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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

No. C 09-01376 SI

IN RE WELLS FARGO MORTGAGE-  
BACKED CERTIFICATES LITIGATION

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND  
DENYING IN PART DEFENDANTS'  
MOTIONS TO DISMISS**

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On March 19, 2010, the Court heard oral argument on defendants’ motions to dismiss the complaint. Having considered the arguments of the parties and the papers submitted, and for good cause shown, the Court hereby rules as follows.

**BACKGROUND**

**I. Background on Mortgage-Pass Through Certificates**

These consolidated cases are brought by purchasers of mortgage pass-through certificates (“Certificates”), securities that entitle the holder to receive payments based on the principal and interest payments made by borrowers in an underlying pool of mortgage loans. Consol. Complaint ¶¶ 3, 40.

Certificates are created and sold to investors by the following process. First, a depositor acquires an inventory of mortgage loans that were either originated by the depositor or purchased from other loan originators. *Id.* ¶ 41. The depositor then securitizes the pool of loans so that rights to the loan revenues can be sold to investors. *Id.* ¶ 42. At this stage, the offerings are divided into grades, each of which carries a different level of risk and reward. The least risky loans are given a “AAA” rating, a grade that signifies the highest-quality investment. *Id.* ¶ 42. After the offerings are rated, the depositor passes the

1 Certificates to various underwriters, who sell the Certificates to investors. *Id.* ¶ 43.

2 In this case, Wells Fargo Bank<sup>1</sup> originated or purchased the pooled mortgages that backed the  
3 Certificates and acted as custodian and servicer of the loans. *Id.* ¶¶ 3, 15-16. Defendants McGraw-Hill  
4 Companies, Moody's Investors Service, Inc., and Fitch, Inc. (collectively, the "Rating Agency  
5 Defendants") were responsible for rating the Certificates based on the credit quality of the pooled  
6 mortgages. *Id.* ¶ 4. Defendants Goldman Sachs & Co., Morgan Stanley & Co., JP Morgan Securities,  
7 Inc., and others (collectively, the "Underwriter Defendants") sold the Certificates to investors. *Id.* ¶ 17.

8 The Certificates at issue in this case were issued pursuant to Registration Statements filed with  
9 the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on July 29, 2005, October 20, 2005, and September  
10 27, 2006. *Id.* ¶ 53. These Registration Statements were later accompanied by Prospectuses explaining  
11 the general structure of the investments, as well as Prospectus Supplements that contained detailed  
12 descriptions of the mortgage pools underlying the Certificates. *Id.* ¶¶ 55-56. Wells Fargo issued the  
13 Certificates pursuant to the Registration Statements and accompanying documents (collectively,  
14 "Offering Documents"), and the Underwriting Defendants sold the Certificates to investors, including  
15 plaintiffs. *Id.* ¶ 45, 58.

16  
17 **II. Alleged Misstatements and Omissions**

18 Plaintiffs bring suit under Sections 11, 12(a)(2), and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933, 15 U.S.C.  
19 §§ 77k, 77l(a)(2), and 77o. Plaintiffs allege that the Offering Documents contained numerous false and  
20 misleading statements and omissions. First, plaintiffs state that the documents misstated Wells Fargo's  
21 underwriting process and loan standards. According to plaintiffs, Wells Fargo often extended loans to  
22 borrowers who did not meet its creditworthiness standards, resulting in a low-quality mortgage pool.  
23 *Id.* at ¶¶ 70, 76. Plaintiffs cite statements by several confidential witnesses ("CWs") who assert that  
24 Wells Fargo placed "intense pressure" on its loan officers to close loans, including by coaching  
25 borrowers to provide qualifying income information, accepting blatantly implausible or falsified income  
26 information, and lowering its standards near the end of the calendar year. *Id.* ¶¶ 83-88. Plaintiffs allege

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<sup>1</sup> Wells Fargo Bank, its parent company Wells Fargo & Co., and the individual defendants will be collectively referred to as the "Wells Fargo Defendants."

1 that the third-party loan originators disregarded Wells Fargo's stated underwriting standards "in order  
2 to approve as many mortgages as possible." *Id.* ¶ 94.

3 Second, plaintiffs allege that the Offering Documents falsely stated the appraisal value of the  
4 underlying mortgaged properties. *Id.* ¶ 96. The Offering Documents stated that the amount of a  
5 mortgage would not exceed 95% of the appraised value of the home. *Id.* ¶ 100. However, according  
6 to plaintiffs, appraisal values were inflated to hide the fact that the value of the mortgages often  
7 exceeded the true value of the properties. *Id.* ¶ 101. One of plaintiff's CWs states that approximately  
8 70% of the loans he signed off on while working as a Wells Fargo underwriter involved mortgages  
9 worth more than 95% of the home's value. *Id.* ¶ 108.

10 Third, in connection with their foregoing contention regarding the appraisal value of the  
11 underlying mortgaged properties, plaintiffs allege that the Offering Documents misstated the investment  
12 quality of the Certificates. Plaintiffs allege that, regardless of the credit quality of each mortgage pool,  
13 the rating for each Certificate was artificially set at AAA – the rating signifying the highest investment  
14 quality and lowest risk. *Id.* ¶ 112. Plaintiffs allege that, due to the low quality of some of the underlying  
15 mortgages, the Certificates were actually "far riskier than other investments with the same ratings." *Id.*  
16 ¶ 115. According to plaintiffs, the SEC issued a report in July 2008 which identified numerous  
17 problems with securities ratings, including that rating agencies may "have an interest in generating  
18 business from the firms that seek the rating, which could conflict with providing ratings of integrity."  
19 *Id.* ¶ 118.

20 In early 2009, Plaintiffs instituted two actions against defendants: *General Retirement System*  
21 *of the City of Detroit v. The Wells Fargo Mortgage Backed Securities*, No. 09-1376 SI, and *New Orleans*  
22 *Employees' Retirement System v. Wells Fargo Asset Securities Corporation*, No. 09-1620 SI. By order  
23 dated July 16, 2009, the Court consolidated these actions into the present case, *In Re Wells Fargo*  
24 *Mortgage-Back Certificates Litigation*, No. 09-1376 SI, and designated lead plaintiffs and lead class  
25 counsel. *See* July 16, 2009 Order (Docket No. 124).

26 Presently before the Court are separate motions to dismiss the complaint brought by the Wells  
27 Fargo Defendants, Rating Agency Defendants, and Underwriter Defendants.

28

## LEGAL STANDARD

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a district court must dismiss a complaint if it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. To survive a motion to dismiss, the plaintiff must allege “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). This “facial plausibility” standard requires the plaintiff to allege facts that add up to “more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). In deciding whether the plaintiff has stated a claim, the Court must assume the plaintiff’s allegations are true and draw all reasonable inferences in the plaintiff’s favor. *Usher v. City of Los Angeles*, 828 F.2d 556, 561 (9th Cir. 1987). However, the court is not required to accept as true “allegations that are merely conclusory, unwarranted deductions of fact, or unreasonable inferences.” *In re Gilead Scis. Sec. Litig.*, 536 F.3d 1049, 1055 (9th Cir. 2008).

## DISCUSSION

Defendants move to dismiss the complaint on numerous and partly overlapping grounds. In the order the Court will address them, defendants’ arguments are as follows. First, the Wells Fargo Defendants and Underwriter Defendants move to dismiss for lack of standing. Second, the Wells Fargo Defendants move to dismiss on statute of limitations grounds. Third, the Rating Agency Defendants move to dismiss on the ground they are not subject to liability under the Securities Act. Finally, all three groups of defendants move to dismiss on the ground plaintiffs have failed to allege any actionable misstatements or omissions.

### I. Standing

#### A. Section 11 Claim

Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 imposes liability on issuers, underwriters, and other participants in a public securities offering for any material misstatement of fact or material omission in the registration statement. 15 U.S.C. § 77k. To have standing to bring suit under Section 11, a plaintiff must have purchased a security “actually issued in the offering for which the plaintiff claims there was a false or otherwise misleading registration statement.” *Guenther v. Cooper Life Scis., Inc.*, 759 F.

1 Supp. 1437, 1439 (N.D. Cal. 1990) (citation omitted). “The burden of tracing shares to a particular  
2 public offering rests with plaintiffs.” *Id.*

3 The named plaintiffs in this action bring suit on behalf of a putative class of persons who  
4 purchased securities through fifty-four public offerings. Complaint ¶ 45. The named plaintiffs have  
5 only alleged, however, that they actually purchased securities issued in connection with seventeen of  
6 these challenged offerings. *Id.* ¶ 128. The Wells Fargo and Underwriter Defendants contend that the  
7 named plaintiffs lack standing to bring suit on behalf of those who purchased securities through the  
8 remaining thirty-seven offerings.

9 To establish constitutional standing, a plaintiff must demonstrate that it has personally suffered  
10 an injury in fact that is fairly traceable to a defendant’s alleged misconduct and is likely to be redressed  
11 by a decision in the plaintiff’s favor. *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560-561 (1992).  
12 “Standing is a threshold inquiry and is particularly important in securities litigation, where strict  
13 application of standing principles is needed to avoid vexatious litigation and abusive discovery.”  
14 *Forsythe v. Sun Life Fin., Inc.*, 417 F. Supp. 2d 100, 118 (D. Mass. 2006) (citing *Warth v. Seldin*, 422  
15 U.S. 490, 498 (1975)). In a class action, the lead plaintiffs must show that they personally have been  
16 injured, “not that injury has been suffered by other, unidentified members of the class to which they  
17 belong and which they purport to represent.” *Warth*, 422 U.S. at 502.

18 Other courts considering class action complaints under Section 11 have overwhelmingly held  
19 that the lead plaintiffs named in the complaint lack standing to challenge any offering through which  
20 no lead plaintiff actually purchased a security. *See, e.g., Plumbers’ Union No. 12 Local Pension Fund*  
21 *v. Nomura Asset Acceptance Corp.*, 658 F. Supp. 2d 299, 303 (D. Mass. 2009) (“[T]he named plaintiffs  
22 are incompetent to allege an injury caused by the purchase of Certificates that they themselves never  
23 purchased.”); *In re Wash. Mut., Inc. Sec., Derivative & ERISA Litig.*, 259 F.R.D. 490, 504 (W.D. Wash.  
24 2009); *In re Salomon Smith Barney Mutual Fund Fees Litig.*, 441 F. Supp. 2d 579, 607 (S.D.N.Y. 2006);  
25 *Ong ex rel. Ong IRA v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 388 F. Supp. 2d 871, 890-91 (N.D. Ill. 2004).

26 Plaintiffs seek to circumvent this rule by asserting that all fifty-four of the challenged offerings  
27 stem from common Registration Statements. Plaintiffs’ own allegations, however, establish that each  
28 offering was associated with a separate Prospectus and Prospectus Supplement. *See* Complaint ¶¶ 45,

1 55-56. Under applicable regulations, where an offering is made pursuant to a common Registration  
2 Statement, but with an amended Prospectus, “each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to  
3 be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein.” 17 C.F.R. § 229.512(a)(2).  
4 Although plaintiffs have alleged that the Prospectuses and Prospectus Supplements contained some  
5 similar false statements or omissions, the case law is clear that a named plaintiff has standing under  
6 Section 11 only as to the documents that governed his own purchase of securities. *Hertzberg v. Dignity*  
7 *Partners, Inc.*, 191 F.3d 1076, 1080 (9th Cir. 1999). Therefore, plaintiffs cannot gain standing purely  
8 as a result of the common Registration Statements.

9 Plaintiffs further contend that the Court should defer the standing inquiry until the class  
10 certification stage. The Ninth Circuit has stated in clear terms, however, that standing “is a  
11 jurisdictional element that must be satisfied prior to class certification.” *LaDuke v. Nelson*, 762 F.2d  
12 1318, 1325 (9th Cir. 1985). Contrary to plaintiffs’ assertion, the fact that the lead plaintiffs in this case  
13 purchased Certificates through less than one-third of the offerings they seek to challenge concerns the  
14 lead plaintiffs’ standing, not their fitness as class representatives under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
15 23’s typicality analysis.

16 Much of the case law on which plaintiffs rely in support of their deferred standing argument is  
17 distinguishable. For example, in several district court decisions cited by plaintiffs, there was no dispute  
18 that the lead plaintiffs had individual standing; rather, the dispute concerned whether the lead plaintiffs  
19 could bring suit on behalf of a class of persons who suffered different injuries stemming from the same  
20 conduct by the defendants. The courts held that remaining questions concerning the similarity of the  
21 named plaintiffs’ injuries to those of absent class members should be resolved at the class certification  
22 stage. See *In re Connetics Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 542 F. Supp. 2d 996, 1003-04 (N.D. Cal. 2008) (“[A] lead  
23 plaintiff with some injuries in fact has established standing for purposes of Article III; once the general  
24 standing requirement is satisfied, any additional questions related to particular injuries are relevant only  
25 in the context of class certification under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.”); *In re Grand Theft Auto*  
26 *Video Game Consumer Litig.*, No. 06-1739, 2006 WL 3039993, at \*3 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 25, 2006)  
27 (“Defendants do not challenge the Named Plaintiffs’ standing to bring claims against Defendants. . . .  
28 The relevant question, therefore, is not whether the Named Plaintiffs have standing to sue Defendants

1 – they most certainly do – but whether their injuries are sufficiently similar to those of the purported  
2 Class to justify the prosecution of a nationwide class action.”). These cases did not address whether  
3 plaintiffs in a class action may bring suit on behalf of persons who have purchased securities through  
4 different offerings stemming from distinct offering documents.

5 In addition, although plaintiffs do not cite the Supreme Court’s decisions in *Ortiz v. Fibreboard*  
6 *Corporation*, 527 U.S. 815 (1999) and *Amchem Products v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591 (1997), plaintiffs’  
7 argument is presumably based on these cases, as plaintiffs cite numerous district court decisions which  
8 relied on the *Ortiz* and *Amchem* rulings. In both cases, the Supreme Court held that courts may evaluate  
9 class certification issues before Article III standing issues if the former are “logically antecedent” to the  
10 latter. *Ortiz*, 527 U.S. at 831; *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 613. The Court does not find these decisions to be  
11 dispositive in the present case. Both *Ortiz* and *Amchem* concerned global settlements in asbestos-related  
12 litigation, a factual scenario that is highly distinct from a securities fraud action. Indeed, other courts  
13 have cautioned against extending the *Ortiz/Amchem* rule beyond its factual context. *See, e.g., In re*  
14 *AllianceBernstein Mut. Fund Excessive Fee Litig.*, No. 04-4885, 2005 WL 2677753, at \*9 (S.D.N.Y. Oct.  
15 19, 2005) (“[T]he [Supreme] Court has stressed that this exception should only be applied when a court  
16 is confronted with an extremely complex case defying customary judicial administration.”). Moreover,  
17 neither the Supreme Court nor the Ninth Circuit has held that the *Ortiz/Amchem* rule applies in cases  
18 like the present one. Accordingly, the Court is not inclined in the present context to depart from the  
19 principle that a lead plaintiff cannot prosecute a class action based on claims he could not advance  
20 individually.

21 Plaintiffs’ Section 11 claims challenging the thirty-seven offerings through which they did not  
22 purchase securities are DISMISSED. Plaintiffs are granted leave to amend to designate additional  
23 named plaintiffs who purchased securities through those offerings.

24  
25 **B. Section 12(a)(2) Claim**

26 The Wells Fargo and Underwriter Defendants also assert that plaintiffs lack standing to bring  
27 claims under Section 12(a)(2). Section 12(a)(2) provides that any person who “offers or sells” a security  
28 by means of a prospectus containing a materially false statement or material omission shall be liable to

1 any “person purchasing such security from him.” 15 U.S.C. § 771(a)(2). Unlike Section 11, which  
 2 permits an action by a plaintiff who has purchased a security that is merely “traceable to” the challenged  
 3 misstatement or omission, Section 12(a)(2) requires a plaintiff to plead and prove that it purchased a  
 4 security directly from the issuer as part of the initial offering, rather than in the secondary market. *See*  
 5 *Hertzberg*, 191 F.3d at 1081 (“Section 12 . . . permits suit against a seller of a security by prospectus  
 6 only by ‘the person purchasing such security *from him*,’ thus specifying that a plaintiff must have  
 7 purchased the security directly from the issuer of the prospectus”) (quoting 15 U.S.C. § 771(a)(2))  
 8 (emphasis added). Defendants contend that plaintiffs lack standing under Section 12(a)(2) because  
 9 plaintiffs have not alleged that they purchased directly pursuant to the Prospectuses.

10 Plaintiffs’ Section 12(a)(2) claim is stated against Wells Fargo and Underwriters Goldman  
 11 Sachs, Bear Stearns, Deutsche Bank, UBS, Credit Suisse, and Citigroup. Plaintiffs allege that they  
 12 “purchased *or otherwise acquired* Certificates pursuant *and/or traceable* to the defective Prospectuses.”  
 13 Complaint ¶ 152 (emphasis added). As defendants point out, other courts have dismissed Section  
 14 12(a)(2) allegations stated in precisely such terms. *See, e.g., Plumbers’ Union*, 658 F. Supp. 2d at 305  
 15 (“Here, plaintiffs allege that they ‘acquired’ securities ‘pursuant and/or traceable to’ the registration  
 16 statements and prospectus supplements. . . . If plaintiffs did in fact purchase the Certificates directly  
 17 from the defendants, they should have said so. An evasive circumlocution does not suffice as a  
 18 substitute.”); *In re Prestige Brands Holding, Inc.*, No. 05-06924, 2006 WL 2147719, at \*9 (S.D.N.Y.  
 19 July 10, 2006) (“[T]o the extent that shareholders allege, as here, merely that they bought shares  
 20 ‘traceable to’ or ‘in connection with’ an [initial public offering], they lack standing, and the Complaint  
 21 is to that extent dismissed.”). Accordingly, plaintiffs’ Section 12(a)(2) claim is DISMISSED with leave  
 22 to amend to allege facts properly giving rise to standing.

## 23 24 **II. Statute of Limitations**

25 The Wells Fargo Defendants move to dismiss plaintiffs’ claims on the ground they are time-  
 26 barred. The Securities Act provides that “[n]o action shall be maintained to enforce any liability created  
 27 under [Section 11 or 12(a)(2)] unless brought within one year after the discovery of the untrue statement  
 28 or the omission, or after such discovery should have been made by the exercise of reasonable diligence.”

1 15 U.S.C. § 77m. Plaintiffs filed their complaint on March 27, 2009; therefore, their claims must have  
2 accrued no earlier than March 27, 2008 to be timely. Defendants' primary contention is that plaintiffs  
3 were put on inquiry notice of the basis of their claims well before March 27, 2008 by a series of news  
4 articles discussing the mortgage crisis and the propriety of mortgage-backed securities, and by the fact  
5 that the rating agencies began downgrading the Certificates to a lower rating starting in December 2007.  
6 For the reasons stated below, the Court finds defendants' arguments unpersuasive.

7 First, defendants submit evidence of a number of newspaper articles and other public statements  
8 (e.g., congressional testimony) calling into question the validity of securities ratings and highlighting  
9 the potential conflict of interest among rating agencies.<sup>2</sup> These articles reported, among other things,  
10 that "[m]ortgage lenders . . . have grown much less demanding about the amount of proof borrowers  
11 must provide about their earnings and assets," Nov. 20, 2005 article in *Wall Street Journal*, Ex. 16 to  
12 Wells Fargo RJN, at 1; that mortgage lenders were relying on inflated home appraisals, Apr. 21, 2007  
13 article in *Washington Post*, Ex. 22 to Wells Fargo RJN; that some commentators "worry about the  
14 potential for conflicts of interest, given that investment banks rather than investors pay for ratings," May  
15 16, 2007 article in *Financial Times*, Ex. 23 to Wells Fargo RJN, at 1; that the downgrading of  
16 certificates "suggest[s] the assumptions underlying the ratings might have been flawed," *id.* at 2; and  
17 that "[r]atings agencies' models for creditworthiness may be outdated given new developments in  
18 financial markets," Aug. 17, 2007 article in *New York Times*, Ex. 25 to Wells Fargo RJN, at 1.  
19 Defendants argue that these articles should have put plaintiffs on notice of the alleged problems with  
20 the Certificates they purchased.

21 In the Court's view, however, the question of whether this press coverage was sufficient to put  
22 a reasonable investor on notice of his claims, *see Kreek v. Wells Fargo & Co.*, 652 F. Supp. 2d 1053,  
23 1059-60 (N.D. Cal. 2009), is a factual question not appropriate for resolution on a motion to dismiss.  
24 Ninth Circuit precedent states that because "the question of notice of fraud is for the trier of fact, the  
25 party seeking summary disposition has an extremely difficult burden to show that there exists no issue

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26  
27 <sup>2</sup> The Court grants defendants' request for judicial notice of these articles and documents for  
28 the purpose of determining inquiry notice. "Courts may take judicial notice of publications introduced  
to indicate what was in the public realm at the time, not whether the contents of those articles were in  
fact true." *Von Saher v. Norton Simon Museum of Art at Pasadena*, 592 F.3d 954, 960 (9th Cir. 2010).

1 of material fact regarding notice.” *SEC v. Seaboard Corp.*, 677 F.2d 1301, 1309-10 (9th Cir. 1982).  
2 Applying this rule at the pleading stage, another court in this district has held that a securities fraud  
3 complaint should be dismissed on statute of limitations grounds only if notice to the plaintiff is the  
4 “inference most naturally derived” from the allegations in the complaint. *In re Charles Schwab Corp.*  
5 *Sec. Litig.*, 257 F.R.D. 534, 557 (N.D. Cal. 2009). In this case, the inference urged by defendants is not  
6 necessarily the most natural one; indeed, the news articles themselves give rise to competing inferences.  
7 As plaintiffs point out, several of the news articles cited by defendants contain assurances from banks  
8 and rating agencies as to the quality of mortgage-backed securities. *See, e.g.*, July 27, 2005 article in  
9 *Wall Street Journal*, Ex. 14 to Wells Fargo RJN, at 1 (“A Wells Fargo spokesman says the company .  
10 . . . consistently monitors economic conditions in its major markets and will at times ‘modify our lending  
11 guidelines in a specific market.’ He added, ‘On a national basis, we have made no substantive changes  
12 to our lending policies and practices.’”); May 16, 2007 article in *Financial Times*, at 5 (Standard &  
13 Poor’s executive stated, “Banks come to us with a proposed transaction and we explain how it might  
14 be rated under our criteria. In many cases, the transaction is then restructured by the bank in order to  
15 meet our criteria. There’s nothing sinister about this process.”). The Court cannot conclude that this  
16 press coverage put plaintiffs on notice of their claims as a matter of law.

17 Defendants next contend that plaintiffs were placed on inquiry notice by the fact that the Rating  
18 Agencies began downgrading the Certificates in December 2007 and January 2008. Plaintiffs counter  
19 that they were not placed on notice of their ratings-related claims until the Certificates were downgraded  
20 to a below-investment-grade ratings (i.e., below an “A” grade) in May 2008. Plaintiffs argue that the  
21 prior downgrades, from “AAA” to “AA” or from “AA” to “A,” were merely “minor” downgrades that  
22 did not put them on notice of any problems with the ratings of their Certificates. As stated above, the  
23 parties’ competing contentions present a factual dispute that must be resolved by the trier of fact. In  
24 addition, the Court is not persuaded that the “most reasonable inference” to be drawn from the  
25 December 2007 downgrades is that the Offering Documents contained actionable misstatements or  
26 omissions. An equally reasonable inference plaintiffs could have drawn as a result of the downgrading  
27 is that the securities changed in some way that did not implicate the validity of the initial rating, for  
28 example as a result of an actual change in the circumstances of the borrower. At oral argument, counsel

1 for Wells Fargo went so far as to state that the downgrades “had nothing to do with” the propriety of  
 2 the initial ratings. In light of that admission, defendants cannot plausibly claim that the downgrades  
 3 should have put plaintiffs on notice of their claims.

4 Defendants’ motion to dismiss the complaint on statute of limitations grounds is DENIED.

5  
 6 **III. Rating Agency Defendants’ Liability**

7 **A. Section 11 Liability**

8 The Rating Agency Defendants move to dismiss the Section 11 claims asserted against them on  
 9 the ground they are not subject to liability under Section 11. Section 11 sets forth an exhaustive list of  
 10 persons and entities who may be held liable, and rating agencies are not included in this list. *See* 15  
 11 U.S.C. § 77k(a). Plaintiffs thus seek to hold the Rating Agency Defendants liable for violations of  
 12 Section 11 on the theory that they qualify as “underwriters.” *Id.* § 77k(a)(5). The Securities Act defines  
 13 the term “underwriter” as follows:

14 The term “underwriter” means any person who has purchased from an issuer with a view  
 15 to, or offers or sells for an issuer in connection with, the distribution of any security, or  
 16 participates or has a direct or indirect participation in any such undertaking, or  
 participates or has a participation in the direct or indirect underwriting of any such  
 undertaking[.]

17 *Id.* § 77b(a)(11). Plaintiffs do not claim that the Rating Agency Defendants actually offered or sold any  
 18 of the Certificates at issue. Rather, plaintiffs contend that the Rating Agencies may be held liable as  
 19 underwriters because they were involved in multiple steps necessary to the distribution of the  
 20 Certificates, including structuring the Certificates, assigning credit ratings, and participating in drafting  
 21 the Prospectus Supplements. Plaintiffs’ explanation of the process of structuring and selling mortgage-  
 22 backed securities, however, nowhere describes the Rating Agencies as undertaking activities related to  
 23 the distribution or sale of the Certificates. Complaint ¶¶ 43, 61-65.

24 Under these circumstances, permitting the Rating Agency Defendants to be sued as underwriters  
 25 would conflict with the statutory definition of the term “underwriter” on its face. Even assuming  
 26 plaintiffs have adequately alleged that the Rating Agency Defendants’ actions were necessary to the  
 27 formulation and structuring of the Certificates, that alone is not sufficient to expose the Rating Agencies  
 28 to liability as “underwriters.” The statutory definition makes clear that an underwriter’s “participation”

1 must be *related to the underwriting* of the securities at issue. Numerous cases support this reading of  
2 the statute. *See, e.g., S.E.C. v. Kern*, 425 F.3d 143, 152 (2d Cir. 2005) (an underwriter is “any person  
3 who is engaged in steps necessary *to the distribution of security issues*”) (emphasis added) (internal  
4 quotation marks and citation omitted); *Special Situations Fund, III, L.P. v. Cocchiola*, No. 02-3099,  
5 2007 WL 2261557, at \*5 (D.N.J. Aug. 3, 2007) (“Nor must a party actually sell shares to the public to  
6 be an underwriter under the Securities Act, mere participation *in an offering* is enough.”) (emphasis  
7 added) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted); *In re Lehman Bros. Sec. & ERISA Litig.*, No.  
8 09-2017, 2010 WL 337997, at \*3 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 1, 2010) (“The Rating Agencies’ alleged activities may  
9 well have had a good deal to do with the composition and characteristics of the pools of mortgage loans  
10 and the credit enhancements of the Certificates that ultimately were sold. But there is nothing in the  
11 complaint to suggest that they participated in the relevant undertaking – that of purchasing the securities  
12 here at issue, the Certificates – from the issuer with a view to their resale. The Section 11 claim  
13 therefore is insufficient in law.”) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

14 Based on the plain language of the statute, the Court must conclude that the Rating Agency  
15 Defendants’ participation in the creation and structuring of securities, no matter how extensive, cannot  
16 give rise to underwriter liability. Plaintiffs’ Section 11 claims against the Rating Agency Defendants  
17 are therefore DISMISSED with prejudice.

18  
19 **B. Section 15 Liability**

20 Plaintiffs also seek to hold the Rating Agency Defendants liable under Section 15 of the  
21 Securities Act. Section 15 provides joint and several liability for “[e]very person who, by or through  
22 stock ownership, agency, or otherwise, or who, pursuant to or in connection with an agreement or  
23 understanding with one or more other persons by or through stock ownership, agency, or otherwise,  
24 controls any person liable” under Section 11 or Section 12. 15 U.S.C. § 77o. To state a claim for  
25 “control person” liability, a plaintiff must plead (1) a primary violation of Section 11 or Section 12 and  
26 (2) “that the alleged controlling person possessed, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the  
27 direction of the management and policies of the individual allegedly liable for the primary violation.”  
28 *In re Splash Tech. Holdings, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, No. 99-0109, 2000 WL 1727405, at \*15 (N.D. Cal. Sept.

1 29, 2000); *see also* 17 C.F.R. § 230.405 (defining “control” as “the possession, direct or indirect, of the  
2 power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person, whether through the  
3 ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise”).

4 Plaintiffs assert that the Rating Agency Defendants acted as “control persons” within the  
5 meaning of the statute in the following ways: (1) “the Master Servicer was not allowed to resign from  
6 its duties unless it received a letter from each relevant Rating Agency stating that the resignation would  
7 not result in a downgrade of the Certificates”; (2) “the trust accounts Wells Fargo Bank established in  
8 connection with each series of Certificates” had to be held at a bank that met the Rating Agencies’ credit  
9 requirements; (3) “[t]he Rating Agencies had the ability to exercise, and did exercise, control over the  
10 amount of insurance coverage a servicer was required to hold in order to insulate itself against certain  
11 losses”; (4) the Rating Agencies had to approve servicing institutions proposed by Wells Fargo; and (5)  
12 the Rating Agencies could approve amendment of the Pooling and Servicing Agreements by stating in  
13 writing that amendment would not result in downgrading or withdrawal of the ratings assigned to a  
14 Certificate. Complaint ¶¶ 62-66.

15 Even assuming that plaintiffs can plead a primary violation of Section 11 with respect to the  
16 seventeen offerings in which they purchased Certificates, plaintiffs’ control person theory of liability  
17 overlaps substantially with the theory by which plaintiffs seek to hold the Rating Agency Defendants  
18 directly liable under Section 11, and must fail for similar reasons. Aside from the conclusory statement  
19 that the Rating Agencies “exercise[d] substantial control over many parties to the securitization process,  
20 including the Depositor,” Complaint ¶ 61, plaintiffs have not established that the Rating Agency  
21 Defendants had any sort of general “power to direct or cause the direction of the management and  
22 policies” of the originators and underwriters – the primary parties to the creation and issuance of the  
23 Certificates. *See* 17 C.F.R. § 230.405. The fact that the Rating Agencies were able to influence certain  
24 portions of the transactions at issue is insufficient to plead a control person theory. *See Paracor Fin.,*  
25 *Inc. v. Gen. Elec. Cap. Corp.*, 96 F.3d 1151, 1162 (9th Cir. 1996) (definition of control person “must  
26 revolve around the ‘management and policies’ of the corporation, not around discrete transactions”).  
27 The fact that the “AAA” grades assigned by the Rating Agencies were necessary to the creation of the  
28 Certificates is similarly insufficient. *See In re Stratosphere Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 1 F. Supp. 2d 1096, 1122

1 (D. Nev. 1998) (“Plaintiffs have merely alleged that ‘but for’ the Underwriters’ participation, the Stock  
2 Offering could not have been accomplished. This type of proximate causation is not a sufficient basis  
3 for ‘control person’ liability, which requires the exercise of actual power or influence over a  
4 company.”). Plaintiffs’ Section 15 claims against the Rating Agency Defendants are therefore  
5 DISMISSED with prejudice.

6  
7 **IV. Failure to State a Claim**

8 The sole claims surviving the preceding analysis are the Section 11 and Section 15 claims  
9 asserted against the Wells Fargo Defendants and the Underwriter Defendants in connection with the  
10 seventeen offerings plaintiffs have standing to challenge. The Court must therefore assess whether  
11 plaintiffs’ allegations are sufficient to state claims under Section 11 and Section 15.

12  
13 **A. Section 11 Claims**

14 Defendants argue that plaintiffs have failed to identify any actionable misstatements or omissions  
15 in support of their Section 11 claim. To state a claim under Section 11, a plaintiff must plead: (1) that  
16 the registration statement at issue contained a misstatement or omission; and (2) that the misstatement  
17 or omission was material, “that is, it would have misled a reasonable investor about the nature of his or  
18 her investment.” *Kaplan v. Rose*, 49 F.3d 1363, 1371 (9th Cir. 1994). Defendants contend that  
19 plaintiffs’ allegations are insufficient under Section 11 because they fail to adequately plead falsity and  
20 are not sufficiently tied to the specific Certificates at issue in this case.

21 Plaintiffs allege three primary categories of misstatements and omissions. The first category  
22 concerns allegedly untrue statements and omissions regarding the underwriting practices of Wells Fargo  
23 and the third-party loan originators. According to the complaint, each Prospectus provided the  
24 following information regarding underwriting practices:

25 The underwriting standards that guide the determination [whether to award the loan]  
26 represent a balancing of several factors that may affect the ultimate recovery of the loan  
27 amount . . . Wells Fargo Bank’s guidelines for underwriting may vary according to the  
28 nature of the borrower or the type of loan, since differing characteristics may be  
perceived as presenting different levels of risk. . . .

Wells Fargo Bank supplements the mortgage loan underwriting process with . . . .

1 scoring systems [that] assist Wells Fargo Bank in the mortgage loan approval process  
2 by providing consistent, objective measures of borrower credit and certain loan  
3 attributes. Such objective measures are then used to evaluate loan applications and  
4 assign each application a "Mortgage Score."

5 . . . . Borrowers who have a satisfactory Mortgage Score . . . are generally subject to  
6 streamlined credit review (which relies on the scoring process for various elements of  
7 the underwriting assessments). Such borrowers may also be eligible for a reduced  
8 documentation program and are generally permitted a greater latitude in the application  
9 of borrower debt-to-income ratios.

10 Complaint ¶ 73. In addition, the Appendices to the Prospectus Supplements disclosed the respective  
11 numbers of loans made with full documentation, limited documentation, and no documentation. *See*  
12 App. A to Feb. 23, 2006 Prospectus Supplement, Ex. 2 to Wells Fargo RJN, at A-3.<sup>3</sup> With respect to  
13 the underwriting guidelines of third-party loan originators, the Prospectus Supplements stated:

14 Wells Fargo Bank may also acquire mortgage loans in negotiated transactions under  
15 which the mortgage loans may have been originated by the seller or another third party  
16 according to underwriting standards that may have varied materially from Wells Fargo  
17 Bank's underwriting standards.

18 Complaint ¶ 74.

19 Defendants assert that because the Offering Documents disclosed the variable nature of Wells  
20 Fargo's underwriting practices, plaintiffs cannot plausibly claim that they were misled as to the fact that  
21 Wells Fargo and the third-party originators generated a number of loans that did not meet the stated  
22 underwriting practices. Defendants seem to misunderstand the nature of plaintiffs' allegations.  
23 Plaintiffs acknowledge by their citations to the Offering Documents' language that these documents  
24 disclosed the fact that underwriting guidelines may change according to the characteristics of a  
25 particular borrower. Plaintiffs' allegation is that the Offering Documents failed to disclose that variance  
26 from the stated standards was essentially defendants' norm. In other words, plaintiffs allege that the  
27 Offering Documents were misleading as to the *extent* to which Wells Fargo and the third-party  
28 originators deviated from their guidelines. *See* Complaint ¶¶ 76-77. In the Court's view, plaintiffs have  
identified an actionable category of misstatements.

Defendants argue that plaintiffs' allegations are insufficient to state a claim because plaintiffs

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<sup>3</sup> The Court grants Wells Fargo's request for judicial notice of this and other Offering Documents, as they have been incorporated by reference into the complaint. *See Tellabs, Inc. v. Makor Issues & Rights, Ltd.*, 551 U.S. 308, 322 (2007).

1 have not tied any inconsistent underwriting conduct to the specific Certificates at issue in this case. To  
2 plead that defendants' stated underwriting guidelines were at odds with the reality of their practice,  
3 plaintiffs rely heavily on the statements of confidential witnesses who assert, among other things, that  
4 Wells Fargo placed "intense pressure" on its loan officers to close loans, including by coaching  
5 borrowers to provide qualifying income information, accepting implausible or falsified income  
6 information, and lowering its standards near the end of the calendar year. Complaint ¶¶ 83-88.  
7 Defendants argue that these allegations are insufficient because they are not linked to the specific types  
8 of prime mortgages that were packaged into the securities at issue in this case. However, plaintiffs have  
9 alleged that the challenged conduct infected the entire underwriting process, including with respect to  
10 prime loans. *See* Complaint ¶ 76 (defendants failed to disclose that Wells Fargo "*systematically* did not  
11 follow its stated underwriting standards") (emphasis added); ¶ 84 ("According to CW 1, Wells Fargo  
12 was approving so many stated income loans that it felt the same as CW 1's previous subprime lending  
13 job"). In the Court's view, plaintiffs' allegations with respect to defendants' underwriting practices are  
14 sufficiently specific to state a claim.

15 The second category of misstatements and omissions identified by plaintiffs concerns the  
16 appraisal value and loan-to-value ratio of the underlying mortgaged properties. According to plaintiffs,  
17 the Prospectuses stated that "Mortgage Loans will not generally have had at origination a Loan-to-Value  
18 Ratio in excess of 95%." Complaint ¶ 100. Plaintiffs allege that this statement was misleading because  
19 the calculation of the home's value was frequently based on an inflated appraisal. *Id.* ¶ 107. Plaintiffs  
20 allege, in other words, that the true loan-to-value ratio frequently exceeded 100% because the homes  
21 were actually worth far less than their stated appraisal value. *Id.* ¶ 100.

22 Plaintiffs again support their allegations primarily with statements from confidential witnesses.  
23 *Id.* ¶ 103 ("CW 2 confirmed that, at Wells Fargo Home Mortgage, representatives constantly pushed the  
24 appraisers they worked with to inflate the value of the real estate underlying the mortgage loans"); ¶ 107  
25 ("CW 1 remarked that 'appraisals were very inflated,' and observed that the retail officers 'always  
26 managed to get the value they wanted'"); ¶ 108 (CW 7, a former Senior Underwriter with Wells Fargo  
27 Home Mortgage, "estimated that 70% of the loans CW7 worked with had an LTV over 95%").  
28 Plaintiffs additionally cite to a 2007 survey which "found that 90% of appraisers reported that mortgage

1 brokers and others pressured them to raise property valuations to enable deals to go through,” and to  
2 congressional testimony in which Alan Hummel, Chair of the Appraisal Institute, stated that loan  
3 appraisers had “experience[d] systemic problems of coercion.” *Id.* ¶ 104-05. Plaintiffs’ allegations  
4 concerning the allegedly improper appraisal practices are sufficiently specific to state a claim with  
5 respect to the securities at issue in this case. In particular, plaintiffs have alleged that Wells Fargo’s  
6 practices permitted the pervasive and systematic use of inflated appraisals, affecting all types of  
7 mortgages. Plaintiff need not allege anything further in order to state a claim.

8 The third and final category of misstatements identified in the complaint concerns the high  
9 investment rating awarded to each of the Certificates. According to plaintiffs, the Prospectus  
10 Supplements made the following disclosures regarding the rating process of defendant Moody’s:

11 The ratings of Moody’s on mortgage pass-through certificates address the likelihood of  
12 the receipt by certificateholders of all distributions of principal and interest to which  
13 such certificateholders are entitled. Moody’s rating opinions address the structural, legal  
and issuer aspects associated with the certificates, including the nature of the underlying  
mortgage loans and the credit quality of the credit support provider, if any.

14 Complaint ¶ 111. The disclosures regarding the practices of the other rating agencies were nearly  
15 identical. *Id.* Plaintiffs allege that contrary to the statements in the Prospectus Supplements, however,  
16 “The assigned ratings were not the result of the Ratings Agencies’ independent analysis and  
17 conclusion,” but rather were predetermined by Wells Fargo. *Id.* ¶ 112. Plaintiffs allege that the “AAA”  
18 ratings assigned to the Certificates were “unjustifiably high and did not represent the true risk of the  
19 Certificates” because they were “based on insufficient information and faulty assumptions concerning  
20 how many underlying mortgages were likely to default.” *Id.* ¶ 115.

21 In support of their allegation that the Offering Documents’ statements regarding the rating  
22 process constitute actionable misstatements, plaintiffs point to certain external evidence, including an  
23 SEC Summary Report stating that rating agencies had failed to disclose relevant rating criteria,  
24 implement written procedures for rating mortgage-backed securities, document specific steps in the  
25 rating process, implement procedures for identifying errors in ratings or assessing compliance with  
26 rating standards, or document rating agency decisions. *Id.* ¶ 117. Plaintiffs also quote statements by  
27 executives of defendants Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s in which the executives admitted that they  
28 were aware at the time the subject ratings were made that the agencies’ rating models were outdated.

1 *Id.* ¶¶ 122-24. *See id.* ¶ 122-23 (S&P’s Managing Director stated that S&P developed but failed to  
2 implement a more thorough ratings process as early as 2004, and that “had these models been  
3 implemented [the rating agencies] would have had an earlier warning about the performance of many  
4 of the new products that subsequently lead to such substantial losses”); ¶ 124 (Moody’s Managing  
5 Director stated “that the rating agencies ‘did not update their models or their thinking’ during the period  
6 of deterioration in credit standards”). In the Court’s view, these allegations, particularly the statements  
7 from Moody’s and S&P’s executives, are sufficient to establish an actionable misstatement with respect  
8 to the rating process.

9 Having concluded that plaintiffs have sufficiently stated a claim with respect to each of the three  
10 misstatements or omissions identified in the complaint, the Court DENIES defendants’ motion to  
11 dismiss plaintiffs’ Section 11 claims. In permitting these claims to go forward, the Court holds only that  
12 the allegations in the complaint – taken as true as they must be at this stage – are sufficiently specific  
13 to survive defendants’ motions to dismiss. To the extent defendants suggest that the allegations are  
14 inaccurate with respect to prime mortgages and the top-rated securities at issue in this case, defendants  
15 may come forward with evidence to that effect at the summary judgment stage.

16  
17 **B. Section 15 Claims**

18 Plaintiffs also assert Section 15 claims against Wells Fargo Bank and the individual Wells Fargo  
19 Defendants on a “control person” theory of liability. As stated above, Section 15 provides joint and  
20 several liability for persons who control anyone liable for violations of Section 11 or Section 12. 15  
21 U.S.C. § 77o. To state a claim for control person liability, a plaintiff must plead (1) a primary violation  
22 of Section 11 or Section 12 and (2) “that the alleged controlling person possessed, directly or indirectly,  
23 the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of the individual allegedly  
24 liable for the primary violation.” *In re Splash*, 2000 WL 1727405, at \*15.

25 The Court has already concluded that plaintiffs have pled a primary violation of Section 11 with  
26 respect to the seventeen offerings they have standing to challenge. Accordingly, the only question  
27 remaining is whether plaintiffs have adequately pled control. There can be no dispute that plaintiffs  
28 have adequately alleged that both Wells Fargo Bank and the individual defendants managed and directed

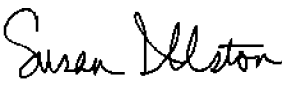
1 the activities of Wells Fargo Asset Securities Corporation, the Depositor which sponsored the  
2 Certificates. *See* Complaint ¶¶ 16, 35-39, 157 (“Each of the Individual Defendants and Wells Fargo  
3 Bank had the power and influence, and exercised that power and influence, to cause the Depositor to  
4 engage in violations of the Securities Act.”). The Wells Fargo Defendants do not contest that they acted  
5 as control persons within the meaning of the statute. Defendants’ motion to dismiss the Section 15  
6 claims is therefore DENIED.

7  
8 **CONCLUSION**

9 For the foregoing reasons and for good cause shown, the Court hereby GRANTS the Rating  
10 Agency Defendants’ motion to dismiss without leave to amend. (Docket No. 157). The Court  
11 GRANTS in part and DENIES in part the Underwriter Defendants’ and the Wells Fargo Defendants’  
12 motions to dismiss (Docket No. 160, 161). Plaintiffs are granted leave to amend their claims against  
13 the Underwriter Defendants and Wells Fargo Defendants and must file their amended complaint no later  
14 than **May 7, 2010**.

15  
16 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

17  
18 Dated: April 22, 2010

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21 SUSAN ILLSTON  
22 United States District Judge  
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