

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Severs v. Garcia

Severs v. Garcia · No. 24-cv-01456-EMC · Decided August 25, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Northern District of California ruled on Carlos Garcia’s Rule 12(b)(6) motion in an action seeking to enforce a Canadian default judgment and challenge alleged transfers of assets from HYP3R to HYP3R MEDIA. The court dismissed the alter-ego enforcement, conspiracy, and aiding-and-abetting counts with leave to amend, but allowed the actual and constructive fraudulent-transfer claims to proceed. The order was dated August 25, 2025.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Northern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Edward M. Chen
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Northern District of California
DECIDED	August 25, 2025
DOCKET	24-cv-01456-EMC
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Defendant Garcia moved under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) to dismiss all counts of Plaintiff’s action seeking enforcement of a domesticated Canadian default judgment and relief concerning allegedly fraudulent transfers. The court granted dismissal of Counts I, IV, and V with leave to amend and denied dismissal of Counts II and III.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	On a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, the court accepted factual allegations as true and construed the pleadings in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, while requiring sufficient factual allegations to state a facially plausible claim. The court applied the plausibility standard from Ashcroft v. Iqbal and Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unknown; the opinion is a federal district court order and the provided metadata lists its precedential status as Unknown.

TOPICS

motions to dismiss

enforcement of foreign judgments

corporate veil piercing

asset protection

commercial litigation

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

judgment enforcement

fraudulent transfer

corporate law

commercial litigation

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Severs plausibly alleged that Garcia was an alter ego of HYP3R or HYP3R MEDIA and could be subjected to enforcement of the existing judgment under California Code of Civil Procedure section 187.
2. Whether Severs plausibly pleaded actual and constructive fraudulent-transfer claims under the California Uniform Voidable Transactions Act.
3. Whether Garcia could conspire with or aid and abet the corporate defendants under the agent-immunity rule.
4. Whether the complaint adequately stated claims against Garcia under the pleaded theories.

HOLDINGS

1. A judgment creditor seeking to enforce a judgment against an alleged alter ego must plausibly establish control or virtual representation in the underlying litigation, unity of interest and ownership, and that an inequitable result would follow from treating the acts as those of the entity alone. Severs adequately pleaded unity of interest and inequity but did not allege that Garcia controlled the underlying Canadian action or had the opportunity to prevent the default judgment; Count I was therefore dismissed with leave to amend.
2. Severs plausibly alleged an actual fraudulent-transfer claim by alleging transfers to an insider, transfers after the debtor had been sued, transfers of substantially all assets, insolvency, and transfers occurring near the incurrence of a substantial debt. Count II survived the motion to dismiss.
3. Severs plausibly alleged a constructive fraudulent-transfer claim by alleging that HYP3R transferred assets without receiving reasonably equivalent value and believed or reasonably should have believed that it would incur debts beyond its ability to pay. Count III survived the motion to dismiss.
4. Under the agent-immunity rule, a corporate agent acting within the scope of authority on behalf of a corporation is legally the same as the corporation and ordinarily cannot conspire with it or aid and abet its conduct. Because Severs alleged that Garcia was CEO and the alter ego of the corporate defendants, Counts IV and V were dismissed without prejudice, with leave to amend.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Accordingly, to add a judgment debtor under Section 187, a judgment creditor must show, by a preponderance of the evidence, that “(1) the parties to be added as judgment debtors had control of the underlying litigation and were virtually represented in that proceeding; (2) there is such a unity of interest

and ownership that the separate personalities of the entity and the owners no longer exist; and (3) an inequitable result will follow if the acts are treated as those of the entity alone.”” (II.B)

“Plaintiff has plausibly pled actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud a creditor.” (II.C)

“The agent-immunity rule provides that “where an agent is acting within the scope of its authority on behalf of a corporation, the agent is ‘one and the same’ as the corporation” and therefore “cannot form a conspiracy.”” (II.D)

“Defendant’s motion to dismiss Counts I, IV, and V is GRANTED. Dismissal is with leave to amend. Defendant’s motion to dismiss Counts II and III is DENIED.” (Conclusion)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Severs obtained a Canadian default judgment totaling \$21,170,775 against HYP3R INC, which was later domesticated in the Northern District of California. She alleges that, after the Canadian action and default proceedings began, Garcia—HYP3R’s CEO, director, and majority shareholder—created or controlled HYP3R MEDIA and caused HYP3R to transfer substantially all of its assets, including intellectual property, to that entity. The alleged transfers left HYP3R insolvent and were made to frustrate enforcement of the judgment.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Severs obtained a Canadian default judgment against HYP3R INC in a class action and later obtained an order from the Northern District of California domesticating that judgment. She then filed this action against HYP3R MEDIA INC. and Carlos Garcia, alleging alter ego liability and transfers of HYP3R assets to avoid collection. Garcia moved to dismiss all counts for failure to state a claim.

DISPOSITION

other

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

No remand. Counts I, IV, and V were dismissed with leave to amend; Counts IV and V were dismissed without prejudice.

CASES CITED

- Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662 (2009)
- Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544 (2007)
- Levitt v. Yelp! Inc., 765 F.3d 1123, 1135 (9th Cir. 2014)
- Manzarek v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co., 519 F.3d 1025, 1031 (9th Cir. 2008)
- In re Levander, 180 F.3d 1114, 1122 (9th Cir. 1999)
- Hernandez v. Vesme, Corp., No. 19-cv-01874-JST, 2024 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 62373, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 4, 2024)

- Highland Springs Conference & Training Ctr. v. City of Banning, 244 Cal. App. 4th 267, 280, 288 (Cal. App. 2016)
- McClellan v. Northridge Park Townhome Owners Assn., 89 Cal. App. 4th 746, 752 (Cal. App. 2001)
- Motores de Mexicali, S.A. v. Superior Court of Los Angeles County, 51 Cal. 2d 172, 176 (Cal. 1958)
- DEPCOM Power, Inc. v. CSUN Solar, Inc., No. 18-cv-00729-JST, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 160628, at *37 (N.D. Cal. July 27, 2020)
- Lopez v. Escamilla, 48 Cal. App. 5th 763, 765 (Cal. App. 2020)
- Lopez v. Escamilla, 79 Cal. App. 5th 646, 654, 295 Cal. Rptr. 3d 63, 70 (Cal. App. 2022)
- Kelleher v. Kelleher, No. 13-CV-05450-MEJ, 2014 WL 94197, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 9, 2014)
- Tomaselli v. Transamerica Ins. Co., 25 Cal. App. 4th 1269 (Cal. App. 1994)
- Leek v. Cooper, 194 Cal. App. 4th 399, 415, 417 (Cal. App. 2011)
- Katzir's Floor & Home Design, Inc. v. M-MLS.COM, 394 F.3d 1143, 1149 (9th Cir. 2005)
- Daewoo Elecs. Am. Inc. v. Opta Corp., No. C 13-1247 JSW, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 104603, at *16 (N.D. Cal. July 25, 2013)
- Paul v. Palm Springs Homes, Inc., 192 Cal. App. 2d 858, 863 (Cal. App. 1961)
- City & County of San Francisco v. Purdue Pharma L.P., 491 F. Supp. 3d 610, 635 (N.D. Cal. 2020)
- Philips N. Am. LLC v. KPI Healthcare, Inc., No. 8:19-cv-01765-JVS (JDEx), 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 242064, at *6 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 15, 2022)
- Cadence Design Sys. v. Pounce Consulting, Inc., No. 17-cv-04732-PJH (SK), 2019 U.S.
- Uecker v. Uecker, 2018 Cal. App. 5th 1065, 1073 (Cal. App. 2018)
- Qwest Commc'ns Corp. v. Weisz, 278 F. Supp. 2d 1188, 1191 (S.D. Cal. 2003)
- Schechter v. 5841 Bldg. Corp. (In re Hansen), 341 B.R. 638, 645-46 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 2006)
- Leaser v. Prime Ascot, L.P., No. 2:20-CV-02502-DJC-AC, 2024 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 104698, at *15 (E.D. Cal. June 11, 2024)

OPINION

1 2 3 4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 5 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 6 7
 CATHERINE SEVERS, Case No. 24-cv-01456-EMC (EMC) 8 Plaintiff, ORDER GRANTING IN
 PART AND 9 v. DENYING IN PART DEFENDANT GARCIA'S MOTION TO DISMISS 10
 CARLOS GARCIA, et al., 11 Defendants. Docket No. 35 12 13 Plaintiff Catherine Severs seeks to
 enforce a foreign default judgment against new parties, 14 HYP3R MEDIA INC and Carlos
 Garcia, and to recover assets from an allegedly fraudulent 15 conveyance.

Currently before the Court is Defendant Garcia's 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss on all 16 counts.
 Having considered the parties' briefs, as well as the oral argument of counsel, the Court 17 hereby
 GRANTS the motion to dismiss as to Counts I, IV, and V with leave to amend and 18 DENIES the
 motion as to Counts II and III. 19 20 I. FACTUAL & PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND 21 Back
 in 2020, Severs initiated a class action in the Supreme Court of British Columbia 22 against

HYP3R INC (“HYP3R”), a Delaware corporation, alleging that it breached the privacy of 23 Canadian Instagram users with public profiles (“Canada Action”).

After HYP3R failed to appear ²⁴ or defend, the Canadian court entered default and awarded monetary damages to Severs and her ²⁵ class. In 2023, Severs obtained an order from this district domesticating the Canadian judgment. ²⁶ See 3:22-cv-04413-RS, Dkt. No. 25.

The total judgment is for \$21,170,775. ²⁷ According to Severs, approximately one month after the Canada court entered a default ¹ MEDIA is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business at 544 Silverado Drive, ² Tiburon, California 94920. Severs alleges that Garcia is and was the CEO, director, and majority ³ shareholder of both HYP3R and HYP3R MEDIA, that Garcia and HYP3R MEDIA currently use ⁴ the same office location, and that HYP3R previously used the same location.

As the post-default ⁵ judicial proceedings against HYP3R were ongoing, Plaintiff alleges that Garcia caused HYP3R ⁶ and HYP3R MEDIA to enter into a “series of transactions that had the effect of transferring all of ⁷ Defendant HYP3R’s intellectual property rights to Defendant HYP3R Media.” This included five ⁸ patent applications and four trademarks. See Dkt.

No. 1, Ex. 4-5. Plaintiff also alleges that ⁹ HYP3R transferred to HYP3R MEDIA all of its remaining assets, leaving HYP3R insolvent. ¹⁰ Plaintiff now seeks to enforce the Canadian judgment against HYP3R MEDIA and Garcia, and ¹¹ either void the transaction of these assets or obtain an equivalent money judgment from HYP3R ¹² MEDIA. ¹³ Garcia moves to dismiss on all counts for failure to state a claim.

¹⁴ ¹⁵ II. DISCUSSION ¹⁶ A. Legal Standard ¹⁷ Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a defendant may move to dismiss a cause ¹⁸ of action for failure to state a claim for relief. To overcome a Rule 12(b)(6) motion after the ¹⁹ Supreme Court’s decisions in *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662 (2009), and *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007), a plaintiff’s “factual allegations [in the complaint] ‘must...

²¹ suggest that the claim has at least a plausible chance of success.’” *Levitt v. Yelp! Inc.*, 765 F.3d ²² 1123, 1135 (9th Cir. 2014). The court “accept[s] factual allegations in the complaint as true and ²³ construe[s] the pleadings in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” *Manzarek v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, 519 F.3d 1025, 1031 (9th Cir.

2008). But “allegations in a ²⁵ complaint... may not simply recite the elements of a cause of action [and] must contain sufficient ²⁶ allegations of underlying facts to give fair notice and to enable the opposing party to defend itself ²⁷ effectively.” *Levitt*, 765 F.3d at 1135 (internal quotation marks omitted). “A claim has facial ¹ inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. “The ² plausibility standard is not akin to a probability requirement, but it asks for more than a sheer ³ possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Id.* (internal

quotation marks omitted).¹ 4 5 B. Count I: Enforcement of Judgments Against Alter Egos 6 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 69(a) “permits judgment creditors to use any execution 7 method consistent with the practice and procedure of the state in which the district court sits.” In 8 re Levander, 180 F.3d 1114, 1122 (9th Cir.

1999). In this case, the relevant state law is Section 9 187 of the California Code of Civil Procedure, which permits the amendment of a judgment to add 10 a judgment debtor. *Hernandez v. Vesme, Corp.*, No. 19-cv-01874-JST, 2024 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 11 62373, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 4, 2024). One step a court may take on a proper showing is to add to 12 a judgment a party which is the alter ego to the judgment debtor.

Highland Springs Conference & 13 Training Ctr. v. City of Banning, 244 Cal. App. 4th 267, 280 (Cal. App. 2016). Adding an alter 14 ego of an original judgment debtor to a judgment “is an equitable procedure based on the theory 15 that the court is not amending the judgment to add a new defendant but is merely inserting the 16 correct name of the real defendant.” *McClellan v. Northridge Park Townhome Owners Assn.* 89 17 Cal.App.4th 746, 752 (Cal.

App. 2001). Alternatively, the plaintiff may initiate an independent 18 action, as Plaintiff did, seeking to enforce the judgment against the alter ego. See *Highland 19 Springs*, 244 Cal.App.4th at 288 (“As an alternative to filing a section 187 motion to add a 20 judgment debtor to a judgment, the judgment creditor may file an independent action on the 21 judgment, alleging that the proposed judgment debtor was an alter ego of an original judgment 22 debtor.”); accord *Lopez v. Escamilla*, 48 Cal. App.

5th 763, 765 (Cal. App. 2020) (“It does not 23 matter whether the petition alleging [Defendant] is an alter ego of the corporation is labeled a 24 complaint or a motion, or whether the petition is assigned a case number different from the 25 underlying action.”). 26 1 The parties dispute whether Rule 9’s heightened pleading standards apply to Plaintiff’s various 27 claims.

Because the Rule 9 pleading standard would not change the result for any count since the 1 This power, however, is limited by due process considerations. In *Motores de Mexicali, S. 2 A. v. Superior Court of L.A. Cty.*, 51 Cal. 2d 172, 176 (Cal. 1958), the California Supreme Court 3 declined to allow alleged alter ego parties to be added to a judgment where the alleged alter ego 4 parties “in no way participated in the defense of the basic action,” which had been entered “strictly 5 by default.” *Id.* The California Supreme Court held that to amend the judgment against the 6 alleged alter ego parties “without allowing them to litigate any questions beyond their relation to 7 the allegedly alter ego corporation would patently violate th[e] constitutional safeguard” of the 8 Fourteenth Amendment.

Id. 9 Accordingly, to add a judgment debtor under Section 187, a judgment creditor must show, 10 by a preponderance of the evidence, that “(1) the parties to be added as judgment debtors had 11

control of the underlying litigation and were virtually represented in that proceeding; (2) there is 12 such a unity of interest and ownership that the separate personalities of the entity and the owners 13 no longer exist; and (3) an inequitable result will follow if the acts are treated as those of the entity 14 alone.” Highland Springs, 244 Cal. App.

4th at 280. “To have control over the litigation 15 sufficient to meet the requirements of Section 187, the party sought to be added to the judgment 16 must have had the opportunity to litigate, in order to satisfy due process concerns.” DEPCOM 17 Power, Inc. v. CSUN Solar, Inc., No. 18-cv-00729-JST, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 160628, at *37 18 (N.D. Cal. July 27, 2020).

19 The ability to enforce a judgment directly against an alter ego obtains even when the prior 20 judgment was awarded by default. An alter ego who had control over the litigation leading to the 21 judgment but made an “intentional strategic decision to default,” may be subject to the judgment 22 consistent with due process. Lopez v. Escamilla, 79 Cal. App.

5th 646, 654, 295 Cal. Rptr. 3d 63, 23 70 (Cal. App. 2022). 24 Severs alleges that Garcia was the “Chief Executive Officer,” “director,” and “majority 25 shareholder” of HYP3R and that Garcia “controlled all aspects” of HYP3R.

However, Severs 26 does not allege that Garcia controlled the underlying Canada Action – i.e., that he had the ability 27 to prevent entry of default judgment but chose not to do so. Severs argues that the Court may 1 aspects” of HYP3R that he had control over the Canada Action.

However, the plaintiff has not 2 alleged such and the court is reluctant to rest on an inference in light of the due process concerns. 3 The Court therefore dismisses Plaintiff’s first count with leave to amend. 4 5 C. Counts II and III: California Uniform Voidable Transactions Act Claim 6 Plaintiff’s second and third claims are brought under the California Uniform Voidable 7 Transactions Act Claim (“CUVTA”) (previously known as the California Uniform Fraudulent 8 Transfer Act) for actual and constructive fraudulent transfer.

This act provides a creditor with a 9 cause of action to recover assets that have been transferred away by a debtor under unjust 10 circumstances. See Cal. Civ. Code § 3439.04. 11 CUVTA defines a creditor as “a person that has a claim” against a debtor, where claim 12 means “a right to payment,” whether reduced to judgment or not. See id. § 3439.01. A claim for 13 fraudulent transfer requires a showing of “actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud any creditor of 14 the debtor.” Id. § 3439.04.

Constructive transfer occurs under § 3439.05 if the debtor did not 15 receive “a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer” and “the debtor was insolvent 16 at that time or the debtor became insolvent as a result of the transfer or obligation.” Kelleher v. 17 Kelleher, No. 13-CV-05450-MEJ, 2014 WL 94197, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 9, 2014).

In determining 18 actual intent, courts may consider eleven statutory factors. Cal. Civ. Code § 3439.04. “No single 19 factor necessarily is determinative, and no minimum or maximum number of factors dictates a 20 particular outcome.” *In re Ezra*, 537 B.R. 924, 931 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2015). 21 Plaintiff alleges that she has an outstanding judgment against HYP3R but makes no 22 allegations that she has any right to payment from Garcia, except to the extent that Garcia is an 23 alter ego of HYP3R or HYP3R MEDIA.

Therefore, before considering the CUVTA elements, the 24 Court must first consider whether Plaintiff has sufficiently pled that Garcia is an alter ego of 25 HYP3R or HYP3R MEDIA. 2 26 2 The parties dispute whether Garcia qualifies as a “person for whose benefit the transfer was 27 made” under § 3439.08. “The paradigm example of a transfer beneficiary is a guarantor.” Uecker 1 2 “Alter ego is a limited doctrine, invoked only where recognition of the corporate form 3 would work an injustice to a third person.” *Tomaselli v. Transamerica Ins.*

Co., 25 Cal. App. 4th 4 1269 (Cal. App. 1994). To impute alter ego liability, a plaintiff must show that (1) such a unity of 5 interest and ownership between the corporation and its equitable owner that no separation actually 6 exists, and (2) an inequitable result if the acts in question are treated as those of the corporation 7 alone. *Leek v. Cooper*, 194 Cal. App.

4th 399, 417 (Cal. App. 2011). The “mere fact of sole 8 ownership and control does not eviscerate the separate corporate identity that is the foundation of 9 corporate law.” *Katzir’s Floor & Home Design, Inc. v. M-MLS.COM*, 394 F.3d 1143, 1149 (9th 10 Cir. 2004). That said, courts in this district have held that the “pleading of at least two factors in 11 support of a unity of interest satisfies this element.” *Daewoo Elecs.*

Am. Inc. v. Opta Corp., No. C 12 13-1247 JSW, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 104603, at *16 (N.D. Cal. July 25, 2013); accord *Paul v. 13 Palm Springs Homes, Inc.*, 192 Cal. App. 2d 858, 863 (Cal. App. 1961) (pleading sole ownership 14 sufficient to satisfy unity of interest). Further, “The alter-ego doctrine is not limited to intentional 15 fraud, nor does it require bad faith.” *City & Cty. of S.F. v. Purdue Pharma L.P.*, 491 F. Supp. 3d 16 610, 635 (N.D.

Cal. 2020). 17 Defendant points to California authority for the proposition that “An allegation that a 18 person owns all of the corporate stock and makes all of the management decisions is insufficient 19 to cause the court to disregard the corporate entity” and that “[d]ifficulty in enforcing a judgment 20 does not alone satisfy” the inequitable result element.

Leek, 194 Cal. App. 4th 399 at 415. But in 21 22 App. 5th 1065, 1073 (Cal. App. 2018) (California courts look to § 3439.08’s bankruptcy code counterpart as persuasive authority). Plaintiff’s theory is that Garcia is a transfer-beneficiary 23 because he was the majority shareholder for the transferee HYP3R MEDIA. While at least one court in this circuit has found that argument persuasive, the position more consistent with 24 corporate law is that shareholders, officers, and

directors are not liable for transfers to their corporation unless they “actually received distributions of the transferred property” (making them 25 subsequent transferees under §3439.08) or “a showing can be made to pierce the corporate veil.” Compare *Qwest Communs.*

Corp. v. Weisz, 278 F. Supp. 2d 1188, 1191 (S.D. Cal. 2003) with 26 *Schechter v. 5841 Bldg. Corp.* (In re Hansen), 341 B.R. 638, 645-46 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 2006). Accordingly, the benefit-transferee analysis here collapses into the alter ego analysis and does not, 27 under the facts alleged, provide a different route to establish Garcia’s liability. 1 Leek, there was “no evidence [Defendant] has diverted assets from the corporation to avoid paying 2 creditors” and “nothing to indicate that plaintiffs, if successful against the corporation, will not be 3 able to collect on any judgment against the corporation.” *Id.* The absence of the second factor of 4 the alter-ego test, an inequitable result from abiding by the corporate form, was decisive in the 5 decision.

6 In contrast, in *Philips N. Am. LLC v. KPI Healthcare, Inc.*, the district court found it 7 necessary to pierce the corporate veil when a company, while a lawsuit against it was pending, 8 dissolved that entity and “created a new entity with the same name, officers, address, website, and 9 promotional materials.” No. 8:19-cv-01765-JVS (JDEx), 2022 U.S. Dist.

LEXIS 242064, at *6 10 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 15, 2022). Similarly, in *Cadence Design Sys. v. Pounce Consulting, Inc.*, the 11 district court found that denying alter ego liability would allow the corporations to continue a 12 “shell game” to “avoid paying the default judgment.” No. 17-cv-04732-PJH (SK), 2019 U.S. 14 Here, Plaintiff’s allegations show both unity of interest and an inequitable result.

Plaintiff 15 alleges that Garcia is the CEO and majority shareholder of both HYP3R and HYP3R MEDIA. 16 But more than being the CEO and majority shareholder, Plaintiff alleges Garcia created HYP3R 17 MEDIA soon after it was clear that a default judgment against HYP3R was about to be enforced, 18 using the former as a vehicle to thwart collection efforts. Plaintiff alleges that Garcia 19 “undercapitalized or failed to capitalize” HYP3R and HYP3R MEDIA and did not adhere to 20 corporate formalities for both entities by failing to “hold shareholder meetings.” The lack of 21 separate identity of the corporations from Garcia is underscored by the fact that Garcia allegedly 22 shares the same residential office location with HYP3R and HYP3R MEDIA.

As in *Philips* and 23 *Cadence*, Plaintiff has alleged a scheme involving the use of corporations controlled by the same 24 party to escape paying a judgment. The four years that have elapsed since the judgment in the 25 *Canada* action was entered raise additional concerns about wastage by the *HYPER* corporations. 26 That the assets in question are primarily intellectual property that may diminish in value without 27 proper maintenance heightens these concerns, and provides further reason to pierce the corporate 1 an additional reason why inequity would result if Garcia were not treated as an alter ego to 2 HYP3R and HYP3R MEDIA.

In sum, the Court finds Plaintiff has pled sufficient unity of interest 3 and inequity to allow an alter ego liability theory to proceed against Garcia. 4 The Court turns to the substantive CUVTA elements. As discussed, Plaintiff alleges that 5 HYP3R transferred its assets to avoid judgment in the Canada Action.

The timing of the transfers 6 invites particular scrutiny. The default order in the Canada Action was entered on September 18, 7 2020. On October 22, 2020, HYP3R MEDIA was incorporated. The hearing on Plaintiff's 8 application for default judgment, at which HYP3R failed to appear, took place on April 1, 2021. 9 Just days after, on April 5, 2021, HYP3R assigned its patents to HYP3R MEDIA.

In June of the 10 same year, HYP3R assigned four U.S. trademarks to HYP3R MEDIA. Plaintiff further alleges 11 that HYP3R transferred away its remaining intellectual property, bank accounts, cash on hand, 12 inventory, and equipment to HYP3R MEDIA and that these transfers in combination "effectively 13 conveyed all of the Defendant HYP3R's assets away." These transfers were to an insider, as 14 Plaintiff alleges that HYP3R MEDIA had the same director and majority shareholder as HYP3R 15 and that HYP3R's operations were "simply continued under the Defendant HYP3R MEDIA." 16 These satisfy at least five of the CUVTA statutory factors: whether (1) the transfer was to an 17 insider, (2) the transfer was made after the debtor had been sued, (3) the transfer was of 18 substantially all the debtor's assets, (4) the debtor was insolvent or became insolvent shortly after 19 the transfer was made, and (5) the transfer occurred shortly before or shortly after a substantial 20 debt was incurred.

Cal Civ Code § 3439.04. Plaintiff has plausibly pled actual intent to hinder, 21 delay, or defraud a creditor. 22 There is also a viable claim of constructive fraudulent transfer. Plaintiff alleges that the 23 transfers were made "Without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer 24 or obligation" and that the debtor "believed or reasonably should have believed that the debtor 25 would incur debts beyond the debtor's ability to pay as they became due." Cal Civ Code § 26 3439.05.

Specifically, Plaintiff has alleged that the transfers were made "without the Defendant 27 HYP3R receiving reasonably equivalent value." Dkt. No. 1 at ¶ 45. Further, the transfers were 1 on notice that it would soon incur a debt it could not pay. Drawing all reasonable inferences in 2 || favor of Plaintiff as the court must in evaluating a motion to dismiss, Plaintiff has also plausibly 3 pled constructive transfer.

4 5 D. Conspiracy/Aiding and Abetting 6 It is elementary that "'a corporation cannot conspire with itself.'" *Leaser vy. Prime Ascot*, 7 || L.P., No. 2:20-CV-02502-DJC-AC, 2024 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 104698, at *15 (E.D. Cal. June 11, 8 2024).

The agent-immunity rule provides that “where an agent is acting within the scope of its 9 authority on behalf of a corporation, the agent is ‘one and the same’ as the corporation” and 10 || therefore “cannot form a conspiracy.” Id. 11 Plaintiff has pled that Garcia was the CEO and an officer of both HYP3R corporations, as 12 || well as that Garcia was the corporations’ alter ego.

In either case, there could be no conspiracy (or 13 aiding and abetting). However, the Court recognizes that Plaintiff may plead in the alternative. 14 Should Defendants produce evidence that Garcia was not CEO of the corporations and that alter 3 15 ego does not apply, that may give rise to a claim that falls outside the agent-immunity rule.

Thus, a 16 || the dismissal of Claims IV and V are without prejudice. 18 I. CONCLUSION 19 For the reasons stated above, Defendant’s motion to dismiss Counts I, IV, and V is 20 GRANTED. Dismissal is with leave to amend. Defendant’s motion to dismiss Counts II and III 21 is DENIED. 22 23 IT IS SO ORDERED. 24 25 || Dated: 8/25/2025 26 27 EDW. M. CHEN 28 United States District Judge