

1 Century National filed its Answer on March 23, 2020, and raised a counterclaim against Mr.
2 Hermanson, seeking declaratory relief. ECF No. 58.

3 At the close of discovery, Century National filed a Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF
4 No. 80) and a Motion for Declaratory Relief (ECF No. 81). Mr. Hermanson filed a Motion for
5 Partial Summary Judgment. ECF No. 84. After the motions were briefed, the Court held a hearing
6 on September 17, 2021, and took the motions under submission. ECF No. 94. On September 30,
7 2021, the Court issued an order denying Century’s Motion for Declaratory Relief, granting Mr.
8 Hermanson’s motion for Partial Summary Judgment, and granting in part and denying in part
9 Century National’s motion for Summary Judgment. ECF No. 95. The Court set a status conference
10 for the case. *Id.* Prior to the status conference, Century National filed a Motion for Clarification
11 of the Court’s September 30, 2021 Order. ECF No. 99. The Court held a status conference on
12 November 19, 2021. ECF No. 104. At the status conference, the Court granted Century National’s
13 Motion for Clarification, clarified its prior ruling, and gave Century National leave to file a Motion
14 for Reconsideration. ECF No. 104. On December 5, 2021, Century National filed the instant
15 Motion for Reconsideration. ECF No. 105. On December 6, 2021, Mr. Hermanson filed a “Brief
16 on the Issue of Damages” relating to the Court’s prior Order (ECF No. 95). ECF No. 106. On
17 December 15, 2021, Century National filed its Response to Mr. Hermanson’s brief. ECF No. 197.
18 On December 20, 2021, Mr. Hermanson filed his Response to Century National’s Motion for
19 Reconsideration. On December 27, 2021, Century National filed its Reply to Mr. Hermanson’s
20 Response. ECF No. 109. On January 3, 2022, Mr. Hermanson filed his Reply to Century
21 National’s Response to his brief. ECF No. 110. This Order follows.

22 23 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

24 “[A] motion for reconsideration should not be granted, absent highly unusual
25 circumstances, unless the district court is presented with newly discovered evidence, committed
26 clear error, or if there is an intervening change in the controlling law.” Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc.
27 v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co., 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009) (citation and quotation marks

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1 omitted). The moving party “must state with particularity the points of law or fact that the court
2 has overlooked or misunderstood.” Local Rule 59-1.

3 A motion for reconsideration is treated as a motion to alter or amend judgment
4 under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 59(e) if it is filed within 28 days of entry of
5 judgment. "Otherwise it is treated as a Rule 60(b) motion for relief from a judgment or order." Am.
6 Ironworks & Erectors Inc. v. N. Am. Constr. Corp., 248 F.3d 892 (9th Cir. 2001); Herron v. Wells
7 Fargo Fin. Inc., 299 Fed. Appx. 713 (9th Cir. 2008).

8 Rule 60(b), in sharp contrast with Rule 59, offers courts many reasons to amend or alter
9 judgment in a given case. Specifically, the court may grant a motion brought pursuant to Rule
10 60(b) if it finds any of the following present: “(1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable
11 neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence which by due diligence could not have been discovered in
12 time to move for a new trial under Rule 59(b); (3) fraud (whether heretofore denominated intrinsic
13 or extrinsic), misrepresentation, or other misconduct of an adverse party; (4) the judgment is void;
14 (5) the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged, or a prior judgment upon which it is
15 based has been reversed or otherwise vacated, or it is no longer equitable that the judgment should
16 have prospective application; or (6) any other reason justifying relief from the operation of the
17 judgment." Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b).

18 The broad grounds for relief in Rule 60(b)(6) does not serve as a catch-all; the Supreme
19 Court and the Ninth Circuit have restricted its use to extraordinary circumstances. See,
20 e.g., Latshaw v. Trainer Wortham & Co., Inc., 452 F.3d 1097, 1103 (9th Cir. 2006) (“[The] Rule
21 is used sparingly as an equitable remedy to prevent manifest injustice and is to be utilized only
22 where extraordinary circumstances prevented a party from taking timely action to prevent or
23 correct an erroneous judgment.”).

24 **IV. DISCUSSION**

25 In its September 30, 2021 Order, the Court held that (1) Century National had a duty to
26 defend Mr. Hermanson the wrongful death lawsuit and it breached that duty; (2) Century National
27 had a duty to indemnify Mr. Hermanson; (3) Century National, in breaching its duty to defend Mr.
28 Hermanson, acted in bad faith, but did not act in bad faith as to its duty to indemnify (4) Century

1 National did not violate NRS § 686A.310(d) (failure to promptly communicate its coverage
2 decision) as a matter of law but a jury could reasonably find that it violated NRS § 686A.310(c)
3 (failure to adopt and implement reasonable policies in making coverage decision). ECF No. 95.

4 Century National seeks reconsideration of some, but not all, of these holdings. The Court
5 analyzes each of these requests in turn.

6 **A. Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing**

7 Under Nevada law, every contract contains the implied covenant of good faith and fair
8 dealing. K Mart Corp. v. Ponsock, 732 P.2d 1364, 1370 (Nev. 1987). A party may bring a bad-
9 faith tort claim if the covenant is violated. United States Fidelity v. Peterson, 540 P.2d 1070, 1071
10 (Nev. 1975). Normally, Courts do not find bad faith when there is a reasonable dispute about
11 whether there is coverage and what exactly is covered by the policy. Guebara v. Allstate Ins. Co.,
12 237 F.3d 987, 992 (9th Cir. 2001) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted) (explaining the
13 general dispute doctrine).

14 However, Nevada law is very clear that in the face of coverage ambiguities, which
15 necessarily include reasonable or genuine coverage disputes, insurers must exercise their duty to
16 defend. United Nat'l Ins. Co. v. Frontier Ins. Co., 99 P.3d 1153, 1158 (Nev. 2004). Thus, the
17 “general dispute” rule applies slightly differently in this context. See, e.g., Jacobs v. Liberty
18 Surplus Ins. Corp, 3:21-cv-01687-WHO, 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 177689 at *25 (N.D. Cal., Sep.
19 17, 2021) (“The only argument [Defendant] offers is that bad faith cannot exist when there is a
20 genuine dispute—the general rule. But, as explained, that rule is flipped on its head by the
21 particular nature of the duty to defend.”). In its September 30, 2021 Order, the Court held that
22 because Century National breached its duty to defend and its duty to indemnify Mr. Hermanson,
23 it could decide, as a matter of law, whether Century National had acted in bad faith in breaching
24 its duty to defend.

25 Century National argues the Court should reconsider its ruling finding bad faith as a matter
26 of law because the Court applied the wrong legal standard in reaching its decision. Furthermore,
27 Century National raised an affirmative defense to the allegation of bad faith (reliance on advice of
28 counsel) that the Court did not address. Mr. Hermanson argues that Century National’s argument

1 is disingenuous for two reasons. First, the Court made the same assumptions as Century National
2 in finding insurer bad faith could be decided as a matter of law where no material facts are in
3 dispute. Second, the Court applied the same cases Century National cited to in its briefs.

4 **a. Application of legal standard**

5 The Court did not apply the wrong legal standard in its September 30, 2021 Order. The
6 Court set forth the general requirements for bringing a claim of tortious breach of the covenant of
7 good faith and fair dealing and outlined the particular legal standard in the insurance context,
8 specifically that “[b]ad faith claims involve an actual or implied awareness of the absence of a
9 reasonable basis for denying the benefits of the policy. American Excess Ins. Co. v. MGM Grand
10 Hotels, 729 P.2d 1352, 1354-355 (Nev. 1986).” ECF No. 95. The Court’s order essentially found
11 that there was no reasonable basis to not defend, considering the sweeping and clear Nevada
12 Supreme Court precedent. Id. Here, Century National had knowledge that it was breaching its
13 duty to defend when it learned of the coverage ambiguity, under Nevada law. United Nat’l Ins.
14 Co. v. Frontier Ins. Co., 99 P.3d 1153, 1158 (Nev. 2004).

15 **b. Defendant’s affirmative defense**

16 The Court did not acknowledge in its initial ruling, however, that Century National’s
17 Answer contained an affirmative defense (reliance on counsel). There is no clear standard under
18 Nevada Law as to how this Court should evaluate the affirmative defense in this context. When
19 Nevada law is silent on an issue, especially in the insurance context, Courts consult California law
20 for persuasive authority. See Commercial Standard Ins. Co. v. Tab Constr., Inc., 583 P.2d 449,
21 451 (Nev. 1978).

22 Under California law, reliance on counsel may be an affirmative defense in an insurance
23 dispute so long as certain factors are satisfied. An insurer seeking to raise this defense must show
24 that it made a full disclosure of the facts to counsel, that it actually relied upon counsel’s advice,
25 and that it did not have reason to know that the action recommended by counsel was improper.
26 State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Superior Court, 279 Cal. Rptr. 116, 117 (Ct. App. 1991) (“An
27 insurer may defend itself against allegations of bad faith and malice in claims handling with
28 evidence the insurer relied on the advice of competent counsel.”) (internal citations omitted);

1 Melorich Builders, Inc. v. Superior Court, 207 Cal. Rptr. 47, 50 (Ct. App. 1984) (listing the
2 elements of reliance on advice of counsel as a defense to claim for intentional infliction of
3 emotional distress); see also Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. v. Superior Court, 200 Cal. Rptr. 471,
4 475 (Ct. App. 1984) (holding that for an insurance bad faith claim, to use this defense, insurer must
5 rely on advice of counsel, not just seek it out).

6 The Court finds that there is a dispute of material fact as to these factors. The Court further
7 finds that whether Century National could reasonably rely on outside counsel's advice that there
8 was no duty to defend in the present circumstances, where Mr. Hermanson's counsel provided
9 extrinsic evidence of coverage ambiguity, is a question for the jury. The Court therefore vacates
10 its prior holding that Century National acted in bad faith as a matter of law when it breached its
11 duty to defend.

12 **B. Damages**

13 In its September 30, 2021 Order, the Court held that the issues of damages arising out of
14 Century National's breach of its duty to defend Mr. Hermanson would go to a jury, both for
15 compensatory and punitive damages, which are governed by different standards. ECF No. 95. The
16 parties have partly briefed the issue of damages, including the total cost of the defense. See ECF
17 Nos. 106, 107, 110. Century National seeks reconsideration of the Court's ruling because it argues
18 that the jury should first determine whether there are damages to begin with, a threshold question
19 that Mr. Hermanson must first address at trial. Century National argues that Courts in other
20 jurisdictions do not allow an insured to recover the costs of its defense where those costs were
21 endured by another company or entity or person. Therefore, Mr. Hermanson should not be able to
22 collect for attorney's fees that it did not pay. Century National further argues that Mr. Hermanson
23 has the burden of proving damages at trial, and it should have the opportunity to prove that Mr.
24 Hermanson suffered no damages as a result of the breach. Mr. Hermanson does not respond to
25 Century National's arguments in this section but does generally state that Century National is
26 rearguing its Motion for Summary Judgment. Century National counters that Mr. Hermanson, by
27 failing to specifically respond to its argument on this claim, has cosigned Century National's
28 argument.

1 The Court will not disturb its finding that Mr. Hermanson has proved the existence of
2 damages arising out of Century National’s breach of the duty to defend. It will be up to the jury
3 to determine the *scope* of Mr. Hermanson’s damages, and that will turn in part on the jury’s
4 decision on Mr. Hermanson’s bad faith claim. Century National’s main argument relies on
5 holdings from courts of other jurisdictions, which are not persuasive or binding on this Court; it
6 does not cite any binding precedent that requires this Court to conclude as a matter of law that Mr.
7 Hermanson may not collect attorney’s fees from the wrongful death action as damages in this case.
8 The Nevada Supreme Court, however, broadly defines damages that an insured may collect after
9 the insurer breaches its duty to defend. See Century Sur. Co., 432 P.3d at 186 (adopting the
10 “minority view [] that damages for a breach of the duty to defend are not automatically limited to
11 the amount of the policy; instead, the damages awarded depend on the facts of each case.”). Thus,
12 “an insured may recover any damages consequential to the insurer's breach of its duty to defend.
13 As a result, an insurer's liability for the breach of the duty to defend is not capped at the policy
14 limits, even in the absence of bad faith” and “[t]he determination of the insurer's liability depends
15 on the unique facts of each case and is one that is left to the jury’s determination.”

16 **C. Unfair Claims Practices Act**

17 Mr. Hermanson alleged two distinct violations of Nevada’s Unfair Claims Practices Act
18 (UCPA): that Century National failed to communicate its coverage decision to Mr. Hermanson
19 pursuant to NRS 310(d) and that Century National failed to maintain “reasonable policies” under
20 NRS § 686A.310(c). In its September 30, 2021 Order, the Court dismissed Mr. Hermanson’s
21 claim under NRS § 686A.310(d) as a matter of law, but determined that there were disputes of
22 material fact about Century National’s policies and whether they were “reasonable” pursuant to
23 NRS § 686A.310(c). ECF No. 95.

24 Century National argues that the Court should have decided the latter issue as a matter of
25 law in its favor under two canons of statutory construction.

26 First, NRS § 686A.310(c) is about reasonable standards for *prompt* decision-making.
27 Under the “series qualifier canon” when there is a parallel construction that involves all nouns or
28 verbs in a series, the prepositive modifier normally applies to the entire series. Applying the “series

1 qualifier canon” to this statutory provision, the statute requires the company to produce reasonable
2 standards requiring a prompt investigation and prompt processing of claims.

3 Second, when analyzed within NRS § 686A.310 generally, the standard that subsection (c)
4 articulates relates to “promptness.” Subsection (b) requires “reasonable promptness” in making a
5 decision. Subsection (d) requires a final decision within a reasonable “period of time” Subsection
6 (e) requires prompt, fair and equitable settlements of claims that are reasonably clear. Century
7 National argues that since the Court found that it issued a timely coverage decision, the Court
8 should deny Mr. Hermanson’s NRS § 686A.310(c) claim as a matter of law.

9 Mr. Hermanson does not respond to these specific arguments but does argue that Century
10 National is rearguing its Motion for Summary Judgment. Century National counters that Mr.
11 Hermanson, by failing to specifically respond to its argument on this claim, has cosigned Century
12 National argument.

13 Although Century National makes a spirited argument that various canons of construction
14 require this Court to limit § 686A.310(c), other Courts in this District have not reached that
15 conclusion. See, e.g., Hall v. Liberty Mut. Gen. Ins. Co., 2:16-cv-00117-MMD-PAL, 2017 U.S.
16 Dist. LEXIS 160773 at **21-22 (D. Nev. Sep. 29 2017) (noting that the defendant’s “ever
17 changing and inconsistent requests for information” was relevant to the 686A.310(1)(c) claim);
18 Contreras v. Am. Family Mut. Ins. Co., 135 F.Supp. 3d 1208, 1226 (D. Nev. 2015) (finding that a
19 plaintiff could show, for example, failure to adopt procedures to investigate the loss of a material
20 piece of evidence, to bring an NRS § 686A.310(1)(c) claim); Pribyl v. Allstate Ins. Co., 2:17-cv-
21 2068 JCM (VCF), 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 145918 at ** 14-15 (Aug. 27, 2018) (“Pribyl alleges
22 details that support her claims that Allstate did not act reasonably promptly, did not have
23 reasonable standards for resolving claims, and did not make a reasonable settlement offer. These
24 allegations are sufficient to plead a violation of the Unfair Claims Practices Act.”).

25 These decisions are persuasive, rather than binding, on the Court. However, as the Nevada
26 Supreme Court has not narrowed the scope of this provision, the Court sees no need to do that
27 now. Therefore, the Court denies Century National’s Motion for Reconsideration as to Mr.
28 Hermanson’s remaining UCPA claim.

1 **V. MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITIES**

2 On February 15, 2023, Century National filed a Motion for Leave to File Document
3 attached to which it lists points and authorities that it considers “persuasive or helpful.” ECF No.
4 114.

5 The Local Rules require the parties to obtain leave of the Court before filing any
6 supplemental briefs; surreplies are not permitted without leave of the court. L-R 7-2(g). The Court
7 may grant leave to file supplemental authority "for good cause" found. Id. "Good cause may exist
8 either when the proffered supplemental authority controls the outcome of the litigation, or when
9 the proffered supplemental authority is precedential, or particularly persuasive or helpful." Alps
10 Prop. & Cas. Ins. Co. v. Kalicki Collier, LLP, 526 F. Supp. 3d 805, 812 (D. Nev. Mar. 17, 2021).
11 Century National argues that the additional information and authorities set forth in its supplemental
12 filing, “[w]hile not controlling or precedential, . . . are particularly persuasive or particularly
13 helpful. They are helpful because they address the issues argued by [Century National] in its
14 Motion for Reconsideration.” ECF No. 114 at 3. The Court finds that these decisions, most of
15 which are from this Court, are not particularly helpful to as they do not address the factual scenario
16 here. In large part they are used to buttress Century National’s arguments in its Motion for
17 Reconsideration.

18 Unlike insurance cases where the insured and insurer dispute the value of the claim, Mr.
19 Hermanson’s bad faith claim turns on when, how, and to what degree Century National relied on
20 the advice of its counsel in failing to defend Mr. Hermanson despite being aware of a coverage
21 ambiguity, which automatically triggers the duty to defend under Nevada Law. Separately, as this
22 Court has already noted, insurers may not construe the genuine dispute doctrine as a means of
23 cosigning *every* monetary coverage dispute. Hendrix v. Progressive Direct Ins. Co., Case No. 2-
24 20-cv-01856-RFB-EJY, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 49312 at **11-12 (D. Nev. Mar. 22, 2023)
25 (“[T]his doctrine has not been adopted by Nevada in the formulation articulated by Defendant . . .
26 . to adopt such a rule would incentivize insurance companies to encourage their employees,
27 adjusters, and experts to routinely undervalue claims in their formal offers knowing that so long

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1 as the valuation was not absurd on its face, the company could later obtain dismissal of any lawsuit
2 pursuant to the doctrine.”).

3 For these reasons, the Court denies the Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Authority.
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5 **VI. CONCLUSION**

6 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Century National’s Motion for Reconsideration
7 (ECF No. 105) is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART consistent with this Order.

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Century National’s Motion for Leave to File
9 Supplemental Authorities (ECF No. 114) is DENIED.

10 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Parties have three weeks from the date of this order
11 to file a Proposed Joint Pretrial Order.

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13 DATED: March 31, 2023.



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15 **RICHARD F. BOULWARE, II**
16 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**
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