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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

PRESIDIO MANAGEMENT LLC  
SERIES 2,  
  
Plaintiff(s),  
  
v.  
  
NATIONSTAR MORTGAGE LLC, et al.,  
  
Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:22-CV-393 JCM (EJY)

ORDER

Presently before the court is plaintiff Presidio Management LLC Series 2 (“plaintiff”)’s motion for a preliminary injunction. (ECF No. 7). Defendant Nationstar Mortgage LLC (“defendant”) filed a response (ECF No. 17), to which plaintiff replied (ECF No. 18).

Also before the court is defendant’s motion to dismiss plaintiff’s complaint. (ECF No. 8). Plaintiff filed a response (ECF No. 12), to which plaintiff replied (ECF No. 15).

**I. Background**

This matter arises from an impending foreclosure sale of real property located at 510 Rafkin Place, Henderson, NV 89052 (the “property”) (ECF No. 7 at 1). Plaintiff is the current title owner of the property after purchasing it for \$10,500 at a foreclosure sale on January 22, 2014. *See* (ECF No. 7-4). This foreclosure sale was initiated by the homeowners’ association governing the property after the prior owners failed to timely pay their assessments. *See* (ECF No. 1).

In 2005, the property’s prior owners obtained a loan for the purchase price secured by a deed of trust. (*Id.*) The prior owners failed to make payments on the deed, and defendant’s predecessor in interest recorded a notice of default on September 21, 2009, evidencing its

1 intention to foreclose. (*Id.*) This notice of default also accelerated the loan underlying the deed  
2 of trust.

3 On April 19, 2011, defendant’s predecessor in interest recorded a notice of rescission that  
4 rescinded its prior notice of default and, allegedly, decelerated the debt to its originally maturity  
5 date in 2035. (*Id.*) About a month later, on May 5, 2011, defendant’s predecessor in interest  
6 allegedly filed a second notice of default and election to sell the property, followed by a second  
7 rescission on March 16, 2012. (*Id.*)

8 Later, in November 2016, plaintiff filed a quiet title suit in state court. (*Id.*) After three  
9 years of litigation, the parties stipulated to dismiss the action with prejudice. (ECF No. 8-1 at  
10 84). That voluntary dismissal stipulates that the deed of trust survived the HOA’s sale of the  
11 property in 2014. (*Id.*)

12 In September 2021, Quality Loan Service Corp., another defendant, recorded a notice of  
13 default and election to sell on behalf of defendant and, in January 2022, set a foreclosure sale for  
14 February 16, 2022. (ECF No. 7). Plaintiff filed the instant suit on February 10, 2022, alleging  
15 that the deed of trust was accelerated no later than September 21, 2009, and presumed satisfied  
16 no later than September 21, 2019. (ECF No. 1). Thus, according to plaintiff, defendant has no  
17 claim to the property and cannot foreclose.

18 Plaintiff filed this motion for a preliminary injunction on April 11, 2022, seeking to halt  
19 the foreclosure sale during the pendency of this litigation. (ECF No. 7). That same week, on  
20 April 13, 2022, defendant moved to dismiss plaintiff’s complaint in its entirety. (ECF No. 8).

21 **II. Legal Standard**

22 **A. Preliminary Injunction**

23 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65, a court may issue a temporary restraining  
24 order (“TRO”) when the movant alleges “specific facts in an affidavit” that immediate and  
25 irreparable harm will occur before the adverse party can be heard in opposition. FED. R. CIV. P.  
26 65(b)(1)(A). TROs and preliminary injunctions are extraordinary remedies meant to “preserve  
27 the status quo” and “prevent irreparable loss of rights prior to judgment.” *Estes v. Gaston*, No.  
28 2:12-cv-1853-JCM-VCF, 2012 WL 5839490, at \*2 (D. Nev. Nov. 16, 2012); *see also Sierra On-*

1 *Line, Inc. v. Phoenix Software, Inc.*, 739 F.2d 1415, 1422 (9th Cir. 1984). The standard for  
2 granting a TRO is “substantially identical” to the standard for granting a preliminary injunction.  
3 *Stuhlberg Int’l Sales Co. v. John D. Brush & Co.*, 240 F.3d 832, 839 n.7 (9th Cir. 2001).

4 The court considers the following elements in determining whether to grant preliminary  
5 injunctive relief: (1) a likelihood of success on the merits; (2) a likelihood of irreparable injury if  
6 preliminary relief is not granted; (3) balance of hardships; and (4) advancement of the public  
7 interest. *Winter v. N.R.D.C.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008); *Stanley v. Univ. of S. California*, 13 F.3d  
8 1313, 1319 (9th Cir. 1994).

9 The movant must satisfy all four elements; however, “a stronger showing of one element  
10 may offset a weaker showing of another.” *Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d  
11 1127, 1131 (9th Cir. 2011). This “sliding scale” approach dictates that when the balance of  
12 hardships weighs heavily in the movant’s favor, he only needs to demonstrate “serious questions  
13 going to the merits.” *Id.* at 1135.

#### 14 B. Motion to Dismiss

15 A court may dismiss a complaint for “failure to state a claim upon which relief can be  
16 granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A properly pled complaint must provide “[a] short and plain  
17 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); *Bell*  
18 *Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). While Rule 8 does not require detailed  
19 factual allegations, it demands “more than labels and conclusions” or a “formulaic recitation of  
20 the elements of a cause of action.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citation  
21 omitted).

22 “Factual allegations must be enough to rise above the speculative level.” *Twombly*, 550  
23 U.S. at 555. Thus, to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual  
24 matter to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (citation  
25 omitted).

26 In *Iqbal*, the Supreme Court clarified the two-step approach district courts are to apply  
27 when considering motions to dismiss. First, the court must accept as true all well-pled factual  
28 allegations in the complaint; however, legal conclusions are not entitled to the assumption of

1 truth. *Id.* at 678–79. Mere recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported only by  
2 conclusory statements, do not suffice. *Id.* at 678.

3 Second, the court must consider whether the factual allegations in the complaint allege a  
4 plausible claim for relief. *Id.* at 679. A claim is facially plausible when the plaintiff’s complaint  
5 alleges facts that allow the court to draw a reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for  
6 the alleged misconduct. *Id.* at 678.

7 Where the complaint does not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of  
8 misconduct, the complaint has “alleged—but not shown—that the pleader is entitled to relief.”  
9 *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). When the allegations in a complaint have not crossed the  
10 line from conceivable to plausible, plaintiff’s claim must be dismissed. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at  
11 570.

12 The Ninth Circuit addressed post-*Iqbal* pleading standards in *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d  
13 1202, 1216 (9th Cir. 2011). The *Starr* court stated, in relevant part:

14 First, to be entitled to the presumption of truth, allegations in a complaint or counterclaim  
15 may not simply recite the elements of a cause of action, but must contain sufficient  
16 allegations of underlying facts to give fair notice and to enable the opposing party to  
17 defend itself effectively. Second, the factual allegations that are taken as true must  
18 plausibly suggest an entitlement to relief, such that it is not unfair to require the opposing  
19 party to be subjected to the expense of discovery and continued litigation.

18 *Id.*

19 If the court grants a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, it should grant leave to amend  
20 unless the deficiencies cannot be cured by amendment. *DeSoto v. Yellow Freight Sys., Inc.*, 957  
21 F.2d 655, 658 (9th Cir. 1992). Under Rule 15(a), the court should “freely” give leave to amend  
22 “when justice so requires,” and absent “undue delay, bad faith, or dilatory motive on the part of  
23 the movant, repeated failure to cure deficiencies by amendments . . . undue prejudice to the  
24 opposing party . . . futility of the amendment, etc.” *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962).  
25 The court should grant leave to amend “even if no request to amend the pleading was made.”  
26 *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc) (internal quotation marks  
27 omitted).

28 . . .

1 **III. Discussion**

2 A. Preliminary Injunction

3 Having considered the *Winter* factors, the court DENIES plaintiff’s motion for a  
4 preliminary injunction (ECF No. 7); primarily because the balance of hardships is not clearly in  
5 plaintiff’s favor.

6 Plaintiff argues that the balance of hardships is in its favor because it has taken all steps  
7 necessary to obtain the statement regarding the debt secured by the deed of trust and it has no  
8 way of knowing how much it needs to pay to satisfy the debt secured by the deed of trust. (*See*  
9 ECF No. 7). Thus, plaintiff argues that without injunctive relief, it may lose its interest in the  
10 property because of defendant’s “unclean hands.” (*Id.*) This argument is unavailing.

11 This court has addressed substantially similar arguments several times and consistently  
12 denied injunctive relief. *See, e.g., SFR Investments Pool 1, LLC v. Carrington Mortg. Services,*  
13 *LLC*, 2:22-cv-00521-JCM-EJY, 2022 WL 902369 (D. Nev. Mar. 28, 2022); *SFR Investments*  
14 *Pool 1, LLC v. NewRez LLC*, 2:22-cv-195-JCM-BNW, 2022 WL 464321 (D. Nev. Feb. 15,  
15 2022); *5445 Indian Cedar Dr. Trust v. Newrez, LLC*, 2:22-cv-208-JCM-DJA, 2022 WL 489833,  
16 at \*3–4 (D. Nev. Feb. 17, 2022).

17 Nothing in this case warrants departure from this district’s near lockstep treatment of  
18 these cases. *See also Saticoy Bay LLC, Series 3425 Palatine Hills Ave. v. Newrez LLC*, 2:22-cv-  
19 00282-JAD-BNW, 2022 WL 562621, at \*2 (D. Nev. Feb. 24, 2022); *Saticoy Bay LLC, Series*  
20 *970 Flapjack Drive v. Fed. Nat’l Mortg. Ass’n*, No. 2:18-cv-00961-RFB-NJK, 2018 WL  
21 2448447, at \*3 (D. Nev. May 31, 2018). Here, plaintiff, despite stipulating to the survival of the  
22 deed of trust in question as part of the dismissal of the previous state action, *see* (ECF No. 17-  
23 13), has not made any payments toward that deed of trust.

24 As this court has previously noted in analogous cases, the balance of hardships does not  
25 clearly weigh in favor of plaintiff. *See SFR Investments Pool 1, LLC*, 2022 WL 902369, at \*2.  
26 Plaintiff owns the property as an investment, not as its own residence. *See* (ECF No. 18 at 4–7)  
27 (describing the harm to plaintiff’s residential tenant if the plaintiff’s motion is denied). While it  
28 claims that a tenant may be evicted if the foreclosure proceeds, the tenant is not the party in this

1 suit. Speculating about the potential hardship to a non-party has no bearing on the equities  
2 between the two parties in suit even if those harms may be relevant to the public policy  
3 considerations under the fourth *Winter* factor.

4 Plaintiff and defendant assert opposing financial claims to the property. Plaintiff stands  
5 to lose revenue, whereas defendant stands to lose satisfaction of the debt it claims it is owed. At  
6 bottom, the two parties claim essentially the same thing—a right to be paid. The hardships are  
7 similar; thus, the balance of equities does not tip in favor of plaintiff. Therefore, even if plaintiff  
8 demonstrates “serious questions going to the merits,” and irreparable harm, it is not entitled to  
9 injunctive relief under the traditional or sliding scale approach. *See Cottrell*, 632 F.3d at 1131.

10 B. Motion to Dismiss

11 Defendant also moves to dismiss plaintiff’s complaint for failure to state a claim.  
12 Principally, defendant argues that recent Nevada Supreme Court precedent precludes plaintiff’s  
13 claim as a matter of law. *See SFR Invs. Pool 1, LLC v. U.S. Bank N.A.*, 507 P.3d 194 (Nev.  
14 2022) (hereinafter *Gotera II*). Plaintiff contends that the precedent is distinguishable, and that  
15 Nevada’s ancient lien statute extinguished the deed of trust in 2019, ten years after the first  
16 notice of default. *See Nev. Rev. Stat. § 106.240*.

17 Just as the Nevada Supreme Court determined in *Gotera II*, this court finds that the notice  
18 of rescission decelerated the debt under the deed of trust. *See* 507 P.2d at 197–98. There is  
19 nothing in the instant case that distinguishes it from *Gotera II*. Plaintiff baldly asserts that the  
20 loan was accelerated by some unproduced letter rather than the notice of default. (ECF No. 12 at  
21 7–8). Not only does plaintiff fail to cogently allege this in its complaint—indeed, plaintiff raises  
22 this theory for the first time in its opposition to the instant motion and provides no authority to  
23 support it—the Nevada Supreme Court squarely held that “some prior unidentified acceleration”  
24 could not have “remained intact after the bank rescinded the notice of default.” *Gotera II*, 507  
25 P.2d at 197.

26 This case is essentially identical to what was before the Nevada Supreme Court in *Gotera*  
27 *II*. After recording the first notice of default in 2009, defendants recorded a rescission in 2011.  
28 (ECF No. 1 at 3). Whether some other unknown and undiscovered letter purported to accelerate

1 the debt means nothing when the rescission clearly decelerates the loan and renders the ancient  
2 lien statute inapplicable.

3 Thus, plaintiff's complaint must be dismissed. The deed of trust was never extinguished  
4 and plaintiff's rights to the property are not superior to defendant's. Since defendant held a valid  
5 interest under the deed of trust, plaintiff's attendant claims for slander of title, fraud, and  
6 wrongful foreclosure must also be dismissed.

7 Although "[t]he court should freely give leave when justice so requires," the court is not  
8 obligated to do so. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). The court need not give leave to amend where "it  
9 determines that the pleading could not possibly be cured by the allegation of other facts." *Lopez*  
10 *v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Doe v. United States*, 58 F.3d 494, 497  
11 (9th Cir. 1995)). Thus, "leave to amend may be denied if it appears to be futile or legally  
12 insufficient." *Miller v. Rykoff-Sexton, Inc.*, 845 F.2d 209, 214 (9th Cir. 1988) (citing *Gabrielson*  
13 *v. Montgomery Ward & Co.*, 785 F.2d 762, 766 (9th Cir. 1986)). The standard to be applied  
14 when determining the legal sufficiency of a proposed amendment is identical to that on a motion  
15 to dismiss for failure to state a claim. *Id.*

16 Determining that plaintiff's claims fail as a matter of law, the court finds that granting  
17 plaintiff leave to amend would be futile. The plain language of the rescissions leaves the deed of  
18 trust valid. Given that, plaintiff cannot state a claim for relief; defendant holds a valid interest in  
19 the property. The court thus dismisses the complaint in its entirety, with prejudice.

20 **IV. Conclusion**

21 Accordingly,

22 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that plaintiff's motion for a  
23 preliminary injunction (ECF No. 7) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

24 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant's motion to dismiss plaintiff's complaint  
25 (ECF No. 8) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff's complaint (ECF No. 1) be, and the same hereby is, DISMISSED, with prejudice.

The clerk is instructed to enter judgment accordingly and close the case.

DATED October 26, 2022.

  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE