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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

AAA NEVADA INSURANCE COMPANY,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 v.)
)
 VINH CHAU; LANG CHAU; DOES 1-20; and)
 ROES 1-20, inclusive,)
)
 Defendants,)
)
 BENJAMIN D. BUENAVENTURA, JR., et al.,)
)
 Intervenor.)
 _____)

2:08-cv-00827-RCJ-CWH

ORDER

Currently before the Court is Plaintiff AAA Nevada Insurance Company's ("AAA") Motion for Attorney's Fees (#126).

BACKGROUND

On November 20, 2006, Defendant Vinh Chau was in a car accident with Benjamin Buenaventura, which resulted in Benjamin Buenaventura's death. Chau was insured under an AAA insurance policy at the time of the accident. The insurance policy with AAA provided bodily injury liability limits of \$100,000 per person and \$300,000 per accident. Chau reported the accident to AAA on November 21, 2006. On December 18, 2006, Kristine Jansen, Esq. of Christensen Law Offices, LLC ("Christensen Law Offices") wrote to AAA stating that she represented Clara Buenaventura and Benjamin Buenaventura in a claim for personal injuries against Vinh Chau as a result of the accident. In that letter, counsel for the Buenaventuras stated that the Buenaventuras were willing to settle for the policy limits provided that AAA would pay the limits within two weeks, and provide proof that those are the only policy limits available to provide compensation to her clients for the accident. Counsel for the

1 Buenaventuras did not identify all heirs of decedent or all lienholders, nor did counsel provide
2 a release. AAA attempted to contact Jansen to follow up with questions on these two matters
3 and respond to the offer, and went to the extent of physically visiting Jansen's offices and
4 writing a check for the amount, but was unable to get in touch with Jansen. AAA continued to
5 attempt to settle the offer with Jansen. Finally, in April 2007, Christensen Law Offices wrote
6 to AAA that its client was no longer willing to settle for the policy limits and alleged that AAA
7 had failed to respond to the policy limits demand.

8 In September 2007, heirs of Benjamin Buenaventura filed a wrongful death action
9 against Chau in the Eighth Judicial District Court. In June 2008, AAA filed suit against
10 Defendants Vinh Chau and Lang Chau, seeking a declaratory judgment finding that AAA's
11 obligations to indemnify Vinh Chau and Lang Chau for any judgment by Clara Buenaventura
12 and/or the remainder of Benjamin Buenaventura's heirs and/or the estate of Benjamin
13 Buenaventura is subject to the policy limits of \$100,000.00. In April 2009, Benjamin
14 Buenaventura, Jr., Mark Francis D. Buenaventura, Fides B. Palapar, Mary Christine B.
15 Pangilinan, Laura E. Buenaventura, Maria A. Buenaventura, Rosalind Bacus, and Clara
16 Deleon Buenaventura (collectively, the "Intervenors" or "Buenaventuras") moved to intervene
17 (#33). Ultimately, the Court granted (#80) the Motion to Intervene (#33) and allowed the
18 Intervenors an opportunity to respond to a Motion for Summary Judgment (#57) filed by AAA.
19 On July 15, 2010, the Court granted (#94) the Motion for Summary Judgment (#57), granting
20 declaratory relief by issuing a declaration that AAA's liability under the insurance policy is fixed
21 at \$100,000.00 and AAA's failure to settle within the time limit set by Intervenors did not
22 constitute bad faith under Nevada law.

23 On appeal, the Ninth Circuit found (#108) that the Intervenors did not have standing to
24 sue AAA for a declaration of coverage because the Intervenors are not parties to the insurance
25 contract between AAA and Chau, and do not have a judgment against Chau. The Ninth Circuit
26 dismissed the appeal in part for lack of jurisdiction because Intervenors lacked standing to
27 appeal. The Ninth Circuit affirmed the limitations on Intervenor's intervention at the district
28 court level.

1 Intervenor filed a new lawsuit on March 19, 2012, against AAA in Nevada state court.
2 As part of that action, Intervenor requested "Relief From Declaratory Judgment." (State Court
3 Complaint, Ex. B attached to Mot. for Prelim. Inj. (#121).) AAA filed a Motion for a Permanent
4 Injunction (#121), and the Court granted (#125) a permanent injunction preventing Intervenor
5 from bringing a claim in state court to void this Court's declaratory judgment. The Court also
6 stated that it would allow AAA to recover attorneys' fees and costs incurred in filing the Motion
7 for Permanent Injunction (#121) because the Court found that Intervenor's claim of relief in the
8 state court case to declare this Court's judgment void is an impermissible claim which would
9 most likely never have been filed by a reasonable attorney. AAA was directed to submit an
10 accounting of such fees and costs, and Intervenor was allowed an opportunity to respond
11 and object to the accounting regarding the reasonableness of such fees and costs.

12 On August 15, 2012, AAA filed a Motion for Attorney's Fees (#126). On September 4,
13 2012, Intervenor filed a Notice of Automatic Stay and Bankruptcy Filing (#127), stating that
14 Defendants Vinh Chau and Lang Chau filed for bankruptcy on August 28, 2012.

15 **DISCUSSION**

16 **A. Automatic Stay Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 362**

17 Intervenor, in their notice of the automatic stay (#127), state that "the parties may not
18 file any and all Motions, Responses, Oppositions, writs, Appeals or other pleadings until judicial
19 clarification regarding the scope of the automatic stay is received." Intervenor "specifically
20 reserve[d]" the right to file a response to Plaintiff's motion for attorney's fees (#126), a Rule
21 60(b) motion for relief from Order (#125) dated August 14, 2012, a notice of appeal from Order
22 (#125) dated August 14, 2012, and a Rule 60(c) motion for relief from Judgment (#94).

23 On September 10, 2012, AAA filed a Notice of Non-Opposition (#129), requesting that
24 the Motion for Attorney's Fees (#126) be granted in its entirety due to Intervenor's failure to
25 oppose. AAA argues that the automatic stay pursuant to the Chau's bankruptcy filing has no
26 effect on the claims and motions pending against Intervenor. On September 12, 2012,
27 Intervenor filed a response (#131) to the Notice of Non-Opposition (#129), claiming that the
28 claims herein are so interrelated that the bankruptcy stay should apply against any

1 proceedings involving Intervenors.

2 The automatic stay “protects only the debtor, property of the debtor or property of the
3 estate. It does not protect non-debtor parties or their property.” *In re Chugach Forest Products,*
4 *Inc.*, 23 F.3d 241, 246 (9th Cir. 1994) (citing *Advanced Ribbons & Office Prods. v. U.S.*
5 *Interstate Distrib.*, 125 B.R. 259, 263 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1991)). Plaintiff’s motion for attorney’s
6 fees (#126) seeks fees and costs against Intervenors only, and does not concern property of
7 the debtor. For that reason, the automatic stay does not apply to the motion (#126) or any
8 other proceedings or claims concerning Intervenors without involving Defendants, the debtors
9 in bankruptcy, and the Court may rule on the motion (#126).

10 **B. Motion for Attorney’s Fees (#126)**

11 The Court previously ruled that fees and costs are appropriate in this matter due to the
12 frivolousness of the claim brought by Intervenors in state court. However, at this time, the
13 Court reconsiders the previous Order (#125) granting sanctions, as requested in Intervenors’
14 response (#131) to the Notice of Non-Opposition (#129).

15 The procedural history in this case illuminates the need to reconsider sanctions.
16 Initially, AAA filed this action without joining the Buenaventuras/Intervenors, despite seeking
17 declaratory relief that AAA’s liability for any claims filed by the Buenaventuras against
18 Defendants would be limited to the policy limit of \$100,000.00. In April 2009, Intervenors
19 moved to intervene. The Court denied (#59) the motion to intervene initially because the
20 Intervenors had not yet obtained a judgment in the underlying state court case. Intervenors
21 filed a motion for reconsideration, and a motion to dismiss, wherein Intervenors argued that
22 AAA’s claims in this action were premature because the underlying state court action had not
23 yet been resolved.

24 On November 4, 2009, the Court dismissed (#76) the action for lack of subject matter
25 jurisdiction, finding that AAA had failed to establish that the action was ripe. Thereafter, the
26 Court granted (#80) a motion to reconsider, vacated the November 4, 2009 Order (#76)
27 dismissing the action, and allowed Intervenors to intervene for the purpose of contesting AAA’s
28 attempt to secure a declaratory judgment in regards to insurance liability because Intervenors

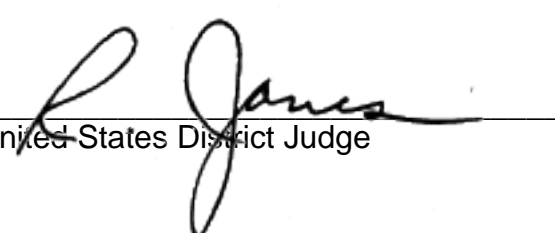
1 “[have the most significant interest in the outcome of this action.” (Order dated April 30, 2010
2 (#80).) On July 15, 2010, the Court granted (#94) summary judgment to AAA and issued
3 declaratory relief that AAA’s liability under the insurance policy with Defendants is fixed at
4 \$100,000.00 and AAA’s failure to settle within the time limit set by Intervenor does not
5 constitute bad faith. The Ninth Circuit affirmed in part and dismissed in part Intervenor’s
6 appeal, noting that Nevada law does not recognize a right of action on the part of a third-party
7 claimant against an insurance company for bad-faith refusal to settle. (Memorandum (#108).)
8 The remaining claims in the appeal were dismissed on the basis that the Buenaventuras do
9 not have standing to appeal because they do not have standing to sue AAA. (*Id.*)

10 The Court recognizes, as it did previously, that Intervenor has the most significant
11 interest in the outcome of this action, and had to pursue their rights diligently despite the
12 procedural hurdles presented by the filing of this action prior to a judgment in the underlying
13 state court action. While the Court previously found that Intervenor did not act reasonably in
14 filing the state court action seeking to overturn this Court’s judgment, the Court hereby vacates
15 the previous ruling (#125) with respect to sanctions, and denies the motion for attorney’s fees
16 (#126) on the basis that Intervenor did not act unreasonably under the complex procedural
17 circumstances of this case, given their limited ability to participate in the proceedings herein
18 due to the filing of this action before the state court action was resolved.

19 CONCLUSION

20 For the foregoing reasons, IT IS ORDERED that AAA’s Motion for Attorney’s Fees
21 (#126) is **DENIED**. The previous Order (#125) is **VACATED IN PART** with respect to the
22 granting of attorney’s fees as sanctions.

23
24 DATED: This 7th day of February, 2013.

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26 
27 United States District Judge
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