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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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BANK OF LAS VEGAS, A NEVADA CORPORATION, AS SUCCESSOR BY STATUTORY MERGER TO DESERT COMMUNITY BANK,

Plaintiff,

v.

STEVEN R. COLE, SUZANNE WHITTAKER, DAN R. RICHARDS AND SOUTHWEST APPRAISAL ASSOCIATES INC.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:12-cv-00940-MMD-VCF

ORDER

(Def.'s Motion to Dismiss – dkt. no. 6;  
Def.'s Motion to Dismiss – dkt. no. 9)

**I. SUMMARY**

Before the Court are Defendant Dan R. Richards' Motion to Dismiss (dkt. no. 6), and Defendants Steven R. Cole and Southwest Appraisal Associates Inc.'s Motion to Dismiss (dkt. no. 9). For the reasons discussed below, the Motions are denied.

**II. BACKGROUND**

This is a professional malpractice and negligence action brought by a bank against a real estate appraisal company. According to the Complaint, Defendants Steven R. Cole, and Dan R. Richards<sup>1</sup> controlled Defendant Southwest Appraisal Associates (collectively "Defendants") as an alter ego of themselves. Defendants

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<sup>1</sup>The Complaint also listed Suzanne Whittaker as a defendant, but Plaintiff has since voluntarily dismissed all claims against her.

1 conducted an appraisal of a parcel of real property, but allegedly failed to accurately  
2 appraise the property and made other material errors in the appraisal. In reliance upon  
3 the allegedly faulty appraisal, Plaintiff Bank of Las Vegas (“Plaintiff”) extended a loan to  
4 borrowers. Plaintiff alleges that it would not have extended the loan if the appraisals had  
5 been accurate.

6 After default, foreclosure, and presumably a deficiency, Plaintiff brought this  
7 action to recover expenses associated with the foreclosure against Defendants alleging  
8 negligence, professional malpractice, breach of statutory duty, and negligent  
9 misrepresentation. Defendant Dan R. Richards, through his counsel, brought a Motion  
10 to Dismiss on June 25, 2012. Defendants Steven R. Cole and Southwest Appraisal  
11 Associates, through the same counsel, brought a separate and essentially identical  
12 Motion to Dismiss ten days later. Both Motions sought dismissal only of the breach of  
13 statutory duty and negligent misrepresentation claims.

14 Plaintiff filed Responses to both Motions acquiescing to Defendants’ arguments  
15 and requesting leave to amend. Plaintiff attached a Proposed First Amended Complaint  
16 (the “PFAC”) in accordance with Local Rule 15-1. All Defendants jointly filed two replies,  
17 one urging the Court to not grant Plaintiff leave to amend and the other requesting  
18 sanctions for “improper discovery tactics.” Although none of the parties properly brought  
19 their requests in the form of a motion, in the interest of judicial efficiency, the Court will  
20 address the request for leave to amend as it is connected to the Motions to Dismiss.  
21 The Court will consider Plaintiff’s Responses as a motion for leave to amend and  
22 Defendants’ Reply as the opposition to that motion. The Court will not, however,  
23 address the request for sanctions as this issue is unrelated to the Motions before the  
24 Court and was already addressed by the Magistrate Judge in the Order on the Motion to  
25 Compel (dkt. no. 20).

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1 **III. DISCUSSION**

2 **A. Legal Standard**

3 After the time for amendment as a matter of course has expired, a party may  
4 amend its complaint only by leave of the court or by the adverse party's written consent.  
5 Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). The court has discretion to grant leave and should freely do so  
6 "when justice so requires." *Id.*; see also *Allen v. City of Beverly Hills*, 911 F.2d 367, 373  
7 (9th Cir. 1990). A district court should grant leave to amend unless "the allegation of  
8 other facts consistent with the challenged pleading could not possibly cure the  
9 deficiency." *Bananno v. Thomas*, 309 F.2d 320, 322 (9th Cir. 1962). Nonetheless,  
10 courts may deny leave to amend if it will cause: (1) undue delay; (2) undue prejudice to  
11 the opposing party; (3) the request is made in bad faith; (4) the party has repeatedly  
12 failed to cure deficiencies; or (5) the amendment would be futile. *Leadsinger, Inc. v.*  
13 *BMG Music Publ'g*, 512 F.3d 522, 532 (9th Cir. 2008).

14 When seeking leave to amend a pleading, Local Rule 15-1 requires the moving  
15 party to "attach the proposed amended pleading to any motion to amend so that it will be  
16 complete in itself without reference to the superseding pleading." A proposed  
17 amendment is futile if no set of facts can be proved under the amendment that would  
18 constitute a valid claim or defense. *Farina v. Compuware Corp.*, 256 F.Supp.2d 1033,  
19 1061 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting *Miller v. Rykoff-Sexton, Inc.*, 845 F.2d 209, 214 (9th Cir.  
20 1988)). The standard of review is akin to that undertaken by a court in determining the  
21 sufficiency of a pleading challenged in a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss. *Id.* (quoting  
22 *Miller*, 845 F.2d at 214). Under this standard, a district court must accept as true all well-  
23 pled factual allegations in the complaint; however, legal conclusions are not entitled to  
24 the assumption of truth. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 679 (2009). When the claims in  
25 a complaint have not crossed the line from conceivable to plausible, plaintiff's complaint  
26 must be dismissed. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007).

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**B. Discussion**

Defendants’ Motions to Dismiss seek dismissal of Plaintiff’s breach of statutory duty claim and negligent misrepresentation claim arguing that NRS 645C.470, the allegedly violated statute, does not provide a private cause of action, and that negligent misrepresentation must be plead with particularity under Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). Defendants additionally seek to strike references to fictitious parties arguing that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure do not provide for naming fictitious parties in a complaint. In the Responses, Plaintiff acquiesces to all of Defendants’ arguments and requests leave to amend, attaching the PFAC, which changes the breach of statutory duty claim to a negligence per se claim, adds significantly more facts to the negligent misrepresentation claim, and eliminates all fictitious parties. Thus, Plaintiff seems to agree that dismissal of the original complaint is proper. However, if the Court grants the desired leave to amend, the pending Motions to Dismiss are moot. Consequently, the question before the Court on this Motion is whether or not leave to amend is warranted.

Defendants argue that leave to amend should not be granted because the PFAC does not cure the deficiencies of the former Complaint and is therefore futile. Specifically, Defendants argue that the substitution of a negligence per se claim for breach of statutory duty is simply an attempt to circumvent the fact that the statute does not authorize a private right of action. Notably, Defendants do not argue that the PFAC’s claim for negligent misrepresentation is inadequate. Thus, the Court must assume that Defendants view the PFAC as adequately stating a claim for negligent misrepresentation. Consequently, the Court will only analyze the negligence per se claim.

Plaintiff alleges negligence per se based on the violation of NRS 645C.470, which makes licensed appraisers guilty of unprofessional conduct if they, among other things, fail to disclose material information that they know or should know through reasonable care. NRS 645C.470(3). Defendants argue that because only the State Commission may enforce the statute, it is administrative in nature and does not set a standard of care

1 for appraisers. Defendants urge the Court to adopt the 4th Circuit's interpretation of  
2 Virginia law articulated in *Talley v. Danek Medical, Inc.*, 179 F.3d 154 (4th Cir. 1999),  
3 which holds that statutory requirements administrative in nature, such as licensing and  
4 reporting requirements, do not impose a standard of care for purposes of negligence per  
5 se claims. In this manner, the negligence per se doctrine does not become "a magic  
6 transforming formula that automatically creates a private right of action for the civil  
7 enforcement in tort law, of every statute." *Id.* at 158.

8 The Court need not look to the law in foreign jurisdictions because Nevada courts  
9 limit negligence per se claims in a different manner. Under Nevada law, violation of a  
10 statute constitutes negligence per se where 1) the injured party belongs to the class of  
11 persons that the statute was intended to protect, and 2) the injury suffered is of the type  
12 the statute was intended to prevent. *Vega v. Eastern Courtyard Associates*, 24 P.3d  
13 219, 221 (Nev. 2001). Additionally, a plaintiff must still show that the violation of the  
14 statute was the proximate cause of his injury. *See Paso Builders, Inc. v. Hebard*, 426  
15 P.2d 731, 736 (Nev. 1967). These limitations prevent the negligence per se doctrine  
16 from becoming a civil enforcement mechanism for every statutory violation as violations  
17 of statutes more administrative in nature lack at least one of the above requirements  
18 and, consequently, do not result in tort duties. *See e.g. Sanchez ex rel. Sanchez v. Wal-*  
19 *Mart Stores, Inc.*, 221 P.3d 1276, 1283 (Nev. 2009) (statute that regulates  
20 communication of information regarding the administration of prescription drugs was not  
21 intended to protect unidentifiable third parties); *Sagebrush Ltd. v. Carson City*, 660 P.2d  
22 1013, 1014 (Nev. 1983) (statute requiring local government to forward copies of tentative  
23 subdivision maps to Division of Water Resources was not meant to protect developers  
24 from monetary loss); *Van Cleave v. Kietz-Mill Minit Mart*, 633 P.2d 1220, 1221 (Nev.  
25 1981) (sale of alcohol to a minor was not the proximate cause of a traffic accident).

26 Here, NRS 645C.470(3) seeks to protect parties involved in the purchase of real  
27 estate who rely on the information provided by licensed appraisers. A bank lending  
28 money to a developer would certainly be within this class of persons. Further, the

1 statute seeks to protect those persons from the financial consequences of decisions  
2 resulting from incomplete or inaccurate information provided by the appraiser. The harm  
3 articulated in the PFAC is this type of injury. Finally, the PFAC alleges that had full and  
4 accurate disclosure taken place, Plaintiff would not have extended the loan. This  
5 establishes causation. The limitations on the negligence per se doctrine under Nevada  
6 law do not apply. Furthermore, even under the 4th Circuit's construction of the  
7 negligence per se doctrine, NRS 645C.470(3) is not similar to a statute requiring a  
8 license or report to be made but, rather, it imposes substantive obligations on  
9 professional appraisers regarding their disclosures. Thus, under both constructions, the  
10 terms of NRS 645C.470(3) do not automatically preclude a claim for negligence per se.

11 Plaintiff has sufficiently pled facts that allow the Court to draw an inference that  
12 Defendants are liable. As such, the PFAC is not futile, and the Court grants leave to  
13 amend. Because Plaintiff's PFAC adequately resolves the deficiencies complained of in  
14 the Motions to Dismiss, both Motions are denied.

15 **III. CONCLUSION**

16 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendant Dan R. Richard's Motion to  
17 Dismiss is DENIED.

18 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendants Steven R. Cole and Southwest  
19 Appraisal Associates, Inc.'s Motion to Dismiss is DENIED.

20 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff is granted leave to amend its Complaint.  
21 Plaintiff is instructed to file the Proposed First Amended Complaint within 5 days of this  
22 Order.

23 DATED THIS 7<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2012.



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27 MIRANDA M. DU  
28 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE