

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

**VEBS, Inc. v. Leon Simoneau, an individual, and DOES 1–10,
inclusive**

VEBS, Inc. v. Leon Simoneau, Case No. 25-cv-2270-GPC-KSC (S.D. Cal. Dec. 4, 2025) · No. 25-cv-2270-
GPC-KSC · Decided December 4, 2025

OPINION

Simoneau

PER CURIAM.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 11 VEBS, INC., a California Corporation, Case No.: 25-cv-2270-GPC-KSC 12 Plaintiff,

ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND

13 v. DENYING IN PART DEFENDANT’S

MOTION TO DISMISS

14 LEON SIMONEAU, an individual, and DOES 1–10, inclusive, 15 [ECF No. 4] Defendants. 16
17 On September 8, 2025, Defendant Leon Simoneau filed a motion to dismiss Plaintiff 18 VEBS,
Inc.’s complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (“Rule”)1 12(b)(6). 19 ECF No. 4.
On October 10, 2025, Plaintiff filed a response in opposition to Defendant’s 20 motion, ECF No.
6, to which Defendant replied on October 31, 2025, ECF No. 7. The 21 Court finds that the matter
is appropriate for decision without oral argument pursuant to 22 Civil Local Rule 7.1(d)(1). For
the reasons below, the Court GRANTS Defendant’s 23 motion, in part, and DENIES the motion,
in part. 24 25 26 1 “Rule” or “Rules” refer to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure unless
otherwise noted. 27

1 BACKGROUND

2 Plaintiff VEBS, Inc. “provides a service to educate federal employees on their 3 retirement
benefits,” resulting in sales of life insurance, annuities, and long-term care.2 4 ECF No. 1-2, at 10.
Plaintiff has developed relationships with federal agencies and enters 5 agency facilities to offer
training programs on the federal retirement system. Id. In doing 6 so, Plaintiff utilizes retirement
planning workbooks which is has developed and protected 7 via copyright. Id. After training,
attendees schedule one-on-one consultations with agents, 8 which result in the sales of insurance
products. Id. 9 Plaintiff has scaled its programming by engaging “independent contractor agents
all 10 over the country.” Id. These agents are “licensed insurance practitioners who have been 11
trained in the VEBS Program and on federal retirement benefits.” Id. All VEBS contractors 12

sign a series of contracts with Plaintiff, including an Independent Agent Marketing and 13 Limited License Agreement (“Marketing Agreement”) and a Fee Agreement. Id. at 10-11. 14 Defendant Simoneau entered into a contractual agreement with Plaintiff in July 15 2012. Id., at 11. In doing so, he signed a Fee Agreement and Marketing Agreement. Id. 16 The Fee Agreement provides that Defendant shall “compensate VEBS with 30% of all life 17 insurance, annuity, and long-term care business generated under the VEBS Program.” Id. 18 Business is considered to be generated under the VEBS Program “if the applicant for the 19 policy or annuity is a government employee who (i) attended a Program workshop 20 conducted by [Defendant]; or (ii) was referred to [Defendant] as a direct result of marketing 21 for the Program; or (iii) completed a Federal Employments Benefits Report as part of the 22 Program.” Id., at 17. Plaintiff’s thirty percent split of Defendant’s earnings generated 23 24 25 2 In reviewing a motion to dismiss, the Court accepts all facts alleged in Plaintiff’s 26 complaint as true. *Chubb Custom Inc. v. Space Sys./Loral, Inc.*, 710 F.3d 946, 956 (9th Cir. 2013). 27 1 through the Program are referred to in the contract as “Override Commissions.” Id., at 11, 2 22. The Marketing Agreement further states that Defendant is to continue paying Override 3 Commissions to Plaintiff even after the termination of the contractual agency relationship 4 between the parties. Id., at 11, 25. 5 Plaintiff alleges that in August 2015, Defendant began misstating the commission 6 split between Plaintiff and Defendant when writing insurance policies for clients obtained 7 through the VEBS Program, thus providing Plaintiff with a smaller amount of commissions 8 than the thirty percent to which they were entitled under the Fee Agreement. Id., at 12. 9 Most of Defendant’s business with clients through the VEBS Program was written with 10 Midland Insurance Company (“Midland.”). Id., at 11. Plaintiff alleges that when Defendant 11 wrote new business with Midland for clients generated through the VEBS Program, 12 Defendant was required to identify Plaintiff as a co-agent receiving a commission split and 13 instruct Midland to split commissions in conformity with the Fee Agreement. Id., at 12. 14 Plaintiff notes that it does not receive copies of individual agent’s applications to Midland. 15 Id. Instead, it only receives commission split checks from Midland. Id. Thus, when 16 Defendant allegedly began misstating the commission split on his applications to Midland 17 in August 2015, Plaintiff did not detect the misconduct. Id. Plaintiff alleges that by July 18 2016, Defendant was altering the commission split in his favor with all his clients. Id. 19 Though this conduct occurred nearly ten years ago, Plaintiff alleges that it just recently 20 learned of Defendant’s practice of altering the commission split. Id. 21 Defendant terminated his agency relationship with Plaintiff in June 2022. Id., at 11. 22 In the time since, Defendant has moved several of his clients into new products. Id. Plaintiff 23 further alleges that, per the Marketing Agreement, Defendant retains an obligation to 24 continue paying Override Commissions to Plaintiff on all sales to clients generated through 25 the VEBS Program. Id. However, Defendant has refused to pay any post-termination 26 Override Commissions. Id., at 12. 27 1 On July 3, 2025, Plaintiff filed suit against Defendant Simoneau and Does 1-10 in 2 the San Diego Superior Court. ECF No. 1-2, at 9. In its complaint, Plaintiff alleged three 3 causes of action: 1) breach of

contract, 2) fraud by concealment, and 3) accounting. See 4 generally ECF No. 1-2, at 9-15. Plaintiff seeks compensatory damages and attorney's fees 5 on its breach of contract claim and seeks compensatory damages and punitive damages on 6 its fraudulent concealment claim. *Id.* at 14. On September 2, 2025, Defendant filed a notice 7 of removal, removing the present action to this Court based on diversity jurisdiction.³ ECF

8 No. 1. On September 8, 2025, Defendant moved to dismiss Plaintiff's complaint for failure 9 to state a claim. ECF No. 4. Plaintiff filed a response in opposition to Defendant's motion 10 on October 10, 2025, ECF No. 6, to which Defendant replied on October 31, 2025, ECF 11 No. 7.

12 LEGAL STANDARDS

13 Rule 12(b)(6) permits dismissal for "failure to state a claim upon which relief can be 14 granted." Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) is appropriate where the complaint fails to state a 15 cognizable legal theory or allege sufficient facts to support a cognizable legal theory. 16 *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990). 17 "To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, 18 accepted as true, 'to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.'" *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 19 20 3 Defendant requests judicial notice of the California Secretary of State business entity 21 search for Plaintiff VEBS, Inc. in support of the removal of this action to federal court 22 based on diversity jurisdiction. ECF No. 2. Federal Rule of Evidence 201(b) allows courts to take judicial notice of matters that are either "generally within the trial court's territorial 23 jurisdiction" or "can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy 24 cannot be questioned." Fed. R. Evid. 201(b). The content of records of administrative bodies are proper subjects for judicial notice under Rule 201(d). See *Interstate Natural Gas 25 Co. v. S. Cal. Gas Co.*, 209 F.2d 380, 385 (9th Cir. 1953). Since Plaintiff does not dispute 26 judicial notice of Defendant's document and the document is properly subject to judicial notice, the Court takes judicial notice of the requested document. ECF No. 2, at 4-6. 27 1 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). 2 "A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the 3 court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct 4 alleged." *Id.* "Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere 5 conclusory statements, do not suffice." *Id.* 6 When reviewing a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, the court accepts all facts alleged in the 7 complaint as true and draws all reasonable inferences in favor of the non-moving party. 8 *Chubb Custom Inc. v. Space Sys./Loral, Inc.*, 710 F.3d 946, 956 (9th Cir. 2013). Although 9 the general rule prohibits a district court from considering evidence outside the pleadings 10 in reviewing a motion to dismiss, it may properly consider "documents attached to the 11 complaint, documents incorporated by reference in the complaint, or matters of judicial 12 notice[.]" *United States v. Ritchie*, 342 F.3d 903, 908 (9th Cir. 2003).

13 DISCUSSION

14 I. Breach of Contract (Count I) 15 Though brought under one cause of action, Plaintiff

essentially alleges two 16 independent breach of contract theories. First, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant breached the 17 Fee Agreement and Marketing Agreements—attached to the complaint and incorporated 18 by reference—executed between Defendant and Plaintiff in July of 2012 by misreporting 19 the applicable commission split when writing insurance policies during his agency with 20 Plaintiff. Next, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant breached his contractual obligation to pay 21 post-termination Override Commissions to Plaintiff by moving clients into new products 22 without paying any Override Commissions. 23 In his motion to dismiss, Defendant argues that: 1) the Marketing Agreement, insofar 24 as it requires Defendant to pay post-termination Override Commissions to Plaintiff in 25 perpetuity, is unenforceable under California Business & Professions Code § 16600, ECF

26 No. 4-1, at 19; 2) Plaintiff’s breach of contract claims are time-barred, *id.* at 10-12; and 27 1 3) Plaintiff fails to allege sufficient facts to constitute a plausible breach of contract claim, 2 *id.*, at 15. 3 A. The Requirement that Defendant Pay Post-Termination Commissions to Plaintiff in Perpetuity Is Unenforceable Under § 16600. 4 As the validity of the contract is a threshold matter, the Court first addresses 5 Defendant’s argument that the Marketing Agreement is unenforceable pursuant to 6 California Business & Professions Code § 16600. 7 The Fee Agreement between Plaintiff and Defendant provides that Defendant must 8 provide Plaintiff with thirty percent of all commissions generated by use of the VEBS 9 Program. ECF No. 1-2, at 17. The Marketing Agreement refers to the commissions 10 articulated in the Fee Agreement owed from Defendant to Plaintiff as “Override 11 Commissions.” *Id.* at 22. The Marketing Agreement further states, in Paragraph 5(d), that, 12 “[s]hould either party determine not to renew the Agreement, [Defendant] shall continue 13 to pay the Override Commissions pursuant to the Agreement.” *Id.* at 25. 14 California Business & Professions Code § 16600 requires that “every contract by 15 which anyone is restrained from engaging in a lawful profession, trade, or business of any 16 kind is to that extent void.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 16600. “Under the statute’s plain 17 meaning, therefore, an employer cannot by contract restrain a former employee from 18 engaging in his or her profession, trade, or business unless the agreement falls within one 19 of the exceptions to the rule.”⁴ *Edwards v. Arthur Andersen LLP*, 189 P.3d 285, 289 (Cal. 20 21 22 4 The exceptions to § 16600 “apply to contracts governing (1) sales of goodwill of a 23 business or disposition of ownership interest in the business entity; (2) dissolution of the partnership or dissociation of the partnership or dissociation of a partner from the 24 partnership; and (3) dissolution or sale of a limited liability company.” *Ventures, Inc. v. 25 Avacen, Inc.*, No. 20-CV-2019-BAS-KSC, 2020 WL 7318122, at *11 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 11, 2020) (citing See Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 16601–03). None applies here. 26 27 1 2008). “The statute embodies the settled public policy in California that favors open 2 competition,” *Nulife Ventures, Inc. v. Avacen, Inc.*, No. 20-CV-2019-BAS-KSC, 2020 WL 3 7318122, at *11 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 11, 2020) (citing *Kelton v. Stravinski*, Cal. Rptr. 3d 877, 4 (Ct. App. 2006)), and “California courts have been clear in their expression 5 that section 16600 represents a strong public policy of the state which should not be diluted 6 by

judicial fiat,” *Robert Half Int’l, Inc. v. Ainsworth*, 68 F. Supp. 3d 1178, 1885 (S.D. Cal. 7 2014) (quoting *Edwards*, 189 P.3d 285, 291) (internal quotation marks omitted). Thus, per 8 § 16600, covenants to not compete and non-solicitation clauses are generally void. See, 9 e.g., *Power Integrations, Inc. v. De Lara*, No. 20-CV-410-MMA-MSB, 2020 WL 1467406, 10 at *14 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 26, 2020) (quoting *Wanke, Indus., Commercial, Residential, Inc. v. 11 Keck*, 147 Cal. Rptr. 3d 651, 670 (Ct. App. 2012)) (“[S]ection 16600 generally prohibits 12 the enforcement of a nonsolicitation agreement in all cases in which the trade secret 13 exception does not apply”); *Nulife Ventures, Inc.*, 2020 WL 7318122, at *11 (quoting 14 *Fillpoint, LLC v. Maas*, 146 Cal. Rptr. 3d 194, 199 (Cal. Ct. App. 2012)) 15 (“Under section 16600, ‘covenants not to compete are generally unenforceable[.]’”). 16 Contracts may also not impose “post-employment penalt[ies]” that restrict an employee or 17 independent contractor’s5 mobility or capacity to compete. *Applied Materials, Inc. v. 18 Advanced Micro-Fabrication Equip. (Shanghai) Co.*, 630 F. Supp. 2d 1084, 1091 (N.D. 19 Cal. 2009).

20 Defendant argues that the Marketing Agreement’s provision that Defendant must 21 pay Override Commissions to Plaintiff on all business with clients generated through the 22 23 24 5 Courts have found § 16600 relates to contracts for both employees and independent 25 contractors. See, e.g., *Nulife Ventures, Inc.*, 2020 WL 7318122, at *11 (“The only 26 difference here is that the IBPs are independent contractors, which is not enough to bring the contract outside the purview of section 16600.”) 27 1 VEBS Program in perpetuity functions as a non-solicitation clause and a financial penalty 2 for competition prohibited by § 16600. The Court agrees.

3 Section 16600 is expansive. “An accounting firm, for example, may not bar a 4 departing employee from providing accounting services for her clients, nor may it bar her 5 from soliciting the firm’s clients.” *Hendricks v. Octagon Inc.*, 225 F. Supp. 3d 1013, 1027 6 (N.D. Cal. 2016) (citing *Edwards*, 189 P.3d at 289). Companies may also not require 7 departing employees to forfeit post-employment benefits if they join a competitor or pay 8 any liquidated damages for competing. *Id.* (citing cases). See also *Golden v. California 9 Emergency Physicians Med. Grp.*, 896 F.3d 1018 (9th Cir. 2018) (“The California Supreme 10 Court has applied section 16600 to invalidate a monetary penalty for engaging in 11 competitive conduct . . . an agreement to forfeit retirement benefits . . . and a short-term 12 promise not to compete or to solicit clients . . . and it has even suggested that a stock option 13 penalty or a promise not to solicit a small group of clients would fail under the statute.” 14 (internal citations omitted)). By requiring Defendant to pay Plaintiff thirty percent of any 15 life insurance, annuity, and long-term care business earnings from any clients that initially 16 connected with Defendant through the VEBS Program in perpetuity, Plaintiff essentially 17 imposes a financial penalty on Defendant for engaging in competitive behavior and 18 continuing to solicit business from VEBS clients. This is the type of behavior § 16600 19 prohibits. If an accounting firm cannot prohibit a departing employee from taking her 20 clients with her—or even soliciting the firm’s other clients—nor impose a penalty

upon 21 her for doing so, Edwards, 189 P.3d at 290, then Plaintiff cannot penalize Defendant for 22 maintaining sales relationships with his clients generated through the VEBS Program after 23 ending his contractual relationship with Plaintiff. 24 While courts have found some post-termination fee-sharing schemes acceptable 25 under § 16600, such provisions were narrower in both time and scope than the provision at 26 issue here. For instance, in Hendrickson v. Octagon Inc., a court in the Northern District 27 1 of California upheld a fee-sharing agreement that required sports agents who left their firms 2 to provide those firms with a portion of fees earned on client contracts negotiated and 3 signed within a one or two-year “restricted period” following their employment. 225 F.

4 Supp. 3d 1013, 1028-29 (N.D. Cal. 2016). The Court found that, because the firms “front 5 costs and guarantee six-figure salaries,” they needed to implement post-employment fee- 6 sharing agreements to protect their investments, particularly given the expectation that 7 agents will move from firm to firm. Id. at 1029. The Court found that such an agreement 8 was not a restraint on trade and passed muster under § 16600 “so long as the fee-sharing 9 arrangements do not extend beyond protecting returns from bona fide firm investments.” 10 Id. 11 Here, the requirement that Defendant pay post-termination Override Commissions 12 to Plaintiff on business with any clients gained through the VEBS program in perpetuity 13 “extend[s] beyond protecting returns from bona fide . . . investments” made by Plaintiff in 14 Defendant’s training. Id. This is especially the case given that the Override Commissions 15 are not temporally limited to a “restricted period,” and Plaintiff did not provide any salary 16 to Defendant. Accordingly, the clause in the Marketing Agreement requiring Defendant to 17 continue to pay Override Commissions to Plaintiff after the termination of the agreement—

18 Paragraph 5(d)—is unenforceable.⁶

19 Because Plaintiff cannot state a plausible claim for relief for the breach of an 20 unenforceable contract provision, Defendant’s motion to dismiss is GRANTED as to 21 Plaintiff’s breach of contract claims attempting to enforce Paragraph 5(d) requiring 22 23 24 25 6 Though not at issue here, the Court notes that the Marketing Agreement also contains 26 more traditional noncompete and non-solicitation clauses, which are also unenforceable under § 16600. See ECF No. 1-2, at 25 (Paragraph 3(p)); id. at 28 (Paragraph 16(b)). 27 1 Plaintiff to pay post-termination Override Commissions.⁷ See, e.g., Robert Half Int’l, Inc., 2 68 F. Supp. 3d at 1185-86 (granting motion to dismiss plaintiff’s claims for breaches of 3 contract that relied on enforcing an unenforceable noncompete clause); Power 4 Integrations, Inc., 2020 WL 1467406, at *14 (same). 5 The Court denies Plaintiff leave to amend this portion of its breach of contract claim, 6 as amendment would not cure the unenforceable nature of the contract clause upon which 7 Plaintiff’s claim relies. See, e.g., DeSoto v. Yellow Freight Sys., Inc., 957 F.2d 655, 658 8 (9th Cir. 1992) (quoting Schreiber Distrib. Co. v. Serv-Well Furniture Co., 806 F.2d 1393, 9 1401 (9th Cir. 1986)) (“[L]eave to amend should be granted ‘unless the court determines 10 that the allegation of other facts consistent with the challenged pleading could not possibly 11 cure the deficiency.’”). 12 Having

dismissed Plaintiff's breach of contract claim to the extent it seeks to enforce 13 post-termination Override Commissions, the Court will now assess whether Plaintiff has 14 stated a plausible breach of contract claim for Defendant's alleged breach of the Fee 15 Agreement during his agency with Plaintiff. 16 B. Plaintiff Has Adequately Pled a Breach of the Fee Agreement 17 "A breach of contract claim under California law requires the plaintiff to establish 18 four elements: (1) the existence of a contract; (2) plaintiff's performance or excuse for 19 nonperformance of the contract; (3) defendant's breach of the contract; and (4) damages 20 21 22 7 Defendant argues that, if the Court finds Paragraph 5(d) demanding post-termination Override Commissions to be void, then it must find the entire contract void. However, 23 Defendant disregards the fact that courts routinely declare only the noncompete provisions 24 of contracts void under § 16600 without finding the entire contracts unenforceable. See, e.g., *World Fin. Grp. Ins. Agency v. Olson*, No. 24-CV-00480-EJD, 2024 WL 3498490, at 25

*6 n.3 (N.D. Cal. July 19, 2024); *Power Integrations, Inc.*, 2020 WL 1467406, at *14; 26 *Robert Half Int'l, Inc.*, 68 F. Supp. 3d at 1186. This Court will do the same. 27 1 resulting from defendant's breach of the contract." *McAdam v. State Nat. Ins. Co., Inc.*, 28 2 F. Supp. 3d 1110, 1116 (S.D. Cal. 2014). 3 Here, Plaintiff has alleged: (1) that Defendant entered into multiple contracts with 4 Plaintiff in July 2012, including a Fee Agreement and a Marketing Agreement which 5 required Defendant to provide Plaintiff with thirty percent of commissions on business 6 generated through the VEBS Program, ECF No. 1-2, at 11-12; (2) that Plaintiff performed 7 under the Fee Agreement and Marketing Agreement at all times, *id.*, at 12; (3) that 8 Defendant, starting in August 2015, began regularly breaching the contract by misstating 9 the commission split on insurance policy applications, *id.*, at 11-12; and (4) that Plaintiff 10 suffered financial harm through decreased commissions which it was owed, *id.*, at 12. 11 Thus, the Court determines that Plaintiff has pled a plausible claim for breach of 12 contract. Defendant argues that Plaintiff is required to allege additional facts, such as when 13 each breach occurred, which clients were involved and how many, how the commission 14 splits were misstated, or how Plaintiff came to learn of the breach. ECF No. 4-2, at 15. 15 However, such details are not elements of a breach of contract, nor are they required at the 16 motion to dismiss stage, which requires only "a short and plain statement of the claim," 17 Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2), accompanied by "sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, 'to 18 state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.'" *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quoting 19 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570). Plaintiff has met this threshold. 20 Defendant next alleges that Plaintiff's complaint is inadequately pled because it 21 relies on contracts that are "invalid or incomplete." ECF No. 4-1, at 15. Defendant bases 22 this argument on the following: (1) while the Marketing Agreement refers to the Fee 23 Agreement "attached hereto as Schedule 2," the page titled "Schedule 2" is a blank page, 24 and (2) the Marketing Agreement, at one point, misstates that the Fee Agreement is 25 incorporated in "Schedule 3," rather than "Schedule 2." ECF No. 4-1, at 15-16. Neither 26 argument is persuasive. 27 1 Plaintiff attached two exhibits to its complaint: a Fee Agreement, and a Marketing 2 Agreement. See ECF No. 1-2, at 16-32. The

Fee Agreement, signed by Defendant on July 3 18, 2012, states that it is “incorporated into the Independent Agent Marketing and Limited 4 License Agreement (‘Marketing Agreement’) between VEBS and AGENT dated July 18, 5 2012.” Id. at 17. The Marketing Agreement, also signed by Defendant on July 18, 2012, 6 states that “AGENT has signed and has agreed to the terms and conditions of the Fee 7 Agreement, which is incorporated herein as Schedule 2.” Id. at 20. Page twelve of the 8 Marketing Agreement bears only the words “Schedule 2 Fee Agreement,” but does not 9 actually provide the content of the Fee Agreement. Id. at 31. The Defendant attempts to 10 argue that this renders the contract so unclear, ambiguous, and incomplete as to merit 11 dismissal. The Court disagrees. 12 “A contract may validly include the provisions of a document not physically a part 13 of the basic contract.” *Troyk v. Farmers Grp., Inc.*, 90 Cal. Rptr. 3d 589, 610 (Ct. App. 14 2009). “For the terms of another document to be incorporated into the document executed 15 by the parties, [(1)] the reference must be clear and unequivocal, [(2)] the reference must 16 be called to the attention of the other party and he must consent thereto, and [(3)] the terms 17 of the incorporated document must be known or easily available to the contracting parties.” 18 *Lucas v. Hertz Corp.*, 875 F. Supp. 2d 991, 998 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (quoting *Shaw v. Regents 19 of University of California*, 67 Cal. Rptr. 2d 850, 856 (1997)). Here, the blank “Schedule 20 2” page serves as a placeholder directing individuals to the Fee Agreement incorporated 21 by reference into the Marketing Agreement. The reference to the Fee Agreement is clear; 22 Defendant consented to the content of the Fee Agreement by signing it; and the Fee 23 Agreement was signed by and provided to Defendant on the same day as the Marketing 24 Agreement. Thus, the blank “Schedule 2 Fee Agreement” page does not render the 25 Marketing Agreement so incomplete or ambiguous as to demand dismissal, as it clearly 26 27 1 incorporates the terms of the Fee Agreement, which was provided to and signed by 2 Defendant on the same day. 3 Defendant next argues that what the Court finds to be a clear typographical error— 4 a singular reference to the Fee Agreement as “Schedule 3” rather than “Schedule 2”—also 5 renders the contract so uncertain and indefinite as to be unenforceable and demand 6 dismissal. ECF No. 4-1, at 10-11; ECF No. 7, at 6-7. Page seven of the Marketing 7 Agreement reads “The Fee Agreement, set forth in Schedule 3, shall set forth the fees 8 AGENT shall be responsible to pay to VEBS.” ECF No. 1-2, at 26. However, Schedule 3 9 is a list of confidential information. Id. at 32. 10 This error does not render the Marketing Agreement so uncertain and indefinite that 11 it is unenforceable. The Marketing Agreement correctly identifies the Fee Agreement as 12 being incorporated in Schedule 2 three times before the error indicating that the Fee 13 Agreement is set forth in Schedule 3.8 The Marketing Agreement also correctly identifies 14 Schedule 3 as containing a list of confidential information twice before the error.9 15 Additionally, page twelve is titled “Schedule 2 Fee Agreement” and page thirteen is titled 16 “Schedule 3 Confidential Information.” See ECF No. 1-2, at 31-32. Thus, the Court finds 17 that one instance of referring to the Fee Agreement as Schedule 3 is “obviously a 18 typographical error, and it’s unreasonable to opportunistically seize upon the error, as 19 20 21 8 See ECF No. 1-

2, at 20 (“Agent has signed and agreed to the terms and conditions of the Fee Agreement, which is incorporated herein as Schedule 2,”); id at 22 (“Override 22 Commissions shall refer to any and all compensation required by the Fee Agreement 23 attached hereto as Schedule 2”); id. at 24 (“Agent agrees to abide by the terms of the Fee Agreement attached as Schedule 2”); but see id. at 26 (“The Fee Agreement, set forth in 24 Schedule 3, shall set forth the fees AGENT shall be responsible to pay VEBS.”). 25 9 ECF No. 1-2, at 20 (“VEBS is the owner of the Confidential Information identified in

26 Schedule 3”); id. at 21 (“A full list of materials comprising said Confidential Information is attached to this Agreement as Schedule 3”). 27 1 [Defendant] does, and argue that it renders the [contract] ambiguous.” *Whitmore v. 2 Hartford Cas. Ins. Co.*, No. 10CV1137-LAB BLM, 2010 WL 5021571, at *3 (S.D. Cal.

3 Dec. 3, 2010). Indeed, “not all typographical errors do.” *Id.* (citing *Stasher v. Harger–4 Haldeman*, 372 P.2d 649, 652 (Cal. 1962); *Heidlebaugh v. Miller*, 271 P.2d 557, 559 (Cal. 5 Ct. App. 1954)). Defendant offers no case law or legal reasoning in support of his argument 6 other than summarily claiming that the error renders the Defendant’s obligations under the 7 Fee Agreement uncertain and undefined. Accordingly, the Court will not dismiss Plaintiff’s 8 breach of contract claim on these grounds. 9 Plaintiff has alleged sufficient facts to assert a plausible breach of contract cause of 10 action. The Court will now assess whether the cause of action is timely. 11 C. Plaintiff’s Breach of Contract Claim Is Not Time-Barred 12 Defendant argues that the Court must dismiss Plaintiff’s breach of contract cause of 13 action as time-barred. “A statute-of-limitations defense may be raised in a Rule 12(b)(6) 14 motion only if the running of the statute is apparent on the face of the complaint.” *Joe Hand 15 Promotions Inc. v. Gonzalez*, 423 F. Supp. 3d 779, 782 (D. Ariz. 2019) (citing *Huynh v. 16 Chase Manhattan Bank*, 465 F.3d 992, 997 (9th Cir. 2006)). Courts may grant such a 17 motion only when the complaint cannot be read, with the required liberality, to assert a 18 cause of action that is within the applicable statute of limitations. *TwoRivers v. Lewis*, 174 19 F.3d 987, 991 (9th Cir. 1999). 20 Under California law, the statute of limitations on a claim for breach of a written 21 contract is four years. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 337. Generally, “[a] cause of action for breach 22 of contract accrues at the time of the breach of contract, and the statute of limitations begins 23 to run at that time regardless of whether any damage is apparent or whether the injured 24 party is aware of his right to sue.” *Perez-Encinas v. AmerUs Life Ins. Co.*, 468 F. Supp. 2d 25 1127, 1134 (N.D. Cal. 2006). However, “under the theory of continuous accrual, a series 26 of wrongs or injuries may be viewed as each triggering its own limitations period, such that 27 1 a suit for relief may be partially time-barred as to older events but timely as to those within 2 the applicable limitations period.” *Lanfri v. Goodwill of Silicon Valley*, 762 F. Supp. 3d 3 849, 861 (N.D. Cal. 2024) (quoting *Aryeh v. Canon Bus. Sols., Inc.*, 292 P.3d 871, 875-76 4 (2013)). Continuous accrual applies when there is a continuing or recurring obligation, 5 such as recurring payments. See *Al -Ahmed v. Twitter, Inc.*, 603 F. Supp. 3d 857, 878 (N.D.

6 Cal. 2022). When a cause of action—such as breach of contract—is subject to the theory
7 of continuous accrual, “[a] plaintiff may allege a single cause of action covering the entire 8
series of actionable wrongs.” Lanfri, 762 F. Supp. 3d at 861 (quoting *Sabic Innovative 9 Plastics*
US, LLC, 222 Cal. Rptr. 3d 83, 129 (Ct. App. 2017)). For the purposes of a motion 10 to dismiss a
claim for breach of contract, if a complaint alleges any breaches within the 11 statute of
limitations, the cause of action is not time-barred. See Lanfri, 762 F. Supp. 3d at 12 861 (quoting
Orange Cnty. Water Dist. v. Unocal Corporation, 2018 WL 6133719, at *5 13 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 10,
2018)) (“[I]f any of the negligent acts alleged in . . . [plaintiff’s] 14 negligence cause of action
occurred within the statute of limitations, the cause of action is 15 not time-barred”). 16 Though
Defendant concedes that the theory of continuous accrual would apply to a 17 contract like the
one between Plaintiff and Defendant, Defendant argues that Plaintiff does 18 not adequately allege
that any of Defendant’s breaches occurred within the statute of 19 limitations—or, after July 3,
2021. ECF No. 4-1, at 10-12. The Court disagrees. 20 Plaintiff alleges that Defendant “started”
altering the commission split in August 21 2015 and was altering the commission split with all his
clients by July 2016. ECF No. 1-2, 22 at 12. Drawing all reasonable inferences in Plaintiff’s favor,
as the Court is required to do 23 at this stage, *Chubb Custom Inc.*, 710 F.3d at 956, Plaintiff’s
allegation that Defendant 24 “started” specific behavior—with no corresponding allegation
indicating that the behavior 25 ever stopped—implies that Defendant’s practice of misstating the
fee split continued 26 through the termination of the agency relationship between Plaintiff and
Defendant, which 27 1 ended in June 2022. The Court can reasonably infer that Defendant made
at least one sale 2 after July 2021 and before the end of the agency relationship in June 2022. See,
e.g., *Shared 3 P’ship v. Meta Platforms, Inc.*, No. 22-CV-02366-RS, 2024 WL 4280936, at *3
(N.D. Cal.

4 Sept. 23, 2024) (“At this stage, . . . it can be reasonably inferred that if ad purchases were
5 made between 2008 and 2020, at least one of those purchases was made after April 2019. 6
Therefore, [plaintiff] has adequately pled continuing accrual of harm for any agreements 7 after
that time.”). Thus, Plaintiff’s breach of contract cause of action as to Defendant’s 8 misstatement
of the commission split is not time-barred on its face. See Lanfri, 762 F. Supp. 9 3d at 861. 10
Defendant asserts that, to the extent that the Court determines that some of Plaintiff’s 11 claims
are not time-barred, the Court should dismiss those claims for breaches which 12 occurred prior to
July 3, 2021. ECF No. 4-1, at 12. While some of Plaintiff’s claims for 13 breach of contract may
ultimately be time-barred, “it is unnecessary to differentiate the 14 time period for recoverable
damages at the motion to dismiss stage.” *Shared P’ship*, WL 15 4280936, at *3. When a cause of
action is not time-barred on its face, the appropriate course 16 of action for a court faced with a
motion to dismiss is to deny such a motion—to the extent 17 that it relies upon the theory that a
claim is time-barred—regardless of whether a plaintiff 18 may later be limited in terms of the
period for which it can seek damages. See, e.g., *id.*; 19 Lanfri, 762 F. Supp. 3d at 861-62; *Balanzar*
v. Fid. Brokerage Servs., LLC, 654 F. Supp. 20 3d 1075, 1082-83 (S.D. Cal. 2023). But see *J.B.*

Painting & Waterproofing, Inc. v. RGB 21 Holdings, LLC, No. CV 12-6084-R, 2016 WL 6650851, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 16, 2016) 22 (granting motion to dismiss only to the extent plaintiff sought relief based on breaches prior 23 to the statute of limitations cutoff date); Hulsey v. Oil & Gas Mgmt. Corp., No. CV-10- 24 2094-GHK-VBKX, 2010 WL 11598043, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 23, 2010) (same). 25 1. Delayed Discovery Rule 26 27 1 Plaintiff argues that the delayed discovery rule tolled the statute of limitations for 2 Plaintiff's breach of contract claims which may otherwise be time-barred (for example, any 3 misstatement of the commission split by Defendant prior to July 3, 2021). Defendant 4 counters that Plaintiff has failed to plead sufficient facts in its complaint to invoke the 5 delayed discovery rule. Regardless, whether the delayed discovery rule applies to 6 Plaintiff's claims "is a factual question the Court is not prepared to answer at this point." 7 Balanzar, 654 F. Supp. 3d at 1083. 8 While a breach of contract cause of action generally accrues at the time of the breach 9 regardless of whether the injured party is aware of its right to sue, the "delayed discovery" 10 rule exists to ameliorate "the harshness of this rule." Perez-Encinas, 468 F. Supp. 2d at 11 1134 (quoting Moreno v. Sanchez, 131 Cal. Rptr. 2d 684, 689 (Ct. App. 2003)). Thus, 12 under the delayed discovery rule, "a cause of action accrues when the plaintiff discovers 13 or could have discovered, through the exercise of reasonable diligence, all of the facts 14 essential to his cause of action." Id. 15 "Generally, to invoke [the delayed discovery exception] to the statute of limitations, 16 the plaintiff must specifically plead facts which show (1) the time and manner of discovery 17 and (2) the inability to have made earlier discovery despite reasonable diligence." Yumul 18 v. Smart Balance, Inc., 733 F. Supp. 2d 1134, 1141 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (quoting In re 19 Conseco Insurance Co. Annuity Marketing & Sales Practices Litigation, No. C-05-04726 20 RMW, 2008 WL 4544441, at *8 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 30, 2008)). However, such a pleading 21 standard is only required "when the 'complaint shows on its face that [the] claim would be 22 barred without the benefit of the discovery rule.'" Balanzar, 654 F. Supp. 3d at 1083 n.4 23 (quoting Harrison v. Great HealthWorks, Inc., 2017 WL 2554448, at *3 (S.D. Cal. June 24 13, 2017)). 25 Because Plaintiff's complaint is not time-barred without the benefit of the discovery 26 rule, Plaintiff is not required to meet the delayed discovery pleading standard to potentially 27 1 invoke the rule's benefits at a later point in time. See Balanzar, 654 F. Supp. 3d at 1083 2 n.4. However, the rule will only apply to Plaintiff's claims if Plaintiff can demonstrate that 3 it "could not have made an 'earlier discovery despite reasonable diligence.'" Id. at 1083 4 (quoting Fox v. Ethicon Endo-Surgery, Inc., 110 P.3d 914, 917 (2005)). Whether Plaintiff 5 exercised reasonable diligence or was alerted to the fact that Defendant was misstating the 6 commission split on his Midland applications is a question that should be addressed after 7 discovery. See id.; Shared P'ship, 2024 WL 4280936, at *4 ("As [plaintiff's] complaint is 8 not time-barred on its face, it is also premature to evaluate [plaintiff's] argument that the 9 discovery rule tolls [plaintiff's] claims[.]"). 10 Accordingly, the Court DENIES Defendant's motion to dismiss Plaintiff's breach of 11 contract claims arising from Defendant's alleged misstatement of the commission split on 12 insurance applications during his agency with Plaintiff. Plaintiff has

alleged sufficient facts 13 to state its claim. Additionally, the cause of action is not time-barred on its face, and the 14 Court will not dismiss it as such. 15 II. Fraud by Concealment (Count II) 16 Defendant argues that Plaintiff's fraudulent concealment claims are both time-barred 17 and insufficiently pled. 18 "The required elements for fraudulent concealment are (1) concealment or 19 suppression of a material fact; (2) by a defendant with a duty to disclose the fact to the 20 plaintiff; (3) the defendant intended to defraud the plaintiff by intentionally concealing or 21 suppressing the fact; (4) the plaintiff was unaware of the fact and would not have acted as 22 he or she did if he or she had known of the concealed or suppressed fact; and (5) plaintiff 23 sustained damage as a result of the concealment or suppression of the fact." *Tapia v. Davol, Inc.*, 116 F. Supp. 3d 1149, 1163 (S.D. Cal. 2015) (quoting *Graham v. Bank of America, N.A.*, 172 Cal. Rptr. 3d 218, 228 (Ct. App. 2014)). 26 27 1 Fraudulent concealment is subject to a three-year statute of limitations. *Platt Elec. Supply, Inc.*, 522 F.3d at 1059 (citing Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 338(d)). However, the delayed 3 discovery rule "is applied to fraud actions by statute." *Cansino v. Bank of Am.*, 169 Cal.

4 Rptr. 3d 619, 628 (Ct. App. 2014). See also Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 338(d) ("The cause of 5 action . . . is not deemed to have accrued until the discovery, by the aggrieved party, of the 6 facts constituting the fraud or mistake."). Thus, "a cause of action for fraud under 7 California law accrues when a plaintiff has inquiry notice, that is, when he or she 'learns, 8 or at least is put on notice, that a representation is false.'" *Platt Elec. Supply, Inc. v. EOFF 9 Elect., Inc.*, 522 F.3d 1049, 1059 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting *Hamilton Materials, Inc. v. Dow 10 Chemical Corp.*, 494 F.3d 1203, 1207 (9th Cir. 2007)). "Because the discovery rule 11 operates as an exception to the statute of limitations, 'if an action is brought more than 12 three years after commission of the fraud, plaintiff has the burden of pleading and proving 13 that he did not make the discovery until within three years prior to the filing of his 14 complaint.'" *Casino v. Bank of America*, 169 Cal. Rptr. 3d 619, 628 (Ct. App. 2014) 15 (quoting *Hobart v. Hobart Est. Co.*, 159 P.2d 958, 972 (Cal. 1945)). This includes pleading 16 "facts showing that he was not negligent in failing to make the discovery sooner and that 17 he had no actual or presumptive knowledge of facts sufficient to put him on inquiry." *Id.* 18 A fraudulent concealment plaintiff must also plead facts describing "the time and 19 circumstances of the discovery and what the discovery was." *Id.*; see also *Yumul*, 733 F.

20 Supp. 2d at 1141 (quoting *In re Conseco Insurance Co. Annuity Marketing & Sales* 21 Practices Litigation, 2008 WL 4544441, *8) ("Generally, to invoke [the delayed discovery 22 exception] to the statute of limitations, the plaintiff must specifically plead facts which 23 show (1) the time and manner of discovery and (2) the inability to have made earlier 24 discovery despite reasonable diligence."). 25 In addition to the pleading requirements created by the delayed discovery rule, a 26 claim for fraudulent concealment is also subject to the heightened pleading standard of 27

1 Rule 9(b), *Tapia*, 116 F. Supp. 3d at 1163, and must therefore "be accompanied by 'the

2 who, what, when, where, and how’ of the misconduct charged. A plaintiff must set forth 3 more
than the neutral facts necessary to identify the transaction. The plaintiff must set forth 4 what is
false or misleading about a statement, and why it is false.” *Immobiliare, LLC v. 5 Westcor Land*
Title Ins. Co., 424 F. Supp. 3d 882, 887 (E.D. Cal. 2019). 6 Defendant argues that Plaintiff does
not allege sufficient facts to state a claim for 7 fraudulent concealment. The Court agrees. 8
Plaintiff generally alleges the first, second, third, and fifth elements of fraudulent 9 concealment.
As to the first, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant concealed the fact that he 10 was breaching the
Fee Agreement by lowering the percentage of commissions provided to 11 Plaintiff. ECF No. 1-2,
at 13. As to the second element, Plaintiff alleges—albeit not in its 12 fraudulent concealment
cause of action—that Defendant had a “contractual duty to provide 13 weekly reports.” *Id.*, at 13-
14. Per the contract itself, Defendant was “required to issue 14 weekly financial reports, including
all backup documentation supporting sales/revenue 15 from use of the Program.” *Id.* at 23. Thus,
Plaintiff has alleged that Defendant had a duty 16 to disclose to Plaintiff the sales and revenue that
Defendant generated through the Program, 17 which would necessarily involve disclosure of the
commissions owed to Plaintiff. Plaintiff 18 has also alleged sufficient facts to satisfy the third
element—that Defendant intentionally 19 concealed his misstated commission splits—by alleging
that Defendant started the practice 20 of misstating the commission split slowly, realized that
Plaintiff did not notice, and then 21 began implementing the practice with all his clients in a
scheme to increase his profits. *Id.*, 22 at 12-13. Lastly, Plaintiff has alleged that it sustained
damage as a result of the omission 23 in the form of economic harm through decreased
commissions. *Id.*, at 13. 24 Plaintiff does not allege that, had Plaintiff known of the misstated
commission splits, 25 Plaintiff would have acted differently. Instead, the complaint avers only
that, had the 26 concealed information been disclosed, Plaintiff would have received the full
commission 27 1 split to which it was entitled. *Id.* However, this allegation does not involve
Plaintiff’s own 2 behavior, as assessed by the fourth element of a fraudulent concealment claim.
See, e.g., 3 *Ahern v. Apple Inc.*, 411 F. Supp. 3d 541, 564 (N.D. Cal. 2019) (quoting *Sevidal v.*
Target, 4 117 Cal. Rptr. 3d 66, 85 (Ct. App. 2010)) (“[R]eliance is an essential element of a 5
fraudulent concealment claim”); *W. Pac. Elec. Co. Corp. v. Dragados/Flatiron*, 534 F.
6 Supp. 3d 1209, 1251 (E.D. Cal. 2021) (“[R]eliance in fraudulent concealment case (as
7 distinct from other species of fraud) is established by showing that had the omitted 8
information been disclosed one would have been aware of it and behaved differently.” 9 (internal
quotation marks and citation omitted)). As Plaintiff has failed to adequately allege 10 reliance, the
claim will be dismissed. 11 While the Court must dismiss on this basis alone, the Court also notes
that the 12 elements of fraudulent concealment which Plaintiff does allege are not pled with the 13
required particularity per Rule 9(b). While the Court acknowledges that fraudulent 14
concealment claims typically do not require the same level of specificity as, for example, 15 a
fraudulent misrepresentation claim, Plaintiff must still plead fraudulent concealment with 16
particularity to the extent that the facts are available to it. See *Epperson v. Gen. Motors*, 17 LLC,

706 F. Supp. 3d 1031, 1039 (S.D. Cal. 2023). Here, Plaintiff has fallen short. For 18 instance, insofar as Plaintiff alleges that Defendant concealed his misstatement of the 19 commission splits, Plaintiff does not allege “the content of the omission and where the 20 omitted information should or could have been revealed.” Goldstein, 445 F. Supp. 3d at 21 1018. While Plaintiff does assert that it did not see Defendant’s applications to Midland, 22 the complaint does not sufficiently allege how Defendant was misstating or omitting 23 information in a manner such that Plaintiff remained unaware of Defendant’s actions. This 24 lack of factual allegations underpinning Plaintiff’s fraudulent concealment cause of action 25 further warrants dismissal. 26 27 1 Defendant further alleges that Plaintiff’s claim is time-barred, as Plaintiff was on 2 inquiry notice of Defendant’s alleged fraud when Defendant submitted his weekly reports 3 to Plaintiff more than three years prior to Plaintiff filing its complaint. ECF No. 4-1, at 12- 4 14. The Court agrees that Plaintiff has not adequately alleged facts concerning its delayed 5 discovery of Defendant’s fraudulent concealment. See Casino, 169 Cal. Rptr. 3d at 628 6 (quoting Hobart, 159 P.2d at 972) (A fraudulent concealment plaintiff must plead facts 7 “showing that he was not negligent in failing to make the discovery sooner.”); see also id. 8 (a fraudulent concealment plaintiff must plead facts showing “the time and surrounding 9 circumstances of the discovery and what the discovery was.”); see also Yumul, 733 F.

10 Supp. 2d at 1141 (quoting In re Conseco Insurance Co. Annuity Marketing & Sales
11 Practices Litigation, 2008 WL 4544441, *8) (“Generally, to invoke [the delayed discovery 12 exception] to the statute of limitations, the plaintiff must specifically plead facts which 13 show (1) the time and manner of discovery and (2) the inability to have made earlier 14 discovery despite reasonable diligence.”). Plaintiff has not alleged any facts demonstrating 15 why Plaintiff was not on inquiry notice per Defendant’s weekly reports—though Plaintiff 16 admits that the weekly report policy was “loosely enforced,” ECF No. 6, at 7—nor 17 explaining how or when Plaintiff did learn of the misrepresentations. Indeed, Plaintiff 18 alleges only that it learned of the commission misstatements “recently,” ECF No. 1-2, at 19 12, which is insufficient to invoke the delayed discovery exception. Plaintiff has therefore 20 failed to plead facts establishing the timeliness of its fraudulent concealment claim. See 21 Casino, 169 Cal. Rptr. 3d at 628 (“[T]he second amended complaint is deficient for the 22 additional reason that plaintiffs failed to establish the timeliness of the fraud claim.”). 23 Accordingly, the Court GRANTS, without prejudice, Defendant’s motion to dismiss 24 Plaintiff’s fraudulent concealment claim. The Court will grant leave to amend, as Plaintiff 25 has indicated its capacity to allege additional facts involving its discovery of Defendant’s 26 conduct and why it was not negligent in failing to discover it sooner. ECF No. 6, at 6-7. 27 1 III. Accounting (Count III) 2 Plaintiff also brings a cause of action for an accounting, which “may be asserted 3 when (1) ‘a relationship exists between the plaintiff and defendant that requires an 4 accounting’; and (2) ‘some balance is due to the plaintiff that can only be ascertained by 5 an accounting.’” Santana v. BSI Fin. Servs., Inc., 495 F. Supp. 3d 926, 952 (S.D. Cal. 2020) 6 (quoting Teselle v. McLoughlin, 92 Cal. Rptr. 3d 696,

715 (Ct. App. 2009)). 7 Defendant moves to dismiss Plaintiff's accounting cause of action only on the 8 grounds that it is time-barred. ECF No. 4-1, at 14. Because Plaintiff's accounting cause of 9 action is "ancillary to the perfection of [P]laintiff's right under the . . . contract," it is the 10 contract action—which is essentially the "right sued upon"—that determines the statute of 11 limitations. *Jefferson v. J. E. French Co.*, 355 P.2d 643, 645 (Cal. 1960). Thus, Plaintiff's 12 accounting cause of action is subject to a four-year statute of limitations. Cal. Code Civ. 13 Proc. § 337. 14 Defendant reiterates the timeliness argument he applied to Plaintiff's breach of 15 contract claim: that the Court must dismiss any accounting sought for alleged breaches 16 prior to July 2021. However, just as it did regarding Plaintiff's breach of contract claims, 17 the Court declines to do so. 18 As discussed above, Plaintiff's breach of contract claim is timely on its face. 19 Accordingly, so is Plaintiff's accounting cause of action. The Court has also declined, at 20 this time, to determine which of Plaintiff's specific breach of contract claims may or may 21 not be timely by virtue of Plaintiff's delayed discovery. See, e.g., *Balanzar*, 654 F. Supp. 22 3d at 1083 (holding that whether the delayed discovery rule applies to Plaintiff's claims "is 23 a factual question the Court is not prepared to answer at this point."); *Shared P'ship*, 2024 24 WL 4280936, at *3 (noting that, while some claims may be time-barred, the court need not 25 "differentiate the time period for recoverable damages at the motion to dismiss stage."); *id.* 26 at *4 ("As [plaintiff's] complaint is not time-barred on its face, it is also premature to 27 1 evaluate [plaintiff's] argument that the discovery rule tolls [plaintiff's] claims."). 2 Therefore, it is also not appropriate, at this stage, for the Court to determine the applicable 3 time period for which Plaintiff may seek an accounting. It is enough that the accounting 4 cause of action is not time-barred on its face, and the Court will not dismiss it as such. The 5 Court therefore DENIES Defendant's motion to dismiss Plaintiff's claim for an accounting. 6 IV. Punitive Damages 7 Lastly, Defendant argues that the Court must dismiss Plaintiff's claim for punitive 8 damages because Plaintiff alleges insufficient facts to support such an award. ECF No. 4-1, 9 at 17. Plaintiff responds that a motion to dismiss is not the proper mechanism through 10 which to challenge a prayer for punitive damages. ECF No. 6, at 13. 11 Plaintiff's prayer for punitive damages accompanies its fraudulent concealment 12 claim, which the Court has already dismissed without prejudice. However, the Court will 13 still address the matter of whether a court, in reviewing a motion to dismiss for failure to 14 state a claim, may dismiss a prayer for punitive damages. 15 As this Court has previously explained: 16 Punitive damages constitute a remedy, not a claim. Additionally, the availability of punitive damages does not control or even 17 pertain to the sufficiency of any claim. Because a 12(b)(6) 18 motion to dismiss challenges the legal sufficiency of the pleadings, not the appropriateness of the relief sought, a motion 19 to dismiss is not the proper mechanism to challenge a prayer for 20 punitive damages. 21 *Sturm v. Rasmussen*, No. 18-CV-01689-W-BLM, 2019 WL 626167, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 22 14, 2019) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted). 23 Defendant does not contend that punitive damages are precluded on Plaintiff's 24 fraudulent concealment claim as a matter of law. Rather, he argues that the "claim

for 25 punitive damages is woefully pled.” ECF No. 4-1, at 17. The Court finds that, because 26
punitive damages are not a claim for relief, a motion to dismiss a prayer for punitive 27 1 ||
damages for failure to state a claim is improper. See *Sturm*, 2019 WL 6261687, at *3 (citing 2 ||
cases).

3 CONCLUSION

4 For the reasons set forth above, the Court GRANTS, with prejudice, Defendant’s 5 || motion to
dismiss Plaintiff’s breach of contract claims based on Defendant’s alleged duty 6 || to pay post-
termination Override Commissions. The Court GRANTS, without prejudice, 7 || Defendant’s
motion to dismiss Plaintiffs fraudulent concealment claims. 8 The Court DENIES Defendant’s
motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s breach of contract 9 || claims based on Defendant’s misstatements of
the contractually mandated commission 10 when writing insurance policies during his agency
with Plaintiff. The Court further 11 DENIES Defendant’s motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s accounting
claim. 12 IT IS SO ORDERED. 13 Dated: December 4, 2025 =< 15 United States District Judge
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 25 28 25-cv-2270-GPC-KSC