1	Entered on Docket June 06, 2008 GLORIA L. FRANKLIN, CLERK U.S BANKRUPTCY COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
2	Signed and Filed: June 05, 2008
3	ALPA
4	THOMAS E. CARLSON
5	U.S. Bankruptcy Judge
6	
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8	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
9	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10	In re) Case No. 07-31238 TEC
11	ROBERT ISAAC ICHO,) Chapter 11
12	
13	Debtor.
14	ROBERT ISAAC ICHO,
15	Plaintiff,)
16	vs.
17	ROYAL SPRING WATER and) ALEX HAZAN,)
18) Defendants.)
19)
20	MEMORANDUM RE PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT
21	On May 22, 2008, the court held a status conference in the
22	above-captioned proceeding. Heather A. Cutler appeared for
23	Plaintiff. There were no other appearances. At the status
24	conference, the court set an evidentiary hearing for June 17, 2008
25	on Plaintiff's motion for entry of default judgment in the sum of
26	\$1,250,000. For the reasons stated herein, the court determines
27	that an evidentiary hearing on the motion for default judgment is
28	premature because the complaint fails to state a claim upon which
Cae	MEMO RE PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT -1- e: 08-03023 Doc# 10 Filed: 06/05/08 Entered: 06/06/08 15:10:40 Page 1 of 4

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relief may be granted. 1 2 FACTS The complaint asserts two claims, one for fraud (false 3 4 representation), and one for breach of contract. The complaint alleges as follows: 5 6 FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF FRAUD 7 6. Plaintiff and defendants did business over a period of several months, whereby defendants agreed to 8 provide bottled water to plaintiff. The water was not delivered in accordance with 7. the terms of the contract and in some instances, not at 9 Defendants represented to plaintiff that they would all. 10 return his money to him, and also give him 750,000 shares of defendant Royal Water, which shares then had a value of approximately \$1.65 per share, or a total of in excess 11 of \$1.25 million. 12 8. The representations were in fact false. None of the representations respecting the terms and conditions 13 of the agreement were true. Defendants knew that their statements were false. 14 SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF 15 BREACH OF CONTRACT Defendants represented to plaintiff that they 9. would give him \$1.250 million evidenced by 750,000 shares 16 of stock on account of his claims, but have not done so. 17 18 LAW 19 The complaint does not state a claim upon which relief may be granted. The complaint does not allege essential elements of a 20 21 claim for breach of contract such as whether the contract at issue 22 was written, oral, or implied (and if the contract was oral, the 23 consideration paid); Plaintiff's performance or nonperformance of the contract; the facts constituting Defendants' breach; and 24 whether Plaintiff's damages were caused by Defendants' breach. 25 26 4 Witkin, Pleading §§ 476-501. The complaint fails to allege the 27 fraud with particularity, and omits essential components of a fraud 28 claim such as that Defendants' intended to deceive Plaintiff; that Plaintiff actually relied on Defendants' false statements and that MEMO RE PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT -2-

Case: 08-03023 Doc# 10 Filed: 06/05/08 Entered: 06/06/08 15:10:40 Page 2 of 4

such reliance was justifiable; and that damage resulted to
 Plaintiff from his justifiable reliance on the false statements. 5
 Witkin, Pleading §§ 668-89; Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b).

Once a party's default has been entered, the court has
discretion to grant default judgment against that party. <u>Aldabe v.</u>
<u>Aldabe</u>, 616 F.2d 1089, 1092-93 (9th Cir. 1980). Default judgment
is not appropriate when the complaint fails to state a claim upon
which relief may be granted. <u>E.g. Interscope Records v. Rodriguez</u>,
2007 WL 2408484 (S.D. Cal. 2007).

Accordingly, by separate order, the court vacates the evidentiary hearing to determine the amount of Plaintiff's damages and directs Plaintiff to amend his complaint to state claims upon which relief may be granted. Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 12(b)(6). **END OF MEMORANDUM**

