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2 attorney's lien," and that in light of the liens, plaintiff's counsel was "preparing a request to implead the
3 settlement funds into the [c]ourt...so that the [c]ourt can determine the distribution of the settlement
4 funds." *Id.*

5 On August 18, 2011, the court granted the parties' request for an additional four-week extension
6 to file the stip for dismissal, to request to interplead the settlement funds, and to serve notice on the lien
7 claimants. (#181). On September 14, 2011, defendant Parball filed a motion for leave to amend its
8 amended answer to include a counterclaim and third party complaint for interpleader relief. (#182).
9 Parball asserted in the motion that "the parties have agreed to settle all outstanding claims with
10 prejudice," but that "Sille and her counsel have not resolved outstanding liens brought by six known
11 parties claiming liens on the settlement proceeds." *Id.*

12 On September 20, 2011, plaintiff filed a declaration in response to the motion to amend
13 pleading. (#184). Plaintiff argued that the motion to amend (#182) does not include all parties who
14 may have an interest in the settlement proceeds and raises the question of whether the court has
15 jurisdiction over some of the named parties, as certain funding companies and health care providers do
16 not have a corporate presence in Nevada. *Id.* Plaintiff asserted that on August 29, 2011, a predecessor
17 attorney for the plaintiff filed a claim in New York, seeking to assert a charging lien on the proceeds of
18 the action. *Id.* Plaintiff's counsel asserted that he intends to assert an interpleader as a counterclaim or
19 third party claim in the New York proceeding that will join all the parties who have an interest in the
20 settlement proceeds. *Id.*

21 On September 29, 2011, defendant Parball filed a reply in support of its motion for leave to
22 amend its amended answer. (#186). Defendant asserted that plaintiff had not filed any papers seeking
23 interpleader relief in the New York case, and that it had learned of five additional lien holders. *Id.*

24 On September 30, 2011, the Honorable Judge Dawson entered an order denying defendant's
25 motion (#182) on the grounds of jurisdiction, stating that the court is "not certain where the parties will

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2 be litigating entitlement to the settlement proceeds since [p]laintiff has indicated a desire to litigate the
3 issue in New York state court.” (#187). The court ordered defendant to “deposit the settlement funds
4 with the Clerk of the Court pending the commencement of the action to determine distribution of the
5 funds.” *Id.* On November 18, 2011, Defendant deposited the settlement funds with the Court. (#192).
6 On November 29, 2011, the Court granted the stipulation and order for dismissal with prejudice. (#194).

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8 On December 1, 2011, ALFund Prime LLC (hereinafter “ALF”) addressed a letter to Judge
9 Dawson stating that they have a security interest in the proceeds of the attorney fees portion of the case
10 from attorney Stephen Chakwin. (#195). On December 8, 2011, Mr. Chakwin filed a letter responding
11 to ALF's letter dated December 1, 2011, asserting that he has filed a motion in the New York action to
12 join all relevant parties, including ALF. (#196).

13 On February 22, 2012, ALF filed the motion to intervene. (#197). On March 12, 2012, plaintiff
14 filed a response to the motion to intervene, stating that plaintiff considers the application to be
15 premature, but that plaintiff consents to the intervention motion to a limited extent. (#198). On March
16 15, 2012, Preferred Capital filed a Motion to Intervene. (#199). On March 21, 2012, ALF filed a reply
17 in support of their motion to intervene (#197), asserting that the court should grant the motion. (#200).
18 On the same day, ALF also filed a response to Preferred Capital’s motion to intervene (#199), stating
19 that they take no position as to whether the court should permit Preferred Capital to intervene. (#201).
20 On March 30, 2012, Preferred Capital filed a reply, stating that no party has challenged its motion to
21 intervene and that while ALF may have a similar lien, Preferred Capital should not be precluded from
22 intervening solely on that basis. (#202).

23 Plaintiff filed an opposition to Preferred Capital’s motion to intervene (#199), objecting to the
24 proposed intervention on the basis that (1) Preferred Capital’s “attempt to recover on the loan it made to
25 [plaintiff’s counsel] bears no relationship to the claims in this action by Plaintiff to recover for personal
injuries,” and (2) Preferred Capital has a third lien, and their “simply will not be any money left for

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2 [Preferred Capital] after the other attorneys who represented Plaintiff and the two senior lienors are
3 paid.” (#203).

4 On August 16, 2012, the action was reassigned to the undersigned Magistrate Judge for all
5 further proceedings (#204), and Judge Dawson referred the pending motions to intervene (#197 and
6 #199) to the undersigned. On August 29, 2012, the court scheduled a status conference regarding the
7 pending motions to intervene (#197 and #199). (#205). The court held the status conference on
8 September 21, 2012, at 11:00 a.m. After discussing the issues relating to the pending motions to
9 intervene (#197 and #199), including the court’s jurisdiction, the court issued an order granting the
10 motions (#197 and #199). (#209). The court ordered, among other things, that “on or before October 5,
11 2012, the parties must: (1) submit to the court an agreed upon maximum amount of attorneys’ fees that
12 should remain deposited with the court until resolution of the lien dispute.” *Id.* The instant motion to
13 reconsider was filed on October 3, 2012. (#210).

14 **B. Arguments**

15 Mr. Crupain asks this court to reconsider its order (#209), “in so far as it conflicts with the
16 purposes and proceeding of the action pending in the Supreme Court of the State of New York
17 (hereinafter “New York Action”) and with the contract of the parties “fixing the forum for the litigation
18 of the issues of the apportionment of attorney’s fees in the State of New York.” (#210). Mr. Crupain
19 asserts that the New York Action was filed on August 29, 2011, for the apportionment of the attorney’s
20 lien of attorney Daniel Crupain and is based on Section 475 Judiciary Laws of the State of New York
21 and on the contract between the parties (#210 Exhibit B)(hereinafter “Contract”). *Id.* Mr. Crupain
22 asserts that the Contract “entered into by and between plaintiff and her counsel and prior counsel Daniel
23 Crupain in June of 2008...established the attorney's lien of Daniel Crupain, and provided that it would be
24 based on a percentage of the gross recover which would be determined by the Courts of New York State
25 in the event the lawyers could not agree on the amount.” *Id.*

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2 The Contract states that "[t]he amount of the lien shall be determined at the conclusion of the
3 case by agreement or legal proceedings. In the event of legal proceedings to determine the amount of the
4 lien, jurisdiction shall be in the State of New York, and New York law shall apply." (#210 Exhibit B).
5 Mr. Crupain argues that this is a "forum fixing" clause, and that due to the choice of law language, the
6 court should "permit the New York Action to proceed to culmination." (#210). Mr. Crupain also
7 asserts that since it "is anticipated that" the New York Action will reach trial very soon, the court should
8 reconsider its order (#209) and permit the parties in "the New York Action to finish." *Id.*

9 Intervener Preferred Capital asserts that the court's order (#209) is proper and that the court
10 should deny the motion (#210), as "the dispute currently before the [c]ourt involves claims as to monies
11 owed by [p]laintiff's counsel, [Chakwin] to various parties, including Preferred Capital, under various
12 independent agreements," and the New York Action involves "a dispute regarding the amount of
13 attorney fees that certain attorneys are entitled to as the result of an attorney's lien." (#217). Preferred
14 Capital argues that the "[c]ourt's [o]rder does not conflict with the ...[C]ontract or the pending New
15 York action because the Intervener actions are not concerned with Chakwin's share of attorney's fees as
16 opposed to Crupain's share of attorney's fees." *Id.*

17 Preferred Capital also asserts that it and other lender-intervenors "were not and are not parties to
18 the June 2008 agreement, and cannot and should not be bound by any "forum-fixing" or jurisdictional
19 clauses contained in those contracts." *Id.* Preferred Capital argues that Nevada is an appropriate forum,
20 as (1) it and ALF "have claims that arise out of contracts entered into in Nevada and funds disbursed in
21 Nevada," (2) "Chakwin availed himself of the State of Nevada and obtained large sums of money in the
22 form of loans for his involvement in a personal injury claim that occurred in Nevada," (3) "Chakwin
23 signed promissory notes indicating that the repayment of these loans was premised on the underlying
24 case settling," and (4) Nevada is central to these disputes. *Id.*

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2 **C. Discussion**

3 Under Rule 60(b), “[o]n motion and just terms, the court may relieve a party or its legal
4 representative from a final judgment, order, or proceeding for the following reasons: (1) mistake,
5 inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect, (2) newly discovered evidence that, with reasonable
6 diligence could not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial under Rule 59(b), (3) fraud
7 (whether previously called intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or misconduct by an opposing
8 party, (4) the judgment is void, (5) the judgment has been satisfied, released or discharged; it is based on
9 an earlier judgment that has been reversed or vacated; or applying it prospectively is no longer
10 equitable, or (6) any other reason that justifies relief.” Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b).

11 The court finds that reconsidering its order (#209) is not appropriate. There was no mistake,
12 inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect relating to the court’s order (#209), and Mr. Crupain did not
13 present the court with any newly discovered evidence. *Id.* The court was aware of the New York
14 Action and considered it when making its ruling and issuing its order (#209)¹. The Contract referred to
15 by Mr. Crupain was admittedly between plaintiff and her counsel only and did not involve the
16 intervening parties here. (#210 Exhibit B). Any clause in that Contract applies only to disputes
17 regarding the amount of attorney fees that certain attorneys are entitled to as the result of the attorney’s
18 liens, *i.e.* the New York Action, and *not* to the dispute before this court, which involves claims as to
19 monies owed by Mr. Chakwin to various parties under *other* agreements. *See May v. Anderson*, 121
20 Nev. 668, 119 P.3d 1254 (2005)(An enforceable contract requires an offer and acceptance, a meeting of
21 the minds, and consideration).

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23 ¹ The court specifically mentioned the New York action several times: “Plaintiff asserted that on August 29, 2011, a
24 predecessor attorney for the plaintiff filed a claim in New York, seeking to assert a charging lien on the proceeds of the
25 action. *Id.* Plaintiff’s counsel asserted that he intends to assert an interpleader as a counterclaim or third party claim in the
New York proceeding that will join all the parties who have an interest in the settlement proceeds. *Id.*” “Defendant asserted
that plaintiff had not filed any papers seeking interpleader relief in the New York case, and that it had learned of five
additional lien holders. *Id.*” “On September 30, 2011, the Honorable Judge Dawson entered an order denying defendant’s
motion (#182) on the grounds of jurisdiction, stating that the court is “not certain where the parties will be litigating
entitlement to the settlement proceeds since [p]laintiff has indicated a desire to litigate the issue in New York state court.”
(#187).” “On December 8, 2011, Mr. Chakwin filed a letter responding to ALFund’s letter dated December 1, 2011, asserting
that he has filed a motion in the New York action to join all relevant parties, including ALF. (#196).” (#209).

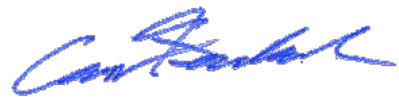
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2 The court also finds that the clause in the Contract stating that “jurisdiction shall be in the State
3 of New York, and New York law shall apply,” does not create *exclusive* jurisdiction in New York and is
4 not a forum fixing clause. *Hsu v. OZ Optics Ltd.*, 211 F.R.D. 615, 618 (N.D. Cal. 2002)(“To be
5 mandatory, a clause must contain language that clearly designates a forum as the exclusive one.”);
6 *Northern Cal. Dist. Council of Laborers v. Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Co.*, 69 F.3d 1034, 1036-37 (9th
7 Cir.1995). Nevada has an interest in the dispute before this court, as the underlying action was before
8 this court, the settlement funds were deposited with the court (#192), and all parties to this dispute
9 availed themselves to this state.

10 Mr. Crupain has not argued that reconsideration is appropriate under Rule 60(b) due to “fraud
11 (whether previously called intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or misconduct by an opposing
12 party,” the judgment being void, or the judgment being satisfied, released or discharged; being “based
13 on an earlier judgment that has been reversed or vacated; or applying it prospectively is no longer
14 equitable.” (#210). Mr. Crupain’s request for reconsideration is based solely on a contract that does not
15 govern the parties nor the dispute before this court and contains a provision that is not a “forum fixing”
16 clause. *Id*; *May*, 121 Nev. 668, 119 P.3d 1254; *Northern Cal. Dist. Council of Laborers*, 69 F.3d at
17 1037. The court finds that Mr. Crupain has not presented the court with “any other reason that justifies
18 [the] relief” sought. Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b).

19 Accordingly and for good cause shown,

20 IT IS ORDERED that attorney Daniel Crupain’s Motion To Reconsider Order (#210) is
21 DENIED.

22 DATED this 7th day of November, 2012.

23 

24 CAM FERENBACH
25 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE