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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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MCM CAPITAL PARTNERS, LLC,	Plaintiff(s),
v.	
SARICOY BAY LLC SERIES 6684 CORONADO CREST, et al.,	Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:15-CV-1154 JCM (GWF)

ORDER

Presently before the court is plaintiff MCM Capital Partners, LLC’s (“MCM”) renewed motion for summary judgment. (ECF No. 70). Defendants Red Rock Financial Services (“Red Rock”), Saticoy Bay LLC Series 6684 Coronado Crest (“Saticoy Bay”), and Coronado Ranch Landscape Maintenance Corporation (“Coronado Ranch”) filed responses. (ECF Nos. 72–74). Defendant Coronado Ranch joined the response of Red Rock. (ECF No. 75). MCM submitted a reply. (ECF No. 77).

**I. Facts**

This case involves a dispute over real property located at 6684 Coronado Crest Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89139 (“the property”). (ECF No. 70 at 4).

On August 22, 2006, Joseph L. Stimach and Sharon L. Stimach obtained a loan from Republic Mortgage, LLC in the amount of \$329,000, which was secured by a deed of trust and recorded on August 30, 2006. (Id.).

On April 20, 2010, defendant Red Rock, acting on behalf of the HOA, Coronado Ranch, recorded a notice of delinquent assessment lien, stating an amount due of \$791.12. (Id. at 5). On July 20, 2010, Red Rock recorded a notice of default and election to sell to satisfy the delinquent

1 assessment lien, stating an amount due of \$1,768.77. (Id.). MCM did not receive either notice as  
2 it did not yet have a recorded interest. See (id.).

3 The deed of trust was assigned to BAC Home Loans Servicing LP, on September 20, 2010,  
4 and then to MCM via an assignment of the deed of trust, which MCM recorded on February 19,  
5 2015. (ECF No. 17 at 3).

6 Then, on March 30, 2015, Red Rock recorded a notice of foreclosure sale, stating an  
7 amount due of \$4,331.70 and scheduling the sale for May 11, 2015. (Id. at 3–4). Red Rock mailed  
8 a copy of the notice to MCM via first class mail. (ECF No. 73-9 at 17–19).

9 On May 11, 2015, Red Rock conducted the foreclosure sale, and defendant Saticoy Bay  
10 purchased the property for \$21,000. (ECF No. 17 at 4). A foreclosure deed in favor of Saticoy  
11 Bay was recorded on June 15, 2015. (Id.).

12 On July 7, 2015, MCM filed the operative complaint, alleging two claims for relief: (1)  
13 quiet title judgment against defendants; and (2) unjust enrichment against Saticoy Bay. (Id. at 5–  
14 6).

15 In the instant filing, MCM renews its motion for summary judgment regarding its quiet  
16 title claim. (ECF No. 70).

## 17 **II. Legal Standard**

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

24 For purposes of summary judgment, disputed factual issues should be construed in favor  
25 of the non-moving party. *Lujan v. Nat’l Wildlife Fed.*, 497 U.S. 871, 888 (1990). However, to be  
26 entitled to a denial of summary judgment, the nonmoving party must “set forth specific facts  
27 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 moving  
2 party must first satisfy its initial burden. “When the party moving for summary judgment would  
3 bear the burden of proof at trial, it must come forward with evidence which would entitle it to a  
4 directed verdict if the evidence went uncontroverted at trial. In such a case, the moving party has  
5 the initial burden of establishing the absence of a genuine issue of fact on each issue material to  
6 its case.” *C.A.R. Transp. Brokerage Co. v. Darden Rests., Inc.*, 213 F.3d 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000)  
7 (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 essential  
10 element of the non-moving party’s case; or (2) by demonstrating that the nonmoving party failed  
11 to make a showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that party’s case on which that  
12 party will bear the burden of proof at trial. See *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 323–24. If the moving  
13 party fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be denied and the court need not  
14 consider the nonmoving party’s evidence. See *Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144, 159–  
15 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’ differing  
21 versions of the truth at trial.” *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626,  
22 631 (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 the  
26 pleadings and set forth specific facts by producing competent evidence that shows a genuine issue  
27 for trial. See *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 324.

28

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. Claim (2), unjust enrichment

9           As an initial matter, MCM’s claim (2) for unjust enrichment is dismissed without prejudice  
10 for failure to mediate pursuant to NRS 38.310. See, e.g., Nev. Rev. Stat. § 38.310(1); *McKnight*  
11 *Family, L.L.P. v. Adept Mgmt.*, 310 P.3d 555 (Nev. 2013). Subsection (1) of NRS 38.310 provides,  
12 in relevant part, as follows:

13           No civil action based upon a claim relating to [t]he interpretation, application or  
14 enforcement of any covenants, conditions or restrictions applicable to residential  
15 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.

16 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 38.310(1). Subsection (2) continues by stating that a “court shall dismiss any  
17 civil action which is commenced in violation of the provisions of subsection 1.” Nev. Rev. Stat.  
18 § 38.310(2). A “civil action” includes any actions for monetary damages or equitable relief. See  
19 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 38.300(3).

20           A claim for unjust enrichment qualifies as a “civil action” under NRS 38.300(3) “because  
21 it exists separate from the title to land.” *McKnight Family, L.L.P.*, 310 P.3d at 559.

22           At no point in MCM’s complaint, or subsequent motion for summary judgment, does MCM  
23 allege that mediation under NRS 38.330 has been completed. See also (ECF No. 32 at 2).  
24 Specifically, there is no document here that contains a sworn statement indicating that the issue  
25 set forth has been mediated, but no agreement was obtained. See Nev. Rev. Stat. § 38.330(1);  
26 (ECF Nos. 17, 70). Consequently, MCM must first submit claim (2) for unjust enrichment to  
27 mediation pursuant to NRS 38.310 before proceeding with that claim in this court.

28

1           Accordingly, claim (2) for unjust enrichment of MCM's complaint is dismissed without  
2 prejudice.

3           B. Claim (1), quiet title<sup>1</sup>

4           MCM seeks to quiet title as to the property and asserts the following five arguments: (1)  
5 “the [foreclosure] sale is void under Shadow Wood and the Restatement (Third) of property”; (2)  
6 “the sale is void because it was conducted in a commercially unreasonable manner”; (3) “the HOA  
7 foreclosure sale is void because NRS 116.3116 et seq. is facially unconstitutional due to opt-in  
8 noticing provisions”; (4) “the HOA foreclosure sale is void because NRS 116.3116 et seq. is  
9 facially unconstitutional by its failure to require notice of the conditions precedent to the existence  
10 of super-priority lien rights”; and (5) “the sale is void because NRS 116.3116 et seq. violates the  
11 takings clause of the United States and Nevada Constitutions, rendering it void and  
12 unenforceable.” (ECF No. 70 at 9, 11, 12, 20, and 23).

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

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25           <sup>1</sup> The 2015 Legislature substantially revised Chapter 116. 2015 Nev. Stat., ch. 266.  
26 Because Chapter 116 operates by allowing a foreclosure sale only after specific conditions are met,  
27 the court must look at the statutes in effect on the day of the sale: May 11, 2015. See Nev. Rev.  
28 Stat. § 116.31162 (providing that the association may foreclose its lien by sale after all of the  
statutory provisions occur); Saticoy Bay LLC Series 2021 Gray Eagle Way v. JPMorgan Chase  
Bank, N.A., --- P.3d ---, 133 Nev. Adv. Op. 3, at \*4 (Nev. 2017) (“Under NRS 116.31162(1), an  
HOA may foreclose its lien by sale only after it takes certain steps.”). As such, the references in  
this order to statutes codified in Chapter 116 are to the statutes in effect on that date unless  
otherwise noted.

1 Section 116.3116(1) of the NRS gives an HOA a lien on its homeowners' residences for  
2 unpaid assessments and fines. Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.3116(1). Moreover, NRS 116.3116(2) gives  
3 priority to that HOA lien over all other liens and encumbrances with limited exceptions—such as  
4 “[a] first security interest on the unit recorded before the date on which the assessment sought to  
5 be enforced became delinquent.” Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.3116(2)(b).

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

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

14 334 P.3d 408, 411 (Nev. 2014) (“SFR Investments”).

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

#### 20 1. Shadow Wood and Restatement (Third) of Property

21 MCM asserts that “there are two reasonable interpretations of Shadow Wood.” (ECF No.  
22 70 at 9). First, any property sold for less than 20% of its fair market value is void because of “gross  
23 inadequacy” in sales prices. (*Id.*). MCM further argues that the Shadow Wood court adopted the  
24 restatement approach, quoting the opinion as holding that “[w]hile gross inadequacy cannot be  
25 precisely defined in terms of a specific percentage of fair market value, generally . . . a court is  
26 warranted in invalidating a sale where the price is less than 20 percent of fair market value.” (*Id.*)  
27 (emphasis omitted).

28 Second, for a foreclosure sale to be void, the sale requires both a grossly inadequate price  
and “proof of some element of fraud, unfairness, or oppression.” *Shadow Wood Homeowners  
Ass’n v. N.Y. Cmty. Bancorp., Inc.*, 366 P.3d 1105, 1110 (Nev. 2016). MCM argues that, because

1 the inadequacy of price is so great, a slight showing of unfairness or irregularity is sufficient to  
2 justify setting aside the sale. (ECF No. 70 at 10).

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

16 Despite MCM’s assertion to the contrary, the Shadow Wood court did not adopt the  
17 restatement. In fact, nothing in Shadow Wood suggests that the Nevada Supreme Court’s adopted,  
18 or had the intention to adopt, the restatement. Compare *Shadow Wood*, 366 P.3d at 1112–13 (citing  
19 the restatement as secondary authority to warrant use of the 20% threshold test for grossly  
20 inadequate sales price), with *St. James Village, Inc. v. Cunningham*, 210 P.3d 190, 213 (Nev. 2009)  
21 (explicitly adopting § 4.8 of the Restatement in specific circumstances); *Foster v. Costco*  
22 *Wholesale Corp.*, 291 P.3d 150, 153 (Nev. 2012) (“[W]e adopt the rule set forth in the Restatement  
23 (Third) of Torts: Physical and Emotional Harm section 51.”); *Cucinotta v. Deloitte & Touche,*  
24 *LLP*, 302 P.3d 1099, 1102 (Nev. 2013) (affirmatively adopting the Restatement (Second) of Torts  
25 section 592A). Because Nevada courts have not adopted the relevant portion of the restatement at  
26 issue here, the Long test, which requires a showing of fraud, unfairness, or oppression in addition  
27 to a grossly inadequate sale price to set aside a foreclosure sale, controls. See 639 P.2d at 530.

28

1 Nevada has not clearly defined what constitutes “unfairness” in determining commercial  
2 reasonableness. For example, some Nevada cases that have discussed commercial reasonableness  
3 state, “every aspect of the disposition, including the method, manner, time, place, and terms, must  
4 be commercially reasonable.” *Levers v. Rio King Land & Inv. Co.*, 560 P.2d 917, 920 (Nev. 1977);  
5 *Jones v. Bank of Nev.*, 535 P.2d 1279, 1281 n.2 (Nev. 1975). This includes “quality of the  
6 publicity, the price obtained at the auction, [and] the number of bidders in attendance.” *Dennison*  
7 *v. Allen Grp. Leasing Corp.*, 871 P.2d 288, 291 (Nev. 1994) (citing *Savage Constr. v. Challenge-*  
8 *Cook*, 714 P.2d 573, 574 (Nev. 1986)).

9 While MCM has identified the first prong of the Long test by showing that the property  
10 sold for approximately 6.7% of the value of the deed of trust (ECF No. 70 at 9), MCM nevertheless  
11 fails to set forth sufficient evidence to show fraud, unfairness, or oppression to satisfy the second  
12 prong of the Long test to justify setting aside of the foreclosure sale.

13 MCM asserts that there were three irregularities with the sale: (1) it did not indicate it was  
14 the result of a super-priority lien; (2) the notices put forth by Red Rock do not identify the super-  
15 priority amount of the lien; and (3) the uncertainty of the foreclosure sale depressed the bidding.  
16 (*Id.* at 9–10). However, MCM attempts, without adequate justification, to equate “unfairness”  
17 with “irregularities.” (*Id.* at 10). Regardless of the unfounded substitution of terms, the  
18 circumstances in their totality fall short of fraud, unfairness, or oppression.

19 Accordingly, MCM’s argument fails because MCM did not set forth evidence of fraud,  
20 unfairness, or oppression. See, e.g., *Nationstar Mortg., LLC v. SFR Investments Pool 1, LLC*, No.  
21 70653, 2017 WL 1423938, at \*2 n.2 (Nev. App. Apr. 17, 2017) (“Sale price alone, however, is  
22 never enough to demonstrate that the sale was commercially unreasonable; rather, the party  
23 challenging the sale must also make a showing of fraud, unfairness, or oppression that brought  
24 about the low sale price.”).

25 Therefore, the court will deny MCM’s motion for summary judgment as it relates to  
26 Shadow Wood and the Restatement (Third) of Property.

27 . . .

28 . . .

1           2. Commercially unreasonable manner

2           MCM next asserts that summary judgment in its favor is appropriate because there was a  
3 wide discrepancy between the sales price Red Rock obtained and the purported value of the  
4 collateral, thus rendering the sale commercially unreasonable. (ECF No. 70 at 11). MCM further  
5 asserts that Red Rock did not act in good faith to obtain the highest price. (Id.).

6           Nevada follows the black letter law that “the mere inadequacy of a [foreclosure] sale price  
7 is no basis for setting the sale aside.” *Golden v. Tomiyasu*, 387 P.2d 989, 993 (Nev. 1963). The  
8 fact that a sales price at a public auction is low does not, without other evidence, invalidate an  
9 HOA foreclosure sale. See generally *id.*

10           As previously discussed, the only evidence MCM has presented regarding commercial  
11 unreasonability is that the property sold for approximately 6.7% of the value of the deed of trust.  
12 (ECF No. 70 at 9).

13           Therefore, the court will deny MCM’s motion for summary judgment as it relates to  
14 commercial unreasonability.

15           3. Due process

16           In its motion, MCM contests that the notice scheme of NRS Chapter 116 facially violates  
17 the due process clause. (Id. at 12). Accordingly, MCM posits that the foreclosure sale is invalid.  
18 (Id.).

19           Specifically, MCM argues that the foreclosure sale should be void because the “opt-in”  
20 provision of NRS 116.3116 is facially unconstitutional. (Id.).

21           The Ninth Circuit held that NRS 116.3116’s “opt-in” notice scheme, which required an  
22 HOA to alert a mortgage lender that it intended to foreclose only if the lender had affirmatively  
23 requested notice, facially violated mortgage lenders’ constitutional due process rights. *Bourne*  
24 *Valley Court Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 832 F.3d 1154, 1157–58 (9th Cir. 2016), cert.  
25 denied, No. 16-1208, 2017 WL 1300223 (U.S. June 26, 2017).

26           Additionally, the Ninth Circuit has held that receipt of actual notice deprives a claimant of  
27 standing to raise a procedural due process claim. *Wiren v. Eide*, 542 F.2d 757, 762 (9th Cir. 1976).

28

1 Here, MCM received actual notice of the foreclosure sale when Red Rock sent a certified  
2 letter of the notice of foreclosure sale to MCM on March 30, 2015. (ECF No. 73-9 at 17–19).  
3 After MCM recorded its interest in the property on February 19, 2015, the HOA sent MCM a  
4 recorded notice of the trustee’s sale on March 30, 2015, via first class mail. (Id.). The notice of  
5 trustee’s sale included (1) the name, address, and telephone number of the trustee conducting the  
6 sale; (2) the property at issue; (3) the time, date, and location that the sale will occur; and (4) the  
7 amount owed to satisfy the lien. (Id.). Whereas notice by mail to ensure actual notice is the  
8 minimum constitutional requirement, the notice here specifically laid out procedures to prevent  
9 extinguishment of the property interest. *Mennonite Bd. of Missions v. Adams*, 462 U.S. 791, 800  
10 (1983).

11 As a result, the notice of trustee’s sale was sufficient notice to cure any constitutional defect  
12 inherent in NRS 116.31163(2) because, when the HOA mailed the notice of the foreclosure sale  
13 to MCM, it informed MCM that its interest was subject to pendency of action and offered all of  
14 the constitutionally required information. (ECF No. 73-9 at 17–19). Thus, MCM received actual  
15 notice of the foreclosure sale.

16 Additionally, MCM failed to take action and use the legal remedies available to prevent  
17 the property from being sold to a third party—for example, seeking a temporary restraining order  
18 and preliminary injunction and filing a lis pendens on the property (see Nev. Rev. Stat. §§ 14.010,  
19 40.060)—MCM now seeks to profit from its own failure to follow the rules set forth in the statutes.  
20 See generally, e.g., *Barkley’s Appeal. Bentley’s Estate*, 2 Monag. 274, 277 (Pa. 1888) (“In the case  
21 before us, we can see no way of giving the petitioner the equitable relief she asks without doing  
22 great injustice to other innocent parties who would not have been in a position to be injured by  
23 such a decree as she asks if she had applied for relief at an earlier day.”); *Nussbaumer v. Superior*  
24 *Court in & for Yuma Cty.*, 489 P.2d 843, 846 (Ariz. 1971) (“Where the complaining party has  
25 access to all the facts surrounding the questioned transaction and merely makes a mistake as to the  
26 legal consequences of his act, equity should normally not interfere, especially where the rights of  
27 third parties might be prejudiced thereby.”). See also *SFR Investments*, 334 P.3d at 414 (“But as  
28 a junior lienholder, U.S. Bank could have paid off the SHHOA lien to avert loss of its security . .

1 . .”); see also, 7912 Limbwood Ct. Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., et al., 979 F. Supp. 2d 1142,  
2 1149 (D. Nev. 2013) (“If junior lienholders want to avoid this result, they readily can preserve  
3 their security interests by buying out the senior lienholder’s interest.” (citing Carillo v. Valley  
4 Bank of Nev., 734 P.2d 724, 725 (Nev. 1987); Keever v. Nicholas Beers Co., 611 P.2d 1079, 1083  
5 (Nev. 1980))).

6 MCM’s pre-foreclosure inactions weigh heavily against equitable relief. Considering the  
7 totality of the circumstances at issue here, the court finds it inequitable to set aside the foreclosure  
8 sale. Therefore, the court will deny MCM’s motion for summary judgment as it relates to due  
9 process.

10 4. Failure to identify super-priority lien

11 MCM posits that NRS 116.3116 is constitutionally vague because it did not require Red  
12 Rock to declare the super-priority amount of the lien. (ECF No. 70 at 20–23). Accordingly, MCM  
13 asserts that the sale is void. (Id.).

14 At the time of the sale, NRS 116.3116 required only that one “describe the deficiency in  
15 payment.” Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.31162(1)(b)(1). It was not until the statute was amended, and  
16 put into effect on October 1, 2015, that a foreclosure sale required a statement of the amount of the  
17 super-priority lien. See Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.31162 (consult footnote 1, supra, for a discussion  
18 of the relevance of timing).

19 As stated above, Red Rock described the deficiency in payment when it mailed the notice  
20 of foreclosure sale to MCM, which purportedly indicated the total amount due to cure the  
21 deficiency (\$4,331.70). (ECF No. 73-9 at 17–19).

22 MCM elected not to pay the amount of of the lien so as to preserve its interest in the  
23 property and then later seek a refund of any difference from the super-priority amount. See SFR  
24 Investments, 334 P.3d at 418 (noting that the deed of trust holder can pay the entire lien amount  
25 and then sue for a refund); (ECF No. 70). Had MCM paid the amount set forth in the notice of  
26 default (\$4,331.70), the HOA’s interest would have been subordinate to the first deed of trust. See  
27 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.31166(1).

28

1 Based on the foregoing reasons, the court will deny MCM's motion for summary judgment  
2 as it relates to failure to identify the super-priority portion of the lien.

3 5. Takings clause of the United States and Nevada Constitutions

4 MCM contends that NRS 116.3116 et seq. violates the Fifth Amendment takings clause.  
5 (ECF No. 70 at 23–25). The takings clause prohibits the state from taking private property for  
6 public use without just compensation. U.S. Const. amend. V; Nev. Const. art. 1, § 8(6). MCM's  
7 contention, however, has been specifically rejected. See, e.g., Saticoy Bay LLC Series 350  
8 Durango 104 v. Wells Fargo Home Mortg., a Div. of Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., 388 P.3d 970, 975  
9 (Nev. 2017) ("[T]he extinguishment of a subordinate deed of trust through an HOA's nonjudicial  
10 foreclosure does not violate the Takings Clauses.").

11 Therefore, the court will deny MCM's motion for summary judgment as it relates to the  
12 takings clause.

13 **IV. Conclusion**

14 In sum, MCM's renewed motion for summary judgment regarding quiet title will be denied  
15 because MCM's various arguments are ultimately unpersuasive.

16 Accordingly,

17 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that MCM's renewed motion  
18 for summary judgment (ECF No. 70) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

19 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that MCM's claim for unjust enrichment be, and the same  
20 hereby is, DISMISSED without prejudice.

21 DATED July 20, 2017.

22   
23 \_\_\_\_\_  
24 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE