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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

DEUTSCHE BANK NATIONAL TRUST  
COMPANY,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
TALASERA AND VICANTO  
HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, et al.,  
  
Defendants.

Case No. 2:15-cv-01139-JCM-PAL

ORDER

Presently before the court is defendant/counterclaimant SFR Investments Pool 1, LLC's ("SFR") motion for summary judgment. (ECF No. 62). Plaintiff/counterdefendant Deutsche Bank National Trust Company as trustee for the GSAA trust pass-through certificates, series 2006-8 ("Deutsche Bank") and crossdefendants Nationstar Mortgage LLC ("Nationstar") and Bank of America, N.A. ("BANA" and collectively, with Deutsche Bank and BANA, as the "Banks") filed a response (ECF No. 69), to which SFR replied (ECF No. 75).

Also before the court is defendant Talasera and Vicanto Homeowners' Association's (the "HOA") motion to dismiss. (ECF No. 72). Deutsche Bank filed a response (ECF No. 78), to which the HOA replied (ECF No. 86).

Also before the court is the Banks' motion for summary judgment. (ECF No. 89).

**I. Facts**

This case involves a dispute over real property located at 9165 Cantina Creek Court, Las Vegas, NV 89178 (the "property").

On February 1, 2006, David and Keri Bases (the "borrowers") obtained a loan in the

1 amount of \$377,000.00 from Ryland Mortgage Company to purchase the property, which was  
2 secured by a deed of trust recorded on February 14, 2006. (ECF Nos. 55; 69).

3 The deed of trust was assigned to BAC Home Loans Servicing, LP, fka Countrywide Home  
4 Loans Servicing, LP (“BAC”) via an assignment of deed of trust recorded June 13, 2011. (ECF  
5 No. 22 at 13). BANA is the successor by merger to BAC, effective July 2011. (ECF Nos. 22 at  
6 13; 69 at 4).

7 On December 29, 2011, Nevada Association Services, Inc. (“NAS”), acting on behalf of the  
8 HOA, recorded a notice of delinquent assessment lien, stating an amount due of \$1,099.40.  
9 (ECF No. 55). On February 29, 2012, NAS recorded a notice of default and election to sell to  
10 satisfy the delinquent assessment lien, stating an amount due of \$1,942.90. (ECF No. 55).

11 On March 26, 2012, BANA requested a superpriority demand payoff from NAS, to which NAS  
12 did not respond. (ECF No. 55). BANA determined the superpriority portion of the lien to be  
13 \$765.00, and tendered that amount to NAS on April 12, 2012, which NAS allegedly rejected.  
14 (ECF No. 55).

15 On August 30, 2012, NAS recorded a notice of trustee’s sale, stating an amount due of  
16 \$3,483.57. (ECF No. 55). On September 21, 2012, SFR purchased the property at the  
17 foreclosure sale for \$8,800.00. (ECF No. 55). A foreclosure deed in favor of SFR was recorded  
18 on September 25, 2012. (ECF No. 55).

19 BANA assigned the deed of trust to Nationstar via an assignment of deed of trust recorded  
20 August 15, 2013. (ECF No. 22 at 13). Thereafter, Nationstar assigned the deed of trust to  
21 Deutsche Bank via an assignment of deed of trust recorded September 4, 2014. (ECF No. 22 at  
22 14). On January 23, 2015, Nationstar recorded a request for notice against the property. (ECF  
23 No. 22 at 14).

24 On June 16, 2015, Deutsche Bank filed a complaint (ECF No. 1), which was later amended on  
25 May 19, 2016 (ECF No. 55). In the amended complaint, Deutsche Bank alleges four claims for  
26 relief: (1) quiet title/declaratory relief; (2) breach of NRS 116.1113 against the HOA; (3)  
27 wrongful foreclosure against the HOA; and (4) injunctive relief against SFR. (ECF No. 55).

28 On September 18, 2015, SFR filed a counterclaim against Deutsche Bank and a

1 crossclaim against Nationstar, BANA, and the borrowers, alleging three causes of action: (1)  
2 quiet title/declaratory relief; (2) preliminary and permanent injunction; and (3) slander of title  
3 against the Banks. (ECF No. 22).

4 In the instant motions, SFR (ECF No. 62) and the Banks (ECF No. 89) move for  
5 summary judgment on their claims, and the HOA moves to dismiss Deutsche Bank’s claims  
6 against it (ECF No. 72). The court will address each as it sees fit.<sup>1</sup>

## 7 **II. Legal Standards**

### 8 **A. Motion to Dismiss**

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

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

19 In *Iqbal*, the Supreme Court clarified the two-step approach district courts are to apply  
20 when considering motions to dismiss. First, the court must accept as true all well-pled factual  
21 allegations in the complaint; however, legal conclusions are not entitled to the assumption of  
22 truth. *Id.* at 678–79. Mere recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported only by  
23 conclusory statements, do not suffice. *Id.* at 678.

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24  
25 <sup>1</sup> As an initial matter, the court takes judicial notice of the following recorded documents:  
26 first deed of trust (ECF No. 62, exh. 4); notice of delinquent assessment (ECF No. 62, exh. 6);  
27 notice of default and election to sell (ECF No. 62, exh. 8); notice of trustee’s sale (ECF No. 62,  
28 exh. 11); trustee’s deed upon sale (ECF No. 62, exh. 23); and assignments of deed of trust (ECF  
No. 62, exhs. 18, 19). See, e.g., *United States v. Corinthian Colls.*, 655 F.3d 984, 998–99 (9th Cir.  
2011) (holding that a court may take judicial notice of public records if the facts noticed are not  
subject to reasonable dispute); *Intri-Plex Tech., Inv. v. Crest Grp., Inc.*, 499 F.3d 1048, 1052 (9th  
Cir. 2007).

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

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

10           The Ninth Circuit addressed post-*Iqbal* pleading standards in *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d  
11 1202, 1216 (9th Cir. 2011). The *Starr* court stated, in relevant part:

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

19 *Id.*

## 20           **B. Summary Judgment**

21           The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allow summary judgment when the pleadings, depositions,  
22 answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that  
23 “there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to a judgment as a  
24 matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). A principal purpose of summary judgment is “to isolate  
25 and dispose of factually unsupported claims.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323–24  
26 (1986).

27           For purposes of summary judgment, disputed factual issues should be construed in favor  
28 of the non-moving party. *Lujan v. Nat’l Wildlife Fed.*, 497 U.S. 871, 888 (1990). However, to  
be entitled to a denial of summary judgment, the nonmoving party must “set forth specific facts  
showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.” *Id.*

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1 In determining summary judgment, a court applies a burden-shifting analysis. The  
2 moving party must first satisfy its initial burden. “When the party moving for summary  
3 judgment would bear the burden of proof at trial, it must come forward with evidence which  
4 would entitle it to a directed verdict if the evidence went uncontroverted at trial. In such a case,  
5 the moving party has the initial burden of establishing the absence of a genuine issue of fact on  
6 each issue material to its case.” *C.A.R. Transp. Brokerage Co. v. Darden Rests., Inc.*, 213 F.3d  
7 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000) (citations omitted).

8 By contrast, when the nonmoving party bears the burden of proving the claim or defense,  
9 the moving party can meet its burden in two ways: (1) by presenting evidence to negate an  
10 essential element of the non-moving party’s case; or (2) by demonstrating that the nonmoving  
11 party failed to make a showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that party’s case on  
12 which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial. See *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 323–24. If  
13 the moving party fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be denied and the court  
14 need not consider the nonmoving party’s evidence. See *Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S.  
15 144, 159–60 (1970).

16 If the moving party satisfies its initial burden, the burden then shifts to the opposing party  
17 to establish that a genuine issue of material fact exists. See *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith*  
18 *Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). To establish the existence of a factual dispute, the  
19 opposing party need not establish a material issue of fact conclusively in its favor. It is sufficient  
20 that “the claimed factual dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the parties’  
21 differing versions of the truth at trial.” *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors Ass’n*,  
22 809 F.2d 626, 631 (9th Cir. 1987).

23 In other words, the nonmoving party cannot avoid summary judgment by relying solely on  
24 conclusory allegations that are unsupported by factual data. See *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040,  
25 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). Instead, the opposition must go beyond the assertions and allegations of  
26 the pleadings and set forth specific facts by producing competent evidence that shows a genuine  
27 issue for trial. See *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 324.

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1           At summary judgment, a court’s function is not to weigh the evidence and determine the  
2 truth, but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial. See *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby,*  
3 *Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 249 (1986). The evidence of the nonmovant is “to be believed, and all  
4 justifiable inferences are to be drawn in his favor.” *Id.* at 255. But if the evidence of the  
5 nonmoving party is merely colorable or is not significantly probative, summary judgment may be  
6 granted. See *id.* at 249–50.

### 7 **III. Discussion**

#### 8 **A. The HOA’s Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 72)**

##### 9 **1. Quiet Title/Declaratory Relief (claim 1)**

10 The HOA argues that Deutsche Bank’s quiet title claim fails because it cannot prove good title in  
11 itself and because the HOA claims no adverse interest in the property. (ECF No. 72).

12 Under Nevada law, “[a]n action may be brought by any person against another who claims an  
13 estate or interest in real property, adverse to the person bringing the action for the purpose of  
14 determining such adverse claim.” Nev. Rev. Stat. § 40.010. “A plea to quiet title does not  
15 require any particular elements, but each party must plead and prove his or her own claim to the  
16 property in question and a plaintiff’s right to relief therefore depends on superiority of title.”  
17 *Chapman v. Deutsche Bank Nat’l Trust Co.*, 302 P.3d 1103, 1106 (Nev. 2013) (citations and  
18 internal quotation marks omitted). Therefore, for plaintiff to succeed on its quiet title action, it  
19 needs to show that its claim to the property is superior to all others. See also *Breliant v.*  
20 *Preferred Equities Corp.*, 918 P.2d 314, 318 (Nev. 1996) (“In a quiet title action, the burden of  
21 proof rests with the plaintiff to prove good title in himself.”).

22 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 19(a), a party must be joined as a “required” party in two  
23 circumstances: (1) when “the court cannot accord complete relief among existing parties” in that  
24 party’s absence, or (2) when the absent party “claims an interest relating to the subject of the  
25 action” and resolving the action in the person’s absence may, as a practical matter, “impair or  
26 impede the person’s ability to protect the interest,” or may “leave an existing party subject to a  
27 substantial risk of incurring double, multiple, or otherwise inconsistent obligations because of the  
28 interest.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 19(a)(1).

1 Here, the HOA is a necessary party to this action based on the current allegations and  
2 relief sought. The HOA has a present interest in the property because Deutsche Bank challenges  
3 the validity of the foreclosure sale and/or to equitably set aside the sale. See, e.g., U.S. Bank,  
4 *N.A. v. Ascente Homeowners Ass'n*, No. 2:15-cv-00302-JAD-VCF, 2015 WL 8780157, at \*2 (D.  
5 Nev. Dec. 15, 2015). If the foreclosure sale is invalidated or set aside, the HOA's superpriority  
6 lien might be reinstated as an encumbrance against the property.

7 Further, the existence and priority of that lien might still be in doubt where Deutsche Bank  
8 alleges it tendered payment of that lien. "The disposition of this action in the HOA's absence  
9 may impair or impede its ability to protect its interests." U.S. Bank, N.A., 2015 WL 8780157, at  
10 \*2. Furthermore, if Deutsche Bank "succeeds in invalidating the sale without the HOA being a  
11 party to this suit, separate litigation to further settle the priority of the parties' respective liens  
12 and rights may be necessary." *Id.* Thus, if the HOA is dismissed as a party, Deutsche Bank  
13 would not be able to secure the complete relief it seeks. See *id.*; see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 19(a).  
14 Accordingly, the HOA is a proper party to Deutsche Bank's quiet title claim, and its motion to  
15 dismiss as to this claim will be denied.

16 **2. Breach of NRS 116.1113 (claim 2) & Wrongful Foreclosure (claim 3)**

17 Next, the HOA argues that the court lacks subject matter jurisdiction to consider Deutsche  
18 Bank's claims for breach of NRS 116.1113 and wrongful foreclosure pursuant to NRS 38.310.  
19 (ECF No. 72 at 5).

20 In response, the Banks contend that NRS 38.310 is inapplicable and that Real Estate  
21 Division of the Nevada Department of Business and Industry's ("NRED") authority expired.  
22 (ECF No. 78 at 7). Deutsche Bank asserts that it exhausted its administrative remedies or "was  
23 excused from doing so" because it submitted the dispute to NRED on December 8, 2015, and  
24 NRED failed to timely complete mediation in the allotted 60 days. (ECF No. 78 at 11).  
25 As an initial matter, NRS 38.310 is an exhaustion statute that creates prerequisites for filing  
26 certain state-law claims, not a jurisdictional statute. See, e.g., *Carrington Mortg. Servs., LLC, v.*  
27 *Absolute Bus. Sols., LLC*, No. 2:15-cv-01862-JAD-PAL, 2016 WL 1465339, at \*3 (D. Nev.  
28 Apr. 14, 2016). Thus, NRS 38.310 cannot affect the court's subject matter jurisdiction.

1 Section 38.310 of the Nevada Revised Statutes provides, in relevant part:

2 No civil action based upon a claim relating to [t]he interpretation, application or  
3 enforcement of any covenants, conditions or restrictions applicable to residential  
4 property . . . or [t]he procedures used for increasing, decreasing or imposing  
additional assessments upon residential property, may be commenced in any court  
in this State unless the action has been submitted to mediation.

5 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 38.310(1). Subsection (2) continues by stating that a “court shall dismiss any  
6 civil action which is commenced in violation of the provisions of subsection 1.” Nev. Rev. Stat.  
7 § 38.310(2).

8 Subsection (1) of NRS 38.330 states that “[u]nless otherwise provided by an agreement of the  
9 parties, mediation must be completed within 60 days after the filing of the written claim.” Nev.  
10 Rev. Stat. § 38.330(1). However, nothing in NRS 38.330 provides that NRED’s failure to  
11 appoint a mediator within 60 days constitutes exhaustion, nor does the statute place a burden on  
12 NRED to complete mediation within a specified period of time.

13 While Deutsche Bank has submitted a request for mediation, the parties have not participated in  
14 mediation. Notably, Deutsche Bank does not assert that it included the HOA as a party in its  
15 request for mediation. In fact, Deutsche Bank voluntarily dismissed its claims against the HOA  
16 prior to submitting its request (See ECF No. 38) and then later rejoined the HOA in its amended  
17 complaint (See ECF No. 55). Thus, Deutsche Bank has not exhausted its administrative  
18 remedies and must mediate certain claims prior to initiating an action in court.

19 Further, NRS 38.350 expressly tolls the statute of limitations applicable to Deutsche Bank’s  
20 claims that are subject to mediation under NRS 38.310. Specifically, NRS 38.350 provides that  
21 “[a]ny statute of limitations applicable to a claim described in NRS 38.310 is tolled from the  
22 time the claim is submitted to mediation . . . until the conclusion of mediation . . . of the claim  
23 and the period for vacating the award has expired.” Nev. Rev. Stat. § 38.350. Therefore,  
24 Deutsche Bank’s claims are not prejudiced by the statute’s requirement that the parties  
25 participate in mediation prior to initiating an action in court.

26 Deutsche Bank alleges that the HOA breached its duty of good faith by failing to comply with its  
27 obligations under the CC&Rs. (ECF No. 55). Deutsche Bank further alleges that the foreclosure  
28 conducted by the HOA was wrongful. (ECF No. 55).

1 “A wrongful foreclosure claim challenges the authority behind the foreclosure, not the  
2 foreclosure act itself.” McKnight Family, L.L.P. v. Adept Mgmt., 310 P.3d 555, 559 (Nev. 2013)  
3 (citing Collins v. Union Fed. Sav. & Loan, 662 P.2d 610, 623 (Nev. 1983)). “The material issue  
4 in a wrongful foreclosure claim is whether ‘the trustor was in default when the power of sale was  
5 exercised.’” Turbay v. Bank of Am., N.A., No. 2:12–CV–1367–JCM–PAL; 2013 WL 1145212,  
6 at \*4 (quoting Collins, 662 P.2d at 623). “Deciding a wrongful foreclosure claim against a  
7 homeowners’ association involves interpreting covenants, conditions or restrictions applicable to  
8 residential property.” McKnight Family, L.L.P., 310 P.3d at 559. “This type of interpretation  
9 falls under NRS 38.310.” Id. Additionally, NRS 38.310 applies to laws “contain[ing] conditions  
10 and restrictions applicable to residential property.” Id. at 558.

11 Consequently, Deutsche Bank must first submit these claims to mediation before proceeding  
12 with a civil action. See e.g., *U.S. Bank, N.A. v. Woodchase Condo. Homeowners Ass’n*, No.  
13 215CV01153APGGWF, 2016 WL 1734085, at \*2 (D. Nev. May 2, 2016); *Saticoy Bay, LLC*  
14 *Series 1702 Empire Mine v. Fed. Nat’l Mortg. Ass’n*, No. 214-cv-01975-KJD-NJK, 2015 WL  
15 5709484, at \*4 (D. Nev. Sept. 29, 2015). Therefore, Deutsche Bank’s claims for breach of NRS  
16 116.1113 (claim 2) and wrongful foreclosure (claim 3) will be dismissed without prejudice.

### 17 **3. Injunctive Relief** (claim 4)

18 As to Deutsche Bank’s second cause of action for injunctive relief, the court follows the well-  
19 settled rule in that a claim for “injunctive relief” standing alone is not a cause of action. See,  
20 e.g., *In re Wal-Mart Wage & Hour Emp’t Practices Litig.*, 490 F. Supp. 2d 1091, 1130 (D. Nev.  
21 2007); *Tillman v. Quality Loan Serv. Corp.*, No. 2:12-CV-346 JCM RJJ, 2012 WL 1279939, at  
22 \*3 (D. Nev. Apr. 13, 2012) (finding that “injunctive relief is a remedy, not an independent cause  
23 of action”); *Jensen v. Quality Loan Serv. Corp.*, 702 F. Supp. 2d 1183, 1201 (E.D. Cal. 2010)  
24 (“A request for injunctive relief by itself does not state a cause of action.”). Injunctive relief may  
25 be available if Deutsche Bank is entitled to such a remedy on an independent cause of action.  
26 Deutsche Bank’s claim for injunctive relief will therefore dismissed without prejudice.

### 27 **B. Motions for Summary Judgment** (ECF Nos. 62, 89)

28 In its motion, SFR moves for summary judgment on its cross/counterclaims for quiet

1 title, preliminary and permanent injunction, and slander of title (ECF No. 62), whereas the Banks  
2 move for summary judgment on their quiet title claim (ECF No. 89).

3 **1. Quiet Title/Declaratory Relief**

4 SFR argues that summary judgment in its favor and against the Banks and the borrowers is  
5 proper on its quiet title claim because the foreclosure sale extinguished the first deed of trust  
6 pursuant to NRS 116.3116(2). (ECF No. 62). In particular, SFR asserts that the Banks never  
7 contacted NAS or the HOA prior to the foreclosure sale and never set up an escrow account to  
8 pay the HOA's assessments. (ECF No. 62 at 4–5). SFR further contends that the recorded  
9 foreclosure deed provides conclusive effect regarding the statutory prerequisites to a valid HOA  
10 lien foreclosure sale. (ECF No. 62).

11 In response, the Banks argue that the foreclosure deed is not conclusive and that BANA tendered  
12 the superpriority portion (\$765.00) on April 12, 2012, but the HOA wrongfully refused BANA's  
13 tender. (ECF No. 69 at 4–5). The Banks further contend that the foreclosure sale was  
14 commercially unreasonable and NRS Chapter 116 is unconstitutional. (ECF No. 69). In the  
15 alternative, the Banks argue that SFR Investments should not be applied retroactively. (ECF No.  
16 89).

17 **a. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.3116<sup>2</sup>**

18 SFR asserts that its submission of a foreclosure deed issued pursuant to NRS 116.31164, which  
19 recites compliance with the notice provisions of NRS 116.31162 through NRS 116.31168, shifts  
20 the burden to the Banks to invalidate the foreclosure and the foreclosure deed conveying title to  
21 SFR with evidence of fraud, unfairness, or oppression. (ECF No. 62 at 8–11).

22 Section 116.3116(1) of the Nevada Revised Statutes gives an HOA a lien on its homeowners'  
23 residences for unpaid assessments and fines; moreover, NRS 116.3116(2) gives priority to that  
24 HOA lien over all other liens and encumbrances with limited exceptions—such as “[a] first  
25 security interest on the unit recorded before the date on which the assessment sought to be

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>2</sup> The 2015 Legislature revised Chapter 116 substantially. 2015 Nev. Stat., ch. 266. Except  
28 where otherwise indicated, the references in this order to statutes codified in NRS Chapter 116 are  
to the version of the statutes in effect in 2011–12, when the events giving rise to this litigation  
occurred.

1 enforced became delinquent.” Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.3116(2)(b).

2 The statute then carves out a partial exception to subparagraph (2)(b)’s exception for first  
3 security interests. See Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.3116(2). In *SFR Investment Pool 1 v. U.S. Bank*,  
4 the Nevada Supreme Court provided the following explanation:

5 As to first deeds of trust, NRS 116.3116(2) thus splits an HOA lien into two pieces,  
6 a superpriority piece and a subpriority piece. The superpriority piece, consisting of  
7 the last nine months of unpaid HOA dues and maintenance and nuisance-abatement  
charges, is “prior to” a first deed of trust. The subpriority piece, consisting of all  
other HOA fees or assessments, is subordinate to a first deed of trust.

8 334 P.3d 408, 411 (Nev. 2014) (“SFR Investments”).

9 Chapter 116 of the Nevada Revised Statutes permits an HOA to enforce its superpriority  
10 lien by nonjudicial foreclosure sale. *Id.* at 415. Thus, “NRS 116.3116(2) provides an HOA a  
11 true superpriority lien, proper foreclosure of which will extinguish a first deed of trust.” *Id.* at  
12 419; see also Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.31162(1) (providing that “the association may foreclose its  
13 lien by sale” upon compliance with the statutory notice and timing rules).

14 Subsection (1) of NRS 116.31166 provides that the recitals in a deed made pursuant to NRS  
15 116.31164 of the following are conclusive proof of the matters recited:

- 16 (a) Default, the mailing of the notice of delinquent assessment, and the recording  
17 of the notice of default and election to sell;  
18 (b) The elapsing of the 90 days; and  
(c) The giving of notice of sale[.]

19 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.31166(1)(a)–(c).<sup>3</sup> “The ‘conclusive’ recitals concern default, notice, and  
20 publication of the [notice of sale], all statutory prerequisites to a valid HOA lien foreclosure sale  
21 as stated in NRS 116.31162 through NRS 116.31164, the sections that immediately precede and

22 \_\_\_\_\_  
23 <sup>3</sup> The statute further provides as follows:

24 2. Such a deed containing those recitals is conclusive against the unit's former  
25 owner, his or her heirs and assigns, and all other persons. The receipt for the purchase  
money contained in such a deed is sufficient to discharge the purchaser from obligation to  
see to the proper application of the purchase money.

26 3. The sale of a unit pursuant to NRS 116.31162, 116.31163 and 116.31164 vests  
27 in the purchaser the title of the unit's owner without equity or right of redemption.

28 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.31166(2)–(3).

1 give context to NRS 116.31166.” *Shadow Wood Homeowners Assoc. v. N.Y. Cmty. Bancorp.,*  
2 *Inc.*, 366 P.3d 1105 (Nev. 2016) (“Shadow Wood”). Nevertheless, courts retain the equitable  
3 authority to consider quiet title actions when a HOA’s foreclosure deed contains statutorily  
4 conclusive recitals. See *id.* at 1112.

5 Here, SFR (and Deutsche Bank) have provided the recorded trustee’s deed upon sale, the  
6 recorded notice of delinquent assessment, the recorded notice of default and election to sell, and  
7 the recorded notice of trustee’s sale. Pursuant to NRS 116.31166, these recitals in the recorded  
8 foreclosure deed are conclusive to the extent that they implicate compliance with NRS  
9 116.31162 through NRS 116.31164, which provide the statutory prerequisites of a valid  
10 foreclosure. See *id.* at 1112 (“[T]he recitals made conclusive by operation of NRS 116.31166  
11 implicate compliance only with the statutory prerequisites to foreclosure.”). Therefore, pursuant  
12 to NRS 116.31166 and the recorded foreclosure deed, the foreclosure sale is valid to the extent  
13 that it complied with NRS 116.31162 through NRS 116.31164.

14       Importantly, while NRS 116.3116 accords certain deed recitals conclusive effect—e.g.,  
15 default, notice, and publication of the notice of sale—it does not conclusively, as a matter of law,  
16 entitle SFR to success on its quiet title claim, as the Banks correctly argue in their response (ECF  
17 No. 69). See *Shadow Wood*, 366 P.3d at 1112 (rejecting contention that NRS 116.31166 defeats,  
18 as a matter of law, action to quiet title). Thus, the question remains whether the Banks  
19 demonstrated sufficient grounds to justify setting aside the foreclosure sale. See *id.* “When  
20 sitting in equity . . . courts must consider the entirety of the circumstances that bear upon the  
21 equities. This includes considering the status and actions of all parties involved, including  
22 whether an innocent party may be harmed by granting the desired relief.” *Id.*

23                   **b. Rejected Tender**

24       The Banks argue that the foreclosure sale is void because BANA attempted to tender the  
25 superpriority amount to NAS, which NAS wrongfully rejected. (ECF No. 69). In particular, the  
26 Banks assert that BANA requested a payoff demand from NAS and NAS failed to respond,  
27 forcing BANA to calculate the amount necessary to satisfy the superpriority portion of the lien.  
28 (ECF No. 69). The Banks assert that on April 12, 2012, BANA tendered \$765.00 to NAS and

1 NAS wrongfully rejected the tender. (ECF No. 69, exh. 12). The Banks thus maintain that SFR  
2 is not entitled to summary judgment.

3 Under NRS 116.31166(1), the holder of a first deed of trust may pay off the superpriority portion  
4 of an HOA lien to prevent the foreclosure sale from extinguishing that security interest. See  
5 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.31166(1); see also SFR Investments, 334 P.3d at 414 (“But as a junior  
6 lienholder, U.S. Bank could have paid off the SHHOA lien to avert loss of its security . . . .”); see  
7 also, e.g., 7912 Limbwood Ct. Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., et al., 979 F. Supp. 2d 1142,  
8 1149 (D. Nev. 2013) (“If junior lienholders want to avoid this result, they readily can preserve  
9 their security interests by buying out the senior lienholder’s interest.” (citing Carillo v. Valley  
10 Bank of Nev., 734 P.2d 724, 725 (Nev. 1987); Keever v. Nicholas Beers Co., 611 P.2d 1079,  
11 1083 (Nev. 1980))).

12 The superpriority lien portion, however, consists of “the last nine months of unpaid HOA dues  
13 **and maintenance and nuisance-abatement charges**,” while the subpriority piece consists of “all  
14 other HOA fees or assessments.” SFR Investments, 334 P.3d at 411 (emphasis added); see also  
15 7912 Limbwood Ct. Trust, 979 F. Supp. 2d at 1150 (“The superpriority lien consists only of  
16 unpaid assessments and certain charges specifically identified in § 116.31162.”).

17 BANA merely presumed, without adequate support, that the amount set forth in the notice of  
18 default included more than the superpriority lien portion and that \$765.00 was sufficient. (ECF  
19 No. 69 at 7–8). While BANA asserts that NAS’s rejection of the \$765.00 tender was wrongful,  
20 it offers no evidence to show that the tender was sufficient or that NAS actually rejected the  
21 tender.

22 Further, the Banks created the problem by failing to pay the amount set forth in the notice of  
23 default, which was \$1,942.90. Had the Banks paid the amount set forth in the notice of default  
24 (\$1,942.90), the HOA’s interest would have been subordinate to the first deed of trust. See Nev.  
25 Rev. Stat. § 116.31166(1). Rather than tendering the \$1,942.90 and then later seeking a refund  
26 of any difference, BANA decided to tender an insufficient amount (\$765.00), the amount BANA  
27 calculated to be nine months of assessments. See SFR Investments, 334 P.3d at 418 (noting that  
28 the deed of trust holder can pay the entire lien amount and then sue for a refund).

1 After failing to use the legal remedies available to them to prevent the property from being sold  
2 to a third party—for example, seeking a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction  
3 and filing a lis pendens on the property (see Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 14.010, 40.060)—the Banks now  
4 seek to profit from their own failure to follow the rules set forth in the statutes. See generally,  
5 e.g., Nev. Rev. Stat. § 107.080 (allowing trustee’s sale under a deed of trust only when a  
6 subordinate interest has failed to make good the deficiency in performance or payment for 35  
7 days); Nev. Rev. Stat. § 40.430 (barring judicially ordered foreclosure sale if the deficiency is  
8 made good at least 5 days prior to sale); cf. *Barkley’s Appeal. Bentley’s Estate*, 2 Monag. 274,  
9 277 (Pa. 1888) (“In the case before us, we can see no way of giving the petitioner the equitable  
10 relief she asks without doing great injustice to other innocent parties who would not have been in  
11 a position to be injured by such a decree as she asks if she had applied for relief at an earlier  
12 day.”).

13 In their response, the Banks contend that the Nevada Supreme Court in *Horizons at Seven Hills*  
14 *v. Ikon Holdings*, 373 P.3d 66 (Nev. 2016) (“*Horizons*”), “confirmed the adequacy of BANA’s  
15 tender by ruling unequivocally the super-priority portion of the HOA’s lien is, at most, nine  
16 months of common assessments.” (ECF No. 69 at 7–8). The Bank thus maintains that SFR’s  
17 title is at best subject to the deed of trust. (ECF No. 69 at 8).

18 The Banks’ reliance on *Horizons* is misplaced. In *Horizons*, the Nevada Supreme Court held  
19 that the “superpriority lien under NRS 116.3116(2) does not include fees or collection costs  
20 **related to foreclosure.**” 373 P.3d at 69 (emphasis added). The Banks do not argue that the  
21 amount set forth in the notice of default improperly included fees or collection costs related to  
22 the foreclosure. Rather, the Banks focus on exclusively the first half of the statute’s language—  
23 “the last nine months of unpaid HOA due”—while ignoring the latter half at issue—  
24 “maintenance and nuisance-abatement charges.” See, e.g., *SFR Investments*, 334 P.3d at 411.  
25 Moreover, the facts in *Horizons* are distinguishable from the facts in the instant case. The HOA  
26 did not foreclose on the property in *Horizons*, while the HOA in the present case did. See *id.* at  
27 68–69. Further, the *Horizons* court specified that the “maintenance or abatement” costs are not  
28 the type of collection costs relating to foreclosure that are in dispute here. *Id.* at 69 n.5. Thus,

1 Horizons provides little support to the Banks’ assertion regarding the adequacy of BANA’s  
2 tender.

3 In their motion, the Banks also cite to *Stone Hollow Ave. Trust v. Bank of Am., Nat’l*  
4 *Ass’n*, 382 P.3d 911 (Nev. 2016), for the proposition that an offer to pay the superpriority amount  
5 prior to the foreclosure sale preserves the lender’s deed of trust. (ECF No. 89 at 7–8).

6 The Stone Hollow court, however, made no such holding. To the contrary, the Stone Hollow  
7 court held that “[w]hen rejection of a tender is unjustified, the tender is effective to discharge the  
8 lien.” 382 P.3d at 911. The Banks have failed to set forth any evidence to show that the alleged  
9 rejected tender was unjustified.

10 Based on the foregoing, the Banks have failed to show that BANA tendered the  
11 superpriority portion of the lien prior to the foreclosure sale so as to render SFR’s title subject to  
12 Deutsche Bank’s deed of trust.

13 **c. Commercial Reasonability**

14 In its motion, SFR argues that it is entitled to quiet title because no requirement of commercial  
15 reasonableness in foreclosure sales conducted pursuant to NRS 116 exists. (ECF No. 62 at 13).  
16 SFR contends that even if there was, the price it paid was commercially reasonable and there is  
17 no evidence of fraud, oppression, or unfairness. (ECF No. 62 at 13–18).

18 In response, the Banks contend that the foreclosure sale was commercially unreasonable because  
19 of the grossly inadequate sale price and because of other factors showing unfairness of the sale  
20 such as “the fact BANA tendered the complete super-priority portion of [the HOA’s] lien in  
21 advance of the sale.” (ECF No. 69 at 8). The Banks further argue that “under the Restatement  
22 approach—adopted in *Shadow Wood*—a grossly inadequate price itself is the proof of unfairness  
23 required to set aside a foreclosure sale.” (ECF No. 69 at 9).

24 NRS 116.3116 codifies the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act (“UCIOA”) in Nevada.  
25 See Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.001 (“This chapter may be cited as the Uniform Common-Interest  
26 Ownership Act”); see also *SFR Investments*, 334 P.3d at 410. Numerous courts have interpreted  
27 the UCIOA and NRS 116.3116 as imposing a commercial reasonableness standard on  
28

1 foreclosure of association liens.<sup>4</sup>

2 In *Shadow Wood*, the Nevada Supreme Court held that an HOA’s foreclosure sale may be set  
3 aside under a court’s equitable powers notwithstanding any recitals on the foreclosure deed  
4 where there is a “grossly inadequate” sales price and “fraud, unfairness, or oppression.” 366  
5 P.3d at 1110; see also *Nationstar Mortg., LLC v. SFR Invs. Pool 1, LLC*, 184 F. Supp. 3d 853,  
6 857–58 (D. Nev. 2016). In other words, “demonstrating that an association sold a property at its  
7 foreclosure sale for an inadequate price is not enough to set aside that sale; there must also be a  
8 showing of fraud, unfairness, or oppression.” *Id.* at 1112; see also *Long v. Towne*, 639 P.2d 528,  
9 530 (Nev. 1982) (“Mere inadequacy of price is not sufficient to justify setting aside a foreclosure  
10 sale, absent a showing of fraud, unfairness or oppression.” (citing *Golden v. Tomiyasu*, 387 P.2d  
11 989, 995 (Nev. 1963) (stating that, while a power-of-sale foreclosure may not be set aside for  
12 mere inadequacy of price, it may be if the price is grossly inadequate and there is “in addition  
13 proof of some element of fraud, unfairness, or oppression as accounts for and brings about the  
14 inadequacy of price” (internal quotation omitted)))).

15 Despite the Banks’ assertion to the contrary, the *Shadow Wood* court did not adopt the  
16 restatement. In fact, nothing in *Shadow Wood* suggests that the Nevada Supreme Court’s  
17 adopted, or had the intention to adopt, the restatement. Compare *Shadow Wood*, 366 P.3d at  
18 1112–13 (citing the restatement as secondary authority to warrant use of the 20% threshold test  
19 for grossly inadequate sales price), with *St. James Village, Inc. v. Cunningham*, 210 P.3d 190,  
20 213 (Nev. 2009) (explicitly adopting § 4.8 of the Restatement in specific circumstances); *Foster*

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21  
22 <sup>4</sup> See, e.g., *Bayview Loan Servicing, LLC v. Alessi & Koenig, LLC*, 962 F. Supp. 2d 1222,  
23 1229 (D. Nev. 2013) (“[T]he sale for \$10,000 of a Property that was worth \$176,000 in 2004, and  
24 which was probably worth somewhat more than half as much when sold at the foreclosure sale,  
25 raises serious doubts as to commercial reasonableness.”); *SFR Investments*, 334 P.3d at 418 n.6  
26 (noting bank’s argument that purchase at association foreclosure sale was not commercially  
27 reasonable); *Thunder Props., Inc. v. Wood*, No. 3:14-cv-00068-RCJ-WGC, 2014 WL 6608836, at  
28 \*2 (D. Nev. Nov. 19, 2014) (concluding that purchase price of “less than 2% of the amounts of the  
deed of trust” established commercial unreasonableness “almost conclusively”); *Rainbow Bend  
Homeowners Ass’n v. Wilder*, No. 3:13-cv-00007-RCJ-VPC, 2014 WL 132439, at \*2 (D. Nev.  
Jan. 10, 2014) (deciding case on other grounds but noting that “the purchase of a residential  
property free and clear of all encumbrances for the price of delinquent HOA dues would raise  
grave doubts as to the commercial reasonableness of the sale under Nevada law”); *Will v. Mill  
Condo. Owners’ Ass’n*, 848 A.2d 336, 340 (Vt. 2004) (discussing commercial reasonableness  
standard and concluding that “the UCIOA does provide for this additional layer of protection”).

1 v. Costco Wholesale Corp., 291 P.3d 150, 153 (Nev. 2012) (“[W]e adopt the rule set forth in the  
2 Restatement (Third) of Torts: Physical and Emotional Harm section 51.”); Cucinotta v. Deloitte  
3 & Touche, LLP, 302 P.3d 1099, 1102 (Nev. 2013) (affirmatively adopting the Restatement  
4 (Second) of Torts section 592A). Because Nevada courts have not adopted the relevant  
5 section(s) of the restatement at issue here, the Long test, which requires a showing of fraud,  
6 unfairness, or oppression in addition to a grossly inadequate sale price to set aside a foreclosure  
7 sale, controls. See 639 P.2d at 530.

8 Further, the Banks misstate the restatement approach. In particular, the restatement does not  
9 provide that “a grossly inadequate price itself is the proof of unfairness required to set aside a  
10 foreclosure sale.” (ECF No. 69 at 9). While the Banks provide an accurate quote of comment B  
11 in § 8.3 of the restatement, the portion quoted offers no support to the Banks’ argument that a  
12 grossly inadequate price alone is sufficient to prove unfairness. (See ECF No. 69 at 10 (“a  
13 foreclosure proceeding that otherwise complies with state law may not be invalidated because of  
14 the sale price unless the price is grossly inadequate” (quoting Restatement (Third) of Prop.:  
15 Mortgages § 8.3 cmt. b))).

16 In its motion, SFR asserts that “not only can SFR show that the sale price itself was  
17 commercially reasonable, but there is no evidence of fraud, unfairness or oppression that  
18 accounted for or brought about a low sales price.” (ECF No. 62 at 14). In response, the Banks  
19 argue that SFR purchased the property at less than 4% of its market value. (ECF No. 69 at 11).  
20 Citing to BFP v. Resolution Trust Corp., 511 U.S. 531 (1994) (“BFP”), SFR argues that a  
21 reasonable value for foreclosed real property is “the price in fact received at the foreclosure sale,  
22 so long as all of the requirements of the State’s foreclosure law have been complied with.” (ECF  
23 No. 62 at 15). SFR thus concludes that the sale price of \$8,800.00 was commercially reasonable  
24 because multiple bidders attended the foreclosure sale, of which SFR was the highest bidder.  
25 (ECF No. 62 at 16).

26 SFR’s argument and explanation of BFP, however, conveniently ignores the Supreme Court’s  
27 explicit emphasis in that case:

28 We emphasize that our opinion today covers only mortgage foreclosures of real

1 estate. The considerations bearing upon other foreclosures and forced sales (to  
2 satisfy tax liens, for example) may be different.  
3 BFP, 511 U.S. at 537 n.3. Further, the analysis and holding in BFP is inapplicable here as BFP  
4 involved interpreting the phrase “reasonably equivalent value” in § 548(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy  
Code, which is not at issue in the present case. See *id.* at 545.

5 Nevada has not clearly defined what constitutes “unfairness” in determining commercial  
6 reasonableness. The few Nevada cases that have discussed commercial reasonableness state,  
7 “every aspect of the disposition, including the method, manner, time, place, and terms, must be  
8 commercially reasonable.” *Levers v. Rio King Land & Inv. Co.*, 560 P.2d 917, 920 (Nev. 1977).  
9 This includes “quality of the publicity, the price obtained at the auction, [and] the number of  
10 bidders in attendance.” *Dennison v. Allen Grp. Leasing Corp.*, 871 P.2d 288, 291 (Nev. 1994)  
11 (citing *Savage Constr. v. Challenge–Cook*, 714 P.2d 573, 574 (Nev. 1986)).

12 Nevertheless, the Banks fail to set forth any evidence in support of their valuation of the  
13 property on the date of the foreclosure sale to raise a genuine dispute regarding the purchase  
14 price. Nor do the Banks set forth sufficient evidence to show fraud, unfairness, or oppression so  
15 as to justify the setting aside of the foreclosure sale. The Banks rely on their repeated assertion  
16 that BANA tendered the superpriority amount to show fraud, unfairness, or oppression.  
17 However, as the discussed in the previous section, the amount due on the date of BANA’s  
18 alleged tender was \$1,942.90. Rather than tendering the noticed amount under protest so as to  
19 preserve its interest and then later seeking a refund of the difference in dispute, BANA chose to  
20 tender an insufficient amount according to its own unsubstantiated calculations (\$765.00).

21 **d. Bona Fide Purchaser**

22 SFR contends that any irregularities with the foreclosure sale cannot be imputed onto SFR  
23 because it is a bona fide purchaser. (ECF No. 62 at 18). SFR argues that it is a bona fide  
24 purchaser because it paid value for the property and it lacked notice of a competing or superior  
25 interest in the property. (ECF No. 62 at 18).

26 In response, the Banks dispute SFR’s status as a bona fide purchaser. (ECF No. 69 at 14–16). In  
27 particular, the Banks argue that SFR is charged with notice of the deed of trust and the risk of  
28 litigation, precluding such status. (ECF No. 69 at 14). The Banks further contend that SFR does

1 not qualify as a bona fide purchaser as SFR merely assumed, without any diligent inquiry, that  
2 the foreclosure sale included a superpriority lien and was properly conducted. (ECF No. 69 at  
3 14).

4 The issue of bona fide purchaser (“BFP”) status is distinct from that of the conclusiveness of  
5 deed recitals. Specifically, the issue of BFP status concerns a buyer’s knowledge of competing  
6 interests, whereas the other concerns a statutory presumption that can be equitably overcome  
7 under *Shadow Wood Homeowners Assoc., Inc.* See, e.g., *Nationstar Mortg., LLC*, 184 F. Supp.  
8 3d at 859–60.

9 A BFP is a person who purchases real property “for a valuable consideration and without notice  
10 of the prior equity, and without notice of facts which upon diligent inquiry would be indicated  
11 and from which notice would be imputed to him, if he failed to make such inquiry.” *Bailey v.*  
12 *Butner*, 176 P.2d 226, 234 (Nev. 1947) (emphasis omitted); see also *Moore v. De Bernardi*, 220  
13 P. 544, 547 (Nev. 1923) (“The decisions are uniform that the bona fide purchaser of a legal title  
14 is not affected by any latent equity founded either on a trust, [e]ncumbrance, or otherwise, of  
15 which he has no notice, actual or constructive.”). Under Nevada law, “bona fide purchaser”  
16 means as follows:

17       Any purchaser who purchases an estate or interest in any real property in good faith  
18       and for valuable consideration and who does not have actual knowledge,  
19       constructive notice of, or reasonable cause to know that there exists a defect in, or  
      adverse rights, title or interest to, the real property is a bona fide purchaser.

20 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 111.180(1). In other words, a later-obtained interest can prevail over an  
21 earlier-obtained interest where the later purchaser has no knowledge of the previous interest and  
22 records his/her interest first. See *Nationstar Mortg., LLC*, 184 F. Supp. 3d at 860.

23 SFR argues that it paid value, \$8,800.00, for the property and took without notice of a competing  
24 or superior interest in the property at the time of the foreclosure sale. (ECF No. 62 at 18–19).

25 The Banks provide no competent evidence sufficient to raise a genuine dispute as to SFR’s status  
26 as a bona fide purchaser. Rather, the Banks merely assert without adequate support that SFR is a  
27 professional property purchaser and concludes that such basis alone is sufficient to preclude  
28 SFR’s status as a BFP. (ECF No. 69 at 14–16). Such conclusory allegations without specific

1 facts supported by competent evidence is insufficient to raise a genuine issue for trial. See  
2 *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 324.

3 **e. Due Process**

4 The Banks contend that summary judgment in their favor is proper pursuant to *Bourne Valley*  
5 *Court Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 832 F.3d 1154 (9th Cir. 2016) (“*Bourne Valley*”). (ECF  
6 No. 89 at 9–10). The Banks assert that any issues regarding actual notice is irrelevant in light of  
7 *Bourne Valley*. (ECF No. 89 at 12–13).

8 The Ninth Circuit held that NRS 116.3116’s “opt-in” notice scheme, which required a HOA to  
9 alert a mortgage lender that it intended to foreclose only if the lender had affirmatively requested  
10 notice, facially violated mortgage lenders’ constitutional due process rights. *Bourne Valley*, 832  
11 F.3d at 1157–58. The facially unconstitutional provision, as identified in *Bourne Valley*, exists  
12 in NRS 116.31163(2). See *id.* at 1158. At issue is the “opt-in” provision that unconstitutionally  
13 shifts the notice burden to holders of the property interest at risk. See *id.*

14 To state a procedural due process claim, the Banks must allege “(1) a deprivation of a  
15 constitutionally protected liberty or property interest, and (2) a denial of adequate procedural  
16 protections.” *Brewster v. Bd. of Educ. of Lynwood Unified Sch. Dist.*, 149 F.3d 971, 982 (9th  
17 Cir. 1998). The Banks have satisfied the first element as a deed of trust is a property interest  
18 under Nevada law. See Nev. Rev. Stat. § 107.020 et seq.; see also *Mennonite Bd. of Missions v.*  
19 *Adams*, 462 U.S. 791, 798 (1983) (stating that “a mortgagee possesses a substantial property  
20 interest that is significantly affected by a tax sale”). However, the Banks fail on the second  
21 prong.

22 Due process does not require actual notice. *Jones v. Flowers*, 547 U.S. 220, 226 (2006). Rather,  
23 it requires notice “reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties  
24 of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections.”  
25 *Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950); see also *Bourne*  
26 *Valley*, 832 F.3d at 1158.

27 Here, adequate notice was given to the interested parties prior to extinguishing a property  
28 right. BAC recorded its assignment deed on June 13, 2011. NAS recorded a notice of default

1 and election to sell on August 30, 2012, and sent (by certified mailed) copies of the notice to  
2 interested parties, including BAC. (See ECF No. 62-12).

3 As a result, the notice of trustee's sale was sufficient notice to cure any constitutional defect  
4 inherent in NRS 116.31163(2) as it put BAC (BANA by merger) on notice that its interest was  
5 subject to pendency of action and offered all of the required information. Thus, the Banks'  
6 motion for summary judgment will be denied as to this issue.

7 **f. Retroactivity**

8 The Banks contend that SFR Investments should not be applied retroactively to extinguish the  
9 first deed of trust. (ECF No. 89 at 13).

10 The Nevada Supreme Court has since applied the SFR Investments holding in numerous cases  
11 that challenged pre-SFR Investments foreclosure sales. See, e.g., Centeno v. Mortg. Elec.  
12 Registration Sys., Inc., No. 64998, 2016 WL 3486378, at \*2 (Nev. June 23, 2016); LN Mgmt.  
13 LLC Series 8301 Boseck 228 v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., No. 64495, 2016 WL 1109295, at \*1  
14 (Nev. Mar. 18, 2016) (reversing 2013 dismissal of quiet-title action that concluded contrary to  
15 SFR Investments, reasoning that "the district court's decision was based on an erroneous  
16 interpretation of the controlling law"); Mackensie Family, LLC v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., No.  
17 65696, 2016 WL 315326, at \*1 (Nev. Jan. 22, 2016) (reversing and remanding because "[t]he  
18 district court's conclusion of law contradicts our holding in SFR Investments Pool 1 v. U.S.  
19 Bank"). Thus, SFR Investments applies to this case.

20 In light of the foregoing, the court finds that the Banks have failed to raise a genuine  
21 dispute so as to preclude summary judgment in favor of SFR on its quiet title claim. Nor have  
22 the Banks established that they are entitled to summary judgment in their favor. Accordingly,  
23 the court will grant SFR's motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 62) on its quiet title claim  
24 against the Banks, and deny the Banks' motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 89).

25 As to the borrowers, SFR filed proof of service as to the borrowers on July 20, 2016, and to date,  
26 the borrowers have yet to plead or otherwise defend in the instant action. (ECF Nos. 60, 61).

27 NAS sent (by certified mailed) copies of the notice of trustee's sale to the borrowers. (See ECF  
28 No. 62-12). Thus, the court will likewise grant SFR's motion for summary judgment on its quiet

1 title claim against the borrowers.

2 **2. Preliminary & Permanent Injunction** (cross/counterclaim 2)

3 SFR requests that the Banks and the borrowers be enjoined from any sale or transfer that would  
4 affect SFR's title to the property. (ECF No. 62).

5 As discussed above, the court follows the well-settled rule that a claim for "injunctive relief"  
6 standing alone is not a cause of action. Thus, the court will dismiss this claim without prejudice.

7 **3. Slander of Title** (cross/counterclaim 3)

8 SFR contends that it is entitled to summary judgment on its slander of title claim because the  
9 Banks recorded documents against the property despite SFR Investments and knowledge that the  
10 foreclosure sale had already occurred. (ECF No. 62 at 21).

11 In response, the Banks argue that no slander of title occurred because a dispute over title exists.  
12 (ECF No. 69 at 19).

13 Under Nevada law, a slander of title claim involves (1) false and malicious communications (2)  
14 disparaging to one's title in land (3) causing special damages. See *Higgins v. Higgens*, 744 P.2d  
15 530, 531 (Nev. 1987) (citations omitted); see also *Rowland v. Lepire*, 662 P.2d 1332, 1335 (Nev.  
16 1983) ("The requisites to an action for slander of title are that the words spoken be false, that  
17 they be maliciously spoken and that the plaintiff sustain some special damage as a direct and  
18 natural result of their having been spoken."). Additionally, a defendant must know that "the  
19 statement was false or act in reckless disregard of its truth or falsity." *Rowland*, 662 P.2d at  
20 1335.

21 Further, a "plaintiff alleging a claim for slander of title must meet a heightened pleading  
22 standard." See, e.g., *Velazquez v. Mortg. Elec. Registration Sys., Inc.*, No. 2:11-CV-576 JCM  
23 CWH, 2012 WL 5288141, at \*5 (D. Nev. Oct. 23, 2012).

24 Here, SFR fails to assert any words spoken by the Banks, let alone any false words spoken by  
25 them. SFR relies on the recorded assignments, arguing that the statements contained therein  
26 were false, but fails to provide any evidence that these recordings were maliciously filed.

27 Further, while SFR asserts that the Banks knew that the deed of trust was extinguished because  
28 of SFR Investments, the Banks initiation of the instant action for declaratory relief suggests the

1 contrary.

2 Accordingly, SFR has failed to show that it is entitled to judgment as to this claim, and the court  
3 will deny SFR's motion for summary judgment on its slander of title claim.

4 **IV. Conclusion**

5 Based on the aforementioned, the court will grant the HOA's motion to dismiss (ECF No. 72)  
6 without prejudice as to claims (2) through (4) of Deutsche Bank's amended complaint (ECF No.  
7 55), but deny the motion as to Deutsche Bank's quiet title claim.

8 Further, the court will grant SFR's motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 62) as to its quiet  
9 title claim against the Banks and the borrowers, but deny the motion as to the slander of title  
10 claim; the court will dismiss SFR's claim for injunctive relief. SFR has met its burden of  
11 demonstrating that there is no genuine issue of material fact as to its quiet title claim against the  
12 Banks and borrowers and is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Thus, SFR is entitled to a  
13 declaratory judgment that the Banks's first deed of trust was extinguished pursuant to the  
14 properly conducted foreclosure sale, whereat SFR purchased the property for value in the amount  
15 of \$8,800.00, and prior to the Banks failed to tendered the noticed amount.

16 Furthermore, the court will deny the Banks' motion for summary judgment.

17 Accordingly,

18 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that the HOA's motion to  
19 dismiss (ECF No. 72) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART  
20 consistent with the foregoing.

21 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that SFR's motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 62)  
22 be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART consistent with the  
23 foregoing.

24 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Banks' motion for summary judgment (ECF No.  
25 89) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

26 DATED THIS 24<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2017.

27   
28 JAMES C. MAHAN  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE