

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 ALUTIIQ INTERNATIONAL SOLUTIONS, LLC,)
4)
5 Plaintiff,)

6 vs.)

Case No.: 2:11-cv-01104-GMN-PAL

7 DENNIS LYON; RUTH CHAVEZ LYON;)
8 MELISSA SAN MARTIN; NATIVE AMERICAN)
9 FUNDS MANAGEMENT SERVICES; and)
10 OCEANIA INSURANCE CORPORATION,)
11 Defendants.)

ORDER

11 Pending before the Court is Plaintiff Alutiiq International Solutions, LLC’s (“Alutiiq”)
12 Refiled Motion for Entry of Default Judgment (ECF No. 54), and the Motion to Set Aside
13 Default (ECF No. 55) filed by Defendants Native American Funds Management Services
14 (“NAFMS”) and Oceania Insurance Corporation (“Oceania”) (collectively, “Entity
15 Defendants”). Both motions have been fully briefed.

16 Also before the Court is the Report and Recommendation submitted by United States
17 Magistrate Judge Peggy A. Leen, recommending that Defendant Dennis Lyon’s Answer be
18 stricken and that default be entered against him for willful failure to comply with discovery
19 obligations and multiple court orders. (R&R, ECF No. 90.) Defendant Dennis Lyon filed an
20 Objection (ECF No. 92) along with a Motion to Enlarge Time to file his objection by one day
21 (ECF No. 93). Plaintiff filed a Response (ECF No. 95) to the objection, accompanied by a
22 Declaration (ECF No. 96), and filed a response indicating non-opposition to the requested
23 Motion to Enlarge Time (see Response, ECF No. 94).

24 I. **BACKGROUND**

25 Plaintiff initiated this action by filing a Complaint (ECF No. 1) against the Entity

1 Defendants and against husband and wife Dennis and Ruth Lyon (“Lyon Defendants”)
2 (collectively, “Defendants”) on July 5, 2011. Each defendant was served on July 22, 2011, with
3 the exception of Ruth Lyon, who was served on July 17, 2011. (See Summons Returned
4 Executed, ECF Nos. 18-21.)

5 The Entity Defendants did not file any motion or pleading in response to the Complaint.
6 The Lyon Defendants, appearing pro se, each filed documents styled as “Answer & Motion to
7 Dismiss” on August 15, 2011. (ECF Nos. 13, 16.) The Court found that these documents were
8 in the form of an Answer, not a Motion to Dismiss. (Order, March 19, 2012, ECF No. 52.)
9 Because they were styled as an “Answer & Motion to Dismiss,” however, the Clerk’s Office had
10 filed them as two separate documents each, one as an “Answer” and one as a “Motion to
11 Dismiss.” (Id.) Nevertheless, the Court found that even if the Lyon Defendants did intend their
12 Answer to serve the dual function of a Motion to Dismiss, the documents failed to include in
13 support any memorandum of points and authorities as required by Local Rule 7-2(a). (Id.)
14 Accordingly, to the extent that the documents filed by the Lyon Defendants were intended as
15 motions to dismiss, the Court denied them for failure to file points and authorities in support of
16 the motion. (Id.)

17 In the same Order, the Court addressed Plaintiff’s Motion for Entry of Default Judgment
18 (ECF No. 27) pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b)(2), which requires a party to
19 apply to the court for a default judgment after the clerk enters an opposing party’s default. (Id.)
20 The Clerk’s Entry of Default against the Entity Defendants was filed on August 18, 2011 (ECF
21 No. 23), and Plaintiff’s Motion for Entry of Default Judgment (ECF No. 27) was filed on
22 August 30, 2011. On September 26, 2011, Defendants’ counsel filed a Notice of Appearance on
23 behalf of the Entity Defendants and Dennis Lyon. (ECF No. 30.) The following week
24 Defendants’ counsel filed a Notice of Appearance on behalf of Ruth Lyon. (ECF No. 32.)
25 Although Defendants’ counsel had implied that a motion to set aside the Clerk’s Entry of

1 Default was forthcoming (see Notice of Appearance, 2:1 n.1, ECF No. 30) none had been filed
2 as of the Court's March 19, 2012, Order (ECF No. 52), almost six months later. Nevertheless,
3 the Court denied Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment without prejudice so that the Entity
4 Defendants could properly address the Clerk's Entry of Default and file a motion to set aside the
5 default, if they wished to do so. (ECF No. 52.)

6 The Court permitted Plaintiff to re-file the motion for default judgment after the
7 expiration of fourteen days from the date of the Monday, March 19, 2012, Order. (Id.) Plaintiff
8 re-filed the instant Motion for Default Judgment (ECF No. 54) on Tuesday, April 3, 2012, which
9 was after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the March 19, 2012, Order. On the
10 same day, the Entity Defendants filed the instant Motion to Set Aside Default (ECF No. 55).

11 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

12 "When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to
13 plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk must
14 enter the party's default." Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). A default judgment can then be entered by the
15 clerk or by the court, according to specified criteria. Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b). "The court may set
16 aside an entry of default for good cause, and it may set aside a default judgment under Rule
17 60(b)." Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(c).

18 "If a party . . . fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery, including an order
19 under Rule 26(f), 35, or 37(a), the court where the action is pending may issue further just
20 orders." Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(b)(2)(A).

21 These may include:

- 22 (i) directing that the matters embraced in the order or other designated facts be
23 taken as established for purposes of the action, as the prevailing party
claims;
- 24 (ii) prohibiting the disobedient party from supporting or opposing designated
claims or defenses, or from introducing designated matters in evidence;
- 25 (iii) striking pleadings in whole or in part;
- (iv) staying further proceedings until the order is obeyed;

- 1 (v) dismissing the action or proceeding in whole or in part;
- 2 (vi) rendering a default judgment against the disobedient party; or
- 3 (vii) treating as contempt of court the failure to obey any order except an order to submit to a physical or mental examination.

4 Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(b)(2)(A). “Instead of or in addition to the orders above, the court must order
5 the disobedient party, the attorney advising that party, or both to pay the reasonable expenses,
6 including attorney’s fees, caused by the failure, unless the failure was substantially justified or
7 other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(b)(2)(C).

8 Also, if a party “fails to obey a scheduling or other pretrial order,” “the court may issue
9 any just orders, including those authorized by Rule 37(b)(2)(A)(ii)-(vii).” Fed. R. Civ. P.
10 16(f)(1)(C). “Instead of or in addition to any other sanction, the court must order the party, its
11 attorney, or both to pay the reasonable expenses – including attorney’s fees – incurred because
12 of any noncompliance with this rule, unless the noncompliance was substantially justified or
13 other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(f)(2).

14 A party may file specific written objections to the findings and recommendations of a
15 United States Magistrate Judge. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b); D. Nev. R. IB 3-2. Upon the filing of such
16 objections, the Court must make a de novo determination of those portions of the Report to
17 which objections are made. Id. The Court may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the
18 findings or recommendations made by the Magistrate Judge. Id.

19 **III. DISCUSSION**

20 **A. Defendant Dennis Lyon’s Objections to Judge Leen’s R&R**

21 In the R&R, Judge Leen granted Plaintiff’s Motion for Sanctions (ECF No. 71), and then
22 recommended that Defendant Dennis Lyon’s Answer (ECF No. 12) be stricken and that default
23 be entered, pursuant to Plaintiff’s request. (ECF No. 90.) Judge Leen found that “Lyon has
24 failed to comply with multiple discovery orders after being repeatedly warned that sanctions,
25 including case-dispositive sanctions would be entered if he failed to comply,” and that this

1 “repeated non-compliance with this court’s pretrial discovery Orders, warrants case-dispositive
2 sanctions.” (R&R, 4:26–5:1-2, 5:17-18, ECF No. 90.) Judge Leen found that “less drastic
3 sanctions are unlikely to compel compliance,” and that “Defendant Dennis Lyon’s willful failure
4 to comply with the court’s Orders is an abusive litigation practice that has interfered with the
5 court’s ability to hear this case, delayed litigation, disrupted the court’s timely management of
6 its docket, wasted judicial resources, and threatened the integrity of the court’s orders and the
7 orderly administration of justice.” (R&R, 7:16-19.) In the R&R, Judge Leen referred to her
8 written Order (ECF No. 69), entered May 23, 2012, which memorialized her May 21, 2012,
9 hearing, and documented the parties’ discovery disputes, and included admonitions and
10 warnings to Defendant Dennis Lyon. (Id.) Judge Leen also made findings of fact. (Id. at 1-3.)

11 In his Objection to Judge Leen’s R&R, Defendant Dennis Lyon argues that the Court
12 should not adopt Judge Leen’s findings and recommendation because Judge Leen failed to make
13 a finding of fact relating to his willfulness, bad faith and fault. (ECF No. 92.) He also objects
14 that Judge Leen did not consider less drastic sanctions than default. (Id.) Furthermore, he argues
15 that if the Court “determines that it must issue a sanction against Dennis Lyon, he contends that
16 the appropriate sanction would be an order that designated facts are taken as true as Plaintiff
17 contends.” (Id. at 12:18-21.)

18 Here, Defendant Dennis Lyon appears to object to the entirety of Judge Leen’s Report.
19 Accordingly, the Court has reviewed de novo the entirety of the record upon which Judge Leen’s
20 Report relied, and the Report itself. Upon such review, the Court has determined that Judge
21 Leen’s findings are thoroughly supported by the record, and will accept the findings in full. The
22 Court finds that case-dispositive sanctions against Defendant Dennis Lyon are appropriate, and
23 will order that his Answer (ECF No. 12) be stricken, and that the Clerk shall enter default
24 against him.

25 ///

1 **B. The Entity Defendants’ Motion to Set Aside Default**

2 “Pursuant to Rule 55(c), a district court may set aside the entry of default upon a showing
3 of good cause.” *Brandt v. Am. Bankers Ins. Co. of Florida*, 653 F.3d 1108, 1111 (9th Cir. 2011).
4 “Once default judgment has been entered, relief is governed by Rule 60(b).” *Id.* Here, in
5 determining whether to set aside the entry of default as requested by the Entity Defendants, the
6 Court considers whether the Entity Defendants have shown good cause. “To determine ‘good
7 cause’, a court must ‘consider[] three factors: (1) whether [the party seeking to set aside the
8 default] engaged in culpable conduct that led to the default; (2) whether [it] had [no] meritorious
9 defense; or (3) whether reopening the default judgment would prejudice’ the other party.”
10 *United States v. Signed Personal Check No. 730 of Yubran S. Mesle*, 615 F.3d 1085, 1091 (9th
11 Cir. 2010) (quoting *Franchise Holding II v. Huntington Rests. Grp., Inc.*, 375 F.3d 922, 925 (9th
12 Cir. 2004)). These three factors, taken from *Falk v. Allen*, 739 F.2d 461, 463 (9th Cir. 1984),
13 also govern relief under Rule 60(b)(1) based upon “excusable neglect” for setting aside a default
14 judgment. *Brandt*, 653 F.3d at 1111.

15 Here, the entirety of the Entity Defendants’ motion is littered with docket references to a
16 separate, but related, case pending in the District of Nevada, filed by the same Plaintiff, Alutiiq,
17 and in which counsel for the Entity Defendants, Jeffrey A. Cogan, Nevada Bar No. 4569, also
18 represents the defendant, OIC Marianas Insurance Corporation, in that case. *See Alutiiq Int’l*
19 *Solutions, LLC v. OIC Marianas Ins. Corp.*, No. 2:10-cv-01189-KJD-NJK (D. Nev. filed July
20 19, 2010). Apparently Mr. Cogan “inadvertently confused the facts of this case with the case of
21 10-1189, *Alutiiq International Solutions v. OIC Marianas Insurance Corporation*” and in the
22 Reply “apologize[d] to the Court for page 16 and 17 of the Motion.” (Reply, 11:24 n.1, ECF No.
23 64.) Despite this apology, the Court finds that the incorrect references to nonexistent parties and
24 proceedings in this action were not limited to pages 16 and 17 of the motion, as discussed
25 below.

1 Attached to the motion is a signed and sworn Affidavit from December 16, 2011, in
2 which Defendant Dennis Lyon asserts that he is “the 51% owner of OCEANIA INSURANCE
3 CORPORATION and sole owner of NATIVE AMERICAN FUNDS MANAGEMENT,” the
4 Entity Defendants. (Aff. Dennis Joe Lyon, 2:¶1, ECF No. 55-1.)

5 In a signed declaration under penalty of perjury, Mr. Cogan states the following:

6 I believed in December 2011, that a second motion to set aside default could not
7 be filed while a Motion requesting the same relief was pending as until the first
8 Motion was denied, the matter was not judicially ripe for a second motion. Local
9 Rule 7-2, governing motion practice, does not allow for the filing of supplements
to Motions and I believed that a second motion to set aside default would be an
improper supplement.

10 (Mot. Set Aside, 18:¶2, ECF No. 55.) In the Reply filed April 30, 2012, Mr. Cogan reiterated
11 this position by reference to his declaration. (Reply, 3:20-24, ECF No. 64.) However, there is
12 no record in this docket of any motion to set aside default, aside from the instant motion, which
13 was filed on April 3, 2012. Furthermore, Defendant Dennis Lyon’s affidavit does not refer to
14 any motion to set aside default. (See Aff. Dennis Joe Lyon, ECF No. 55-1.) In fact, the Clerk’s
15 Entry of Default (ECF No. 23) as to the Entity Defendants was filed on August 18, 2011, three
16 days after the Lyon Defendants filed their “Answer & Motion to Dismiss” documents (ECF
17 Nos. 12-13, 15-16). In the Notice of Appearance filed September 26, 2011, Mr. Cogan
18 represented that “[c]ommunication between Jeffrey A. Cogan and Kevin A. Rosenfield has
19 occurred relating to setting aside the default” against the Entity Defendants. (Notice of
20 Appearance, 2:1 n.1, ECF No. 30.)

21 Therefore, the Court finds that Mr. Cogan and the Entity Defendants were aware of the
22 August 18, 2011, Clerk’s Entry of Default (ECF No. 23) as of September 26, 2011, at the latest,
23 and through Defendant Dennis Lyon upon service of the Clerk’s Entry of Default (ECF No. 23)
24 in August 2011. The instant Motion to Set aside Default (ECF No. 55) was filed on April 3,
25 2012, only after the Court denied Plaintiff’s motion for default judgment and gave a deadline to

1 file the motion to set aside default (Order, ECF No. 52), which the Entity Defendants still
2 exceeded by one day.

3 On page 8 of the motion, the Entity Defendants argue that “if this Honorable Court
4 determines that there are grounds to set aside the default judgment under Rule 60(b), it must find
5 that the default should be set aside as well,” and refer to “the Default Judgment [docket # 31]
6 entered on May 13, 2011” and to “defendant OIC Marianas Insurance Corporation.” (Mot. Set
7 Aside, 8:15-17, 8:27-28, ECF No. 55.) These references appear to be the product of confusion,
8 since no default judgment has been filed in this action, and the reference to docket #31 and to
9 defendant OIC Marianas Insurance Corporation appears to be related to the action before Judge
10 Dawson, *Alutiiq Int’l Solutions, LLC v. OIC Marianas Ins. Corp.*, No. 2:10-cv-01189-KJD-NJK
11 (D. Nev. filed July 19, 2010). Without exception, the entirety of the argument section beginning
12 on page 10 of the motion also appears to refer to the action before Judge Dawson – at each
13 reference to a docket entry, in references to defendant OIC Marianas Insurance Corporation, and
14 to the litigation history of the case before Judge Robert J. Johnston. (See Mot. Set Aside, 10-18,
15 ECF No. 55.) Accordingly, the motion is unhelpful to address the relief requested by the Entity
16 Defendants. In the Reply, at least, the arguments do address the facts of the instant action.
17 However, after giving full consideration to the Entity Defendants’ arguments in the Reply, and
18 taking account of all relevant facts, the Court agrees with Plaintiff that the default was a
19 consequence of culpable conduct by Defendant Dennis Lyon and the Entity Defendants, and that
20 Plaintiff will be prejudiced by setting aside the default.

21 In the action before Judge Dawson, which was filed in July 2010, Defendant Dennis
22 Lyon was made aware that a corporation may only appear through counsel when the attorney for
23 defendant OIC Marianas Insurance Corporation withdrew and Mr. Lyon was ordered by Judge
24 Johnston on April 11, 2011, to designate new counsel. See Mins. of Proceedings, April 11, 2011,
25 ECF No. 25, *Alutiiq Int’l Solutions, LLC v. OIC Marianas Ins. Corp.*, No. 2:10-cv-01189-KJD-

1 NJK (D. Nev. filed July 19, 2010). This action was initiated on July 5, 2011. (Compl., ECF No.
2 1.) In the action before Judge Dawson, a Clerk's entry of default and a default judgment had
3 already been obtained against that defendant by the time the Clerk's Entry of Default (ECF No.
4 23) was entered in this action. See Clerk's Entry of Default, ECF No. 28, Default Judgment,
5 ECF No. 31, *Alutiiq Int'l Solutions, LLC v. OIC Marianas Ins. Corp.*, No. 2:10-cv-01189-KJD-
6 NJK (D. Nev. filed July 19, 2010). Mr. Cogan had filed a motion to set aside the entry of
7 default and the default judgment on October 6, 2011. See *id.* at ECF No. 37. With these facts in
8 mind, and considering the statement by Mr. Cogan in the September 2011 Notice of Appearance
9 (ECF No. 30), the Court cannot find that the entry of default against the Entity Defendants was
10 not a result of culpable conduct by Defendant Dennis Lyon and the Entity Defendants.

11 Because the Court finds that any merit to the Entity Defendants' defense is greatly
12 outweighed by the culpability of the defendants and the prejudice to Plaintiff, the Motion to Set
13 Aside (ECF No. 55) will be denied.

14 C. Plaintiff's Refiled Motion for Entry of Default Judgment

15 "The general rule of law is that upon default the factual allegations of the complaint,
16 except those relating to the amount of damages, will be taken as true." *Geddes v. United Fin.*
17 *Grp.*, 559 F.2d 557, 560 (9th Cir. 1977) (citing *Pope v. United States*, 323 U.S. 1, 12 (1944)).
18 As discussed above, the Court finds that entry of default is appropriate as to the Entity
19 Defendants, and as to Defendant Dennis Lyon as well, although the instant motion for entry of
20 default judgment was filed solely as to the Entity Defendants. Since the facts alleged against
21 these defendants may be taken as true, in order to enter default judgment, the Court must
22 determine the appropriate amount of damages.

23 In the motion, filed April 3, 2012, Plaintiff refers to the default judgment entered by
24 Judge Dawson against OIC Marianas Insurance Corporation at ECF No. 31 in *Alutiiq Int'l*
25 *Solutions, LLC v. OIC Marianas Ins. Corp.*, No. 2:10-cv-01189-KJD-NJK (D. Nev. May 13,

1 2011), and explains that it “now seeks to obtain judgment against [the Entity Defendants],
2 jointly and severally, for this same amount,” referred to in the Complaint (ECF No. 1) at
3 paragraphs 58 through 139. (Mot. Default J., 3:18-24, ECF No. 54.) However, on August 2,
4 2012, Judge Dawson set aside the entry of default and the default judgment upon which Plaintiff
5 relies. See Order, ECF No. 43, *Alutiiq Int’l Solutions, LLC v. OIC Marianas Ins. Corp.*, No.
6 2:10-cv-01189-KJD-NJK (D. Nev. August 2, 2012). Because a final judgment has not yet been
7 entered in that action, the Court finds that Plaintiff’s request for damages by reference to Judge
8 Dawson’s prior order is insufficient to support the requested amount of damages. Accordingly,
9 the Court will deny the motion for entry of default judgment, without prejudice, so that Plaintiff
10 may fully brief its request.

11 Because the action before this Court and the action before Judge Dawson, *Alutiiq Int’l*
12 *Solutions, LLC v. OIC Marianas Ins. Corp.*, No. 2:10-cv-01189-KJD-NJK (D. Nev. filed July
13 19, 2010), appear to be related, the Court will also order the parties to comply with Local Rule
14 II.7-2.1¹ of the Local Rules of Practice of the United States District Court for the District of
15 Nevada. Because the parties appear to represent that final adjudication of this action is

16
17 ¹ This rule provides:

18 Counsel who has reason to believe that an action on file or about to be filed is related to another
19 action on file (whether active or terminated) shall file in each action and serve on all parties in each
20 action a notice of related cases. This notice shall set forth the title and number of each possibly related
21 action, together with a brief statement of their relationship and the reasons why assignment to a single
22 district judge and/or magistrate judge is desirable.

23 An action may be considered to be related to another action when:

- 24 (a) Both actions involve the same parties and are based on the same or similar claim;
- (b) Both actions involved the same property, transaction or event;
- (c) Both actions involve similar questions of fact and the same question of law and their assignment
to the same district judge and/or magistrate judge is likely to effect a substantial savings of
judicial effort, either because the same result should follow in both actions or otherwise; or,
- (d) For any other reason, it would entail substantial duplication of labor if the actions were heard by
different district judges or magistrate judges. The assigned judges will make a determination
regarding the consolidation of the actions.

25 D. Nev. R. II.7-2.1. The Local Rules of Practice for the United States District Court for the District of Nevada
are available at the website for the District of Nevada, <http://www.nvd.uscourts.gov>.

1 dependent upon the proceedings in the action before Judge Dawson, the parties are specifically
2 directed to indicate whether assignment to a single district or magistrate judge is desirable,
3 pursuant to the Local Rule. Also, the parties are directed to comply with the requirements of the
4 Local Rule as to any other related action.

5 **IV. CONCLUSION**

6 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the Motion to Set Aside Default (ECF No. 55) is
7 **DENIED.**

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Refiled Motion for Entry of Default Judgment
9 (ECF No. 54) is **DENIED, without prejudice.**

10 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Motion to Enlarge Time (ECF No. 93) is
11 **GRANTED.**

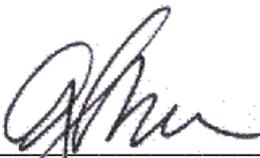
12 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Report and Recommendation (ECF No. 90) is
13 **ACCEPTED and ADOPTED** to the extent that it is not inconsistent with this Order.

14 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Answer (ECF No. 12) filed by Defendant Dennis
15 Lyon shall be **STRICKEN.**

16 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk shall enter default against Defendant
17 Dennis Lyon.

18 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the parties shall file a notice of all related cases
19 pursuant to the requirements of Local Rule II.7-2.1, specifically indicating whether assignment
20 to a single district or magistrate judge is desirable. The parties shall file this notice by **April 5,**
21 **2013.**

22 DATED this 22nd day of March, 2013.

23
24
25 

Gloria M. Navarro
United States District Judge