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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
5  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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7 VIBE MICRO, INC.,

Case No. 2:14-cv-01618-RFB

8 Plaintiff,

ORDER

9 v.

10 SIG CAPITAL, LLC.,

11 Defendant.

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13 **I. Introduction**

14 This case was taken on appeal from the Bankruptcy Court on 10/1/14. A status conference  
15 was held on 12/12/14. Before the Court are Appellant Vibe Micro's Opening Brief [ECF No. 17],  
16 Appellee SIG Capital's Answering Brief [ECF No. 19], and Appellant Vibe Micro's Reply Brief  
17 [ECF No. 24].

18 **II. Background**

19 This case is an appeal from a final order of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the  
20 District of Nevada, issued on September 18, 2014. [ECF No. 1]. The issue on appeal is whether  
21 the bankruptcy court erred in holding, as a matter of law, that Vibe Micro, Inc., a shareholder of  
22 the involuntary debtor, 8Speed8, Inc., did not have standing to seek statutory remedies under 11  
23 U.S.C. 303(i), and against SIG Capital, Inc., Petitioner, for costs, attorneys' fees, and damages, on  
24 behalf of the debtor, 8Speed8, Inc.

25 The Court relies on and reiterates the findings of fact of the bankruptcy court, which are  
26 reviewed for clear error. In re Summers, 332 F.3d 1250, 1252 (9th Cir. 2003). On December 13,  
27 2013, Appellee SIG Capital, Inc., a Nevada corporation, filed an involuntary petition for relief  
28 under Chapter 7 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, against the Debtor, 8Speed8, Inc. SIG and Vibe

1 Micro are both shareholders of 8Speed8. SIG was also a creditor of 8Speed8, lending money to  
2 fund 8Speed8's development of payment services kiosk systems. A shareholder dispute arose  
3 between SIG and Vibe Micro, and Vibe Micro initiated arbitration proceedings against SIG.  
4 Subsequent to the initiation of arbitration proceedings, in December 2013, SIG filed an involuntary  
5 bankruptcy petition against 8Speed8. 8Speed8 never appeared in the bankruptcy action. Vibe  
6 Micro appeared, and asserted that it was representing the interest of 8Speed8, and stated in its  
7 pleadings that the debtor was not represented in the proceedings. [ECF No. 18, p 93, Transcript of  
8 Bankruptcy Hearing].

9 In January 2014, Vibe Micro moved to dismiss the bankruptcy. Vibe Micro also sought to  
10 obtain fees and costs, actual damages, and punitive damages pursuant to 11 U.S.C. 303(i). SIG  
11 opposed the motion, and the parties agreed that further discovery was necessary before the Court  
12 could decide the merits of dismissal on the grounds asserted by Vibe Micro. However, in June  
13 2014, SIG decided that dismissal was appropriate, and filed its own motion to dismiss.

14 The Bankruptcy Court held a hearing on both motions to dismiss in August 2014. At this  
15 hearing, the Court deemed it appropriate to dismiss the case since both parties had moved to  
16 dismiss. It then allowed SIG and Vibe Micro to present oral arguments on the issue of Vibe Micro's  
17 entitlement to receive fees under 11 U.S.C. 303(i).

18 The Bankruptcy Court issued a verbal ruling on the motions on September 15, 2014. It held  
19 that under a Ninth Circuit holding, In re Miles, 430 F.3d 1083 (9th Cir. 2005), only the debtor has  
20 standing to seek damages under Section 303(i). It entered an order dismissing the bankruptcy case  
21 and denying Vibe Micro any attorneys' fees and costs, and damages, on September 18, 2014.

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### 23 **III. Legal Standard**

24 On appeal to the District Court, the Bankruptcy Court's conclusions of law are reviewed  
25 *de novo*, and its factual findings are reviewed for clear error. In re Summers, 332 F.3d 1250, 1252  
26 (9th Cir. 2003). Interpretation of statutes, and standing issues, are issues of law, which are reviewed  
27 by the appellate court *de novo*. In re Mike Hammer Prod., Inc., 294 B.R. 752, 753 (9th Cir. B.A.P.  
28 2003).

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2 **IV. Discussion**

3 The statute at issue in this case is 11 U.S.C. § 303(i). Section 303(i), which provides for  
4 costs and fees in the resolution of bankruptcy proceedings, states: “If the court dismisses a petition  
5 under this section other than on consent of all petitioners and the debtor, and if the debtor does not  
6 waive the right to judgment under this subsection, the court may grant judgment – (1) against the  
7 petitioners and in favor of the debtor for – (A) costs; or (B) a reasonable attorney’s fee; or (2)  
8 against any petitioner that filed the petition in bad faith, for – (A) any damages proximately caused  
9 by such filing; or (B) punitive damages. The Ninth Circuit analyzed the language of this statute in  
10 In re Miles, which, on its face, “is ambiguous as to whether damages...can be awarded only in  
11 favor of the debtor or in favor of other parties.” 430 F.3d 1083 (9th Cir. 2005). Looking at  
12 legislative history, determining that “reading 303(i)(2) to allow third parties to seek damages could  
13 invite abuse of the system”, and determining that “reading 303(i) to limit standing to the debtor is  
14 consistent with the admittedly rather sparse authority addressing this issue,” the Ninth Circuit held  
15 that appellants in that case, a putative debtor’s wife and children, did not have standing to recover  
16 damages under the statute. In re Miles, 430 F.3d 1083 (9th Cir. 2005).

17 Vibe Micro argues that for purposes of fees and costs, it functioned as the Debtor in the  
18 bankruptcy action, and thus had standing to seek an award on 8Speed8’s behalf. Vibe Micro argues  
19 that it was a fifty percent vested shareholder trying to protect the Debtor, 8Speed8. SIG disputes  
20 the contention that Vibe Micro was a fifty percent vested shareholder, and rather, states that Vibe  
21 Micro, SIG, and Luxor, each were thirty percent shareholders in 8Speed8. The bankruptcy court  
22 did not make a factual determination as to Vibe Micro’s ownership interest in 8Speed8, and the  
23 Court does not deem this determination material to whether, under In re Miles, a shareholder,  
24 rather than the Debtor itself, may recover under Section 303(i). Vibe Micro raises facts regarding  
25 SIG’s purposes in bringing the involuntary bankruptcy petition, and alleges that SIG was bringing  
26 it in bad faith, to subvert and/or evade the arbitration proceedings that Vibe Micro had initiated  
27 amongst the shareholders, and to liquidate 8Speed8. The bankruptcy court did not make a  
28 determination as to whether the petition was brought in “bad faith” by SIG. The Court does not

1 find it necessary to reach this issue, in order to address the issue on appeal of whether Vibe Micro  
2 has standing, as a non-Debtor in the bankruptcy proceeding, to assert a right to costs, fees, and  
3 damages, under Section 303(i).

4 Vibe Micro further supports its position that it functioned as the debtor in this action, by  
5 arguing that its fees were incurred for the sole benefit of the debtor. 8Speed8 never appeared in  
6 the bankruptcy action. Vibe Micro appeared, and asserted that it was representing the interest of  
7 8Speed8. However, Vibe Micro also filed a motion to compel against the President of 8Speed8,  
8 and stated in their pleadings that the debtor was not represented in the proceedings. Regardless of  
9 whether Vibe Micro felt that it was acting for the benefit of the debtor, there was never an explicit  
10 determination by the bankruptcy court that Vibe Micro was the Debtor in the underlying action.  
11 Ultimately, the bankruptcy court held: “I find and conclude that Vibe Micro lacks standing as a  
12 matter of law. Consequently, the involuntary petition is dismissed with prejudice and Vibe Micro’s  
13 request for fees, costs, and damages under Section 303(i) is denied.” This Court infers, from the  
14 bankruptcy court’s ruling, that it determined Vibe Micro not to have been the Debtor, because of  
15 its standing ruling. The Court affirms the implicit conclusion of the bankruptcy court, that Vibe  
16 Micro was not the debtor in the underlying action.

17 Vibe Micro further argues that In re Miles does not control in this case. In re Miles involved  
18 three daughters of the debtor who had never appeared or represented the interests of the debtor in  
19 the involuntary bankruptcy proceedings, and therefore constituted third parties who were not  
20 entitled to costs and fees; Vibe Micro argues that this case is distinguishable because Vibe Micro  
21 acted on behalf of the debtor. However, absent a holding from the bankruptcy court that Vibe  
22 Micro was the debtor in this action, for purposes of the Section 303(i) analysis, the Court does not  
23 find this argument persuasive. Vibe Micro has not raised any controlling or persuasive authority  
24 that states that a shareholder appearing in a bankruptcy proceeding alleging that it represents the  
25 interests of the named debtor, is entitled to fees, costs, and damages under Section 303(i) as though  
26 it were the debtor. The plain holding of In re Miles was that standing to assert a right to costs, fees,  
27 and damages under Section 303(i) is limited to the debtor.

28 The Court rejects Vibe Micro’s attempt to invoke other authority. Specifically, Vibe Micro

1 analogizes this case to a 1989 bankruptcy case from Illinois, In re Fox Island Square P'ship, 106  
2 B.R. 962, 966 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 1989), where general partners filed an involuntary petition against  
3 the Partnership, and another general partner filed a motion to dismiss. In that case, the Court found  
4 that the other general partner who filed the motion on behalf of the Partnership had standing to  
5 recover under Section 303(i). In re Fox Island is not controlling authority on this Court, and it  
6 preceded In re Miles. Furthermore, as SIG correctly notes, In re Fox Island is distinguishable from  
7 the context of a shareholder like Vibe Micro purporting to represent the interests of a corporation.  
8 Because individual partners are liable for the obligations of a partnership, it may make sense to  
9 allow a general partner to represent the partnership in bankruptcy and to recover fees, but it does  
10 not follow that shareholders have a right to act on behalf of a corporation in litigation. Such  
11 shareholders are liable for the obligations of the corporation. The Court thus finds that In re Fox  
12 is not controlling, and that to the extent it differs from In re Miles, the Court must follow the  
13 holding of Miles. The Court agrees that the legal posture of a general partner is distinguishable  
14 from that of a shareholder in a corporation, for purposes of acting on behalf of the corporation in  
15 a bankruptcy proceeding.

16 Vibe Micro also argues that SIG waived its argument that Vibe Micro did not have standing  
17 to seek statutory remedies, by failing to challenge its rights to appear on behalf of 8Speed8 in the  
18 underlying proceeding. SIG did argue, in the underlying proceeding, that Vibe Micro lacks  
19 standing to collect damages under Section 303(i). SIG argues that standing for purposes of  
20 contesting the involuntary bankruptcy is distinct from statutory standing to seek damages under  
21 Section 303(i). Any interested party can seek dismissal of an involuntary bankruptcy. See, e.g., In  
22 re MacFarlane Webber Assoc., 121 B.R. 694, 700-01 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1990) (holding any party  
23 in interest may move for dismissal of a bankruptcy for cause). The Court agrees with SIG, and  
24 based on the extensive arguments on record in the underlying bankruptcy proceeding, where SIG  
25 maintained that Vibe Micro did not have standing for fees, costs, and damages under 303(i), the  
26 Court finds that SIG has not waived the argument.

27 Finally, Vibe Micro argues, in the alternative, that the Court should find In re Miles  
28 wrongly decided, and should find that Vibe Micro has standing to seek fees and costs under Section

1 303(i). In re Miles is binding authority on this court, and the Court agrees with its statutory  
2 analysis.

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4 **V. Conclusion**

5 The Court has not been presented with any controlling or persuasive authority to support  
6 the argument that a non-Debtor shareholder has standing to pursue costs, fees, and damages, as the  
7 Debtor, under 11 U.S.C. Section 303(i). The Ninth Circuit, in In re Miles, determined that only  
8 Debtors have standing to recover costs, fees, and damages under that statute.

9 Therefore,

10 **IT IS ORDERED** that this Court **AFFIRMS** the ruling of the bankruptcy court below,  
11 and finds that Vibe Micro is not entitled to costs, fees, and damages under 11 U.S.C. Section 303(i).

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13 DATED: May 22, 2017.

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RICHARD F. BOULWARE, II  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE