

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

FINANCIAL INDEMNITY COMPANY,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JIN EDWARDS, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:14-cv-484-GMN-VCF

ORDER

9
10
11
12
13
14
15

This matter involves Financial Indemnity Company's declaratory-relief action against Jin Edwards, Chin Edwards, Anthony Spann, and Joseph Corpuz. (Compl. #1¹); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (creating a remedy for declaratory relief). Three motions are before the court: (1) Financial Indemnity Company's Motion to Compel (#35); (2) Defendant Spann's Motion to Stay Discovery (#36); and (3) Defendant Spann's Motion to Vacate Noticed Deposition (#37). For the reasons stated below, the parties' motions are granted in part and denied in part.

16
17

BACKGROUND

18
19
20

Jin Edwards' 2006 Mitsubishi Lancer Evo was insured by Financial Indemnity Services. (Compl. (#1) at ¶ 7). The policy's coverages includes up to \$15,000.00 for "each person" and up to \$30,000 for "each accident." (*Id.*)

21
22
23
24
25

On April 26, 2012, Edwards was driving through an intersection at Jones Boulevard and Harmon Avenue in Las Vegas. (*Id.* at ¶ 8). An accident occurred. Edwards' Mitsubishi collided with Anthony Spann's 2012 Hyundai Veloster. (*Id.*) Spann and Edwards' and Spann's passengers—(Chin Edwards and Joseph Corpuz)—were injured. (*Id.*)

¹ Parenthetical citations refer to the court's docket.

1 On April 27, 2012, Financial Indemnity received a letter from the Morris Anderson Law Office,
2 stating that it represents Spann and Corpuz and will be asserting claims for damages. (*Id.* at ¶ 12).
3 Settlement negotiations began; and on March 14, 2013, Morris Anderson emailed Financial Indemnity,
4 stating that a global settlement “had been achieved.” (*Id.* at ¶ 19). Following a series of follow-up
5 communications, Spann and Corpuz allegedly withdrew from the settlement agreement. (*See id.* at ¶ 27).
6 This action for declaratory relief followed.

7 The parties are now in the midst of discovery. The discovery dispute was initially resolved, for
8 the most part, during a meet and confer. However, Defense Counsel allegedly experienced a “change of
9 heart,” which precipitated the motions before the court. (*See Doc. #35* at 3:12). On September 16, 2014,
10 Financial Indemnity filed the instant motion to compel. The motion asks the court to order Spann and
11 Corpuz to respond to nine requests for admission or deem the requests admitted. (*See Doc. #35*). In
12 response, Spann and Corpuz filed an emergency motion to stay discovery (#36) and an emergency
13 motion to quash their counsel’s deposition. (#37). A hearing was held on Thursday, October 30, 2014.
14 Defense Counsel, Eric R. Blank, failed to appear.

16 DISCUSSION

17 The parties’ filings present four issues: (1) whether Defendants’ improperly objected to Financial
18 Indemnity Company’s requests for admissions; (2) whether discovery should be stayed; (3) whether the
19 court should stay Mr. Jones’ deposition; and (4) whether Defense Counsel, Eric R. Blank, should be held
20 in contempt for disregarding this court’s September 19, 2014 order. Each is addressed below.

21 I. Financial Indemnity Company’s Requests for Admissions

22 The first issue raised by the parties’ motions is the sufficiency of Spann and Corpuz’s answers to
23 Financial Indemnity’s requests for admissions. Financial Indemnity moves to compel nine answers.
24 (*See generally* Mot. to Compel #35). After Financial Indemnity moved to compel—and after Defendants
25

1 opposed—Defense Counsel served Financial Indemnity with rule compliant responses on all but three
2 admissions. (Mins. Proceedings #46). Accordingly the court only entertained argument on the three
3 remaining disputes: requests for admissions two, four, and fourteen. (*See id.*)

4 The court begins with the second request for admission. During the court’s hearing, the parties
5 stipulated—and the court ordered—that Defendants will amend their response to the second request for
6 admission to state that Defendants lack sufficient knowledge or information to admit or deny.

7 The court now turns to the fourth request for admission. During the court’s hearing, the parties
8 stipulated—and the court ordered—that Financial Indemnity will serve an amended request for
9 admission on Defendants. It will ask Defendants to, first, admit that Defendants received the January 31,
10 2013 letter, which will be attached as an exhibit to the request, and, second, admit that Defense Counsel
11 communicated the offer of settlement to Defense Counsel’s clients. Responses to the request must be
12 served not later than ten days after service.

13 Finally, the court turns to the fourteenth request for admission. It states: “Admit that at no time
14 prior to the filing of your lawsuit against Chin Edwards that you were ever informed that Plaintiff had
15 offered to resolve the claims of all claimants (yours and the other two injured parties) by way of
16 payment of the entire \$15,000/\$30,000 policy limit.” (Pl.’s Mot. to Compl. (#35) at 8: 23–28). Spann
17 and Corpuz responded, “This request is vague, unintelligible, seeks privileged information and assumes
18 facts not established.” (*Id.*)

19 As discussed during the court’s hearing, this request for admission does not seek relevant
20 information because it does not “appear reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible
21 evidence”—that is, evidence that the parties reached a settlement. Therefore, the court denies Financial
22 Indemnity’s motion to compel with regard to this request for admission.
23
24
25

1 **II. Defendants’ Motion to Stay Discovery**

2 Defendants’ Motion to Stay Discovery is denied. The court begins by briefly discussing the
3 governing law. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure do not provide for automatic or blanket stays of
4 discovery when a potentially dispositive motion is pending. *TradeBay, LLC v. Ebay, Inc.*, 278 F.R.D.
5 597, 600 (D. Nev. 2011) (citations omitted). In the District of Nevada, a discovery may be imposed
6 when a motion to dismiss is pending if there are no factual issues raised by the motion to dismiss,
7 discovery is not required to address the issues raised by the motion to dismiss, and the court is
8 “convinced” that the plaintiff is unable to state a claim for relief. *Id.*

9 Courts in the District of Nevada apply a two-part test when evaluating whether a discovery stay
10 should be imposed. *Id.* (citations omitted). First, the pending motion must be potentially dispositive of
11 the entire case or at least the issue on which discovery is sought. *Id.* Second, the court must determine
12 whether the pending motion to dismiss can be decided without additional discovery. *Id.* When applying
13 this test, the court must take a “preliminary peek” at the merits of the pending dispositive motion to
14 assess whether a stay is warranted. *Id.*

15
16 Here, Defendants argue that Financial Indemnity’s complaint should be dismissed because it is
17 not ripe for review. The gravamen of this argument is mistaken. Defendants argue that whether a
18 settlement was reached is a “question of fact” in a parallel state-court action and that there is no “case or
19 controversy” in this court. (Def.’s Mot. to Stay (#36) at 8:13). This is incorrect. The United States
20 Congress enacted 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and created a remedy for declaratory relief. It states, “[i]n a case of
21 actual controversy within its jurisdiction . . . any court of the United States . . . may declare the rights
22 and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is
23 or could be sought.” *See also* FED. R. CIV. P. 57. Therefore, Defendants have not demonstrated a
24 sufficient basis for imposing a discovery stay.
25

1 However, the court is obligated to make its own inquiry with regard to one area that may warrant
2 a stay: jurisdiction. *See TradeBay, LLC*, 278 F.R.D. at 600. Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
3 12(h)(3), the court “must dismiss the action” if it determines at any time that it lacks jurisdiction. The
4 court’s review of the record here indicates that there is a question regarding the amount on controversy.
5 Financial Indemnity’s policy limits its exposure to \$30,000 per accident. The controversy presented in
6 this action is whether the parties’ settled and, if not, whether Financial Indemnity’s exposure is greater
7 than \$30,000. Relying on various medical expenses, Defendants contend that Financial Indemnity’s
8 exposure may approximate \$80,000.

9 Jurisdictional allegations, however, must be “plausible” and not merely possible. *Leite v. Crane*
10 *Co.*, 749 F.3d 1117, 1121 (9th Cir. 2014) *cert. denied*, 14-119, 2014 WL 3817554 (U.S. Oct. 14, 2014)
11 (applying *Twombly* and *Iqbal*’s heighten-pleading standard to Rule 8(a)(1)). Here, the court’s duty to
12 safeguard its limited powers of jurisdiction under Rule 12(h) requires the court to order the parties to
13 conduct jurisdictional discovery on the amount in controversy. Therefore, Defendant Spann’s Motion to
14 Stay Discovery is denied pending jurisdictional discovery on the amount in controversy.
15

16 **III. Mr. Jones’ Deposition**

17 The third issue raised by the parties’ papers is Defendants’ Motion to Vacate Noticed
18 Deposition. During the court’s hearing Defendants stated that they only request that reasonable
19 limitations be placed on the scope and duration of the deposition. As stipulated by the parties—and
20 ordered by the court—Mr. Jones’ deposition must not exceed two hours and must be limited to topics
21 relevant² to the March 14 letter and the events leading up to the letter.
22
23
24

25 ² Relevance is defined by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b).

1 **IV. Mr. Blank is Ordered to Show Cause**

2 One final issues remains: Mr. Eric R. Blank's failure to comply with this court's order and
3 appear for the court's October 30, 2014, hearing.

4 A District Court has broad, but not limitless, "authority to impose sanctions under its inherent
5 powers." *Mendez v. Cnty of San Bernardino*, 540 F.3d 1109, 1131 (9th Cir. 2008). A District Court's
6 inherent powers are those that "are necessary to the exercise of all others" powers. *Roadway Express,*
7 *Inc. v. Piper*, 447 U.S. 752, 764 (1980) (quoting *United States v. Hudson*, 7 Cranch 32, 34 (1812)). The
8 most common utilization of inherent powers is a contempt sanction levied to "protect[] the due and
9 orderly administration of justice" and "maintain[] the authority and dignity of the court." *Cooke*
10 *v. United States*, 267 U.S. 517, 539 (1925).

11 On September 19, 2014, the court set three motions for a hearing on October 30, 2014. (*See Min.*
12 *Order #38*). According to the court's notice of electronic filing records, the minute order was entered on
13 September 22, 2014 and served on Mr. Blank via electronic mail. (*Id.*) Despite being served with the
14 court's order, Mr. Blank failed to appear at the court's October 30, 2014 hearing.

15 This is sanctionable. The court recognizes that Mr. Blank did not file or oppose any of the
16 motions before the court. This, however, is irrelevant. Mr. Blank entered his appearance on July 14,
17 2014. (Doc. #18). His client is still a party to this action. The arguments raised during the hearing affect
18 his client's rights. The order setting this hearing was entered on September 19, 2014. Therefore, Mr.
19 Blank is ordered to show cause why he should not be sanctioned for failing to appear for the October 30,
20 2014 hearing.

21
22 ACCORDINGLY, and for good cause shown,

23 IT IS ORDERED that Financial Indemnity Company's Motion to Compel (#35) is GRANTED
24 in part and DENIED in part, as discussed above.
25

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant Spann's Motion to Stay Discovery (#36) is
2 DENIED without prejudice.

3 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the parties must conduct jurisdictional discovery on the
4 amount in controversy. Jurisdictional discovery will close on December 31, 2014. Defendants must file
5 a "Supplemental Motion to Stay" regarding the amount in controversy by January 7, 2015. The motion
6 will brief in the ordinary course.

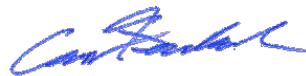
7 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant Spann's Motion to Vacate Noticed Deposition
8 (#37) is DENIED.

9 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, on or before November 12, 2014, Mr. Eric Blank must
10 SHOW CAUSE in writing why he should not be SANCTIONED for failing to appear at the October 30,
11 2014 hearing.

12 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of Court is directed to mail a copy of this order to
13 Mr. Eric Blank's physical address: Law Offices of Eric R. Blank, P.C., 7860 W. Sahara Avenue, Suite
14 110, Las Vegas, NV 89117.

15 IT IS SO ORDERED.

16 DATED this 31th day of October, 2014.

17
18 

19
20

CAM FERENBACH
21 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
22
23
24
25