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LINKS: 145, 146, 149, 152, 156, 158

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

**MAINE STATE RETIREMENT
SYSTEM, Individually and On Behalf
of All Others Similarly Situated**

Plaintiff,

v.

**COUNTRYWIDE FINANCIAL
CORPORATION, et al.**

Defendants.

**Case No. 2:10-cv-00302-MRP-MANx
ORDER RE: MOTIONS TO DISMISS
AMENDED CLASS ACTION
CONSOLIDATED COMPLAINT**

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

From 2005 to 2007, Countrywide was the nation’s largest residential mortgage lender. AC ¶ 4. During that period, Countrywide originated and purchased residential mortgages and home equity lines of credit (“HELOC”) through its subsidiary Countrywide Home Loans (“CHL”). *Id.* at ¶ 28. Between 2005 and 2007, CHL originated or purchased a total of approximately \$1.4 trillion in mortgage loans. *See* Countrywide Fin. Corp. 2007 SEC Form 10-K (filed Feb. 29, 2008) at 29.¹ Countrywide’s core business was to originate and purchase residential mortgage loans, which it then sold into the secondary market, principally to make up pools of mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”).

¹ The Court takes judicial notice of public documents filed with the Securities Exchange Commission. *Dreiling v. Am. Express Co.*, 458 F.2d 942, 946 n.2 (9th Cir. 2006).

1 Plaintiffs filed this putative class action individually and “on behalf of a class of
2 all persons or entities who purchased or otherwise acquired beneficial interests in” certain
3 MBS in the form of certificates issued in 427 separate offerings (the “Offerings”)
4 between January 25, 2005 and November 29, 2007 “pursuant and/or traceable to the
5 Offering Documents” and were damaged thereby. AC ¶¶ 1, 186. The claims are brought
6 against the Countrywide Defendants² pursuant to Sections 11, 12 and 15 of the Securities
7 Act of 1933. Plaintiffs contend the Countrywide Defendants made materially untrue or
8 misleading statements or omissions regarding Countrywide’s loan origination practices in
9 public offering documents associated with 427 separate offerings. Also named as
10 defendants are Bank of America, Countrywide special-purpose issuing trusts, several
11 current or former Countrywide officers and directors, and a number of banks that served
12 as underwriters on one or more of the offerings at issue.

13 On May 14, 2010, the Court appointed Iowa Public Employees’ Retirement
14 System (“IPERS”) as Lead Plaintiff in this action because it had the greatest financial
15 interest. Docket No. 120. On July 13, 2010, IPERS and three other institutions³, which
16 joined as named plaintiffs (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), filed an Amended Consolidated
17 Class Action Complaint (“AC”). Docket No. 122. All defendants filed motions to
18 dismiss the AC. After the motions were fully briefed, the Court heard extensive oral
19 argument on October 18, 2010. The Court DISMISSES the action without prejudice on
20 the basis of standing and the statute of limitations. Plaintiffs will have thirty (30) days to
21 amend their pleading. Although there are many other flaws in the AC, the Court reserves
22 judgment on the remaining issues until after Plaintiffs have cured the chief pleading
23 deficiencies which are potentially dispositive of this action.

24
25 ² The operative complaint refers to Countrywide Financial Corporation (“CFC”), Countrywide
26 Securities Corporation (“CSC”), Countrywide Home Loans (“CHL”), Countrywide Capital
27 Markets (“CCM”) as the “Countrywide Defendants.” Plaintiffs also purport to include Bank of
28 America, and NB Holdings Corp. in this category.

³ The additional named plaintiffs are the General Board of Pension and Health Benefits of the
United Methodist Church, Orange County Employees’ Retirement System, and Oregon Public
Employees’ Retirement System.

1 **II. THE STATE LITIGATION**

2 This action was commenced on January 14, 2010, nearly five years after the
3 earliest challenged Offering and more than two years after the last challenged Offering.
4 Docket No. 1. The plaintiffs and law firms that filed this action in federal court had
5 previously litigated a separate case, involving the same group of Offerings, in California
6 Superior Court. That case, *Luther v. Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP*, No. BC
7 380698 (Cal. Super. Ct.) was dismissed with prejudice on January 6, 2010, when the
8 Superior Court sustained a demurrer to the complaint. The Superior Court held that the
9 Securities Litigation Uniform Standards Act of 1998 (“SLUSA”) gave the federal courts
10 exclusive subject matter jurisdiction over class action claims under the Securities Act of
11 1933. A week later, the plaintiffs filed this action in federal court and now argue that the
12 existence of the first state court putative class action lawsuit tolled the statute of
13 limitations for this action under the *American Pipe*⁴ tolling doctrine.

14 At the time that *Luther* was dismissed, the state court case was a consolidation of
15 the original *Luther* action, which was filed on November 14, 2007, Countrywide
16 Defendants’ Request for Judicial Notice (“CW RJN”) Exh. 25, and a separate suit,
17 *Washington State Plumbing and Pipefitting Pension Trust v. Countrywide Financial*
18 *Corp. et al.*, No. BC 392571 (Cal. Super. Ct.) filed on June 12, 2008, CW RJN Exh. 27.
19 The *Luther* complaint had been amended on September 9, 2008. CW RJN Exh. 26.
20 *Luther* and *Washington State* were consolidated on October 16, 2008 when a
21 consolidated complaint was filed which encompassed the same 427 Offerings at issue in
22 this case. CW RJN Exh. 28. During the process of amendment and consolidation of
23 these two cases, parties and claims were dropped and added. Plaintiffs have offered no
24 explanation of precisely how the state litigation has preserved their claims before this
25 Court, nor has it offered any explanation of how the parties named in this case are
26 individually affected by the amendments in the state case.

27
28 _____
⁴ *American Pipe & Construction Co. v. Utah*, 414 U.S. 538 (1974).

1 **III. DISCUSSION**

2 As stated, there are numerous problems caused by the generality of the allegations
3 in the AC, many of which Defendants have pointed out in their comprehensive motions
4 to dismiss. Defendants have raised many meritorious issues, and the Court will not
5 resolve them all in this Order. However, there are two threshold issues that the Court will
6 address: standing and the statute of limitations. Today, the Court GRANTS the motion to
7 dismiss with leave to amend on the grounds of the statute of limitations and standing.
8 The Court will rule on the remaining issues after Plaintiffs have amended their complaint
9 to: (1) eliminate those securities for which the named Plaintiffs do not have standing, (2)
10 eliminate those individual defendants and claims for which the statute of limitations has
11 expired, and (3) allege with specificity which securities have benefitted from tolling by
12 the filing of which complaints during which time period.⁵ In other words, Plaintiffs must
13 trace their claims back to their accrual date and identify the putative class action that they
14 claim has tolled the statute of limitations for each of their claims.

15 **A. MOTION TO DISMISS STANDARD**

16 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a district court must dismiss a
17 complaint if it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. To survive a
18 motion to dismiss, the plaintiff must allege “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is
19 plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). This “facial
20 plausibility” standard requires the plaintiff to allege facts that add up to “more than a
21 sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct.
22 1937, 1949 (2009). In deciding whether the plaintiff has stated a claim, the Court must
23 assume the plaintiff’s allegations are true and draw all reasonable inferences in the
24 plaintiff’s favor. *Usher v. City of Los Angeles*, 828 F.2d 556, 561 (9th Cir. 1987).
25 However, the Court is not required to accept as true “allegations that are merely
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27 ⁵ Although the Court does not today rule on defendant Eric P. Sieracki’s motion to strike (Docket
28 No. 145), the Court notes that the AC could be considerably condensed. The AC contains
superfluous allegations, many of which are derived from complaints in other lawsuits.

1 conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or unreasonable inferences.” *In re Gilead*
2 *Scis. Sec. Litig.*, 536 F.3d 1049, 1055 (9th Cir. 2008). A court reads the complaint as a
3 whole, together with matters appropriate for judicial notice, rather than isolating
4 allegations and taking them out of context. *Tellabs, Inc. v. Makor Issues & Rights, Ltd.*,
5 551 U.S. 308 (2007).

6 **B. STANDING**

7 Standing is a threshold question in every federal case because it determines the
8 power of the court to entertain the suit. *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 498 (1975). To
9 establish constitutional standing, a plaintiff must demonstrate that it has personally
10 suffered an injury in fact that is fairly traceable to a defendant’s alleged misconduct and
11 is likely to be redressed by a decision in the plaintiff’s favor. *Lujan v. Defenders of*
12 *Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560-561 (1992). In a class action, the lead plaintiffs must show
13 that they personally have been injured, “not that injury has been suffered by other,
14 unidentified members of the class to which they belong and which they purport to
15 represent.” *Warth*, 422 U.S. at 502. Undeniably, “[a] plaintiff may not avoid the
16 standing inquiry merely by styling his suit as a class action.” *Forsythe v. Sun Life Fin.,*
17 *Inc.*, 417 F. Supp. 2d 100, 119 (D. Mass. 2006).

18 Every court to address the issue in a MBS class action has concluded that a
19 plaintiff lacks standing under both Article III of the U.S. Constitution and under Sections
20 11 and 12(a)(2) of the 1933 Act to represent the interests of investors in MBS offerings in
21 which the plaintiffs did not themselves buy.⁶ Under Article III, Plaintiffs lack standing
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23 ⁶ *E.g.*, *In re IndyMac Mortgage-Backed Securities Litig.*, --- F. Supp. 2d ----, 2010 WL 2473243,
24 at *3 (S.D.N.Y. June 21, 2010); *Public Employees’ Retirement System of Mississippi v. Merrill*
25 *Lynch*, --- F. Supp. 2d ----, 2010 WL 2175875, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. June 1, 2010); *In re Wells Fargo*
26 *Mortgage-Backed Certificates Litig.*, 712 F. Supp. 2d 958, 965 (N.D. Cal. 2010); *City of Ann*
27 *Arbor Employees’ Retirement System. v. Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust, Inc.*, 703 F. Supp. 2d
28 253, 260-61 (E.D.N.Y. 2010); *Mass. Bricklayers & Masons Fund v. Deutsche Alt-A Securities*,
2010 WL 1370962, at *1 (E.D.N.Y. 2010); *New Jersey Carpenters Vacation Fund v. Royal Bank*
of Scotland Group, PLC, --- F. Supp. 2d ----, 2010 WL 1172694, at *7-8 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 26,
2010); *In re Lehman Bros. Secs. and ERISA Litig.*, 684 F. Supp. 2d 485, 490 (S.D.N.Y. 2010);
Plumbers’ Union Local No. 12 Pension Fund v. Nomura Asset Acceptance Corp., 658 F. Supp.

1 because they have no personal stake in the outcome and have suffered no injury from
2 offerings which they did not purchase. Similarly, the 1933 Act provides a private right of
3 action for only a narrow group of persons. A Section 11 claim can be asserted only by
4 “any person acquiring such security.” 15 U.S.C. § 77k(a); *In re Wells Fargo Mortgage-*
5 *Backed Certificates Litigation*, 712 F. Supp. 2d 958, 963 (N.D. Cal. 2010) (“To have
6 standing to bring suit under Section 11, a plaintiff must have purchased a security
7 actually issued in the offering for which the plaintiff claims there was a false or otherwise
8 misleading registration statement. The burden of tracing shares to a particular public
9 offering rests with plaintiffs.”) Similarly, a Section 12(a)(2) claim can be asserted only
10 by “the person purchasing such security.” 15 U.S.C. § 77l(a). Federal courts have
11 consistently dismissed 1933 Act claims related to offerings in which the plaintiffs did not
12 purchase for lack of statutory standing.⁷

13
14 2d 299, 303-04 (D. Mass. 2009); *In re Wash. Mut., Inc. Sec., Derivative & ERISA Litig.*, 259
15 F.R.D. 490, 504 (W.D. Wash. 2009); *In re Salomon Smith Barney Mutual Fund Fees Litig.*, 441
16 F. Supp. 2d 579, 607 (S.D.N.Y. 2006).

17 ⁷ *E.g.*, *Public Employees’ Retirement System of Mississippi v. Merrill Lynch*, --- F. Supp. 2d ---,
18 2010 WL 2175875, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. June 1, 2010) (“As with Section 11, liability under Section
19 12(a)(2) is strict liability, but once again this is offset by the short statute of limitations and by
20 limiting standing to bring a Section 12(a)(2) claim to persons who have directly purchased the
21 securities from the underwriting defendants in the subject public offering(s), and not in the
22 secondary market.”); *In re Wells Fargo Mortgage-Backed Certificates Litig.*, 712 F. Supp. 2d
23 958, 963-66 (N.D. Cal. 2010) (“To have standing to bring suit under Section 11, a plaintiff must
24 have purchased a security actually issued in the offering for which the plaintiff claims there was
25 a false or otherwise misleading registration statement. The burden of tracing shares to a
26 particular public offering rests with plaintiffs.”); *City of Ann Arbor Employees’ Retirement*
27 *System. v. Citigroup Mortgage Loan Trust, Inc.*, 703 F. Supp. 2d 253, 260 (E.D.N.Y. 2010) (“In
28 addition to Constitutional standing, a Plaintiff alleging a violation of Sections 11 or 12(s) must
satisfy statutory standing requirements. Section 11 requires a plaintiff to show that he was a
purchaser of the security at issue. As to Section 12, a plaintiff must show, as referred to above,
that the defendant is a ‘statutory seller.’” (internal citations omitted)); *Mass. Bricklayers &*
Masons Fund v. Deutsche Alt-A Securities, 2010 WL 1370962, at *1 (E.D.N.Y. 2010); *Plumbers’*
Union Local No. 12 Pension Fund v. Nomura Asset Acceptance Corp., 658 F. Supp. 2d 299, 304-
05 (D. Mass. 2009) (“A plaintiff has standing to bring a section 12(a)(2) claim only against the
person or entity from whom he directly purchased a security, including one who engaged in
active solicitation of an offer to buy.” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)); *In re*
Wash. Mut., Inc. Sec., Derivative & ERISA Litig., 259 F.R.D. 490, 504 (W.D. Wash. 2009).

1 Relying on this Court’s decision in *In re Countrywide Fin. Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 588
2 F. Supp. 2d 1132, 1166 (C.D. Cal. 2008), Plaintiffs argue that they have standing to sue
3 over any offering issued pursuant to a common registration statement. Plaintiffs are
4 mistaken. *In re Countrywide Fin. Corp. Sec. Litig.* was a shareholder suit brought on
5 behalf of those who invested in Countrywide’s business, and is thus distinguishable. The
6 present suit is brought on behalf of those who invested in MBS. Each MBS is backed by
7 a pool of unique loans, and the representations made in the prospectus supplements
8 accompanying the issuance of those securities are themselves unique, focused on the
9 specific loans underlying each offering and the specific underwriting standards and
10 origination practices in effect at the time those specific loans were originated. Even
11 where there is a common shelf registration statement, that statement contained only an
12 illustrative form of a prospectus supplement. It was the final prospectus supplement filed
13 with the SEC “[a]t the effective date of the offering of the Certificates” that contained “a
14 description of the mortgage pool underlying the Certificates and the underwriting
15 standards by which the mortgages were originated.” AC ¶ 161. In this case, Plaintiffs’
16 claims rely on separate disclosures or omissions made for each Offering in the individual
17 prospectus supplements.

18 For the reasons stated in *In re Wells Fargo Mortgage-Backed Certificates*
19 *Litigation* and *In re Lehman Bros. Mortgage-Backed Securities Litigation*, Plaintiffs have
20 standing only with respect to the 81 Offerings in which the named plaintiffs purchased.
21 *In re Wells Fargo Mortgage-Backed Certificates Litig.*, 712 F. Supp. 2d 958, 965 (N.D.
22 Cal. 2010); *In re Lehman Bros. Secs. and ERISA Litig.*, 684 F. Supp. 2d 485, 490
23 (S.D.N.Y. 2010). Consequently, Plaintiffs must replead their causes of action with
24 respect to securities actually purchased by Plaintiffs. If Plaintiffs seek to represent
25 investors in all tranches, they must also specify in which tranches they invested. As
26 another district court aptly explained:

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28 Given the length of the amended complaint in this matter, and the fact that
most of Plaintiffs’ claims have been dismissed on the ground that Plaintiffs

1 lack standing, the court gives Plaintiffs leave to re-plead the causes of
2 action that remain. The amended pleading (which will be the second such
3 pleading) shall plead only the causes of action with respect to securities
4 actually purchased by Plaintiffs. With respect to those Trusts, Plaintiffs
5 shall specify in the pleading the tranches in which they invested. . . . Such
6 pleading will put the court in a better position from which to evaluate the
7 merits of the claims alleged

8 *Mass. Bricklayers & Masons Fund v. Deutsche Alt-A Securities*, 2010 WL
9 1370962, at *1 (E.D.N.Y. April 6, 2010).

10 **C. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

11 With respect to Section 11 and 12(a)(2) claims, Section 13 of the 1933 Act
12 instructs:

13 No action shall be maintained to enforce any liability created under section
14 77k [Section 11] or 77l(a)(2) [Section 12(a)(2)] of this title unless brought
15 within one year after the discovery of the untrue statement or omission, or
16 after such discovery should have been made by the exercise of reasonable
17 diligence. . . . In no event shall any such action be brought to enforce a
18 liability created under section 77k or 77l(a)(1) of this title more than three
19 years after the security was bona fide offered to the public, or under section
20 77l(a)(2) of this title more than three years after the sale.

21 15 U.S.C. § 77m.

22 The filing of the *Luther* complaint on November 14, 2007, which contained claims
23 with respect to the CWALT Offerings only, establishes that Plaintiffs discovered the
24 basis of their CWALT claims before November 14, 2007. *See* CW RJN Exh. 25. The
25 filing of the *Washington State* complaint on June 12, 2008, which contained essentially
26 the same claims with respect to all 427 Offerings at issue in this case, establishes
27 Plaintiffs discovered the basis of all of their claims before June 12, 2008. *See* CW RJN
28 Exh. 27. Therefore, the one-year limitations period clearly appears to have expired for all
the Offerings identified in *Luther* and *Washington State* because this lawsuit was filed on
January 14, 2010.

Because the statute of repose bars suit more than three years after a security was
bona fide offered to the public, Plaintiffs are prohibited from bringing Section 11 claims

1 on any Offering that occurred before January 2007 and Section 12(a)(2) claims on any
2 Offerings which were sold January 2007. For Section 11 claims based on registered
3 securities, the relevant date is either the date of registration or the date of the prospectus
4 supplement, depending on whether the registration statement was filed before or after
5 December 1, 2005.⁸ For Section 12(a)(2) claims, a sale occurs when the parties enter into
6 a binding contract for the sale of a security and become obligated to perform. *Finkel v.*
7 *Stratton Corp.*, 962 F.2d 169, 173 (2d Cir. 1992); *Amoroso v. S.W. Drilling Multi-Rig*
8 *Partnership No. 1*. 646 F. Supp. 141, 143 (N.D. Cal. 1986). These dates may be
9 determined as a matter of law and the Court requires the Plaintiffs to plead with respect to
10 each security they allege to have purchased, on what date the security was bona fide
11 offered to the public so the Court may determine for which securities the statute of repose
12 bars suit.

13 **1. Tolling**

14 First, the Court accepts Plaintiffs' general proposition that they are entitled to
15 tolling under the doctrine of *American Pipe & Construction Co. v. Utah*, 414 U.S. 538
16 (1974), and its progeny. In *American Pipe*, a putative class action was filed in district
17 court, but was ultimately not certified because the district court found that the Rule 23
18 requirement of numerosity had not been met. The Supreme Court held that the statute of
19 limitations was tolled as to litigants who had sought to intervene to pursue claims that
20 were encompassed by the class action. *See generally* 414 U.S. at 550. In *Crown, Cork &*
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22 ⁸ For MBS Offerings pursuant to shelf registration statements filed before December 1, 2005, the
23 relevant "offering" date is the effective date of the registration statement. *See Finkel v. Stratton*
24 *Corp.*, 962 F.2d 169, 173 (2d Cir. 1992). The Securities Offering Reform, adopted by the SEC
25 effective December 1, 2005, changed the rules regarding the statute of repose trigger date for
26 shelf offerings as they relate to Section 11 liability for issuers and underwriters, but not as they
27 relate to directors and officers. 17 C.F.R. §§ 230.430B(f)(2), 230.430B(f)(4); *see In re*
28 *Countrywide Fin. Corp. Secs. Litig.*, 2009 WL 943271, at *6-7 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 26, 2009). The
new trigger date for MBS offerings pursuant to shelf registration statements filed on or after
December 1, 2005 is the date of the prospectus supplement. However, with respect to directors
and signing officers, the relevant date remains the effective date of the shelf registration
statement.

1 *Seal*, the Supreme Court extended the tolling ruling to the individual claims of any person
2 who was a member of the purported class, not just to those who had sought to intervene.
3 462 U.S. 345, 350 (1983). In both cases, the litigants seeking tolling were individual
4 plaintiffs who sought to bring the same claims as those asserted in the class action
5 lawsuit. Later, the Ninth Circuit extended the rule to permit an unsuccessful putative
6 class action to toll for a subsequent putative class action where the plaintiffs were not
7 attempting to relitigate a an earlier denial of class certification, dismissal did not result
8 from an adverse decision on the merits, the claims were within the scope of the earlier
9 suit, and plaintiffs at all times vigorously pursued the litigation. *Catholic Social Services,*
10 *Inc. v. Immigration and Naturalization Service*, 232 F.3d 1139, 1149 (9th Cir. 2002) (*en*
11 *banc*).

12 Defendants urge the Court to hold that because *American Pipe* is rooted in Federal
13 Rule of Civil Procedure 23, the doctrine applies only when the first putative class action
14 lawsuit is filed in federal court, and thus does not apply here where the first action was
15 filed in California state court. The Ninth Circuit has not addressed this particular issue,
16 and this Court has devoted substantial time to its consideration. Certainly, the topic
17 deserves lengthy written analysis, which the Court intends to provide at a later date. For
18 the purposes of this Order, however, the Court merely indicates that it has concluded
19 *American Pipe* tolling applies in this case.

20 Moreover, the Court rejects Defendants' argument that *American Pipe* tolling does
21 not apply to the statute of repose. Defendants' reliance on *Lampf* is misplaced because
22 there the Supreme Court addressed the equitable tolling doctrine of fraudulent
23 concealment. *Lampf, Pleva, Lipkind, Prupis & Petigrow v. Gilbertson*, 501 U.S. 350,
24 363 (1991). Other courts have already recognized the distinction between the fraudulent
25 concealment tolling doctrine, which was incorporated into the one-year/three-year
26 structure of the statute of limitations, and *American Pipe* tolling, which is sometimes
27 referred to as "legal tolling". See *Joseph v. Wiles*, 223 F.3d 1155, 1167-68 (10th Cir.

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1 2000); *Arivella v. Lucent Technologies., Inc.*, 623 F. Supp. 2d 164, 177-78 (D. Mass.
2 2009) (collecting cases).

3 **2. Tolling Depends on Standing**

4 Second, the Court does agree with Defendants that the tolling applies only to
5 securities where the named plaintiffs had actual standing to bring the lawsuit. Although
6 Plaintiffs object that such a rule would place an onerous and impossible burden on a
7 putative class member to determine whether the named plaintiffs upon which they are
8 relying to protect their rights have standing to do so, the Court follows multiple other
9 courts that have held in federal cases that the statute is tolled only as to claims where the
10 named plaintiffs had standing. *E.g.*, *In re Wells Fargo Mortgage-Backed Certificates*
11 *Litig.*, No. 09-cv-01376-LHK, 2010 WL 4117477, at *7-8 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 19, 2010);
12 *Boilermakers Nat'l Annuity Trust Fund v. WAMU Mortg. Pass Through Certificates*, No.
13 09-cv-00037, slip op. at 15-16 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 28, 2010); *Palmer v. Stassinis*, 236
14 F.R.D. 460, 465 (N.D. Cal. 2006); *Walters v. Edgar*, 163 F.3d 430, 432 (7th Cir. 1998).
15 This Court shares the concern of other district courts that extending *American Pipe*
16 tolling to class action claims the original named plaintiffs had no standing to bring will
17 encourage filings made merely to extend the period in which to find a class
18 representative. *See In re Wells Fargo Mortgage-Backed Certificates Litig.*, 2010 WL
19 4117477, at *8.

20 That the preceding litigation occurred in state court, where the state court has in
21 some cases ignored standing issues until the class certification stage, makes no difference
22 to this Court's analysis. *See Plaintiffs' Opposition Brief* at 36 n.21. This case is
23 distinguishable from the California case law on which Plaintiffs rely because both this
24 case and the litigation which preceded it contain only federal claims under the Securities
25 Act of 1933. *Luther and Washington State*, the state court cases upon which Plaintiffs
26 rely for tolling of the statute of limitations, always contained only three federal claims.
27 *See CW RJN Exs. 25-28*. This is a federal lawsuit and was a lawsuit over federal claims
28 even when litigated in state court. The three Securities Act statutes at issue contain their

1 own standing requirements which the state court could not and would not have ignored.
2 Any putative class member relying on *Luther* and/or *Washington State* can fairly be
3 expected to understand that such a lawsuit would require a named plaintiff with standing
4 to protect their claims.

5 **3. Adequacy of Pleading**

6 Third, the Court agrees with Defendants that Plaintiffs have not adequately
7 pleaded their reliance on *American Pipe* tolling to preserve their claims. Defendants have
8 been very specific in their arguments about why the statute of limitations bars many of
9 Plaintiffs' claims, even if *American Pipe* applies to permit tolling during the pendency of
10 the state law claims.⁹ In fact, some individual defendants have made a persuasive case
11 for why they should be eliminated from the lawsuit even if *American Pipe* applies.
12 Plaintiffs, however, failed to state in the AC that the statute of limitations is tolled and
13 have only generally stated in their opposition brief and at oral argument that *Luther*
14 and/or *Washington State* toll the statute of limitations on Plaintiffs' claims.¹⁰ The Court
15 requires the Plaintiffs to explain in the AC on what basis Plaintiffs believe their claims
16 have been tolled, and the effect of this tolling on individual claims and individual
17 defendants.

18 Plaintiffs argue that the law does not require them to plead compliance with the
19 statute of limitations because the statute of limitations is an affirmative defense.
20 However, the Court finds the AC will not suffice as it is. The Court has before it
21 numerous parties and numerous securities. Because of the complicated procedural
22 history of the *Luther* case—and in particular the timing of the addition and subtraction of
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24 ⁹ Plaintiffs ask the Court to disregard the contents of Tabs 1-10 of the Countrywide Defendants'
25 Appendix in Support of Their Motion to Dismiss because, they argue, "the Court is capable of
26 synthesizing information." Docket No. 183 at 3 n.1. The Court is, indeed, capable of
27 synthesizing information if Plaintiffs had provided any. As explained herein, Plaintiffs have
28 provided no information for the Court to synthesize with respect to the timeliness of their claims,
which on their face appear barred by the statute of limitations.

¹⁰ Plaintiffs refer to the timeliness of their claims in paragraphs 220 and 230 of the AC.
Plaintiffs do not mention that they rely on tolling to preserve the claims.

1 various parties and claims—Plaintiffs must point to what lawsuit they rely upon to toll
2 the claims of each named investor and at what point each claim accrued against each
3 defendant in order to show the Court that their claims are plausible. *See Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct.
4 1937, 1949 (2009).

5 **D. JPMORGAN IS DISMISSED**

6 The Court GRANTS JPMorgan’s motion to dismiss. Docket No. 159. Plaintiffs
7 name JPMorgan Chase & Co. (“JPMorgan”) in its purported capacity as “successor-in-
8 interest” to Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. (“Bear Stearns”), which allegedly underwrote a
9 portion of certain of the Trusts. AC ¶¶ 42, 55. However, Plaintiffs allege that Bear
10 Stearns merged with J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc. (“JPMSI”), a wholly-owned subsidiary
11 of JPMorgan, not with JPMorgan itself. AC ¶ 42. Thus, JPMorgan cannot be the
12 successor-in-interest to Bear Stearns, if Plaintiffs allege JPMSI is the successor-in-
13 interest. Plaintiffs allege JPMorgan is the corporate parent of JPMSI, AC ¶ 42, however
14 corporate parents are not vicariously liable for the acts of their subsidiaries. *United*
15 *States v. Bestfoods*, 524 U.S. 51, 61 (1998) (“It is a general principle of corporate law
16 deeply ingrained in our economic and legal systems that a parent corporation (so-called
17 because of control through ownership of another corporation’s stock) is not liable for the
18 acts of its subsidiaries.” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)). The Court
19 therefore DISMISSES JPMorgan.

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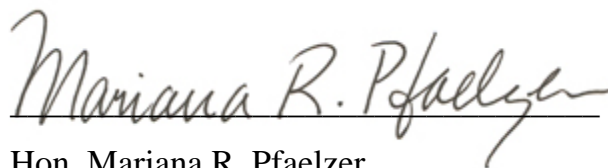
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IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the motion to dismiss is GRANTED with leave to amend. Plaintiffs may file an amended complaint curing the deficiencies no later than thirty (30) days from the date of this Order. Plaintiffs may *not* add parties or claims to the complaint at this stage, but may ask for such leave at a later time. After Plaintiffs file the Second Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint, the Court will consider further the other grounds for Defendants’ motion to dismiss. No additional briefing by Defendants will be necessary, unless specifically ordered by the Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: November 4, 2010



Hon. Mariana R. Pfaelzer
United States District Judge