UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	X
IN RE PLATINUM BEECHWOOD LITIGATION,	: No. 1:18-cv-06658-JSR
MELANIE L. CYGANOWSKI, AS RECEIVER, et al., Plaintiffs	71 ·
-V-	· : :
BEECHWOOD RE LTD, et al.,	· :
Defendants	: : x
SENIOR HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA	: : :
Third-Party Plaintiff	: :
-V-	: ·
PB INVESTMENT HOLDINGS, LTD., et al	· :
Third-Party Defendants	: : :

THIRD PARTY DEFENDANT BERNARD FUCHS' REPLY MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS THE THIRD PARTY COMPLAINT

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	X
IN RE PLATINUM BEECHWOOD LITIGATION,	: No. 1:18-cv-06658-JSR
MELANIE L. CYGANOWSKI, AS RECEIVER, et al.,	x : No. 1:18-cv-12018-JS
Plaintiffs	: :
-V-	: :
BEECHWOOD RE LTD, et al., Defendants	: REPLY MEMORANDUM OF LAW : IN SUPPORT OF MOTION : TO DISMISS OF BERNARD FUCHS
SENIOR HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA Third-Party Plaintiff	X : : : : :
-V-	:
PB INVESTMENT HOLDINGS, LTD., et al	:
Third-Party Defendants	:

This memorandum of law is submitted on behalf of Third Party Defendant Bernard Fuchs in reply to the Third Party Plaintiff Senior Health Insurance Company of Pennsylvania (SHIP)'s opposition to Fuchs motion to dismiss the Third Party Complaint (TPC) against him.

Because of SHIP's blunderbuss accusations against anyone who had the slightest connection with Platinum, it ignores the wide divide between Fuchs and most of the other defendants. The cases cites by SHIP deal mostly with distinct groups, such as boards of directors, rather than someone like Fuchs who held no official title, was never a member of a committee and

was merely a holder of an ownership interest in PPVA. He never had conversations with anyone from SHIP nor had any connections with Beechwood.

POINT I

THE TPC FAILS TO STATE A CAUSE OF ACTION FOR AIDING AND ABETTING FRAUD OR BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY

While the cases cited by SHIP may apply to the other Third Party Defendants, they are distinguishable as regards Fuchs. In *Anwar v. Fairfield Greenwich, Ltd.*, 728 F.Supp.2nd 372 (S.D.N.Y.2010), the Citco defendants contracted with the Madoff funds to perform financial services for it, serving as administrator, custodian, bank and depository. *Id.* at 392. Citco marketed itself as an industry leader and a reliable fiduciary to safeguard the interest of investors." *Id.* at 393. The Court stated there was a strong inference of knowledge given Citco Defendants' "familiarity with the Funds, as well as their general experience in providing financial services to the funds." *Id.* at 443. In *Landesbank Baden-Wurttenmberg v. RBS Holdings USA, Inc.*, 14 F.Supp.3rd 488 (S.D.N.Y. 2014), the Defendants were directly involved in the securitization process and the preparation of offering materials. *Id.* at 514-15.

This is a far cry from what is alleged regarding Fuchs, TPC ¶ 46 does not allege that he had a senior position at Platinum, only that he had membership interests, was involved in miscellaneous unspecified meeting with investors but not with SHIP. TPC ¶ 373-78, which SHIP claims show Fuchs' actual knowledge, only states that Fuchs and fourteen other Defendants or Third Party Defendants took unspecified overt actions to facilitate certain listed investments. The statement that Fuchs had actual knowledge is a legal conclusion without anything to back it up. *VFP Investment I LLC v. Foot Locker, Inc.*, 147 A.D.3rd 491, 492-93 (1st Dep't 2017). Fuchs' ownership interest in PPVP is not sufficient to establish actual knowledge. There is nothing in his

alleged actions which would permit an inference that he had actual knowledge of any fraudulent communications between PPVA and SHIP or that any information he communicated to PPVA's potential investors were false or misleading. *High Tides, LLC v. DeMichele*, 88 A.D.3rd 954, 959 (2nd Dep't 2011). Red Flags or warning signs is not a substitute for actual knowledge. *Silvercreek Mgt., Inc. v. Citigroup, Inc.*, 346 F.Supp.3rd 473, 487 (S.D.N.Y. 2018).

As for substantial assistance, SHIP again has failed to distinguish Fuchs from the herd. Each of the items listed on page 42 of their brief has nothing to do with him since he had no connections whatsoever with Beechwood. Even if there is a highly interdependent scheme, there has to be "particularly strong allegations of motivation and scienter" to find substantial assistance. *ABF Capital Mgt. v. Askin Capital Mgt., L.P.*, 957 F.Supp. 1308, 1328 (S.D.N.Y. 1997). There is nothing in the TPC from which the court could infer that Fuchs initiated any of the alleged fraudulent schemes or assisted in orchestrating the schemes. *In re Platinum-Beechwood Litig.*, 2019 WL 2569653, at *18 (S.D.N.Y. June 21, 2019). Merely being an investor who sought to maximize his investment's return is not enough. *Id.*

An alleged aider and abettor can only be held liable where the plaintiff's injury "is a direct or reasonably foreseeable result of the defendant's conduct." Fuchs could not have foreseen that talking to investors not connected in any way with SHIP would lead to his liability to it. *Vasquez v. Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Ltd.*, 2019 WL 2327810, at *19 (S.D.N.Y., May 30, 2019).

POINT II

THE TPC FAILS TO STATE A CAUSE OF ACTION FOR CIVIL CONSPIRACY

The courts have constantly held that a plaintiff's cause of action for civil conspiracy must be dismissed if it just realleges a tort or breach of contract set forth in other causes of action. *Aetna*

Cas. and Sur. Co. v. Aniero Concrete Co., Inc., 404 F.3rd 566, 591 (2nd Cir. 2005). SHIP's civil conspiracy Count is just a repeat of its aiding and abetting Counts One and Two. In re Alleu Distributors, Inc., 446 B.R. 32, 60-61 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 2011). SHIP has also failed to allege overt acts by Fuchs that assisted the conspiracy. There are no allegations that Fuchs had anything to do with either Beechwood or SHIP or that engaged in transactions designed to support inflated valuations or to conceal the integration of plaintiff and Beechwood. Id. See, Maersk, Inc. v. Neewra, Inc., 687 F.Supp.2nd 300, 319 (S.D.N.Y. 2009).

POINT III

THE TPC FAILS TO STATE A CAUSE OF ACTION FOR UNJUST ENRICHMENT

Unjust enrichment is not available where it simply duplicates or replaces a conventional tort claim. *Corsello v. Verizon New York, Inc.*, 18 N.Y.3rd 777, 790-91 (2012); *In re Platinum-Beechwood Litigation*, 2019 WL 2569653 at *14 (S.D.N.Y., June 21, 2019). The only allegation against Fuchs was that he was unjustly enriched by virtue of his ownership interest in PPVA from which he allegedly received the benefit of SHIP's investment money. These are the exact allegations against Fuchs which SHIP alleges makes him liable aiding and abetting fraud and breach of fiduciary duty in the other Counts.

SHIP also ignores that it was required to plead how Fuchs specifically profited at plaintiff's expense. *Gillespie v. St. Regis Residence Club*, 343 F.Supp. 3rd 332, 352-53 (S.D.N.Y. 2018). The only allegation is that he had direct or indirect interests in PPVA which is not enough.

CONCLUSION

Defendant Bernard Fuchs respectfully requests that the Court enter an order dismissing with prejudice all of the claims asserted against him in the Third Party Complaint and granting him such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: July 12, 2019

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