

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CEMENT & CONCRETE WORKERS  
DISTRICT COUNCIL PENSION FUND, et  
al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 12-cv-04115-JST

ORDER GRANTING MOTIONS TO  
DISMISS

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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In this securities fraud suit, Defendants Hewlett Packard Co. and its former CEO, Mark Hurd, move to dismiss for failure to state a claim pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4. Because the First Amended Complaint fails to satisfy the materiality and falsity requirements for a securities fraud claim, the Court will grant the motions with leave to amend.

I. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Lead Plaintiff Cement & Concrete Workers District Council Pension Fund’s operative First Amended Complaint, ECF No. 33 (“FAC”), filed on behalf of a class of purchasers of Defendant Hewlett Packard Co.’s stock who purchased between November 13, 2007, and August 6, 2010, and held the shares as of August 6, 2010, alleges that HP and its former Chairman, President, and CEO Mark Hurd committed securities fraud in violation of sections 110(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b), 78t(a)), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the Securities Exchange Commission (17 C.F.R. 240.10b-5).

A. The 2006 Scandal

The FAC alleges that HP was embroiled in an ethics scandal in 2006 arising out of information leaks that implicated several HP executives and members of its board of directors.

1 FAC ¶ 3–4. HP’s then-Chairman and General Counsel were both prosecuted for their role in the  
2 scandal. Id. ¶ 22. Defendant Mark Hurd had become CEO in 2005 and was not implicated;  
3 instead, “he emerged with his reputation for integrity not only intact, but made all the stronger for  
4 it.” Id. ¶ 22. HP’s shares “remained buoyant” during the scandal because of the concurrent  
5 increase in the profitability of its main business and increased market share. Id. ¶ 23. At that  
6 time, Wall Street generally approved of CEO Hurd’s efforts “to reshape the management team,  
7 improve morale and cut costs,” as well as his implementation of strategies that resulted in HP’s  
8 increase in market share. Id. However, when Hurd was implicated on September 21, 2010, as a  
9 potential target in the 2006 scandal, HP’s stock price dropped 5.19 percent. Id. ¶ 24. The  
10 Complaint alleges that Hurd’s reputation for integrity was a material factor in HP’s success  
11 following the scandal. Id. 23–25. Hurd testified before Congress, issued press releases, briefed  
12 investors, and sent public letters to HP employees in an effort to restore public trust. Id. ¶ 23–28.

#### 13 B. Hurd’s Departure

14 HP retained Jodie Fisher as an independent consultant in the fall of 2007 to help host  
15 executive events and introduce Hurd to important HP customers at hotel receptions around the  
16 world. Id. ¶ 34. Fisher’s contract was terminated in November 2009. Id. On June 29, 2010,  
17 Fisher’s attorney sent HP a letter containing allegations that Hurd had sexually harassed Fisher  
18 and that her contract was terminated because she refused his sexual advances. Id. ¶ 36. The letter  
19 also alleged that in March 2008, Hurd disclosed to Fisher HP’s plans to acquire Electronic Data  
20 Systems (“EDS”) at a time that the information was confidential. Id. HP’s Board of Directors  
21 immediately initiated an internal investigation into the allegations. Its results were presented to  
22 the board on July 28, 2010. Id. ¶ 38. The investigation revealed that Hurd had filed inaccurate  
23 expense reports, and that there were factual inaccuracies in the account Hurd initially gave to  
24 directors regarding the allegations. Id. Hurd initially claimed not to know Fisher well and to be  
25 ignorant of her pornographic career. An investigation revealed, however, both that Hurd was  
26 aware her prior career and that, as he eventually admitted, he and Fisher had a “very close  
27 personal relationship.” Id.

28 The investigation did not reveal evidence supporting Fisher’s allegations concerning

1 sexual harassment or insider trading with respect to the EDS acquisition; however, the  
2 investigators did not interview Fisher or her attorney. Id. ¶ 39. On July 29, 2010, the board  
3 agreed to disclose Fisher’s allegations to the public as well as part of the investigation’s results,  
4 “having concluded that Hurd had irreparably comprised [sic] the board’s trust by misleading  
5 directors.” Id. ¶ 40. HP announced Hurd’s resignation on August 6, 2010. The press release  
6 included a statement from Hurd in which he stated: “I realized there were instances in which I did  
7 not live up to the standards and principles of trust, respect and integrity that I have espoused at HP  
8 and which have guided me throughout my career . . . .” Id. ¶ 42. At that time, HP’s general  
9 counsel revealed some of the investigation’s findings, including that Hurd hired Fisher without  
10 disclosing their personal relationship to the Board, that there were numerous instances in which  
11 Fisher received compensation or expense reimbursement where there was not a legitimate business  
12 purpose, and that Hurd submitted numerous inaccurate expense reports that were intended to or  
13 had the effect of concealing his relationship with Fisher. Id. ¶ 44.

14 Wall Street and the press reacted strongly to Hurd’s departure. One Wall Street Journal  
15 Article stated: ““The scandal brought to a surprising end the tenure of a CEO who has placed great  
16 emphasis on upgrading H-P’s ethics standards. Mr. Hurd had pledged to make the company’s  
17 code of business conduct stronger following a 2006 boardroom investigation that triggered the  
18 departure of then-HP chairwoman Patricia Dunn.”” Id. ¶ 46. HP’s share price fell 8.2% on the  
19 first trading day after the announcement, and one week later had dropped 12.6%. The day of the  
20 announcement, HP’s stock was trading at approximately \$46. As of the filing of the First  
21 Amended Complaint, it traded at approximately \$14, a 69% decline. Id. ¶ 48. An April 27, 2011  
22 article concluded: ““it seems safe to say that Hurd’s departure from HP has cost the company’s  
23 shareholders at least \$10 billion and probably a lot more.”” Id. (quoting Blodget, Henry,  
24 businessinsider.com (April 27, 2011)).

### 25 C. Alleged Securities Fraud

26 The FAC alleges that HP and Hurd made false and misleading statements when they  
27 (1) issued and updated HP’s Standards of Business Conduct Brochure (SBC) in 2006, May 2008,  
28 and June 2010, and (2) approved and issued SEC Forms 10-K and 10-Q throughout the class

1 period that contained a “Risk Factors” section stating the risk of losing key personnel.

2 The FAC does not contain any detailed allegations regarding the 2006 SBC. Plaintiff  
3 alleges that in May 2008, Hurd and HP amended the SBC to restore confidence following the  
4 2006 scandal. In the 2008 SBC, Hurd issued an opening statement in which he expressed his  
5 commitment “to build trust in everything we do by living our values and conducting business  
6 consistent with the high ethical standards embodied within our SBC.” Id. ¶ 52. The 2008 and  
7 2010 SBCs outlined a number of ethical rules that Plaintiff alleges Hurd violated through his  
8 relationship with Fisher. Id. ¶ 53. Some of the ethical guidelines are specific; others, more  
9 general and aspirational. For example, the SBC provides both that “We are open, honest, and  
10 direct in all our dealings,” and that “We maintain accurate business records . . . that accurately  
11 reflect the truth of the underlying transaction or event.” Id. It is clear from the allegations of the  
12 FAC that the SBC is directed primarily at HP’s employees, though the FAC alleges that the  
13 intended audience of the 2008 and 2010 SBC amendments also included Wall Street and HP’s  
14 shareholders and potential investors.

15 As to the SBCs, Plaintiff alleges: “These statements were misleading because in light of  
16 Hurd’s endorsement of these tenets, there was an implication that Hurd was in fact in compliance  
17 with them. In truth, Hurd was knowingly violating each of these tenets in his dealings related to  
18 Fisher, by (a) inappropriately using his position as CEO to attempt to pursue a romantic  
19 relationship with Fisher, (b) submitting expense reports that did not accurately reflect their  
20 meetings, and (c) knowingly allowing Fischer to receive compensation and/or expense  
21 reimbursement where there was not a legitimate business purpose.” Id. ¶ 56.

22 Plaintiff also alleges that the following passage, included in the “Risk Factors” section of  
23 HP’s class period Form 10-Ks and the “Factors that Could Affect Results” section of HP’s class  
24 period Form 10-Qs, which was added to each form following the 2006 scandal, was false and  
25 misleading:

26 In order to be successful, we must attract, retain and motivate executives and other  
27 key employees, including those in managerial, technical, sales, marketing and IT  
28 support positions. Hiring and retaining qualified executives, engineers, skilled  
solutions providers in the IT support business and qualified sales representatives

1 are critical to our future, and competition for experienced employees in the IT  
2 industry can be intense. The failure to hire executives and key employees or the  
3 loss of executives and key employees could have a significant impact on our  
4 operations.

5 Id. ¶ 58. Plaintiff alleges that the passage “constitutes a disclosure concerning the risk to HP’s  
6 success and operations associated with the failure to retain key employees or executives.” Id. ¶  
7 61. Plaintiff asserts that such disclosures “created a duty to disclose” Hurd’s “above-mentioned  
8 undisclosed and fraudulent business practices.” Id. ¶ 63. Plaintiff asserts that the Forms’  
9 omission of “any mention of Hurd’s actual, fraudulent and noncompliant business practices” were  
10 material and rendered the forms “incomplete and misleading.” Id. ¶ 65.

## 11 II. REQUESTS FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE

12 “[A] district court may not consider any material beyond the pleadings in ruling on a Rule  
13 12(b)(6) motion.” Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner & Co., 896 F.2d 1542, 1555 n. 19  
14 (9th Cir. 1990). Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(d) provides: “If, on a motion under Rule  
15 12(b)(6) or 12(c), matters outside the pleadings are presented to and not excluded by the court, the  
16 motion must be treated as one for summary judgment under Rule 56.” However, courts may  
17 properly take judicial notice of material attached to the complaint. See Lee v. City of Los  
18 Angeles, 250 F.3d 668, 688–69 (9th Cir. 2001); Branch v. Tunnell, 14 F.3d 449, 454 (9th Cir.  
19 1994), rev’d on other grounds by Galbraith v. Cnty. of Santa Clara, 307 F.3d 1119 (9th Cir. 2002).  
20 If the documents are not attached to the complaint, they may be considered if their authenticity is  
21 not contested and the complaint “necessarily relies on them.” Lee, 250 F.3d at 688. This has  
22 become known as the “incorporation by reference” doctrine. Kniewel v. ESPN, 393 F.3d 1068,  
23 1076 (9th Cir. 2005).

24 In addition, a Court may take judicial notice of matters in the public record. Federal Rule  
25 of Evidence 201(b) provides: a “judicially noticed fact must be one not subject to reasonable  
26 dispute in that it is either: (1) generally known within the territorial jurisdiction of the trial court;  
27 or (2) capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot  
28 reasonably be questioned.” In contrast, a fact “subject to reasonable dispute” may not be  
considered. Lee, 250 F.3d at 689 (quoting Fed. R. Evid. 201(b)).

1 At the motion to dismiss stage, “[t]he court has complete discretion to determine whether  
2 or not to accept any material beyond the pleadings that is offered in conjunction with a Rule  
3 12(b)(6) motion.” Nat’l Agr. Chemicals Ass’n v. Rominger, 500 F. Supp. 465, 472 (E.D. Cal.  
4 1980) (quoting 5 Wright & Miller, Federal Practice & Procedure, § 678 (1969)).

5 The parties have each made requests for incorporation by reference or judicial notice.  
6 HP’s request for incorporation by reference of HP’s SBC as it existed in March 2010, ECF  
7 No. 56-1, is GRANTED, because it relates directly to a central allegation in Plaintiff’s complaint.  
8 The remainder of the documents submitted by the parties are irrelevant and their competing  
9 requests are DENIED.

### 10 III. LEGAL STANDARDS

11 On a motion to dismiss, courts accept the material facts alleged in the complaint, together  
12 with reasonable inferences to be drawn from those facts, as true. Navarro v. Block, 250 F.3d 729,  
13 732 (9th Cir. 2001). However, “the tenet that a court must accept a complaint’s allegations as true  
14 is inapplicable to threadbare recitals of a cause of action’s elements, supported by mere conclusory  
15 statements.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). To be entitled to the presumption of  
16 truth, a complaint’s allegations “must contain sufficient allegations of underlying facts to give fair  
17 notice and to enable the opposing party to defend itself effectively.” Starr v. Baca, 652 F.3d 1202,  
18 1216 (9th Cir. 2011), cert. den’d, --- U.S. ----, 132 S.Ct. 2101 (2012).

19 In addition, to survive a motion to dismiss, a plaintiff must plead “enough facts to state a  
20 claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570  
21 (2007). Plausibility does not mean probability, but it requires “more than a sheer possibility that a  
22 defendant has acted unlawfully.” Iqbal, 556 U.S. at 678. “A claim has facial plausibility when the  
23 plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the  
24 defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” Id. In the Ninth Circuit, “[i]f there are two  
25 alternative explanations, one advanced by defendant and the other advanced by plaintiff, both of  
26 which are plausible, plaintiff’s complaint survives a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6).  
27 Plaintiff’s complaint may be dismissed only when defendant’s plausible alternative explanation is  
28 so convincing that plaintiff’s explanation is implausible.” Starr, 652 F.3d at 1216 (original

1 emphasis).

2 Securities fraud plaintiffs must satisfy both Rule 9(b) and the requirements of the Private  
3 Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (“PSLRA”). In re VeriFone Holdings, Inc. Sec. Litig.,  
4 704 F.3d 694, 701 (9th Cir. 2012). The PSLRA establishes uniform and stringent pleading  
5 requirements for securities fraud actions, and was designed to end the practice of pleading “fraud  
6 by hindsight.” See In re Silicon Graphics, Inc. Sec. Litig., 183 F.3d 970, 958 (9th Cir. 1999). A  
7 securities fraud plaintiff must plead both falsity and scienter with particularity. See Zucco  
8 Partners, LLC v. Digimarc Corp., 552 F.3d 981, 990 (9th Cir. 2009). If the complaint does not  
9 satisfy the PSLRA’s pleading requirements, the Court must grant a motion to dismiss the  
10 complaint. 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(3)(A).

#### 11 IV. ANALYSIS

12 Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 prohibits any act or omission  
13 resulting in fraud or deceit in connection with the purchase or sale of any security. To state a  
14 claim for violation of section 10(b), a plaintiff must plead: (1) a material misrepresentation or  
15 omission made by the defendant; (2) scienter; (3) a connection between the misrepresentation or  
16 omission and the purchase or sale of a security; (4) reliance; (5) economic loss; and (6) loss  
17 causation. See Stoneridge Inv. Partners, LLC v. Scientific-Atlanta, 552 U.S. 148, 157 (2008).

18 HP moves to dismiss the FAC on the grounds that the SBC and the risk factors section of  
19 HP’s Forms 10-K and 10-Q are not actionable because they are not material. HP also argues that  
20 dismissal is necessary because Plaintiff has failed to plead falsity and scienter. Hurd moves to  
21 dismiss on the grounds that Plaintiff fails adequately to plead scienter and loss causation.

#### 22 A. Materiality

23 For statements to be actionable under the PSLRA, they must be both misleading and  
24 material. A statement or omission is misleading under the PSLRA and section 10(b) of the  
25 Exchange Act “if it would give a reasonable investor the ‘impression of a state of affairs that  
26 differs in a material way from the one that actually exists.’” Berson v. Applied Signal Tech., Inc.,  
27 527 F.3d 982, 985 (9th Cir. 2008) (citation omitted). That statement or omission is material if  
28 there is a “substantial likelihood that the disclosure of the omitted fact would have been viewed by

1 the reasonable investor as having significantly altered the ‘total mix’ of information made  
2 available.” TSC Indus., Inc. v. Northway, Inc., 425 U.S. 438, 449 (1976). There arises a  
3 rebuttable presumption of reliance either where there is an omission of material fact by one with a  
4 duty to disclose, or where the challenged statements become public because public information is  
5 assumed to be reflected in the market price of the security. Stoneridge, 552 U.S. at 159.

6 Not all alleged failures to disclose are actionable under section 10(b) or rule 10b-5. Absent  
7 “manipulation” or “deception,” that section and rule do not reach breaches of fiduciary duty,  
8 which are actionable only under state law. Santa Fe Indus., Inc. v. Green, 430 U.S. 462, 473–74  
9 (1977); Vaughn v. Teledyne, Inc., 628 F.2d 1214, 1222 (9th Cir. 1980) (citing Santa Fe).

10 Consequently, securities plaintiffs cannot “bootstrap” a breach of fiduciary duty claim into a  
11 federal securities fraud claim “by alleging that the disclosure philosophy of the statute obligates  
12 defendants to reveal either the culpability of their activities, or their impure motives.” Panter v.  
13 Marshall Field & Co., 646 F.2d 271, 288 (7th Cir. 1981). See also Biesenbach v. Guenther, 588  
14 F.2d 400, 402 (3d Cir. 1978) (quoting Lavin v. Data Systems Analysts, Inc., 443 F. Supp. 104  
15 (E.D. Penn. 1977) (“The unclean heart of a director is not actionable, whether or not it is  
16 “disclosed,” unless the impurities are translated into actionable deeds or omissions both objective  
17 and external”).

18 HP argues that Defendants’ alleged conduct did not include “actionable omissions” within  
19 the meaning of the Exchange Act, even if it could have given rise to state corporate law remedies.  
20 The Court agrees.

### 21 1. The SBCs are Inactionable Puffery

22 Plaintiff first alleges that the 2008 and 2010 SBCs gave rise to a duty that Hurd disclose  
23 any conduct that violated the SBCs. Plaintiff argues that Hurd’s simultaneous promulgation and  
24 violation of the SBCs constituted a material omission within the meaning of the securities laws.

25 Generally speaking, the 2008 and 2010 SBCs, as well as other statements relating to HP’s  
26 ethical code of conduct, do not constitute actionable misrepresentations or omissions because they  
27 are not material. “[V]ague, generalized, and unspecific assertions’ of corporate optimism or  
28 statements of ‘mere puffing’ cannot state actionable material misstatements of fact under federal

1 securities laws. In re Cornerstone Propane Partners, L.P., 355 F. Supp. 2d 1069, 1087 (N.D. Cal.  
2 2005) (quoting Glen Holly Entertainment, Inc. v. Tektronix, Inc., 352 F.3d 367, 379 (9th Cir.  
3 2003) (discussing common law fraud)). Such statements include those that are not “capable of  
4 objective verification” or “lack[ ] a standard against which a reasonable investor could expect  
5 them to be pegged.” Id. (quoting Grossman v. Novell, Inc., 120 F.3d 1112, 1119 (10th Cir.  
6 1997)). “When valuing corporations, . . . investors do not rely on vague statements of optimism  
7 like ‘good,’ ‘well-regarded,’ or other feel good monikers.” In re Cutera Sec. Litig., 610 F.3d  
8 1103, 1111 (9th Cir. 2010). Instead, “professional investors, and most amateur investors as well,  
9 know how to devalue the optimism of corporate executives.” Id. This doctrine dovetails with the  
10 Exchange Act’s “safe harbor” provision for forward-looking financial statements (though here  
11 there are no financial statements at issue). 15 U.S.C. § 78u-5(c)(1).

12 For example, in Desai v. Gen. Growth Properties, Inc., 654 F. Supp. 2d 836, 857 (N.D. Ill.  
13 2009), the plaintiffs argued that the defendant’s publication of its code of ethics constituted a  
14 material omission by executives who were, at the same time, violating the code. The court  
15 dismissed the claim as predicated on puffery, based on the District of Colorado’s decision in  
16 Andropolis v. Red Robin Gourmet Burgers, Inc., 505 F.Supp.2d 662, 685–86 (D. Colo. 2007). In  
17 Andropolis, the court dismissed a securities fraud claim based on a code of ethics because “a code  
18 of ethics is inherently aspirational; it simply cannot be that every time a violation of that code  
19 occurs, a company is liable under federal law for having chosen to adopt the code at all,  
20 particularly when the adoption of such a code is effectively mandatory.” In Andropolis, as here,  
21 the code was in effect while executives simultaneously violated it. The court noted that the  
22 plaintiffs were not without recourse because they could sue for breach of fiduciary duty. Id.; see  
23 also In re Constellation Energy Grp., Inc. Sec. Litig., 738 F. Supp. 2d 614, 631 (D. Md. 2010)  
24 (dismissing omission claim based on optimistic statements regarding internal controls; “[s]imply  
25 because risk management and internal controls are important to Constellation’s business, it does  
26 not follow that any individual statement regarding these topics is per se material.”); In re The First  
27 Marblehead Corp. Sec. Litig., 639 F. Supp. 2d 145, 160-61 (D. Mass. 2009) (dismissing  
28 “generalized claims of mismanagement” based on “generalizations regarding integrity, fiscal

1 discipline and risk management” where internal controls were allegedly inadequate because such  
2 claims are not actionable under securities laws).

3 Similarly, in ECA, Local 134 IBEW Joint Pension Trust of Chicago v. JP Morgan Chase  
4 Co., 553 F.3d 187, 205–06 (2d Cir. 2009), the plaintiffs alleged that JP Morgan Chase (“JPMC”)   
5 made numerous misrepresentations regarding its “highly disciplined” risk management and its  
6 standard-setting reputation for integrity “because JPMC’s poor financial discipline led to liability  
7 in the WorldCom litigation and involvement in the Enron scandal,” giving rise to the plaintiffs’  
8 claims. Id. The Second Circuit rejected that argument, noting that the plaintiffs misinterpreted the  
9 puffery doctrine: “Plaintiffs conflate the importance of a bank’s reputation for integrity with the  
10 materiality of a bank’s statements regarding its reputation. While a bank’s reputation is  
11 undeniably important, that does not render a particular statement by a bank regarding its integrity  
12 per se material.” The court concluded that JP Morgan Chase’s statements “did not, and could not,  
13 amount to a guarantee that its choices would prevent failures in its risk management practices.”  
14 Id. at 206. Indeed, “[n]o investor would take such statements seriously in assessing a potential  
15 investment, for the simple fact that almost every investment bank makes these statements.  
16 Finding that JPMC's statements constitute a material misrepresentation would bring within the  
17 sweep of federal securities laws many routine representations made by investment institutions.”  
18 Id.

19 Plaintiff attempts to distinguish these authorities on the ground that, after the 2006 scandal,  
20 investors would have been looking for publicly available information to determine whether HP  
21 had put that scandal behind it. To Plaintiff, the 2008 and 2010 SBCs are exactly that kind of  
22 information.

23 The Court finds this distinction unpersuasive. Adoption of the Plaintiff’s argument here  
24 would still render every code of ethics materially misleading whenever an executive commits an  
25 ethical violation following a scandal, in contravention of the authorities just cited. Moreover,  
26 notwithstanding the 2006 scandal, it remains the case that the statements Plaintiff identifies as  
27 material misrepresentations in the SBCs are “so general that a reasonable investor would not  
28 depend on [them] as a guarantee that [HP] would never take a step that might adversely affect its

1 reputation.” ECA, Local 134, 553 F.3d at 206.

2 Plaintiff relies on the decision in Ross v. Career Educ. Corp., No. 12-cv-276, 2012 WL  
3 5363431, at \*7 (N.D. Ill. Oct. 30, 2012), but the distinction between the facts in Ross and the facts  
4 here underlines how Plaintiff has failed adequately to plead materiality. In Ross, the defendant  
5 CEC was a private college that misrepresented the placement rates of its graduates, *i.e.* the rates at  
6 which CEC graduates found employment in a field of their choosing. Id., at \*1, 3. After these  
7 misrepresentations were discovered, CEC made public statements that it had changed its practices  
8 and put its past troubles behind it. Importantly, unlike the generalized ethics codes at issue here,  
9 CEC issued statements specifically stating that it had changed its conduct with respect to its  
10 reported placement rates — statements that turned out not to be true. See, e.g., id. at \*6 (“CEC’s  
11 company spokesman’s May 2011 statement regarding a new compliance culture: “[W]e have  
12 carefully reviewed and modified our policies and practices for reporting job placement rates,  
13 admissions and advertising.”). The court in Ross concluded: “Given the nature of [the  
14 defendants’] tainted past, defendants’ statements about the company’s current status — that it had  
15 eliminated its significant regulatory issues — could have misled a reasonable investor to believe  
16 that [it] had remedied the practice that led to those problems — the company’s alleged improper  
17 reporting of [job] placement rates.” Id. Here, there is no analogous relationship between the prior  
18 misconduct at HP, Defendant Hurd’s conduct, and the generalized statements contained in the  
19 SBCs.

20 Finally, Plaintiff argues in the alternative that puffery can become actionable regardless of  
21 whether it is material when (1) the statement is not actually believed, (2) there is no reasonable  
22 basis for the belief, or (3) “the speaker is aware of undisclosed facts tending seriously to  
23 undermine the statement’s accuracy.” Kaplan v. Rose, 49 F.3d 1363, 1375 (9th Cir. 1994). That  
24 rule, as stated in Kaplan, keys on the PSLRA’s safe harbor provision relating to financial  
25 projections, and applies only where the defendant has made “[a] projection or statement of belief.”  
26 Id. See generally Marx v. Computer Sciences Corp., 507 F.2d 485, 489 (9th Cir. 1974) (setting  
27 forth test). That is because financial projections are “capable of objective verification.” In re  
28 Cornerstone, 355 F. Supp. 2d at 1087. But the court in Kaplan also reiterated that the false or

1 misleading statement itself must be material. Kaplan, 49 F.3d at 1381 (“[a] plaintiff who shows  
2 reliance under the theory that the market relied on a misrepresentation or omission must also  
3 establish materiality”). Plaintiff has not cited any authority applying Kaplan’s holding cases  
4 outside to does not cite to any authority holding that the rule it relies upon (1) applies outside the  
5 context of financial projections, or (2) absolves it of the materiality requirement.<sup>1</sup>

6 Courts have repeatedly held that “no matter how untrue a statement may be, it is not  
7 actionable if it is not the type of statement that would significantly alter the total mix of  
8 information available to investors.” Wenger v. Lumisys, Inc., 2 F. Supp. 2d 1231, 1245 (N.D.  
9 Cal. Mar. 31, 1998). Here, the 2008 and 2010 SBCs are not projections of future conduct, nor are  
10 they financial. They are not specific, nor do they suggest, expressly or impliedly, that CEO Hurd  
11 was in compliance with them at the time they were published. And, to the extent that they do  
12 outline specific ethical rules, those rules are unrelated to the 2006 scandal. The SBCs are codes of  
13 ethics, directed to employees, that, at most, constitute puffery — if the market was even aware of  
14 them.

15 The Court concludes that neither the 2008 and 2010 SBCs, nor any alleged omissions from  
16 them, were material.

## 17 2. The Risk Disclosures Regarding Executive Retention Were Not Material

18 HPs statements concerning executive retention are not actionable either. In relevant part,  
19 Plaintiffs allege that the HP Forms 10-K and 10-Q filed during the class period stated as a risk  
20 factor: “The failure to hire executives and key employees or the loss of executives and key  
21 employees could have a significant impact on our operations.” Again, Plaintiff conflates the

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22  
23 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff also cites Lapin v. Goldman Sachs Grp., Inc., 506 F. Supp. 2d 221 (S.D.N.Y. 2006) as a  
24 case in which the publication of statements “noting Goldman’s high ethical standards and its  
25 compliance with industry rules and regulations” was deemed to be actionable. Id. at 228–29. In  
26 Lapin, the alleged non-disclosure concerned conflicts of interest that allegedly biased analysts’  
27 opinions in preparing Goldman’s equity research reports. Id. at 229. In Lapin, however, as in  
28 Ross, the evidence before the court also included statements that specifically denied the  
wrongdoing at issue. Id., at 229 (Goldman touted its “insightful, *unbiased* research (emphasis  
added)). Thus, Lapin does not stand for the proposition that the publication of a general statement  
of ethical standards, without more, is a basis for liability.

1 materiality of statements concerning whether Hurd would, *in fact*, remain at HP with the  
 2 materiality of vague and routine statements concerning the retention of executives in general. For  
 3 the reasons discussed at length above, those statements are not material.

4 Moreover, even if they were material, the risk factor statements were not false, nor did they  
 5 create a duty to disclose Hurd's alleged violations of the code of ethics. Just as the risk disclosure  
 6 in FoxHollow, cited by HP, was insufficiently specific to render it material and actionable, the  
 7 disclosure here, if anything, suggests that some personnel might leave, not that Hurd would stay.  
 8 See In re FoxHollow Techs., Inc. Sec. Litig., No. 06-cv-4595-PJH, 2008 WL 2220600, at \*18–19  
 9 (N.D. Cal. May 27, 2008), aff'd, 359 F. App'x. 802, 805, n.1 (9th Cir. 2009) (“[T]he risk  
 10 disclosure statements cited by plaintiff [would not] have reasonably led anyone to conclude that  
 11 FoxHollow intended to retain management. Instead, the statements convey the opposite  
 12 impression — that FoxHollow's management was subject to change, that personnel might be  
 13 replaced, and that investors should be aware of that possibility.”).

#### 14 B. Falsity

15 In pleading falsity, securities fraud plaintiffs face “no small hurdle,” as they must satisfy  
 16 the dual heightened pleading standards of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b) and the PSLRA.  
 17 In re VeriFone Holdings, Inc. Sec. Litig., 704 F.3d 694, 701 (9th Cir. 2012). See Zucco Partners,  
 18 LLC v. Digimarc Corp., supra, 552 F.3d at 990 (9th Cir. 2009). Securities fraud plaintiffs will  
 19 survive a motion to dismiss only if they “specify each statement alleged to have been misleading,  
 20 the reason or reasons why the statement is misleading, and, if an allegation regarding the statement  
 21 or omission is made on information and belief, the complaint shall state with particularity all facts  
 22 on which that belief is formed.” 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(1).

23 Here, Plaintiff does not meet that exacting standard. Separate and apart from whether  
 24 Plaintiff has identified statements that are material to investors, Plaintiff also fails to identify  
 25 statements that are false or misleading because it does not adequately explain how the SBCs are  
 26 false or misleading. Instead, Plaintiffs argue in general terms that Hurd was engaging in unethical  
 27 conduct at the time the SBCs were promulgated.

28 Plaintiff provides insufficient detail with respect to the conduct Hurd allegedly engaged in

1 to enable the Court to determine (1) what the conduct was, (2), which provisions of the SBCs the  
 2 conduct violated, or (3) when the conduct occurred. Moreover, Plaintiff fails to identify a section  
 3 of the SBCs that would be rendered false or misleading had Hurd, at the time the SBCs were  
 4 promulgated, been violating them. Instead, Plaintiff points to a litany of ethical guidelines that  
 5 state only what HP's ethical policies were, not whether HP's employees were in compliance with  
 6 them at the time. Insofar as Plaintiff argues that the former implies the latter, the decisions  
 7 discussed above with respect to materiality foreclose that argument.

### 8 C. Scierter

9 The PSLRA's heightened scierter standard requires that plaintiffs "state with particularity  
 10 facts giving rise to a strong inference that the defendant acted with the required state of mind." 15  
 11 U.S.C. § 78u-4(b)(2). The required state of mind is a "mental state embracing intent to deceive,  
 12 manipulate, or defraud." Ernst & Ernst v. Hochfelder, 425 U.S. 185, 193–94 n. 12 (1976).  
 13 Deliberate or conscious recklessness constitutes intentional conduct sufficient to satisfy the  
 14 scierter requirement. "[R]eckless conduct may be defined as a highly unreasonable omission,  
 15 involving not merely simple, or even inexcusable negligence, but an extreme departure from the  
 16 standards of ordinary care, and which presents a danger of misleading buyers or sellers that is  
 17 either known to the defendant or is so obvious that the actor must have been aware of it." In re  
 18 Silicon Graphics Inc. Sec. Litig., 183 F.3d 970, 974 (9th Cir. 1999), abrogated on other grounds  
 19 by South Ferry LP, No. 2 v. Killinger, 542 F.3d 776, 784 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting Sundstrand  
 20 Corp. v. Sun Chem. Corp., 553 F.2d 1033, 1045 (7th Cir. 1977)). "[T]he ultimate question is  
 21 whether the defendant knew his or her statements were false, or was consciously reckless as to  
 22 their truth or falsity." Gebhart v. SEC, 595 F.3d 1034, 1042 (9th Cir. 2010).

23 The "strong inference" required by the PSLRA "must be more than merely 'reasonable' or  
 24 'permissible' — it must be cogent and compelling, thus strong in light of other explanations."  
 25 Tellabs, Inc. v. Makor Issues & Rights, Ltd., 551 U.S. 308, 324 (2007). "A court must compare  
 26 the malicious and innocent inferences cognizable from the facts pled in the complaint, and only  
 27 allow the complaint to survive a motion to dismiss if the malicious inference is at least as  
 28 compelling as any opposing innocent inference." Zucco Partners, 552 F.3d at 991. In evaluating

1 whether a complaint satisfies the “strong inference” requirement, courts must consider the  
 2 allegations and other relevant material holistically, not “scrutinized in isolation.” In re VeriFone  
 3 Holdings, 704 F.3d at 701.

4 1. Scierter as to Hurd

5 Because Plaintiffs have not alleged any facts independently establishing that Hurd knew  
 6 his conduct would have the effect of misleading investors, the Court cannot evaluate the parties’  
 7 arguments concerning scienter without the benefit of allegations that satisfy the materiality  
 8 requirement. To be sure, Plaintiff has alleged that Hurd purposefully kept the nature of his  
 9 relationship with Jodie Fisher a secret, at least from some people. But the parties’ briefing on this  
 10 point misses the mark. Standing alone, those allegations give rise only to the inference that Hurd  
 11 did not want his allegedly unethical conduct known. Wanting to keep something secret, in and of  
 12 itself, is insufficient to implicate the PSLRA. Hurd’s conduct rose to the level of securities fraud  
 13 only if, when he promulgated the SBCs and signed the SEC filings, he either intended to mislead  
 14 investors or knew (or should have known) that failing to disclose his conduct would artificially  
 15 inflate HP’s stock. See S.E.C. v. Platforms Wireless Int’l Corp., 617 F.3d 1072, 1092 (9th Cir.  
 16 2010) (“[S]ome degree of subjective understanding of the risk of misleading others is required.”).  
 17 Plaintiff has therefore inadequately alleged the scienter requirement, because nothing suggests that  
 18 Hurd thought that he could mislead investors with the statements the Court finds were immaterial.

19 On the other hand, addressing solely the issue of materiality, and assuming the Court had  
 20 determined that the statements and omissions at issue were material, it is probable that the Court  
 21 would reach a different conclusion as to the scienter requirement with respect to Hurd. Hurd  
 22 obviously knew of his own conduct. See Platforms Wireless, 617 F.3d at 1094 (“When the  
 23 defendant is aware of the facts that made the statement misleading, he cannot ignore the facts and  
 24 plead ignorance of the risk.”) (quotation omitted). Also, Plaintiff alleges that Hurd took steps to  
 25 conceal and cover-up his misconduct, *i.e.*, by initially misleading the board’s investigators,  
 26 attempting to suppress disclosure of Fisher’s letter, and silencing Fisher through a private  
 27 settlement. FAC ¶¶ 84–86; see In re Nature’s Sunshine Prods. Sec. Litig., 486 F. Supp. 2d 1301,  
 28 1311 (D. Utah 2007) (“Evidence that a defendant has taken steps to cover-up a misdeed is strong

1 proof of scienter”); In re Connetics Corp. Sec. Litig., No. 07 Civ. 2940, 2008 WL 3842938, at \*15  
 2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 14, 2008) (strong inference of *scienter* based on efforts to conceal stock sales).  
 3 Plaintiff also alleges that Hurd resigned upon revelation of his misconduct (¶¶ 41–42, 85), a fact  
 4 that “provides minimal, non-dispositive supporting evidence of scienter.” In re Impax Labs., Inc.,  
 5 Secs. Litig., 2007 WL 7022753 (N.D. Cal. July 18, 2007). Taken as a whole, and assuming  
 6 Plaintiff were able to satisfy the materiality requirement, these factual allegations support a  
 7 reasonable belief of Hurd’s knowledge of false or misleading statements that were either reckless  
 8 or intended to defraud.

## 9 2. Scienter as to HP

10 Plaintiff’s claims against HP suffer from the same defects regarding materiality, and  
 11 therefore the same defects regarding scienter, as its claims against Hurd. Moreover, Plaintiff does  
 12 not argue<sup>2</sup> that HP itself knew of Hurd’s allegedly unethical conduct, nor does Plaintiff identify  
 13 any statements made by HP employees or officers other than Hurd as the basis of its securities  
 14 fraud claims. Instead, Plaintiff argues that Hurd’s knowledge at the time of the promulgation of  
 15 the SBCs and the inclusion of the risk factor section of the Forms 10-K and 10-Q can be imputed  
 16 to HP.

17 The essence of Plaintiff’s argument is that HP is liable under the doctrine of respondeat  
 18 superior, which provides for the employer’s liability for the wrongful acts of its employees  
 19 undertaken within the scope of employment. See Restatement (Third) of Agency § 2.04 (2006);  
 20 Hollinger v. Titan Capital Corp., 914 F.2d 1564, 1578 (9th Cir. 1990) (en banc), cert. denied, 499  
 21 U.S. 976 (1991) (respondeat superior available in securities fraud cases in addition to section  
 22 20(a) controlling person liability).

23 HP responds that imputation here would be inappropriate, invoking the “adverse interest”  
 24 exception to the imputation rule. HP argues that it is entitled to avoid imputation of Hurd’s

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25  
 26 <sup>2</sup> The First Amended Complaint contained a single reference to a speech made by HP’s Chief  
 27 Ethics and Compliance Officer, Jon Hoak, FAC ¶ 55, but Plaintiff does not attempt to argue that  
 28 the speech was misleading or material, nor does Plaintiff allege that it was literally false, or that  
 Hoak made the statement with the requisite state of mind to sustain a PSLRA claim. The Court  
 assumes that Plaintiff has abandoned any claim with respect to Hoak’s speech.

1 *scienter* because “Hurd’s purported conduct was adverse to HP.” ECF No. 36 p. 23. Under the  
 2 adverse interest exception, dismissal of the corporation from a securities fraud action is warranted  
 3 where the only corporate agent who may supply the requisite scienter was acting completely  
 4 adversely to the company’s interests. See In re ChinaCast Educ. Corp. Sec. Litig., CV 12-4621-  
 5 JFW PLAX, 2012 WL 6136746 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 7, 2012); In re Apple Computer, Inc., 243 F.  
 6 Supp. 2d 1012, 1023 (N.D. Cal. 2002) (quoting In re Cendant Corp. Sec. Litig., 109 F. Supp. 2d  
 7 225, 232 (D.N.J. 2000)). As the court said in Cendant:

8           The rule that knowledge or notice on the part of the agent is to be treated as notice  
 9 to the principal is founded on the duty of the agent to communicate all material  
 10 information to his principal, and the presumption that he has done so. But the legal  
 11 presumptions ought to be logical inferences from the natural and usual conduct of  
 12 [people] under the circumstances. But no agent who is acting in his own  
 13 antagonistic interest, or who is about to commit a fraud by which his principal will  
 14 be affected, does in fact inform the latter, and any conclusion drawn from a  
 15 presumption that he has done so is contrary to all experience of human nature.

16 Cendant, 109 F. Supp. 2d at 232.

17           The court declines to hold that HP is entitled to invoke the adverse interest exception at  
 18 this stage of the litigation. The Court cannot say at this stage of the case that HP is entitled to  
 19 prevail on this defense as a matter of pleading, as opposed to a matter of evidence. The adverse  
 20 interest exception is narrow and generally requires “an agent to *completely* abandon the principal’s  
 21 interests and act *entirely* for his own purposes.” USACM Liquidating Trust v. Deloitte & Touche  
 22 LLP, 764 F. Supp. 2d 1210, 1218 (D. Nev. 2011) (emphasis added), aff’d sub nom. USACM  
 23 Liquidating Trust v. Deloitte & Touche, 11-15626, 2013 WL 1715532 (9th Cir. Apr. 22, 2013).  
 24 See, e.g., In re CBI Holding Co., Inc., 529 F.3d 432, 448 (2d Cir.2008); In re Crazy Eddie Secs.  
 25 Litig., 802 F.Supp. 804, 817 (E.D.N.Y.1992) (when agent acts both for himself and for principal,  
 26 agent’s knowledge is imputed to principal even if agent’s primary interest is inimical to principal).  
 27 In other words, the agent’s relations to the subject matter must be “so adverse as practically to  
 28 destroy the relation of agency.” 3 Fletcher Cyclopedia of Private Corp. § 789. “Courts generally  
 require total abandonment to invoke the adverse interest exception because ‘[t]his rule avoids  
 ambiguity where there is a benefit to both the insider and the corporation, and reserves this most  
 narrow of exceptions for those cases—outright theft or looting or embezzlement — where the

1 insider's misconduct benefits only himself or a third party . . . .” USACM Liquidating Trust, 764  
2 F. Supp. 2d at 1218 (quoting Kirschner v. KPMG LLP, 15 N.Y.3d 446, 466–67 (2010)).

3 Determining whether “this most narrow of exceptions” applies, and whether the  
4 Defendants’ relations to the subject matter were “so adverse as practically to destroy the relation  
5 of agency” are questions of fact not contained within the four corners of Plaintiff’s allegations.  
6 The burden of proving the exception will fall to HP. The Court will not resolve it on a motion to  
7 dismiss. See Webceleb, Inc. v. Procter & Gamble Co., 10CV2318 DMS NLS, 2012 WL 460472  
8 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 13, 2012) (questions of fact inappropriate for resolution on motion to dismiss);  
9 Great Am. Ins. Co. v. Chang, 12-00833-SC, 2012 WL 3660005 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 24, 2012) (factual  
10 disputes not resolvable on motion to dismiss); Giannini v. Am. Home Mortgage Servicing, Inc.,  
11 C11-04489 TEH, 2012 WL 298254 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 1, 2012) (inappropriate for court to base  
12 dismissal on affirmative defense).<sup>3</sup>

#### 13 D. Causation

14 In securities fraud cases, plaintiffs must plead and prove the “causal connection between  
15 the material misrepresentation and the loss.” Dura Pharmaceuticals, Inc. v. Broudo, 544 U.S. 336,  
16 342 (2005). Plaintiff must plead “both transaction causation, that the violations in question caused  
17 the plaintiff to engage in the transaction, and loss causation, that the misrepresentations or  
18 omissions caused the harm.” In re Daou Sys., Inc., 411 F.3d 1006, 1025 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting  
19 Ambassador Hotel Co. v. Wei-Chuan Inv., 189 F.3d 1017, 1026 (9th Cir. 1999)). Loss causation  
20 can only be established if the plaintiff shows “that the misstatement or omission concealed  
21 something from the market that, when disclosed, negatively affected the value of the security.  
22 Otherwise, the loss in question was not foreseeable.” Lentell v. Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., 396  
23 F.3d 161, 173 (2d Cir. 2005). Stated differently, plaintiffs will survive a motion to dismiss if they  
24 allege that the defendant’s ‘misstatements and omissions concealed the price-volatility risk (or  
25

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26  
27 <sup>3</sup> Plaintiff also argues that the adverse interest exception cannot apply as against innocent third  
28 parties. Because HP has not established that the adverse interest exception applies to the  
complaint’s allegations at this stage of the litigation, the Court does not reach the question of  
whether it applies to innocent third parties.

1 some other risk) that materialized and played some part in diminishing the market value of the  
2 security.” In re Charles Schwab Corp. Sec. Litig., 257 F.R.D. 534, 547 (N.D. Cal. 2009) (quoting  
3 Lentell, 396 F.3d at 177).

4 Hurd argues that Plaintiff fails to allege loss causation because Hurd’s resignation was not  
5 causally linked to the concealment, and ultimate disclosure, of his conduct. Hurd’s argument  
6 conflates materiality and causation. Plaintiff adequately alleges that Hurd’s resignation “both  
7 revealed the falsity of [his] prior statements and was a materialization of the previously  
8 undisclosed risks” of which he was aware. In re MannKind Sec. Actions, 835 F. Supp. 2d 797,  
9 815 (C.D. Cal. 2011).

10 Plaintiff also adequately alleges that it purchased the security at artificially inflated prices,  
11 and that the security readjusted to a lower, more accurate level following the materialization of the  
12 risk, causing Plaintiff to lose money. That allegation is sufficient if “the failure to disclose th[e]  
13 fact caused [the] injury through [the plaintiff’s] undervaluation of the risk it was undertaking in  
14 accepting the [investment].” Charles Schwab, 257 F.R.D. at 547 (quoting Caremark, Inc. v.  
15 Coram Healthcare Corp., 113 F.3d 645, 648 (7th Cir.1997)). Though Plaintiff may ultimately fail  
16 to prove causation, it is entitled to allege loss causation as it has done here.

17 That Hurd could have resigned for any other reason does not alter the analysis. “By  
18 arguing what might have been, defendants seriously distort general principles of causation.”  
19 Ambassador Hotel, 189 F.3d at 1029. Hurd’s argument that violating the SBCs did not  
20 necessarily include the risk of resignation is also unavailing; the violation of ethical codes  
21 necessarily carries with it the risk of termination — a risk sufficient to sustain Plaintiff’s causation  
22 allegations at the pleading stage. Finally, Hurd may be correct that the Board would have retained  
23 him but for his initial refusal to tell the Board the truth about Jodie Fisher. That factual dispute is  
24 also premature at this stage.

25 Plaintiff alleges that the stock price dropped because Hurd resigned, and that Hurd  
26 resigned because his unethical conduct was revealed to the Board after he concealed it from the  
27 public. That is sufficient, provided Hurd concealed his conduct in a manner that involved making  
28 material misstatements or omissions to the public. Because here the omissions were not material,

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1 Plaintiff's claim must fail, not because Plaintiff fails adequately to allege loss causation, but  
2 because of the failure to establish materiality.

3 E. Plaintiff's Derivative Section 20(a) Claim Fails

4 Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, which forms the basis of Plaintiff's second cause of  
5 action against Defendant Hurd, extends liability to persons who directly or indirectly control a  
6 violator of the securities laws. 15 U.S.C. § 78t(a). A claim under section 20(a) can only survive if  
7 the underlying predicate Exchange Act violation also survives. See Howard v. Everex Sys., Inc.,  
8 228 F.3d 1057, 1065 (9th Cir. 2000). Because the Court dismisses Plaintiff's Exchange Act claim,  
9 Plaintiff's second cause of action must also be dismissed.

10 V. CONCLUSION

11 Because Plaintiff's claims are based on alleged misrepresentations that are not material,  
12 and on allegations that fail to establish falsity or scienter as to Hurd, Plaintiff has not stated a  
13 claim for relief under the Exchange Act, either under section 10(b) or 20(a).

14 The Court hereby DISMISSES Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint. Plaintiff may amend  
15 the complaint in a manner consistent with the terms of this Order within 30 days from the date of  
16 this Order.<sup>4</sup>

17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18 Dated: August 9, 2013

19   
20 JON S. TIGAR  
United States District Judge

21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27 <sup>4</sup> If Plaintiff does not intend to amend its complaint, it must either voluntarily dismiss this action  
28 or file a notice of submission to the Court's ruling within 30 days of the date of this Order.