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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JACOB MCKEAN, individually,
on behalf of himself and all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

ABC FINANCIAL SERVICES,
INC., a Arkansas Corporation;
THE ARENA MARTIAL ARTS, a
business entity form unknown,

Defendants.

Case No.: 18-cv-923-WQH-RBB

ORDER

HAYES, Judge:

The matter before the Court is the Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s Second Amended Complaint filed by Defendant ABC Financial Services, Inc. (ECF No. 43).

I. BACKGROUND

A. Procedural History

On May 11, 2018, Plaintiff initiated this action by filing a Complaint against Defendants ABC Financial Services, Inc. (“ABC Financial”) and The Arena Martial Arts (“The Arena”). (ECF No. 1). On October 25, 2018, the Court dismissed the claims against ABC Financial. (ECF No. 26). The Court found:

In this case, Defendant ABC Financial is not a signatory to the Membership Agreement. A non-signatory entity acting as a payment processor does not enter into a contractual relationship with a payor solely by being named the payee in a contract. *See, e.g., Conder v. Home Sav. of Am.*, 680 F. Supp. 2d 1168, 1174 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (loan servicer’s service of a loan pursuant to a contract with the lender did not create contractual privity with the borrower);

1 *Grant v. Seterus, Inc.*, 2016 WL 10988678 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 9, 2016) (same).
2 Further, there is no agreement between Defendant ABC Financial and Plaintiff
3 to provide health studio services as defined by the HSSL. *See* Cal. Civ. Code
4 § 1812.81. Plaintiff has not alleged facts sufficient to plausibly establish the
existence of a contract between Plaintiff and Defendant ABC Financial. . . .

5 In order to plead a plausible claim against Defendant ABC Financial under an
6 aiding and abetting theory, Plaintiff must plead facts sufficient to infer that
7 ABC Financial (i) knew The Arena’s conduct was unlawful, and (2) provided
8 substantial assistance or encouragement to The Arena’s unlawful activities. . .
9 . In this case, Plaintiff has failed to allege facts to show that Defendant ABC
10 Financial’s role in the alleged unlawful activity extended beyond that of a
11 passive payment processor for Defendant The Arena and into “substantial
12 assistance or encouragement.” Unlike the “tight control” and extensive day-
13 to-day involvement Arthur Murray Inc. exercised in the operations of the
licensee dance studios, Plaintiff alleges no facts in the Complaint to support
the inference that Defendant ABC Financial exercised control over Defendant
The Arena or the terms of the allegedly unlawful Membership Agreement. . .

14 *Id.* at 6-7.

15 On December 24, 2018, Plaintiff filed the First Amended Class Action Complaint
16 (“FAC”). (ECF No. 33). On May 7, 2019, the Court again dismissed the claims against
17 ABC Financial. (ECF No. 38). The Court found:

18 ABC Financial may be liable for violations of the HSSL under an aiding and
19 abetting theory if it knew The Arena’s conduct was unlawful and provided
20 substantial assistance or encouragement to The Arena’s unlawful activities. .
21 . . Plaintiff alleges that ABC Financial drafted the Membership Agreement,
but the Court finds that the remainder of Plaintiff’s allegations are conclusory.
22 Plaintiff has not alleged sufficient facts to support a theory of aiding and
23 abetting liability against ABC Financial. *See Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678
24 (“Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere
conclusory statements, do not suffice.”). . . .

25 Moreover, even if Plaintiff had adequately alleged a theory of agency or
26 aiding and abetting liability, to recover damages under the HSSL Plaintiff
27 must be able to demonstrate that the statutory violation caused his injury. *See*
28 § 1812.94. . . Under the terms of the contract, Plaintiff could have provided
notice thirty days before 8/7/17 and paid the \$50 cancellation fee to avoid a

1 rollover to a month-to-month contract after 8/7/17. (ECF No. 10-3 at 3).
2 Plaintiff has not plausibly alleged that the Membership Agreement violated
3 section 1812.84(a) because it “contain[s] payment and/or financing conditions
4 that exceed the term of the contract.” . . . Plaintiff has not plausibly alleged
5 that the Membership Agreement violates section 1812.84(b) by failing to
6 disclose the initial or minimum length of the term of the contract in a size 14
7 font. Plaintiff did not attempt to cancel the Membership Agreement in the first
8 thirty days. Consequently, Plaintiff has not established that the Membership
9 Agreement’s failure to provide a thirty-day cancellation period caused
10 Plaintiff to suffer any injury.

11 The Court finds that Plaintiff has not plausibly alleged that any of the injuries
12 Plaintiff has suffered—the \$50 cancellation fee, \$99 membership fee, late fee,
13 and injury to his credit—were caused by any of the violations of the HSSL
14 Plaintiff has plausibly alleged. Consequently, Plaintiff has not demonstrated
15 that he has standing to bring a claim for damages under the HSSL.

16 *Id.* at 9-11. The Court ordered that “[a]ny amended complaint shall address Plaintiff’s
17 standing to bring a claim under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 on behalf of ‘all current and former Health
18 Studio consumers who entered into a 1) Payment-Processing Agreement with ABC
19 FINANCIAL in connection with a HSMA, 2) HSMA with ARENA and/or ABC
20 FINANCIAL, and/or 3) HSMA drafted by ABC FINANCIAL for a Health Studio in
21 California.’” *Id.* at 14.

22 On July 8, 2019, Plaintiff filed a Second Amended Class Action Complaint (“SAC”).
23 ECF No. 42). On July 22, 2019, ABC Financial Filed a Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s SAC
24 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). (ECF No. 43). On August 13, 2019,
25 Plaintiff filed a Response in Opposition to Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss. (ECF No. 45).
26 On August 19, 2019, Defendants filed a Reply. (ECF No. 46).

27 **B. Allegations in the SAC**

28 On July 7, 2015,¹ Plaintiff signed a twenty-four month membership contract (the

¹ Plaintiff alleges in the SAC that the Membership Agreement was signed on July 6, 2015. (ECF No. 42 ¶ 13). The text of the Membership Agreement is dated July 7, 2015. (ECF No. 43-3 at 5).

1 “Membership Agreement”)² with Defendant The Arena, a training and fitness gym in San
2 Diego. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant ABC Financial drafted the Membership Agreement.
3 (ECF No. 42 ¶ 13). The Membership Agreement provided that beginning on August 7,
4 2015, Plaintiff would be required to make monthly payments of \$99 until August 7, 2017.
5 *Id.* ¶ 14. Per the terms of the Membership Agreement, payments were to be made directly
6 to ABC Financial, identified in the Membership Agreement as The Arena’s “billing
7 company.” (ECF No. 43-3 at 5). Plaintiff alleges that “[c]ontemporaneous with entering
8 into the [Membership Agreement]” he also entered into a separate written Payment-
9 Processing Agreement “for purposes of effectuating the terms of [the Membership
10 Agreement].”³ (ECF No. 42 ¶ 13).

11 Plaintiff alleges that at the end of the initial twenty-four months, the Membership
12 Agreement “automatically roll[ed] over” into an “open-ended/month-to-month”
13 membership. Plaintiff alleges that the Membership Agreement “did not include a statement
14 printed in a size at least 14-point type or presented in an equally legible electronic format
15 that discloses the initial or minimum length of the term of the contract.” *Id.* ¶ 15. Plaintiff
16 alleges:

17 Specifically, on page 1 of the agreement, the language containing the initial
18 length of the contract violates section 1812.84(b) because the printed words
19 ‘expires on’ are not in printed font which is 14 points or larger. Nor is the
20 handwritten date of ‘8/7/17’ 14 points or larger, because not all of the
21 characters in the handwritten date [are] at least 0.1944 inches in height (the
22 minimum height for 14-point typeface).

23
24
25 ² All of Plaintiff’s claims arise out of the text of the Membership Agreement (ECF No. 43-3 at 5-6). The
26 Court previously took judicial notice of the authenticated copy of the Membership Agreement attached to
27 ABC Financial’s first and second Motions to Dismiss.

28 ³ Plaintiff has not provided a separate “Payment Processing Agreement.” The Court has already rejected
Plaintiff’s contention that ABC Financial was a party to the Membership Agreement. (ECF No. 26 at 6).

1 *Id.* ¶ 11. In order to cancel the month-to-month membership, the Membership Agreement
2 required Plaintiff to pay a \$50.00 cancellation fee and provide ABC Financial thirty days
3 written notice by certified mail. *Id.* ¶ 15-16.

4 Plaintiff alleges that he made twenty-four monthly payments. In September 2017,
5 Plaintiff was “informed” by ABC Financial that his membership “had automatically
6 renewed into a month-to-month membership” and that to cancel Plaintiff was required to
7 pay a \$50.00 cancellation fee and provide thirty days written notice by certified mail. *Id.* ¶
8 16. In September 2017, Plaintiff “disput[ed] the legality of the [Membership Agreement]”
9 and was subsequently charged the \$99 monthly membership fee and late fee. Defendants
10 then referred the outstanding charges to a debt collection agency, which negatively affected
11 Plaintiff’s credit. *Id.* ¶ 17. Plaintiff ultimately remitted the demanded payment. Plaintiff
12 alleges that he paid approximately \$396 to Defendants in monthly membership fees
13 “following the expiration” of the Membership Agreement, in addition to the \$50
14 cancellation fee and \$5 cost to provide notice of cancellation by certified mail. *Id.* ¶ 35.

15 Plaintiff alleges that ABC Financial:

16 provides comprehensive managerial services and software to the health clubs
17 with which it contracts, including ARENA, by, among other things, 1)
18 recommending/prescribing the nature and frequency of ‘personal training’
19 that should be provided to gym members, b) recommending/prescribing the
20 nature and frequency of ‘group training’ that should be provided to gym
21 members, c) providing training the gym employees in all facets of gym
22 operations including ‘personal training,’ ‘team training,’ d) equipment
23 acquisition, e) retail sales of gym gear/attire to club members, f) providing
24 comprehensive integrated software for purposes of managing member billing,
25 employee payroll employee training and work schedules, membership
26 profitability, retail sales profitability, facility usage/attendance, and hours of
27 operation.

25 *Id.* ¶ 8. Plaintiff alleges that ABC Financial is liable for the content of the Membership
26 Agreement because ABC Financial:

27 1) knew, or should have known the terms of the Health Studio Membership
28 Agreements it drafted and/or provided to ARENA and the Health Studios with
which it contracts violate California’s Health Studio Services Law (“HSSL”),

1 California Civil Code sections 1812, et seq.; 2) contracted directly with
2 PLAINTIFF to provide account services and breached its duty to PLAINTIFF
3 by providing substantial assistance to ARENA in accomplishing the tortious
4 acts alleged herein; 3) it is the agent, or special agent, as the case may be, of
5 each Health Studio, including ARENA, to which it provides unbridled
6 management and operational assistance for purposes of implementing and
7 enforcing the policies and practices relating to the billing, payment,
8 cancellation, and collection of client’s accounts in violation of the HSSL; 4)
9 provides comprehensive operational methods, including but not limited to,
10 client retention procedures, booking of client services, client billing, client
11 payment, client cancellation and collection methods and policies are
12 calculated to aid and abet the violations committed by the Health Studios it
13 services in violation of HSSL; 5) provides comprehensive operational
14 assistance to ARENA and the Health Studios with which it contracts, which,
15 include but not limited to, client retention procedures, booking of client
16 services, client billing services, client payment services, client cancellation
17 and collection methods and policies that are calculated to aid and abet the
18 violations committed by the Health Studios it services in violation of HSSL.

19 *Id.* ¶ 9.

20 Plaintiff, individually, and as representative of a putative class “of all current and
21 former Health Studio consumers who entered into a 1) Payment-Processing Agreement
22 with ABC FINANCIAL in connection with a HSMA, 2) HSMA with ARENA and/or ABC
23 FINANCIAL, and/or 3) HSMA drafted by ABC FINANCIAL for a Health Studio in
24 California[,]” alleges causes of action against both Defendants for unlawful contract in
25 violation of California’s Contracts for Health Studio Services Law (“HSSL”), California
26 Civil Code § 1812.80, *et seq.*, and for violations of California’s Unfair Competition Law
27 (“UCL”), California Business and Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.* *Id.* ¶ 19.

28 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) permits dismissal for “failure to state a
claim upon which relief can be granted.” In order to state a claim for relief, a pleading
“must contain . . . a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is
entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) “is proper only
where there is no cognizable legal theory or an absence of sufficient facts alleged to support

1 a cognizable legal theory.” *Shroyer v. New Cingular Wireless Servs., Inc.*, 622 F.3d 1035,
2 1041 (9th Cir. 2010) (quotation omitted).

3 “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter,
4 accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*,
5 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)).
6 “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the
7 court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct
8 alleged.” *Ashcroft*, 556 U.S. at 678 (citation omitted). However, “a plaintiff’s obligation to
9 provide the ‘grounds’ of his ‘entitle[ment] to relief’ requires more than labels and
10 conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.”
11 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)). A court is not “required to accept
12 as true allegations that are merely conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or
13 unreasonable inferences.” *Sprewell v. Golden State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir.
14 2001).

15 “In sum, for a complaint to survive a motion to dismiss, the non-conclusory factual
16 content, and reasonable inferences from that content, must be plausibly suggestive of a
17 claim entitling the plaintiff to relief.” *Moss v. U.S. Secret Serv.*, 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th
18 Cir. 2009) (quotation omitted). If both parties advance plausible alternative explanations,
19 then the “plaintiff’s complaint survives a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6),” because
20 “[t]he standard at this stage of the litigation is not that plaintiff’s explanation must be true
21 or even probable.” *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1216-17 (9th Cir. 2011). A complaint
22 “may be dismissed only when defendant’s plausible alternative explanation is so
23 convincing that plaintiff’s explanation is *implausible*.” *Id.* at 1216 (emphasis in original).

24 **III. DISCUSSION**

25 **A. Plaintiff’s HSSL Claim**

26 ABC Financial contends that Plaintiff fails to state a claim against ABC Financial
27 under the HSSL because ABC Financial was not a signatory to the Membership Agreement
28 and is not liable for any violations of the law found in the Membership Agreement. ABC

1 Financial contends that Plaintiff’s assertion that ABC Financial is a party to the
2 Membership Agreement has already been rejected by this Court. With respect to aiding
3 and abetting liability, ABC Financial asserts that “Plaintiff’s renewed effort to plead
4 theories of aiding and abetting . . . is deficient because all conduct that forms the basis of
5 such allegations remains passive.” ABC Financial contends that Plaintiff’s new allegations
6 in paragraph 8 of the SAC “are insufficient to show the type of control and domination
7 needed to be permitted to proceed with an aiding and abetting case.” ABC Financial
8 contends that Plaintiff’s reliance on agency theory fails because Plaintiff does not allege
9 ABC Financial committed an independent wrongful act or facts showing ABC Financial’s
10 conduct was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff harm. (ECF No. 43-1 at 5-6).

11 Plaintiff contends that he has pled facts supporting aiding and abetting liability.
12 Plaintiff contends that he has pled facts showing that ABC Financial 1) “drafted and
13 implemented the [Membership Agreement];” 2) “provides comprehensive managerial
14 services and software to Arena, including providing training to Arena employees in all
15 facets of the gym’s operations;” and 3) “integrated its services with Arena through use of
16 computer software, including day-to-day management of all operations.” (ECF No. 45 at
17 4). Plaintiff contends that “ABC has completely integrated its services with that of Arena
18 through computerized transactions and procedures [E]very single monetary
19 transaction at Arena occurs through direct management software provided by ABC.” *Id.* at
20 13. Plaintiff contends that he has pled facts showing that the font size in the Membership
21 Agreement does not meet the typeface requirement. *Id.* at 4. Plaintiff contends that he has
22 standing to sue because he paid approximately \$396 for an unwanted gym membership,
23 paid “an illegal \$50 cancellation fee,” and damaged his credit upon refusal to pay the
24 cancellation fee. *Id.* at 5.

25 The HSSL governs contracts “for health studio services,” defined by the statute as
26 “contract[s] for instruction, training or assistance in physical culture, body building,
27 exercising, reducing, figure development, or any other such physical skill, or for the use by
28 an individual patron of the facilities of a health studio, gymnasium or other facility used

1 for any of the above purposes” Cal. Civ. Code § 1812.81. Section 1812.84 governs
2 term limitations, disclosure requirements and cancellation procedures:

3 (a) A contract for health studio services may not require payments or financing
4 by the buyer to exceed the term of the contract, nor may the term of the
5 contract exceed three years. This subdivision does not apply to a member’s
6 obligation to pay valid, outstanding moneys due under the contract, including
7 moneys to be paid pursuant to a termination notice period in the contract in
8 which the termination notice period does not exceed 30 days.

9 (b) A contract for health studio services shall include a statement printed in a
10 size at least 14-point type or presented in an equally legible electronic format
11 that discloses the initial or minimum length of the term of the contract. This
12 statement shall be placed above the space reserved for the signature of the
13 buyer.

14 (c) At any time a cancellation is authorized by this title, a contract for health
15 studio services may be canceled by the buyer in person, via email from an
16 email address on file with the health studio, or via first-class mail.

17 Section 1812.85 governs early cancellation:

18 (2) If a contract for health studio services requires payment of two thousand
19 one dollars (\$2,001) to two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), inclusive,
20 including initiation fees or initial membership fees, by the person receiving
21 the services or the use of the facility, the person shall have the right to cancel
22 the contract within 30 days after the contract is executed.

23 Cal. Civ. Code § 1812.85(d)(2). Health studio services contracts that violate the HSSL are
24 void and unenforceable as contrary to public policy. Cal. Civ. Code § 1812.91. The HSSL
25 provides that “[a]ny buyer injured by a violation of this title may bring an action for the
26 recovery of damages.” Cal. Civ. Code § 1812.94.

27 Courts have held that liability can be imposed on non-parties to a contract for aiding
28 and abetting violations of Title 2.4 of the California Civil Code, a statute analogous to the
HSSL governing consumer contracts for “dance studio lessons and other services.” Cal.
Civ. Code § 1812.50, *et seq.* (the “Dance Act”); *see People v. Arthur Murray, Inc.*, 47 Cal.
Rptr. 700 (Ct. App. 1965). In *Arthur Murray*, the court held that a non-party to a contract
was liable for Dance Act violations. The court relied upon findings that defendant Arthur

1 Murray Inc., a corporation based in New York that licensed its name to individual dance
2 studios, “admitted knowledge of the violations of California law committed by its
3 licensees,” and had a “method of doing business [that was] calculated to aid and abet the
4 violations . . . committed by the dance studios[.]” *Id.* at 705-06. Specifically, the court cited
5 evidence that Arthur Murray, Inc., “set up studios in California, gave them financial
6 assistance, provided national advertising and publicity, supplied dance instruction
7 procedures,” “fixed hourly rates, established a system of student refunds, set up a system
8 of behavior,” “inspected books and directed the type of booking to be employed, approved
9 any independent authorizing of the operators,” “and generally retained tight control on the
10 studio’s operations.” *Id.* at 706. The court held that liability could be imposed on Arthur
11 Murray, Inc. for “aid[ing] and encourag[ing] the widespread and acknowledged violations
12 committed in the dance studios licensed by it” even if no agency relationship existed
13 between Arthur Murray, Inc. and the individual dance studios. *Id.*

14 In this case, ABC Financial may be liable for violations of the HSSL under an aiding
15 and abetting theory if it knew The Arena’s conduct was unlawful and provided substantial
16 assistance or encouragement to The Arena’s unlawful activities. *See Fiol v. Doellstedt*, 58
17 Cal. Rptr. 2d 308, 312 (Ct. App. 1996) (“Liability may . . . be imposed on one who aids
18 and abets . . . if the person knows the other’s conduct constitutes a breach of duty and gives
19 substantial assistance or encouragement to the other to so act”) (citation omitted); *see*
20 *also Schulz v. Neovi Data Corp.*, 60 Cal. Rptr. 3d 810, 817 (Ct. App. 2007). In the SAC,
21 Plaintiff re-pleads aiding and abetting allegations from the FAC that the Court already
22 determined are conclusory. *See* ECF No. 38 at 9 (holding that Plaintiff’s allegation that
23 ABC Financial drafted the Membership Agreement is the only non-conclusory allegation
24 regarding aiding and abetting liability in the FAC). Plaintiff adds new allegations in the
25 SAC that ABC Financial:

26 provides comprehensive managerial services and software to the health clubs
27 with which it contracts, including ARENA, by, among other things, 1)
28 recommending/prescribing the nature and frequency of ‘personal training’
that should be provided to gym members, b) recommending/prescribing the

1 nature and frequency of ‘group training’ that should be provided to gym
2 members, c) providing training the gym employees in all facets of gym
3 operations including ‘personal training,’ ‘team training,’ d) equipment
4 acquisition, e) retail sales of gym gear/attire to club members, f) providing
5 comprehensive integrated software for purposes of managing member billing,
6 employee payroll employee training and work schedules, membership
7 profitability, retail sales profitability, facility usage/attendance, and hours of
8 operation.

7 (ECF No. 42 ¶ 8). These new factual allegations fail to meet the standard for “substantial
8 assistance or encouragement” under *Arthur Murray*. Plaintiff alleges ABC Financial
9 drafted the Membership Agreement and provided The Arena with software,
10 recommendations, and trainings. This passive conduct falls short of the level of “tight
11 control” that Arthur Murray exercised over its franchisees. 47 Cal. Rptr. at 341.

12 Moreover, even if Plaintiff adequately alleged a theory of agency or aiding and
13 abetting liability, Plaintiff must be able to demonstrate that the statutory violation caused
14 his injury to recover damages under the HSSL. *See* § 1812.94. Plaintiff alleges he suffered
15 injury when the Membership Agreement automatically renewed and he was charged
16 membership, cancellation, and late fees, as well as having to pay \$5 to send the cancellation
17 notice via first class mail. (ECF No. 42 ¶¶ 16-17, 35).

18 Plaintiff re-pleads allegations the Court has already determined are insufficient.
19 Plaintiff realleges that the Membership Agreement violates section 1812(a) of the HSSL
20 because the Membership Agreement “contain[s] payment and/or financing conditions that
21 exceed the term” of the contract by automatically rolling over to a month-to-month
22 contract. (ECF No. 42 ¶ 11). The Court already determined that “Plaintiff could have
23 provided notice thirty days before 8/7/17 and paid the \$50 cancellation fee to avoid a
24 rollover . . . Plaintiff has not plausibly alleged that the Membership Agreement violated
25 section 1812.84(a)” (ECF No. 38 at 12).

26 Plaintiff realleges that, “[c]ontrary to Civil Code section 1812.84(b) [the
27 Membership Agreement] do[es] not provide or contain ‘a statement printed in a size at least
28 14-point type or presented in an equally legible electronic format that discloses the initial

1 or minimum length of the term of the contract.” (ECF No. 42 ¶ 11). This Court has already
 2 held that “[t]he Membership Agreement states with the date written in handwritten text in
 3 a size 14-point font or similar, that the agreement ‘expires on 8/7/17’” (ECF No. 38
 4 at 12).

5 Plaintiff realleges that the Membership Agreement violates section 1812.85 because
 6 it does not provide the requisite cancellation period for a contract exceeding \$1,500. (ECF
 7 No. 42 ¶ 11). The Court has already held that “Plaintiff did not attempt to cancel the
 8 Membership Agreement in the first thirty days. Consequently, Plaintiff has not established
 9 that the Membership Agreement’s failure to provide a thirty-day cancellation period cause
 10 Plaintiff to suffer any injury.” (ECF No. 38 at 13).

11 Plaintiff alleges that the Membership Agreement violates section 1812.84(c) because
 12 it does not permit cancellation in person or via email. Plaintiff attempts to correct the
 13 deficiencies with pleading causation in the FAC by alleging that he paid approximately \$5
 14 to send the cancellation notice via certified mail. (ECF No. 42 ¶ 35). Plaintiff, however,
 15 fails allege that he attempted to cancel the Membership Agreement in person or through
 16 email. *See* ECF No. 38 at 12. Plaintiff has plausibly alleged that the Membership
 17 Agreement violates section 1812.84(c); however, Plaintiff fails to establish that this
 18 violation *caused* Plaintiff to suffer damages.

19 Plaintiff fails to state facts that, taken as true, show that any of the injuries he
 20 suffered—the \$50 cancellation fee, the \$396 in membership fees, the \$5 cost of certified
 21 mail, the late fee, or the injury to his credit—were caused “by a violation” of the HSSL
 22 that Plaintiff has plausibly alleged. Cal. Civ. Code § 1812.94. Plaintiff has not
 23 demonstrated that he has standing to bring a claim for damages under the HSSL.

24 **B. Plaintiff’s UCL Claims**

25 Plaintiff’s UCL claims are “based on and tethered to” Plaintiff’s HSSL claims. ECF
 26 No. 45 at 16; *see* FAC, ECF No. 33 ¶ 41; *Blank v. Kirwan*, 39 Cal. 3d 311, 329 (1985).
 27 Plaintiff alleges:
 28

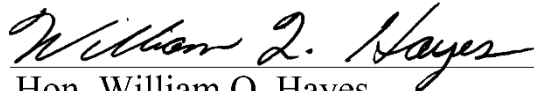
1 [a]s a direct and proximate result of the unfair, unlawful, and/or fraudulent
2 business practices alleged herein, PLAINTIFF and the Class Members have
3 had money wrongfully collected from them under the terms of illegal
4 contracts, all to their detriment and all to DEFENDANTS' illegal economic
5 advantage. PLAINTIFF and the Class Members have suffered injury in fact
6 and have lost money.

7 (FAC, ECF No. 33 ¶ 45). As discussed above, Plaintiff has not stated facts from which the
8 Court could infer that ABC Financial is liable for aiding and abetting liability or that
9 Plaintiff's injury was caused by any of the violations of the HSSL plausibly alleged in the
10 SAC.

11 **IV. CONCLUSION**

12 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that ABC Financial's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's
13 Second Amended Complaint (ECF No. 43) is GRANTED. Plaintiff's Second Amended
14 Complaint is DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE. No later than thirty days from the
15 date this Order is filed, Plaintiff may request leave to amend pursuant to Local Civil Rules
16 7.1 and 15.1(c).

17 Dated: October 31, 2019

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19 Hon. William Q. Hayes
20 United States District Court
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