

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Robert Gehring, et al. v. Osaic Incorporated, et al.

Gehring v. Osaic · No. CV-25-00367-PHX-KML · Decided January 30, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the District of Arizona addresses motions to dismiss claims arising from financial firms' cash sweep programs. The court dismisses all claims against parent company Osaic, Inc. for lack of privity, agency, fiduciary relationship, aiding-and-abetting allegations, or a basis for veil piercing. The court allows breach-of-contract claims against APA, Osaic Institutions, and Osaic Wealth to proceed based on alleged failures to review or adjust sweep rates, while the excerpt does not include the complete ruling on the fiduciary-duty claims against those entities.

OPINION

1 WO 2 3 4 5 6 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF
ARIZONA 8 9 Robert Gehring, et al., No. CV-25-00367-PHX-KML 10 Plaintiffs, ORDER 11 v.
12 Osaic Incorporated, et al., 13 Defendants. 14 15 This suit is one of many filed in recent years
against financial firms involving the 16 operation of “cash sweep programs.” These programs
allow financial firms to sweep 17 uninvested money out of their client accounts and place it with a
list of selected banks to 18 invest or lend.

The banks pay interest to the financial firms, but the firms pass along only 19 a fraction of that
interest to their clients. Plaintiffs Robert Gehring, Harold Hunt, and Jeana 20 Norris participated
in cash sweep programs offered by certain defendants. According to 21 plaintiffs, the way those
programs operated constituted breaches of contract or unjust 22 enrichment, breaches of fiduciary
duty, and violations of a federal statute.

Some of 23 plaintiffs’ claims fail, but the central claims involving breach of contract and breach of
24 fiduciary duty may proceed. 25 I. Background 26 A. Defendants 27 Defendants are American
Portfolios Advisors, Inc. (“APA”), Osaic Wealth, Inc. 28 (“Osaic Wealth”), Osaic Institutions, Inc.
 (“Osaic Institutions”)—collectively “Osaic 1 Broker-Advisors”—and Osaic, Inc. There is a
complicated history of acquisitions and 2 name changes related to the defendants, which is mostly
irrelevant for present purposes.

3 (See Doc. 17 at 9–11.) The following is a greatly-simplified version of that history. 4 Osaic, Inc.
is a Maryland corporation headquartered in Arizona. (Doc. 17 at 7.) 5 Osaic, Inc. is the parent
company of the Osaic Broker-Advisors.

In 2022, Osaic, Inc. (then 6 called “Advisor Group Holdings, Inc.”) acquired American Portfolios Holdings, Inc., 7 which in turn owned APA and its affiliated broker-dealer American Portfolios Financial 8 Services (“APFS”). (Doc. 17 at 7–8.) 9 APA was a Delaware corporation headquartered in New York. (Doc. 17 at 7.) APA 10 was formerly registered as an investment advisor with the SEC. (Doc.

17 at 7.) APA offered 11 personalized investment advisory services to individuals and many other business entities, 12 and recommended advisory clients establish accounts through APFS for trade execution 13 and account service. (Doc. 17 at 7.) Following its 2022 acquisition, APA was subsumed 14 into Osaic Wealth, along with its affiliate APFS. (Doc. 17 at 8.)

15 Osaic Wealth is a Delaware corporation and SEC-registered broker-dealer and 16 investment advisor headquartered in Arizona. (Doc. 17 at 8.) Osaic Wealth is the company 17 into which APA and APFS were consolidated and integrated. (Doc. 17 at 8.) 18 Osaic Institutions is an SEC-registered broker-dealer and investment advisor 19 incorporated and headquartered in Connecticut.

(Doc. 17 at 8.) Osaic Institutions is the 20 successor to Infinex Financial Group, which Osaic, Inc. acquired in 2022. (Doc. 17 at 8.) 21 B. Plaintiffs 22 Plaintiffs are Robert Gehring, Harold Hunt, and Jeana Norris. Gehring, Hunt, and 23 Norris seek to represent a class of investors who participated in the defendants’ cash sweep 24 programs and were allegedly underpaid on their cash balances.

25 Gehring is an individual investor from New Hampshire who maintained both an 26 APA advisory individual retirement account (“IRA”) and a separate non-advisory IRA 27 through APFS beginning in 2016. (Docs. 17 at 6; 28 at 7.)

After the consolidation of APA 28 and APFS into Osaic Wealth, customer accounts continued under the Osaic cash sweep 1 program. (Doc. 17 at 8, 22.) Gehring’s APA advisory account was closed the day before 2 the acquisition (Doc. 29 at 10), but it appears his non-advisory account with APFS 3 continued under the sweep program at Osaic Wealth. 4 Hunt and Norris, both Tennessee residents, opened self-directed IRAs with Infinex 5 Investments in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(Docs. 17 at 6–7; 30 at 10.) After Osaic, Inc.’s 6 acquisition of Infinex, their accounts became Osaic Institutions accounts. (Doc. 17 at 26.) 7 All three plaintiffs allege their uninvested cash was moved into defendants’ cash 8 sweep programs and that they were subsequently paid unreasonably low interest rates. 9 C. Cash Sweep Programs 10 A cash sweep program is a common offering from investment advisors and 11 brokerages.

(Doc. 37 at 13.) A typical cash sweep program takes idle funds (e.g., funds not 12 currently invested) and “sweeps” them into an interest-bearing account to earn money in 13 the interim.

(Doc. 37 at 13.) Generally, customers with brokerage or investment accounts 14 are paid out a portion of the interest generated by the swept funds. (Doc. 17 at 4.)

The 15 operation of the cash sweep programs at issue in this case is set forth in the complaint, 16 which the court accepts for purposes of the motions to dismiss. 17 Here, defendants provided a cash sweep program to customers with brokerage 18 accounts, investment advisory accounts, and IRAs. (Doc. 17 at 20.) Defendants designed 19 their cash sweep program to ensure they retained nearly all of the interest earnings.

(Doc. 20 37 at 13.) Under the sweep program, uninvested cash is automatically transferred to 21 interest-bearing deposit accounts at participating program banks. (Doc. 17 at 22–23.) The 22 banks pay interest to defendants, which in turn pay a lower rate to customers, retaining the 23 difference as revenue. Customers are automatically enrolled in the sweep program when 24 opening brokerage or advisory accounts unless they affirmatively opt out.

(Doc. 37 at 14, 25 34.) Customers who opt out may leave funds as a “free credit balance,” which does not 26 earn interest and is not FDIC-insured. (See Doc. 37-2 at 13.) 27 Plaintiffs allege defendants’ standardized account agreements incorporated sweep- 28 program materials and imposed obligations to act in clients’ best interests and to set and 1 periodically review sweep interest rates based on economic, market, and business 2 conditions, including paying a “reasonable” rate.

(Doc. 17 at 16–20.) Plaintiffs cite, among 3 other materials, Osaic Wealth’s and Osaic Institutions’ Form Client Relationship 4 Summaries and a Broker Dealer Firm Brochure as reflecting best-interest and fiduciary- 5 type commitments in connection with brokerage and advisory services. (Doc. 17 at 13, 16– 6 17.) Plaintiffs also allege defendants’ retirement-account materials include fiduciary 7 acknowledgments and other representations emphasizing reasonable rates of return on IRA 8 cash balances.

(Doc. 17 at 18–19.) Plaintiffs contend defendants breached these contractual 9 and fiduciary obligations by designing and maintaining the sweep program to benefit 10 defendants more than clients, including by paying unreasonably low sweep rates and 11 recommending continued use of the sweep program. (Doc. 17 at 46–47.) Plaintiffs further 12 allege fiduciary obligations arising under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“IAA”) 13 and the Regulation Best Interest: The Broker Dealer Standard of Conduct.

(Doc. 17 at 11– 14 13.) Plaintiffs also point to the Internal Revenue Code and U.S. Treasury Regulations as 15 requiring reasonable interest rates for some or all sweep deposits. (Doc. 17 at 15–16.) 16 According to plaintiffs, defendants failed to honor their contractual and fiduciary 17 obligations, which became particularly apparent when short-term interest rates rose sharply 18 beginning in March 2022.

(Doc. 17 at 5.) While benchmark rates climbed above 5%, sweep 19 rates allegedly remained near zero (and never more than 1.5%, depending on balances), 20 allowing defendants to retain most of the increased spread and generate millions of dollars 21 in revenue. (Docs. 17 at 5–6, 31–32, 35; 27-10 at 8.) 22 Defendants do not dispute sweep rates remained low relative to benchmark rates but 23 contend all material terms were disclosed and no promise of “reasonable” or market- 24 matching rates was made.

(Doc. 30 at 7.) Defendants also contend customers could have 25 opted out or selected alternative products (such as money market funds) if they sought 26 higher yields. (Doc. 29 at 9–10.) The documents defendants ask the court to consider 27 emphasize that sweep rates may vary over time and may be zero. (Docs. 29 at 6; 27-15 at 28 7; 27-27 at 25.) 1 D. Claims Alleged 2 Based on the above facts, plaintiffs assert the following claims: 3 1.

Gehring, Hunt, and Norris allege breach of fiduciary duty against all defendants. 4 (Doc. 17 at 46.) 5 2. Gehring, Hunt, and Norris allege breach of contract against all defendants. (Doc. 17 6 at 47.) 7 3. Gehring, Hunt, and Norris allege unjust enrichment against all defendants. (Doc. 17 8 at 48.) 9 4. Gehring, Hunt, and Norris allege a violation of the IAA, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-1 et seq., 10 against APA, Osaic Wealth, and Osaic Institutions.¹ (Docs.

17 at 49; 37 at 48.) 11 II. Legal Standards 12 “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, 13 accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 14 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (simplified). This is not a “probability requirement,” but a 15 requirement that the factual allegations show “more than a sheer possibility that a defendant 16 has acted unlawfully.” *Id.* A claim is facially plausible “when the plaintiff pleads factual 17 content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable 18 for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim 19 for relief... [is] a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its 20 judicial experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 679.

21 As to statute-of-limitations arguments, a claim will be dismissed as untimely at the 22 pleading stage only when the statute-of-limitations violation is apparent on the face of the 23 complaint. *Von Saher v. Norton Simon Museum of Art at Pasadena*, 592 F.3d 954, 969 (9th 24 Cir. 2010). Dismissal is only appropriate when it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff 25 can prove no set of facts establishing the timeliness of the claim.

Supermail Cargo, Inc. v. 26 United States, 68 F.3d 1204, 1206 (9th Cir. 1995). In other words, for dismissal to occur at 27 this stage, untimeliness must be obvious and there must be no real possibility a plaintiff 28 1 The IAA claim against Osaic, Inc. was withdrawn in plaintiffs’ response. (Doc. 37 at 53.) 1 could show the claim is timely. 2 III. Parent Company Liability Against Osaic, Inc. 3 Plaintiffs apparently seek to hold the parent company Osaic, Inc. liable under 4 several overlapping theories.

First, plaintiffs expressly contend Osaic, Inc.'s subsidiary 5 companies—Osaic Wealth, Osaic Institutions, and APA—acted as its agents, such that 6 Osaic, Inc. is vicariously liable for their breaches of contract and fiduciary duty under 7 principles of respondeat superior. (Doc. 17 at 47–48.)

Second, by hinting that Osaic, Inc. 8 disregarded the corporate separateness of its subsidiaries and therefore should be liable for 9 any breaches committed by the Osaic Broker-Advisors, plaintiffs' allegations imply a 10 broader alter-ego or veil-piercing theory. (See Doc. 17 at 47–48 (alleging Osaic, Inc. 11 “knowingly encouraged, directed, and participated in” the breaches of the Osaic Broker- 12 Advisors).)

Finally, plaintiffs contend Osaic, Inc. was itself a party to the contracts at issue 13 by virtue of statements in a cash sweep program brochure allegedly identifying it as one of 14 the entities controlling the program. (See Docs. 17 at 47–48; 37 at 51–52.) Osaic, Inc. 15 contests each of these theories. (See generally Doc. 28.) 16 Plaintiffs do not clearly identify the law governing most of their claims.

In cases 17 filed under the Class Action Fairness Act like this one, a court should ordinarily apply the 18 forum state's choice-of-law rules to state-law claims. *In re Hyundai & Kia Fuel Econ.* 19 Litig., 926 F.3d 539, 561 (9th Cir. 2019) (en banc). Arizona follows the Restatement's 20 “most significant relationship” test for choice-of-law issues. *Labertew v. Chartis Prop.*

21 *Cas. Co.*, 363 F. Supp. 3d 1031, 1036 (D. Ariz. 2019); *Bates v. Superior Court*, 749 P.2d 22 1367, 1369–70 (Ariz. 1988). Defendants analyze most issues under New York and 23 Connecticut law, and plaintiffs do not object.

Although the court is dubious that New York 24 or Connecticut law would apply to claims for breach of fiduciary duty and unjust 25 enrichment against Osaic, Inc., a Maryland company headquartered in Arizona, it appears 26 the outcome would not differ if Arizona law applied.

The court therefore analyzes Osaic, 27 Inc.'s motion to dismiss under the law the parties cited. See *In re Korean Air Lines Disaster* 28 of Sept. 1, 1983, 932 F.2d 1475, 1495 (D.C. Cir. 1991) (“Unlike jurisdictional issues, courts 1 need not address choice of law questions sua sponte.”); see also *Mont. Power Co. v. Pub. 2 Util. Dist. No. 2 of Grant Cnty., Wash.*, 587 F.2d 1019, 1022 (9th Cir.

1978). In any 3 amended complaint, plaintiffs should make clearer the applicable laws. 4 A. Analysis 5 i. Breach of Contract 6 Osaic, Inc. is the parent company of the Osaic Broker-Advisors. It is undisputed that 7 Osaic, Inc. was not a signatory to any customer or advisory contract at issue; those contracts 8 were executed between plaintiffs and the respective subsidiaries.

Plaintiffs' contract-based 9 claims nonetheless rest on the assertion that Osaic, Inc. was either a party to the customer 10 contracts or vicariously liable for its subsidiaries' contractual breaches. Neither theory is 11 supported by the complaint. 12 The only document plaintiffs cite connecting Osaic, Inc. directly to their contracts 13 is the "Sweep Program Disclosure Document." (Doc.

37 at 51.) That document states: 14 "Osaic, Inc., through its affiliated Broker-Dealers, Osaic Institutions Inc. and Osaic 15 Wealth, Inc., (referred to as 'Broker-Dealer,' 'we', 'our', or 'us') offers a cash sweep 16 program ('Sweep Program') for [certain] accounts[.]" (Doc. 27-10 at 2.) Plaintiffs contend 17 that using the word "we" makes Osaic, Inc. a party to the contract.

But "we" appears to 18 refer only to the affiliated broker-dealers Osaic Institutions and Osaic Wealth, the entities 19 authorized to contract with customers. Nothing in the Sweep Program Disclosure 20 Document or plaintiffs' complaint suggests Osaic, Inc. executed, guaranteed, or assumed 21 any contractual agreements with plaintiffs. See, e.g., *MBIA Ins. Corp. v. Royal Bank of 22 Can.*, 958 N.Y.S.2d 62, 2010 WL 3294302, at *25 (N.Y.

Sup. Ct. 2010) (non-party 23 business's name or logo on marketing materials "simply insufficient" to plead breach of 24 contract); see also *Carte Blanche (Singapore) Pte., Ltd. v. Diners Club Int'l, Inc.*, 2 F.3d 25 24, 26 (2d Cir. 1993) ("a parent corporation and its subsidiary are [generally] regarded as 26 legally distinct entities and a contract under the corporate name of one is not treated as that 27 of both.").

28 Even Osaic, Inc. directing or benefiting from its subsidiaries' contractual 1 performance would not establish privity. Under both New York and Connecticut law, 2 which likely do apply to any breach-of-contract claims, a party may not be held liable for 3 breach of a contract to which it was not a signatory. See *Arroyo v. Cent. Islip UFSD*, 103 4 N.Y.S.3d 512, 514 (N.Y.

App. Div. 2019); see also *Coburn v. Lenox Homes, Inc.*, 378 A.2d 5 599, 601 (Conn. 1977). Under those laws, a parent corporation cannot be liable for a 6 subsidiary's contracts merely by virtue of ownership or participation in making policies. 7 *Maki v. Travelers Cos., Inc.*, 44 N.Y.S.3d 220, 223 (N.Y. App. Div. 2016); *Hess v. L.G. 8 Balfour Co.*, 822 F. Supp. 84, 86–87 (D.

Conn. 1993). 9 Nor do plaintiffs plausibly allege facts establishing a principal-agent relationship 10 between Osaic, Inc. and its subsidiaries. To show the existence of an agency relationship, 11 a plaintiff must demonstrate (1) the principal authorized the agent to act on the principal's 12 behalf, (2) the agent agreed to do so, and (3) the principal had the right to direct or control 13 how the agent carried out that work.

See *Wesley v. Schaller Subaru, Inc.*, 893 A.2d 389, 14 400 (Conn. 2006); see also *N. Shipping Funds I, LLC v. Icon Cap. Corp.*, 921 F. Supp. 2d 15 94, 103 (S.D.N.Y. 2013). Plaintiffs allege no facts plausibly establishing a principal-agent 16 relationship, and they cite no authority supporting respondeat superior liability of a parent 17 for a subsidiary's conduct.

Regardless, New York law does not seem to support such a 18 theory. See *Abdelhamid v. Altria Grp., Inc.*, 515 F. Supp. 2d 384, 394 (S.D.N.Y. 2007) 19 (respondeat superior does not render parent company liable for conduct of subsidiary). And 20 under Connecticut law, a parent may be treated as a principal only where its domination or 21 interference is so complete that the subsidiary functions as its agent—something not 22 sufficiently alleged here.

See *Hess v. L.G. Balfour Co.*, 822 F. Supp. 84, 85 (D. Conn. 23 1993). As a result, the agency theory fails. The same result follows if analyzed under 24 Arizona law. See *Ruesga v. Kindred Nursing Ctrs., L.L.C.*, 161 P.3d 1253, 1261–62 (Ariz. 25 Ct. App. 2007). 26 Finally, to the extent plaintiffs attempt to plead alter-ego, that theory fares no better 27 because plaintiffs do not allege facts that would justify piercing the corporate veil.

Osaic, 28 Inc. cites Maryland law as governing this question because *Osaic, Inc.* is a Maryland 1 corporation (Doc. 28 at 11), and Arizona’s choice-of-law rules confirm Maryland law 2 applies. See *TFH Props., LLC v. MCM Dev., LLC*, No. CV-09-8050-PCT-FJM, 2010 WL 3 2720843, at *5 (D. Ariz. July 9, 2010). Maryland recognizes several situations where the 4 subsidiary’s corporate entity will be disregarded.

Those situations include where the 5 corporation is used merely as a shield for the perpetration of fraud, where necessary “to 6 prevent evasion of legal obligations,” and where the corporation serves merely as an alter- 7 ego of the parent company (e.g., the parent company fails to observe the corporate entity 8 and deals with the subsidiary’s “property as if it were [the parent company’s]”).

Hildreth 9 v. Tidewater Equip. Co., 838 A.2d 1204, 1210 (Md. 2003). Here, plaintiffs allege no facts 10 to justify piercing the corporate veil such as undercapitalization, commingling, or misuse 11 of the corporate form—they merely allege common ownership and profit sharing. See *id.* 12 Those allegations do not meet Maryland’s standard for disregarding corporate separateness 13 and piercing the corporate veil.

14 Accordingly, the breach-of-contract claim against *Osaic, Inc.* fails because plaintiffs 15 do not allege facts to demonstrate privity, agency, or any basis for veil-piercing. 16 ii. Fiduciary Duty 17 Plaintiffs also seek to hold *Osaic, Inc.* liable for breaches of fiduciary duty, claiming 18 it “encouraged, directed, and participated in” its subsidiaries’ management of customer 19 cash and that its disclosures identify it as a participant in the investment program.

(Docs. 20 17 at 47–48; 37 at 52–53.) They argue *Osaic, Inc.*’s level of control gave rise to a fiduciary 21 relationship or, alternatively—as raised for the first time in plaintiffs’ response to the 22 motions to dismiss—that *Osaic, Inc.* aided and abetted its subsidiaries’ fiduciary breaches. 23 (Doc. 37 at 52–53.) 24 Plaintiffs’ allegations are insufficient under either theory.

To state a claim for breach of fiduciary duty under New York and Connecticut law, a plaintiff must allege (1) the existence of a fiduciary relationship, (2) misconduct by the fiduciary, and (3) resulting damages. See *Litvinoff v. Wright*, 54 N.Y.S.3d 22, 24 (N.Y. App. Div. 2017); see also *Chioffi v. Martin*, 186 A.3d 15, 33 (Conn. App. Ct. 2018).

Here, there is no contractual fiduciary relationship between plaintiffs and Osaic, Inc. Bare allegations that Osaic, Inc. directed or managed the Osaic Broker-Advisors do not establish a fiduciary relationship. See *Marmelstein v. Kehillat New Hempstead*, 892 N.E.2d 375, 378 (N.Y. 2008) (general assertions alone inadequate to establish fiduciary relationship); see also *Saint Bernard Sch.*

Montville, Inc. v. Bank of Am., 95 A.3d 1063, 1077–78 (Conn. 2014). Applying Arizona law produces the same result. See *Standard Chartered PLC v. Price Waterhouse*, 945 P.2d 7 317, 335 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1996), as corrected on denial of reconsideration (Jan. 13, 1997). The complaint also does not establish the elements of aiding and abetting, which plaintiffs now claim they attempted to plead in the alternative.

(See Doc. 37 at 53.) Under New York law, the claim of aiding and abetting tortious conduct requires three elements: “(1) a breach by a fiduciary of obligations to another, (2) knowing participation by defendant in the breach, and (3) damages to plaintiff.” *Kolbeck v. LIT Am., Inc.*, 939 F.3d 240, 245 (S.D.N.Y. 1996), *aff’d*, 152 F.3d 918 (2d Cir.

1998). Once again, there are no allegations to show Osaic, Inc. knowingly participated in its subsidiaries’ breaches, so a claim of aiding and abetting fails. Arizona law leads to the same result. See *Wells Fargo Bank v. Arizona Laborers, Teamsters & Cement Masons Loc. No. 395 Pension Tr. Fund*, 17 38 P.3d 12, 23 (Ariz. 2002), as corrected (Apr. 9, 2002).

Accordingly, the breach of fiduciary duty claim against Osaic, Inc. is dismissed. iii. Unjust Enrichment Lastly, plaintiffs allege Osaic, Inc. was unjustly enriched because it received a portion of the interest collected through the subsidiaries’ cash sweep programs. (Doc. 37 22 at 53.)

Under New York law, an unjust-enrichment claim requires that (1) the defendant benefited, (2) at the plaintiff’s expense, and (3) equity and good conscience require that restitution be made. *Beth Israel Med. Ctr. v. Horizon Blue Cross & Blue Shield of N.J., Inc.*, 448 F.3d 573, 586 (2d Cir. 2006). Connecticut law requires (1) a benefit to the defendant, (2) for which the defendant unjustly did not pay, (3) to the detriment of the plaintiff.

Vertex, Inc. v. City of Waterbury, 898 A.2d 178, 190 (Conn. 2006). Though possible Osaic, Inc. benefited from the profits earned by its subsidiaries, plaintiffs’ allegations fail to demonstrate why equity and good conscience require restitution under New York law. Nor do plaintiffs plausibly allege that Osaic, Inc. itself received a benefit from plaintiffs for which it unjustly failed to pay, as required under Connecticut law, and the same results follow under Arizona law.

See *Freeman v. Sorchych*, 245 P.3d 927, 936 5 (Ariz. Ct. App. 2011). Accordingly, the unjust-enrichment claim against Osaic, Inc. fails. 6 B. Conclusion 7 Plaintiffs have not provided a plausible basis to conclude Osaic, Inc. is a proper 8 defendant for any of the claims alleged.

The claims against Osaic, Inc. are therefore 9 dismissed. 10 IV. Claims Against APA, Osaic Institutions, and Osaic Wealth 11 Once again, plaintiffs do not identify the law governing each claim. Gehring's 12 breach-of-contract claims against APA appear subject to a choice-of-law provision. (Doc. 13 27-16 at 6.)

The parties otherwise assume New York law governs Gehring's claims against 14 APA and Osaic Wealth and Connecticut law governs Norris and Hunt's claims against 15 Osaic Institutions. Because the parties do not dispute these choices of law, the court 16 assumes they are correct. See *In re Korean Air*, 932 F.2d at 1495; see also *Montana Power*, 17 587 F.2d at 1022.

18 A. Breach of Contract 19 Gehring had an advisory account with APA and a non-advisory brokerage account 20 with Osaic Wealth. Hunt and Norris maintained non-advisory accounts with Osaic 21 Institutions. Plaintiffs allege the account agreements incorporated sweep disclosures 22 requiring periodic rate-setting and review, while defendants contend the disclosures are 23 non-contractual and they complied by paying the disclosed rates.

24 i. Statute of Limitations 25 The statute of limitations for breach of contract under New York and Connecticut 26 law is six years. N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 213(2); Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-576(a). A claim accrues 27 when the breach occurs, even if the plaintiff is unaware of it at the time. *ACE Sec. Corp. v. 28 DB Structured Prods., Inc.*, 36 N.E.3d 623, 628 (N.Y. 2015); *Bouchard v. State Emps.*

Ret. 1 Comm'n, 178 A.3d 1023, 1037 (Conn. 2018). However, under New York and Connecticut 2 law, when a contract requires continued performance over a period of time, each breach 3 gives rise to a new statute-of-limitations period. *Guilbert v. Gardner*, 480 F.3d 140, 150 4 (2d Cir. 2007); *Bouchard*, 178 A.3d at 1039 n.14. 5 The Osaic Broker-Advisors contend the claims accrued when plaintiffs opened their 6 accounts or entered the relevant agreements (Docs.

29 at 11–13; 30 at 12–15), but plaintiffs 7 allege the governing agreements required ongoing performance in the form of periodic 8 rate-setting and review, and that the Osaic Broker-Advisors underpaid interest with each 9 sweep cycle—breaches that are still “ongoing” (Docs. 17 at 5, 47–48; 37 at 19–20).

Under 10 the continuing-performance doctrine recognized in New York and Connecticut, each 11 alleged underpayment may constitute a separate breach triggering a new limitations period. 12 *Guilbert*, 480 F.3d at 150; see also *Bouchard*, 178 A.3d at 1039 n.14. At the pleading stage, 13 plaintiffs plausibly allege actionable breaches within the limitations window, so dismissal 14 on timeliness grounds is not warranted.

15 ii. Merits 16 Under New York and Connecticut law, a claim for breach of contract lies where a
17 plaintiff alleges (1) the existence of a contract; (2) plaintiff’s performance under the 18
contract; (3) defendant’s breach of the contract; and (4) damages. See *Berman v. Sugo LLC*, 19
580 F. Supp. 2d 191, 202 (S.D.N.Y. 2008); see also *Prysmian Cables & Sys.*

USA LLC v. 20 ADT Com. LLC, 665 F. Supp. 3d 236, 244 (D. Conn. 2023). 21 Here, the parties
agree valid contracts govern the accounts, but dispute whether 22 plaintiffs plausibly allege a
breach. Plaintiffs point to various disclosures, program 23 descriptions, and account-opening
materials that—according to them—collectively form 24 the governing agreements and contain
rate-setting and review commitments, including 25 “reasonable” rate language and commitments
to periodic review and adjustment.

(Docs. 17 26 at 16–20; 37 at 13–16, 23–24.) The Osaic Broker-Advisors argue these materials are
not 27 contractual and only the client agreements themselves are enforceable. (Doc. 39 at 10.) 28
Similar cash sweep cases have treated disclosure statements like the ones relied on here as 1 part
of the contractual relationship. See *Mehlman v. Ameriprise Fin., Inc.*, No. CV 24-3018 2
(JRT/DLM), 2025 WL 2403252, at *2 (D.

Minn. Aug. 19, 2025). Because the complaint 3 relies on the documents plaintiffs identify as part
of the agreements and both sides rely on 4 the same materials without disputing their authenticity,
the court considers them under the 5 incorporation-by-reference doctrine. See *Khoja v. Orexigen
Therapeutics, Inc.*, 899 F.3d 6 988, 998, 1002–03 (9th Cir. 2018).

7 Assuming these materials are part of the contracts, they plausibly impose 8 obligations
extending beyond simply paying whatever rate defendants chose to disclose. 9 The documents
describe rate-setting and periodic-review responsibilities, and commit to 10 managing cash
sweeps in accord with the Osaic Broker-Advisors’ advisory duties. (Docs. 11 17 at 18, 26, 28; 27-
10 at 6.)

At this stage, the agreements do not clearly foreclose plaintiffs’ 12 interpretation that the Broker-
Advisors had a contractual duty to periodically reconsider or 13 adjust sweep rates in accordance
with the criteria described in the governing documents. 14 Plaintiffs also plead facts supporting a
plausible inference the Broker-Advisors did not 15 perform the promised rate-setting and review.

While benchmark rates and market 16 conditions changed substantially, defendants’ sweep rates
remained largely static, and 17 defendants retained the increased spread as revenue. (Docs. 37 at
17–18; 17 at 31–35.) 18 Those allegations plausibly support an inference that the Broker-Advisors
failed to 19 undertake the rate-setting and review process in the manner plaintiffs allege the
agreements 20 required.

See *Liberty Cap. Grp. v. Oppenheimer Holdings Inc.*, 802 F. Supp. 3d 701, 712– 21 14 (S.D.N.Y.
2025); see also *In re Wells Fargo Cash Sweep Litig.*, No. 24-CV-04616-VC, 22 2025 WL

1785315, at *2 (N.D. Cal. June 27, 2025). 23 At this stage, the court need not definitively interpret the contracts or decide whether 24 the rates were “reasonable.” The question is whether plaintiffs plausibly allege that the 25 governing agreements imposed ongoing obligations regarding sweep-rate setting and that 26 defendants breached those obligations.

Plaintiffs have done so. Accordingly, the breach- 27 of-contract claims survive to the extent they are based on alleged failures to adjust or 28 reconsider sweep rates in accordance with the governing agreements. 1 B. Breach of Fiduciary Duty 2 Plaintiffs allege the Osaic Broker-Advisors owed them fiduciary duties and 3 breached those duties by setting sweep-account interest rates in a manner that placed the 4 Broker-Advisors’ financial interests over those of their customers.

5 i. Statute of Limitations 6 Under New York law, fiduciary-duty claims seeking monetary damages are subject 7 to a three-year limitations period. *Liberty Cap.*, 802 F. Supp. 3d at 711 n.6. Such claims 8 generally accrue upon the alleged breach or, if the fiduciary relationship continues, when 9 the fiduciary openly repudiates its obligations. See *Westchester Religious Inst. v. 10 Kamerman*, 691 N.Y.S.2d 502, 503 (N.Y.

App. Div. 1999). Connecticut law also imposes 11 a three-year limitations period. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-577; *Flannery v. Singer Asset Fin. 12 Co., LLC*, 17 A.3d 509, 513 (Conn. App. Ct. 2011), *aff’d*, 94 A.3d 553 (2014). 13 The Osaic Broker-Advisors argue any fiduciary-duty claims accrued when plaintiffs 14 first received any allegedly-inadequate sweep. (Doc.

39 at 14–15.) But plaintiffs allege an 15 ongoing fiduciary relationship period extending through the relevant period and repeated 16 failures by the Osaic Broker-Advisors to act in plaintiffs’ best interest with each cash sweep 17 and each determination of interest rates. (Doc. 17 at 11–13.)

The complaint does not clearly 18 establish that any of the Osaic Broker-Advisors openly repudiated any fiduciary obligations 19 more than three years before this lawsuit was filed. As with the contract claims, plaintiffs 20 plausibly allege actionable breaches within the limitations period. See *Miller v. Metro. Life 21 Ins. Co.*, 979 F.3d 118, 122 (2d Cir. 2020) (each breach of continuing duty may extend 22 statute of limitations); see also *Tunick v. Tunick*, 242 A.3d 1011, 1027–28 (Conn.

App. Ct. 23 2020). The fiduciary-duty claims therefore are timely at least as to conduct within three 24 years of filing. 25 ii. Merits 26 Whether the Osaic Broker-Advisors owed plaintiffs a fiduciary duty depends on 27 whether the subject accounts were advisory or non-advisory. Investment advisors owe their 28 clients a duty to act in the client’s best interests and to avoid conflicts of interest.

SEC v. 1 Cap. Gains Rsch. Bureau, Inc., 375 U.S. 180, 194 (1963). Discretionary authority to trade 2 without prior client approval can support a fiduciary relationship even with a non-advisor.

3 See *de Kwiatkowski v. Bear, Stearns & Co.*, 306 F.3d 1293, 1302 (2d Cir. 2002); *Press v. Chem. Inv. Servs. Corp.*, 988 F. Supp. 375, 386 (S.D.N.Y. 1997), *aff'd*, 166 F.3d 529 (2d 5 Cir.

1999) (absent discretionary trading authority broker does not owe a general fiduciary 6 duty). 7 Plaintiffs allege APA had total discretionary control over the funds in Gehring's 8 advisory account and breached its fiduciary duty by steering client funds into sweep 9 arrangements that maximized firm revenue at the expense of client returns. (Docs. 17 at 10 11–12; 37 at 35, 37.)

Given the level of discretion, the allegations are sufficient to state a 11 fiduciary-duty claim for Gehring's APA advisory account. See *Liberty Cap.*, 802 F. Supp. 12 3d at 716; *In re Wells Fargo*, 2025 WL 1785315, at *3.2 13 By contrast, non-advisory services generally do not create fiduciary duties, 14 particularly in the absence of discretion to trade without approval.

See *Liberty Cap.*, 802 15 F. Supp. 3d at 716–17; *In re Wells Fargo*, 2025 WL 1785315, at *3; *Wells Fargo Advisors, 16 LLC v. Bongiorno Fam., LLC*, No. FSTCV126013831S, 2018 WL 1385252, at *9 (Conn. 17 Super. Ct. Feb. 16, 2018) (holding broker is not fiduciary if account is non-discretionary). 18 Gehring's brokerage IRA with Osaic Wealth and Hunt and Norris's IRAs with Osaic 19 Institutions were explicitly classified as non-advisory.

(Doc. 17 at 6–7.) 20 Plaintiffs argue Osaic Wealth and Osaic Institutions exercised “discretionary 21 management” over the funds over because they selected sweep program terms, set default 22 enrollment, selected participating banks, and set sweep rates. (Doc. 37 at 34, 42, 44–45.) 23 But without more, those allegations do not plausibly plead the type of discretion giving rise 24 to a fiduciary relationship in a brokerage context, which requires discretionary authority to 25 make individualized investment decisions or execute transactions in the customer's 26 account without the customer's direction.

See *DeBlasio v. Merrill Lynch & Co.*, No. 27 2 The Osaic Broker-Advisors provide documents showing Gehring's advisory account with APA was closed on June 21, 2022 (Doc. 27-25 at 2), the day before APA was acquired by 28 Osaic, Inc. (Doc. 17 at 8). Gehring does not contest that the closure occurred or provide factual allegations suggesting he had an advisory account with any other defendants.

1 07CIV318RJS, 2009 WL 2242605, at *29 (S.D.N.Y. July 27, 2009); *de Kwiatkowski*, 306 2 F.3d at 1302–03; *Liberty Cap.*, 802 F. Supp. 3d at 716–17; *Bongiorno Fam.*, 2018 WL 3 1385252, at *9. 4 Accordingly, only Gehring's advisory account through APA gives rise to a fiduciary 5 duty.

The fiduciary-duty claims are dismissed as to all non-advisory accounts. 6 C. Unjust Enrichment 7 Plaintiffs allege the Osaic Broker-Advisors were unjustly enriched by retaining the 8 spread between interest earned from program banks and the rates paid to customers.

The 9 Broker-Advisors argue these claims are barred because written account agreements govern 10 the very subject matter of the dispute, so any remedy must therefore arise under contract 11 law and not equity. 12 i. Statute of Limitations 13 Under New York law, unjust-enrichment claims carry a six-year limitations period. 14 N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 213(1). Connecticut’s period is either three years, Conn.

Gen. Stat. 15 § 52-577, or six years depending on the factual basis for the claim. See *Bennett v. Fiorillo*, 16 No. CV166065144S, 2017 WL 3175937, at *2 (Conn. Super. Ct. June 16, 2017) (applying 17 six-year statute-of-limitations period to unjust-enrichment claim stemming from 18 contractual agreement). 19 Here, plaintiffs allege repeated instances in which the Osaic Broker-Advisors may 20 have unjustly retained sweep revenue or otherwise benefited from setting interest rates at 21 levels far below what plaintiffs contend was reasonable.

(Doc. 17 at 48–49.) Plaintiffs do 22 not rely on a single, initial decision from years earlier. Instead, they allege discrete acts of 23 unjust enrichment occurring with each cash-sweep cycle and each month in which the 24 Broker-Advisors retained allegedly-excessive sweep revenue. (Doc. 37 at 20.) Accepting 25 these allegations as true, the complaint pleads multiple events occurring within the 26 applicable limitations periods.

Accordingly, the unjust-enrichment claims are timely to the 27 extent they are based on enrichment occurring within the applicable limitations periods. 28 1 ii. Merits 2 When a valid and enforceable contract between the parties covers the dispute at 3 issue, a plaintiff cannot maintain an unjust-enrichment claim. *Trustpilot Damages LLC v. 4 Trustpilot, Inc.*, No. 21 Civ.

432, 2021 WL 2667029, at *9–10 (S.D.N.Y. June 29, 2021); 5 *Meaney v. Connecticut Hosp. Ass’n, Inc.*, 735 A.2d 813, 823 (Conn. 1999). Unjust 6 enrichment may be pleaded in the alternative only where there is genuine doubt as to the 7 existence or scope of a contract. *Reilly v. Natwest Markets Grp. Inc.*, 181 F.3d 253, 263 8 (2d Cir. 1999); *Standard Petroleum Co. v. Faugno Acquisition, LLC*, 191 A.3d 147, 161 9 (Conn.

2018). 10 Here, the parties do not dispute that valid contracts governed the advisory and non- 11 advisory accounts. But the parties do dispute the scope of the contracts, particularly 12 whether the contracts required the Broker-Advisors to periodically review and set 13 “reasonable” sweep payment rates.

Therefore, because the scope of the contract is at issue, 14 unjust enrichment may be pleaded in the alternative. 15 But plaintiffs fail to allege facts to support unjust-enrichment claims. Specifically, 16 they fail to show why equity and good conscience require restitution be made, see *Beth 17 Israel*, 448 F.3d at 586, or why the Broker-Advisors unjustly did not pay to the detriment 18 of plaintiffs.

See *Vertex, Inc.*, 898 A.2d at 190. Plaintiffs make several short and conclusory 19 allegations to support their unjust-enrichment theory (Docs. 17 at 48–49; 37 at 49), but 20 these allegations are insufficient under New York and Connecticut law. See *DeBlasio*, 2009 21 WL 2242605, at *40; see also *Caires v. JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.*, 880 F. Supp. 2d 22 288, 310–11 (D.

Conn. 2012). Accordingly, the unjust-enrichment claims are dismissed. 23 D. Investment Advisers Act 24 Plaintiffs argue the Osaic Broker-Advisors violated the IAA and seek rescission of 25 their account agreements and restitution for consideration given pursuant to the terms of 26 those agreements, citing 15 U.S.C. § 80b-6 and § 80b-15.3 (Docs. 17 at 49; 37 at 45–46, 27 48.)

28 3 The parties regularly refer to §§ 206 and 215 of the IAA. These sections are codified at 15 U.S.C. § 80b-6 and 15 U.S.C. § 80b-15, respectively. 1 The IAA itself does not designate a statute of limitations. Claims under § 80b-15 2 are likely limited by the earlier of actual knowledge of the violation (one-year limitation) 3 or notice of facts that would lead to knowledge with reasonable diligence (three-year 4 limitation).

See *Kahn v. Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.*, 970 F.2d 1030, 1042 (2d Cir. 5 1992). An § 80b-15 claim accrues upon execution of the agreement. See *id.* Here, plaintiffs’ 6 agreements were executed at least nine years ago. Plaintiffs do not identify any new or 7 independent § 80b-15 violations (such as a newly-added contractual term) within three 8 years of filing.

Therefore, the § 80b-15 rescission claims are untimely. 9 Although plaintiffs also make arguments under § 80b-6, the IAA confers no private 10 causes of action other than voiding an investment advisor’s contract under § 80b-15. 11 *Transamerica Mortg. Advisors, Inc. (TAMA) v. Lewis*, 444 U.S. 11, 11–12 (1979); 12 *NexPoint Diversified Real Est. Tr. v. Acis Cap.*

Mgmt., L.P., 80 F.4th 413, 418 (2d Cir. 13 2023); see also *In re LPL Fin. Cash Sweep Litig.*, 789 F. Supp. 3d 961, 988 (S.D. Cal. 14 2025) (dismissing similar IAA claims in a cash sweep action). Because the alleged 15 violations under § 80b-15 are untimely and no other private causes of action exist under 16 the IAA, all IAA claims are dismissed. 17 V. Leave to Amend 18 A court should freely grant leave to amend unless the pleading could not possibly 19 be cured by alleging other facts.

See *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1130 (9th Cir. 2000); 20 Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). Here, the allegation of other facts could possibly cure the claims 21 against Osaic, Inc. and the fiduciary-duty claims against Osaic Wealth and Osaic 22 Institutions and the unjust-enrichment claims. These claims are therefore dismissed with 23 leave to amend. Out of an abundance of caution, the IAA claims are also dismissed with 24 leave to amend on the chance plaintiffs can identify new contractual terms affecting the 25 sweep program structure that were added within the limitations period.

26 VI. Case Management Report 27 Plaintiffs have stated plausible claims for relief such that the parties must confer and 28 prepare a Rule 26(f) Joint Case Management Report. Discovery will commence on those 1 claims not dismissed by this order, even if plaintiffs choose to file an amended complaint. 2 Accordingly, 3 IT IS ORDERED the Motion to Dismiss (Doc.

28) is GRANTED. 4 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED the Motions to Dismiss (Docs. 29, 30) are 5 GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART as set forth above. 6 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED if plaintiffs wish to file an amended complaint they 7 must file their amended complaint no later than February 16, 2026. If no amended 8 complaint is filed, defendants shall answer the current complaint no later than February 9 20, 2026.

If an amended complaint is filed, defendants shall respond by the deadline 10 established by Rule 12. 11 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED as follows: 12 The parties are directed to meet, confer, and develop a Rule 26(f) Joint Case 13 Management Report, which must be filed within 4 weeks of the date of this order. It is 14 the responsibility of plaintiff(s) to initiate the Rule 26(f) meeting and prepare the Joint Case 15 Management Report.

Defendant(s) shall promptly and cooperatively participate in the Rule 16 26(f) meeting and assist in preparation of the Joint Case Management Report. 17 The Joint Case Management Report shall contain the following information in 18 separately-numbered paragraphs. 19 1.

The parties who attended the Rule 26(f) meeting and assisted in developing 20 the Joint Case Management Report; 21 2. A list of all parties in the case, including any parent corporations or entities 22 (for recusal purposes); 23 3. Any parties that have not been served and an explanation of why they have 24 not been served, and any parties that have been served but have not answered 25 or otherwise appeared; 26 4.

A statement of whether any party expects to add additional parties to the case 27 or otherwise amend pleadings; 28 5. The names of any parties not subject to the court's personal (or in rem) 1 jurisdiction; 2 6. A description of the basis for the court's subject matter jurisdiction, citing 3 specific jurisdictional statutes. If jurisdiction is based on diversity of 4 citizenship, the report shall include a statement of the citizenship of every 5 party and a description of the amount in dispute.

See 28 U.S.C. § 1332; 6 7. A short statement of the nature of the case (no more than three pages), 7 including a description of each claim, defense, and affirmative defense; 8 8. A listing of contemplated motions and a statement of the issues to be decided 9 by those motions; 10 9. Whether the case is suitable for reassignment to a United States Magistrate 11 Judge for all purposes or suitable for referral to a United States Magistrate 12 Judge for a settlement conference; 13 10.

The status of any related cases pending before this or other courts; 14 11. A discussion of any issues relating to preservation, disclosure, or discovery 15 of electronically stored information

(“ESI”), including the parties’ 16 preservation of ESI and the form or forms in which it will be produced; 17 12. A discussion of any issues relating to claims of privilege or work product; 18 13.

A discussion of necessary discovery, which should take into account the 19 December 1, 2015 amendments to Rule 26(b)(1) and should include: 20 a. The extent, nature, and location of discovery anticipated by the parties 21 and why it is proportional to the needs of the case; 22 b. Suggested changes, if any, to the discovery limitations imposed by the 23 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; 24 c. The number of hours permitted for each deposition.

The parties also 25 should consider whether a total number of deposition hours should be 26 set in the case, such as twenty total hours for plaintiffs and twenty 27 total hours for defendants. Such overall time limits have the advantage 28 of providing an incentive for each side to be as efficient as possible in 1 each deposition, while also allowing parties to allocate time among 2 witnesses depending on the importance and complexity of subjects to 3 be covered with the witnesses; 4 14.

Proposed deadlines for each of the following events. In proposing deadlines, 5 the parties should keep in mind the Case Management Order will contain 6 deadlines to govern this case and once the dates have been set the court will 7 vary them only upon a showing of good cause. A request by counsel for 8 extension of discovery deadlines in any case that has been pending more than 9 two years must be accompanied by a certification stating the client is aware 10 of and approves of the requested extension.

The court does not consider 11 settlement talks or the scheduling of mediations to constitute good cause for 12 an extension. The parties must propose the following: 13 a. A deadline for the completion of fact discovery, which will also be 14 the deadline for pretrial disclosures pursuant to Rule 26(a)(3). This 15 deadline is the date by which all fact discovery must be completed.

16 Discovery requests must be served and depositions noticed 17 sufficiently in advance of this date to ensure reasonable completion 18 by the deadline, including time to resolve discovery disputes. Absent 19 extraordinary circumstances, the court will not entertain discovery 20 disputes after this deadline; 21 b. Dates for full and complete expert disclosures and rebuttal expert 22 disclosures, if any; 23 c. A deadline for completion of all expert depositions; 24 d. A date by which any Rule 35 physical or mental examination will be 25 noticed if such an examination is required by any issues in the case; 26 e. A deadline for filing dispositive motions; 27 f. Case-specific deadlines and dates, such as the deadline to file a motion 28 for class certification or a date on which the parties are available for a 1 Markman (patent claim construction) hearing; 2 g. A date by which the parties shall have engaged in face-to-face good 3 faith settlement talks; 4 h. Whether a jury trial has been requested and whether the request for a 5 jury trial is contested, setting forth the reasons if the request is 6 contested; 7 i. Any other matters that will aid the court and parties in resolving this 8 case in a just, speedy, and inexpensive manner as required by Federal 9 Rule of Civil Procedure 1; 10 15.

A statement indicating whether the parties would prefer that the court hold a 11 case management conference before issuing a scheduling order—and, if so, 12 an explanation of why the conference would be helpful. 13 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED the parties shall file a proposed Case Management Order containing all the proposed dates at the same time they file the Rule 26(f) Case 15 |} Management Report.

The proposed Case Management Order must also be emailed in Word format to Lanham
17 Dated this 30th day of January, 2026. 18 20 me
Honorable Krissa M. Lanham 21 United States District Judge 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 -22-