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12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 13 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

14 FLOODY P. RIVERA,  
 15  
 16 Plaintiff,

17 vs.

18 NATIONAL DEFAULT SERVICING  
 19 CORPORATION; THE PREM DEFERRED  
 20 TRUST; WELLS FARGO d/b/a AMERICA'S  
 21 SERVICING COMPANY, A Division of  
 22 WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A.; DOES I  
 23 through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS XI  
 24 through XX,  
 25  
 26 Defendants.

Case No.: 2:12-cv-00629-JCM-RJJ

**ORDER GRANTING WELLS FARGO  
 d/b/a AMERICA'S SERVICING  
 COMPANY'S MOTION TO EXPUNGE  
 LIS PENDENS (DKT # 17)**

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1 Defendant, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. d/b/a America's Servicing Company (hereinafter  
2 "Wells Fargo"), by and through their attorneys of record, ROBIN PREMA WRIGHT, ESQ. and  
3 DONNA M. OSBORN, ESQ. of the law firm of WRIGHT, FINLAY & ZAK, LLP move to  
4 Expunge the Lis Pendens (and Notice of Lis Pendens) in this matter as the Complaint on which it  
5 is based was dismissed, and Defendants' Motion to Expunge Lis Pendens was granted pursuant  
6 to the Order filed July 6, 2011 (Docket No. 27) attached hereto as Exhibit A, the Court being  
7 fully advised in the premises, and good cause appearing therefore,

8 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED the Notice of Pendency of  
9 Action or Lis Pendens recorded by the Plaintiff on IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED  
10 AND DECREED that any Pendency of Action or Lis Pendens recorded on January 26, 2012 as  
11 201201260003508 by the Plaintiff and a Lis Pendens recorded on February 15, 2012 a  
12 201202150002053 s in the Official Records of Clark County Nevada in association with this  
13 action on the subject property at 6587 Aldergate Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada 89110, APN # 140-  
14 27-815-007; more particularly described as follows:

15 LOT FIVE HUNDRED SEVENTY FIVE (575) IN BLOCK V OF HOLLYWOOD  
16 HIGHLANDS EAST NO. 8, AS SHOWN BY MAP THEREOF ON FILE IN BOOK 99 OF  
17 PLATES, PAGE 15 IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF CLARK COUNTY,  
18 NEVADA;

19 is hereby cancelled, and this cancellation shall have the effect of an expungement of it  
20 pursuant to NRS 14.015 and it shall have from this day forward have no force or effect.

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1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that pursuant to NRS  
2 14.015(5), the Plaintiff shall record a copy of this Order (or other appropriate notice) cancelling  
3 the Notice of Pendency of Action or Lis Pendens with the Washoe County Recorder's Office  
4 within five business days of its entry, and if there is a failure to do so, any party may record a  
5 copy of this Order.

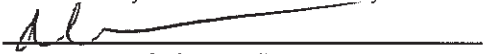
6  
7 IT IS SO ORDERED.

8 DATED this 10th day of July, 2012.

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10 \_\_\_\_\_  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

11 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED BY:

12 WRIGHT, FINLAY & ZAK, LLP

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14 \_\_\_\_\_  
15 Donna M. Osborn, Esq.  
16 Nevada Bar No. 006527  
17 5532 South Fort Apache Road, Suite 110  
18 Las Vegas, NV 89148  
19 *Attorney for Defendant,*  
20 *Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. d/b/a America's Servicing Company*

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**EXHIBIT A**

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

FLOODY P. RIVERA,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
NATIONAL DEFAULT SERVICING  
CORPORATION, et al.,  
  
Defendants.

2:12-CV-629 JCM (RJJ)

**ORDER**

Presently before the court is defendant Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.'s ("Wells Fargo") motion to dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). (Doc. #13). Defendant National Default Servicing Corporation ("NDSC") has joined Wells Fargo's motion. (Doc. #15). Plaintiff has filed an opposition (doc. #20), to which Wells Fargo has replied (doc. #22).

Also before the court is Wells Fargo's motion to expunge lis pendens. (Doc. #17). Plaintiff has filed an opposition (doc. #20), to which Wells Fargo has replied (doc. #23). Wells Fargo has also filed a motion for decision, or in the alternative, hearing on Wells Fargo's motions to dismiss and to expunge lis pendens. (Doc. #27).

The court finds dismissal appropriate because plaintiff has failed to state a claim for violation of NRS § 107 and because the Nevada Deceptive Trade Practices Act is inapplicable to the case at bar.

...

1     **I.     Background**

2             The facts, as alleged in the complaint, establish that plaintiff is the sole owner of the property  
3 at 6587 Aldergate Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada 89110. (Doc #1, Ex. R). On, or about, September 1,  
4 2004, plaintiff executed a promissory note in favor of BNC Mortgage, Inc., in the principal amount  
5 of \$318,750.00 in connection with the subject property. *Id.* Plaintiff also executed a deed of trust in  
6 connection with the loan at this time, naming Wells Fargo Home Mortgage as the party to contact  
7 in the event plaintiff seeks to “determine if reinstatement is possible and the amount, if any, to cure  
8 the default[.]” (Doc. #1, Ex. R at 3:11-13).

9             Plaintiff further alleges that, on December 7, 2010, defendant NDSC recorded notice of  
10 default and election to sell under deed of trust. *Id.* On August 4, 2011, a notice of sale was recorded.  
11 *Id.* The property sold at a nonjudicial foreclosure sale on January 27, 2012, to defendant The Prem  
12 Deferred Trust. (Doc. #13).

13             Plaintiff’s complaint alleges two causes of action, including: (1) deceptive trade practices  
14 pursuant to NRS § 598 and (2) violations of NRS § 107. (Doc. #1, Ex. R).

15     **II.     Discussion**

16             *Legal Standard*

17             A court may dismiss a plaintiff’s complaint for “failure to state a claim upon which relief can  
18 be granted.” FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(6). A properly pled complaint must provide “[a] short and plain  
19 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2); *Bell*  
20 *Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). While Rule 8 does not require detailed factual  
21 allegations, it demands “more than labels and conclusions” or a “formulaic recitation of the elements  
22 of a cause of action.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (citing *Papasan v. Allain*, 478  
23 U.S. 265, 286 (1986)). “Factual allegations must be enough to rise above the speculative level.”  
24 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. Thus, to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient  
25 factual matter to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. at 1949  
26 (internal citation omitted).

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1           In *Iqbal*, the Supreme Court clarified the two-step approach district courts are to apply when  
2 considering motions to dismiss. First, the court must accept as true all well-pled factual allegations  
3 in the complaint; however, legal conclusions are not entitled to the assumption of truth. *Id.* at 1950.  
4 Mere recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported only by conclusory statements, do not  
5 suffice. *Id.* at 1949. Second, the court must consider whether the factual allegations in the complaint  
6 allege a plausible claim for relief. *Id.* at 1950. A claim is facially plausible when the plaintiff's  
7 complaint alleges facts that allows the court to draw a reasonable inference that the defendant is  
8 liable for the alleged misconduct. *Id.* at 1949. Where the complaint does not permit the court to  
9 infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has "alleged – but not shown – that  
10 the pleader is entitled to relief." *Id.* (internal quotations omitted). When the claims in a complaint  
11 have not crossed the line from conceivable to plausible, plaintiff's claim must be dismissed.  
12 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570.

13           *Analysis*

14           1.       Deceptive Business Practices and Violation of §§ 598 *et. seq.*

15           Plaintiff first claims that Wells Fargo's deceptive conduct beached the obligations under NRS  
16 §§ 598, *et. seq.*, including, but not limited to: NRS § 598.0915(5), NRS § 598.0915(15), and NRS  
17 § 598.092(8). (Doc. #1, Ex. R). Plaintiff alleges that defendants engaged in deceptive acts by  
18 preparing and executing false and ineffectual mortgage documents in which defendants' employees  
19 misrepresented that they had signed said documents in the presence of a notary public under oath  
20 when they had not done so. *Id.* Plaintiff further alleges that defendants engaged in deceptive practices  
21 by causing the notice of default to be recorded when defendants were not authorized to do so by the  
22 note holder, as that term is defined in the note. *Id.* Finally, plaintiff alleges that defendants engaged  
23 in deceptive practices by executing mortgage documents which falsely represented that the deed of  
24 trust and note were assigned to the trust in July 22, 2010. *Id.*

25           Nevada Revised Statutes § 598.0915 and § 598.092 deal with goods and services, not real  
26 estate. *See* NRS § 598.0915(1)-(15) (2011) (describing deceptive trade practices dealing with goods  
27 or services); *see also* NRS § 598.092(8) (2011) (describing deceptive trade practices dealing with  
28

1 goods or services); *Reyna v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, No. 2:10-cv-01730-KJD-RJJ, 2011 WL  
2 2690087, at \*9 (D. Nev. July 11, 2011) (finding that NRS § 598 only applies to goods and services  
3 and not real estate transactions); *Alexander v. Aurora Loan Service*, No. 2:09-cv-1790-KJD-LRL,  
4 2010 WL 2773796, at \*2 (D. Nev. July 8, 2012) (finding that NRS § 598 does not provide relief for  
5 claims that deal with real estate transactions because NRS § 598 is for the sale of goods and  
6 services); *Parker v. Greenpoint Mortgage Funding*, No. 3:11-cv-00039-ECR-RAM, 2011 WL  
7 2923949, at \*6 (D. Nev. July 15, 2011) (finding that NRS § 598 does not cover a mortgage  
8 foreclosure because this activity does not constitute conducting business in the state).

9 Here plaintiff alleges deceptive trade practices in connection with mortgage documents,  
10 which do not involve the sale or lease of goods and services. Therefore, the above statutes do not  
11 apply to the present case. Accordingly, the court dismisses plaintiff's deceptive trade practices  
12 claims.

13 2. Violation of NRS Chapter 107

14 Plaintiff's second cause of action alleges violations of NRS § 107. *Id.* "Plaintiff disputes the  
15 deficiency in performance stated in the notice of default." *Id.* at 5:5. Plaintiff alleges that the  
16 assignment recorded on July 22, 2010, was false. *Id.* Plaintiff alleges that defendants had no authority  
17 to conduct a foreclosure sale because the trustee was not acting on behalf of the holder of the note  
18 or the holder's transferee. *Id.* Plaintiff thereby concludes that the notice of trustee's sale was recorded  
19 without authority. *Id.* Plaintiff asserts that he is entitled to a declaration that the foreclosure sale is  
20 void. *Id.*

21 A lender is allowed to make MERS a nominee under the deeds of trust securing a promissory  
22 note. *Roberts v. McCarthy*, 2011 WL 1363811, at \*4 (D. Nev. Apr. 11, 2011). Acting as the  
23 nominee, MERS is able to substitute a trustee. *Id.* Pursuant to NRS 107.028(4), "[a] beneficiary of  
24 recording may replace its trustee with another trustee. The appointment of a new trustee is not  
25 effective until the substitution of trustee is recorded in the office of the recorder of the county in  
26 which the real property is located."

27 ...

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1 Furthermore, under NRS § 107.080(1), “Except as otherwise provided in NRS 106.210,  
2 107.085 and 107.086, if any transfer in trust of any estate in real property is made after March 29,  
3 1927, to secure the performance of an obligation or the payment of any debt, a power of sale is  
4 hereby conferred upon the trustee to be exercised after a breach of the obligation for which the  
5 transfer is security.” Additionally, a trustee is not required to produce a copy of the promissory note  
6 it seeks to enforce prior to foreclosure. *Roberts*, 2011 WL 1363811, at \*4.

7 On or about September 1, 2004, plaintiff executed a promissory note in favor of BNC  
8 Mortgage. (Doc. #1, Ex. R). MERS was the original beneficiary under the deed of trust. (Doc. #14,  
9 Ex. 1). MERS recorded a substitution of trustee on May 6, 2009, making NDSC the new trustee.  
10 (Doc. #14, Ex. 4). This document was properly recorded with the county recorder’s office. *Id.*  
11 Pursuant to NRS § 107.028(4), the status of trustee becomes effective once the substitution  
12 agreement is recorded, which occurred on May 6, 2009. *Id.*

13 On December 7, 2010, NDSC recorded a notice of default in connection with plaintiff’s loan.  
14 (Doc. #1, Ex. R). NDSC was the substitute trustee and, therefore, had authority to secure  
15 performance of the obligation or the payment of any debt through the power of sale. (Doc. #14, Ex.  
16 4); NRS § 107.028. Plaintiff “disputes the deficiency in performance stated in the notice of default”  
17 but does not deny that he is in default. (Doc. #1, Ex. R). As the trustee, NDSC was authorized to  
18 institute foreclosure proceedings. (Doc. #8).

19 Defendant NDSC had the authority to collect a debt as a trustee. Therefore, plaintiff’s chapter  
20 107 claims are dismissed.

21  
22 3. Expunge Lis Pendens

23 Pursuant to NRS § 14.015(3), the party who records a notice of pendency “must establish to  
24 the satisfaction of the court . . . [t]hat the party . . . is likely to prevail in the action.”

25 Here, plaintiff has not demonstrated that he is likely to prevail. The court has dismissed all  
26 claims in the complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Accordingly,  
27 the court grants Wells Fargo’s motion to expunge lis pendens.

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Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Wells Fargo's motion to dismiss (doc. #13) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant's motion to expunge lis pendens (doc. #17) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

DATED July 6, 2012.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE