGL, at the direction of Newmeyer, billed Travelers for the defense
8 of both wrap and non-wrap homes. See id. In support of these
9 allegations, Travelers points to the deposition testimony of Ms.
10 Vandenberg in Travelers v. Centex I. Id. ¶¶ 26-27. Together, these
11 facts state a plausible claim for fraud.

12 RGL contends that "[m]erely citing to Ms. Vanderburg's
13 testimony taken in another case is insufficient to plead fraud
14 against RGL in this matter." MTD at 8. RGL further argues that
15 Ms. Vanderburg was referencing a specific construction defect
16 action in her deposition and was not making generalizations about
17 RGL's billing practices. Id. But with or without Ms. Vanderburg's
18 testimony, Travelers has pled sufficient facts to place RGL on
19 notice of the particular circumstances constituting the alleged
20 fraud. Whether or not Ms. Vanderburg's deposition testimony, along
21 with any other evidence offered by Travelers, is adequate to prove
22 that RGL engaged in fraud in this case is a question for another
23 day and is not appropriate for Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss. To
24 hold that Travelers must come forth with more specific deposition
25 testimony to survive a motion to dismiss would set an impossibly
26 high pleading standard.

27 RGL also argues that Travelers has failed to plead sufficient
28 facts to show that Travelers detrimentally relied on RGL's

1 misrepresentations or that RGL intended to defraud Travelers. MTD
2 at 12. These arguments are also unavailing. Travelers has pled
3 detrimental reliance by alleging that it paid more than its share
4 of defense costs as a result of RGL's failure to disclose that
5 Centex's defense bills included costs associated with wrap homes.
6 With respect to intent, RGL is arguing the wrong pleading standard.
7 Rule 9(b) requires a plaintiff to allege the circumstances
8 constituting fraud with particularity. Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b).
9 However, "[m]alice, intent, knowledge, and other conditions of mind
10 of a person may be averred generally." Id. Accordingly, at this
11 stage of the litigation, Travelers' general allegations as to
12 intent are sufficient. See Compl. ¶ 572.

13 **c. Disposition**

14 In sum, the facts alleged in the Complaint undermine
15 Travelers' contention that it reasonably relied on Defendants'
16 alleged misrepresentations concerning Newmeyer's hourly rates.
17 Travelers' fraud claim is DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE to the extent
18 that it is predicated on allegations that it was overbilled for
19 attorney time after May 11, 2011. Amendment would be futile
20 because, to state a plausible claim, Travelers would need to plead
21 facts inconsistent with those set forth in its operative complaint.
22 Travelers' fraud claim is DISMISSED WITH LEAVE TO AMEND to extent
23 that it is predicated on allegations that it was overbilled for the
24 work of Newmeyer's paralegals, law clerks, and in-house experts
25 after May 11, 2011. Consistent with the guidance set forth above,
26 Travelers amended complaint shall set forth how it reasonably
27 relied on Defendants' misrepresentations in this regard.

28 ///

1 **iii. UCL**

2 The UCL prohibits unfair competition, including, inter alia,
3 "any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act." Cal. Bus. &
4 Prof. Code § 17200. "Because [section 17200] is written in the
5 disjunctive, it establishes three varieties of unfair competition—
6 acts or practices which are unlawful, or unfair, or fraudulent."
7 Berryman v. Merit Prop. Mgmt., Inc., 152 Cal. App. 4th 1544, 1554
8 (Cal. Ct. App. 2007) (quotations omitted). While it appears that
9 Travelers is suing under the fraudulent prong of the UCL, it has
10 failed to allege as much. Further, to the extent that Travelers
11 intends to bring a cause of action under the fraudulent prong of
12 the UCL, it has failed to state a claim. For the purposes of the
13 UCL, "a fraudulent business practice is one that is likely to
14 deceive members of the public." Morgan v. AT&T Wireless Servs.,
15 Inc., 177 Cal. App. 4th 1235, 1255 (Cal. Ct. App. 2009). As RGL
16 points out, Travelers fails to explain how the fraudulent practices
17 alleged here, which relate to a single private commercial insurance
18 transaction, could possibly mislead the public. Accordingly,
19 Travelers' UCL claim is DISMISSED in its entirety. The Court
20 grants Travelers leave to amend to cure the deficiencies described
21 above.

22 **iv. Breach of fiduciary duty**

23 "In order to plead a cause of action for breach of fiduciary
24 duty, there must be shown the existence of a fiduciary
25 relationship, its breach, and damage proximately caused by that
26 breach. The absence of any one of these elements is fatal to the
27 cause of action." Pierce v. Lyman, 1 Cal. App. 4th 1093, 1101
28 (Cal. Ct. App. 1991). RGL moves to dismiss Travelers' claim for

1 breach of fiduciary duty on the grounds that Travelers has failed
2 to allege sufficient facts to establish that it was in a fiduciary
3 relationship with RGL. RGL MTD at 15. Travelers responds that the
4 Complaint shows a fiduciary relationship "based on RGL's capacity
5 as the third-party administrator retained to collect payments made
6 by Travelers (and others) for disbursement to Centex and Newmeyer."
7 Opp'n to RGL MTD at 11. This argument is unavailing. The fact
8 that Centex and Newmeyer retained RGL to collect payments from
9 Travelers and other insurers may evidence a fiduciary relationship
10 between RGL and Centex, but it does not establish a fiduciary
11 relationship between RGL and Travelers. Equally unpersuasive is
12 Travelers' contention that a fiduciary relationship existed here
13 merely because RGL acted as a trustee "as to the money" it
14 collected from Travelers. See Opp'n at 11. Accordingly,
15 Travelers' claim for breach of fiduciary duty is DISMISSED WITH
16 PREJUDICE as to RGL.

17 **v. Reimbursement**

18 As part of its claim for reimbursement, Travelers alleges that
19 when it agreed to participate in Centex's defense in the underlying
20 construction defect actions, it specifically reserved its right to
21 seek reimbursement from Centex for any defense-related payments
22 that were not potentially covered. Compl. ¶ 588. Travelers
23 further alleges that it has the right to reimbursement from all
24 three defendants because they collected more attorney's fees than
25 they were legally entitled to collect, intentionally overbilled
26 Centex, and submitted bills for a portion of the defense of wrap
27 homes. Id. ¶ 590.

28 Newmeyer and RGL move to dismiss on the ground that Travelers

1 has no legal basis for seeking reimbursement against them.
2 Centex/N&D MTD at 10-11; RGL MTD at 16. The Court agrees.
3 Travelers has asserted no contractual basis for seeking
4 reimbursement against Newmeyer or RGL. Nor has Travelers
5 enunciated any independent legal right to reimbursement against
6 them. Under California law, an insurer has a right of
7 reimbursement against an insured for defense costs incurred as a
8 result of defending claims that were "not even potentially covered"
9 by the subject policy. Buss v. Super. Ct., 16 Cal. 4th 35, 39
10 (Cal. 1997). However, neither Newmeyer nor RGL is an insured under
11 any of the policies involved in this case.

12 Travelers asserts that it has an independent right to
13 reimbursement against Newmeyer and RGL under California Penal Code
14 sections 550(b)(1) and 550(c)(4). Opp'n to Centex/N&D MTD at 13-
15 15. This argument was previously rejected in a related case. See
16 Travelers Prop. Cas. Co. of Am. v. Centex Homes, C 12-0371 PJH,
17 2013 WL 141201, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 11, 2013). It fares no
18 better now. Penal Code section 550(b)(1) provides that it is
19 unlawful to knowingly present false or misleading information in
20 support of a claim for payment pursuant to an insurance policy.
21 Under section 550(c)(4), "[r]estitution shall be ordered for a
22 person convicted of violating this section." As this is not a
23 criminal action, there is no possibility that RGL will be
24 "convicted" of presenting false or misleading information.
25 Accordingly, section 550(b)(1) and 550(c)(4) are inapposite here.

26 For these reasons, Travelers' claim for reimbursement is
27 DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE as to RGL and Newmeyer.
28

1 **vi. Accounting**

2 Travelers asserts a claim for accounting, alleging that all of
3 the named defendants wrongfully collected more attorney's fees and
4 costs than they were legally entitled to collect, resulting in
5 their possession of monies rightfully belonging to Travelers.
6 Compl. ¶ 595. RGL moves to dismiss this claim on the ground that
7 Travelers has merely asserted that RGL acted as a third-party
8 administrator and has alleged no facts establishing that RGL kept
9 any of the fees and costs collected from Travelers. MTD at 17.
10 Travelers responds that no federal or California authority requires
11 a showing that the defendant personally has monies belonging to the
12 plaintiff.

13 However, California law does require "a showing that a
14 relationship exists between the plaintiff and defendant that
15 requires an accounting, and that some balance is due the plaintiff
16 that can only be ascertained by an accounting." Teselle v.
17 McLoughlin, 173 Cal. App. 4th 156, 179 (Cal. Ct. App. 2009). The
18 authority cited by Travelers suggests that the requisite
19 relationship may exist where the defendant takes over assets which
20 may belong to the plaintiff, id., "where . . . the accounts are so
21 complicated that an ordinary legal action demanding a fixed sum is
22 impracticable," Civic W. Corp. v. Zila Indus., Inc., 66 Cal. App.
23 3d 1, 14 (Cal. Ct. App. 1977) (internal quotations omitted), or
24 where the amount of money owed to Plaintiff is unknown and cannot
25 be determined without an accounting, Cordon v. Wachovia Mortgage,
26 776 F. Supp. 2d 1029, 1040 (N.D. Cal. 2011).

27 The facts pled in the Complaint suggest that the second and
28 third conditions could plausibly apply here. Travelers alleges

1 that all of the defendants took steps to overbill Travelers for
2 Centex's defense costs. An accounting of Centex's third-party
3 administrator might be necessary to determine Travelers' damages.
4 Accordingly, RGL's motion to dismiss Travelers' claim for an
5 accounting is DENIED.

6 **vii. The Redig Action**

7 Newmeyer and Centex also move to dismiss Travelers' claims to
8 the extent that they are predicated on the Redig action because
9 Travelers is also pursuing claims arising out of this construction
10 defect lawsuit in Sacramento County Superior Court. Specifically,
11 Newmeyer and Centex point to Travelers' Amended Cross-Complaint in
12 Centex Homes v. Ad Land Venture, et al., Case No. 34-2011-01112151.
13 ECF No. 14 ("Centex/N&D RJN") Ex. A ("Ad Land Am. Cross Compl.").
14 In that Cross-Complaint, Travelers contends that its obligation for
15 Newmeyer's defense fees is limited to the rate of \$225 per hour
16 "and not the inflated higher rate which Centex was never obligated
17 to pay." Id. ¶ 100. Travelers has made similar allegations here.
18 However, as set forth in Section III.A.ii supra, the Court has
19 dismissed Travelers' fraud claim to the extent that it is
20 predicated on allegations that Travelers was overbilled for
21 attorney fees in the Redig action. Accordingly, there is no longer
22 a risk of duplication or inconsistent judgments as to the Redig
23 action.⁴

24
25 ⁴ In any event, "[a]bstention from the exercise of federal
26 jurisdiction is the exception, not the rule." Colorado River Water
27 Conservation Dist. v. United States, 424 U.S. 800, 813 (1976).
28 Courts may decline to exercise federal jurisdiction in
consideration of a parallel state action only in exceptional
circumstances. Id. This case does not present such exceptional
circumstances.

1 **B. Motion to Strike**

2 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f) provides that a court
3 may, on its own or on a motion, "strike from a pleading an
4 insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or
5 scandalous matter." Motions to strike "are generally disfavored
6 because they are often used as delaying tactics and because of the
7 limited importance of pleadings in federal practice." Rosales v.
8 Citibank, 133 F. Supp. 2d 1177, 1180 (N.D. Cal. 2001). In most
9 cases, a motion to strike should not be granted unless "the matter
10 to be stricken clearly could have no possible bearing on the
11 subject of the litigation." Platte Anchor Bolt, Inc. v. IHI, Inc.,
12 352 F. Supp. 2d 1048, 1057 (N.D. Cal. 2004).

13 Newmeyer and Centex move to strike paragraphs 29 through 35 of
14 the Travelers' Complaint, as well as Complaint Exhibits D and E.
15 In these paragraphs, Travelers alleges that Centex and Newmeyer, by
16 and through RGL, concealed that certain insurance carriers were
17 participating in Centex's defense and thus misrepresented to
18 Travelers the percentage of Newmeyer's fees being paid by each
19 carrier. In paragraph 33, Travelers alleges that Mr. Barrera
20 testified at his deposition that Centex billed insurance carriers
21 for more than 100 percent of the total defense fees incurred in the
22 Kent action. In paragraph 35, Travelers alleges that Ms.
23 Vanderburg testified that Newmeyer billed insurance carriers for
24 more than 100 percent of Centex's defense costs. Exhibits D and E
25 to the Complaint contain short excerpts from the depositions of Ms.
26 Vanderburg and Mr. Barrera. These excerpts are so short and
27 provide so little context that it is unclear about what the
28 deponents are actually testifying.

1 Centex and Newmeyer move to strike paragraphs 29 through 35
2 and Exhibits D and E on the ground that they relate to the Kent
3 action. MTS at 5. As Centex and Newmeyer point out, Travelers
4 does not assert any causes of action related to the Kent action in
5 this case. Id. Further, the Defendants argue that to the extent
6 that Travelers does assert claims related to the Kent action, those
7 claims are duplicative of claims asserted in a related case
8 currently pending before the undersigned. Id. Travelers responds
9 that many of the allegations targeted by the motion to strike are
10 unrelated to the Kent action. MTS Opp'n at 1. Travelers also
11 argues that the allegations which do relate to the Kent action show
12 that Centex and Newmeyer "have a pattern and practice" of
13 misrepresenting the number of insurance carriers participating in
14 Centex's defense. Id.

15 The Court finds that the Complaint's references to the Kent
16 action are redundant and immaterial. Travelers asserts six causes
17 of action based on the defendants' conduct in fourteen underlying
18 construction defect suits. Not one of these suits is the Kent
19 action. That Centex and Newmeyer may have made misrepresentations
20 in connection with the Kent action is irrelevant here. If
21 Travelers wishes to establish a pattern or practice of
22 misrepresentation, then it can point to the defendants' conduct in
23 the fourteen construction defect actions at issue in this case.
24 Accordingly, the Court strikes paragraph 33 of the Complaint, the
25 only paragraph that expressly references the Kent action.
26 Paragraphs 29 through 32, 34 through 35, and Exhibits D and E
27 remain undisturbed, as Centex and Newmeyer have failed to enunciate
28 a coherent reason why they should be struck.

1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 For the foregoing reasons, Defendants Centex Homes and
3 Newmeyer & Dillion's motion to dismiss is GRANTED in part and
4 DENIED in part, as is Defendants RGL Inc. and RGL Forensics' motion
5 to dismiss.

- 6 • Plaintiff Travelers Property Casualty Company of America's
7 claim for fraud is DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE to the extent that
8 it is based on allegations that Travelers was overbilled for
9 attorney time after May 11, 2011. Traveler's fraud claim is
10 dismissed with leave to amend to the extent that it is
11 predicated on allegations that Travelers was overbilled for
12 non-attorney time after May 11, 2011.
- 13 • Travelers' UCL claim is DISMISSED with leave to amend.
- 14 • Travelers' claim for breach of fiduciary duty is DISMISSED
15 WITH PREJUDICE as to RGL.
- 16 • Travelers' claim for reimbursement is DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE
17 as to RGL and Newmeyer.

18 Centex and Newmeyer's motion to strike is also GRANTED in part and
19 DENIED in part. The Court hereby strikes paragraph 33 of
20 Travelers' Complaint.

21
22 IT IS SO ORDERED.

23
24 Dated: May 30, 2013


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE