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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.,

Plaintiff,

v.

MESA VERDE HOMEOWNER'S
ASSOCIATION, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:16-cv-00498-JCM-NJK

ORDER

Presently before the court is SFR Investments Pool 1, LLC's ("SFR") motion to certify question of law to the Nevada Supreme Court. (ECF No. 63). Plaintiff Bank of America, N.A. ("BANA") filed a response (ECF No. 67), to which SFR replied (ECF No. 68).

I. Facts

This case involves a dispute over real property located at 4129 Thomas Patrick Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nevada (the "property").

On May 27, 2008, George and Juanita Bennett obtained a loan from CTX Mortgage Company, LLC in the amount of \$215,761.00, which was secured by a deed of trust recorded on May 29, 2008. (ECF No. 1). The Federal Housing Administration ("FHA") insured the deed of trust. (ECF No. 1). The deed of trust was assigned to BANA. (ECF No. 1).

On March 9, 2010, Alessi & Koenig, LLC ("A&K"), acting on behalf of the Mesa Verde homeowners' association (the "HOA"), recorded a notice of delinquent assessment lien, stating an amount due of \$920.00. (ECF No. 1). On August 5, 2010, A&K recorded a notice of default and election to sell to satisfy the delinquent assessment lien, stating an amount due of \$5,380.00. (ECF No. 1).

1 On October 13, 2011, A&K recorded another notice of delinquent assessment lien,
2 stating an amount due of \$3,545.00 and scheduling the sale for November 16, 2011. (ECF No.
3 1). On August 2, 2012, A&K recorded a second notice of trustee's sale, scheduling the
4 foreclosure sale for September 5, 2012, and stating an amount due of \$3,545.00. (ECF No. 1).
5 On June 3, 2013, A&K recorded a third notice of trustee's sale, scheduling the sale for July 3,
6 2013 and stating an amount due of \$7,686.26. (ECF No. 1).

7 On August 7, 2013, SFR Investment Pool 1, LLC ("SFR") purchased the property for
8 \$20,000.00. (ECF No. 1). The trustee's deed upon sale was recorded August 13, 2013. (ECF
9 No. 1).

10 In the underlying complaint, BANA alleges four claims of relief: (1) quiet
11 title/declaratory judgment against all defendants; (2) breach of NRS 116.1113 against A&K and
12 the HOA; (3) wrongful foreclosure against A&K and the HOA; and (4) injunctive relief against
13 SFR. (ECF No. 1). The court dismissed claims (2) through (4) on October 11, 2016. (ECF No.
14 52).

15 In the instant motion, SFR moves to certify a question of law to the Nevada Supreme
16 Court. (ECF No. 63).

17 **II. Legal Standard**

18 The Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure provide that the Supreme Court of Nevada has
19 the power to answer "questions of [state] law . . . which may be determinative of the cause then
20 pending in the certifying court and as to which it appears to the certifying court there is no
21 controlling precedent in the decisions of the Supreme Court of [Nevada]." Nev. R. App. P. 5(a).

22 The Nevada Supreme Court "may answer questions of law certified [] by a federal court
23 when (1) [the] answers to the certified questions may be determinative of part of the federal case,
24 (2) there is no clearly controlling Nevada precedent, and (3) the answers to the certified
25 questions will help settle important questions of law. See, e.g., Hartford Fire Ins. Co. v. Tr. of
26 Const. Indus., 208 P.3d 884, 888 (Nev. 2009).

27 Where the question does not impact the merits of a claim pending before the certifying
28 court, the question should not be certified to the Supreme Court. See Nev. R. App. P. 5(a)

1 (requiring that certified question be “determinative”); see also *Volvo Cars of N. Am., Inc. v.*
2 *Ricci*, 137 P.2d 1161, 1164 (Nev. 2006) (declining to answer certified questions where “answers
3 to the questions posed [] would not ‘be determinative’ of any part of the case”). “The
4 certification procedure is reserved for state law questions that present significant issues,
5 including those with important public policy ramifications, and that have not yet been resolved
6 by the state courts.” *Kremen v. Cohen*, 325 F.3d 1035, 1037 (9th Cir. 2003).

7 Federal courts have discretion to certify questions of state law. *Lehman Bros. v. Schein*,
8 416 U.S. 386, 391 (1974). “Resort to certification is not mandatory where state law is unclear on
9 a particular issue.” *Carolina Cas. Ins. Co. v. McGhan*, 572 F. Supp. 2d 1222, 1225 (D. Nev.
10 2008) (citing *Lehman Bros.*, 416 U.S. at 390–91). Generally, “[w]hen a decision turns on
11 applicable state law and the state’s highest court has not adjudicated the issue, a federal court
12 must make a reasonable determination of the result the highest state court would reach if it were
13 deciding the case.” *Aetna Cas. & Sur. Co. v. Sheft*, 989 F.2d 1105, 1108 (9th Cir. 1993).

14 Further, a federal court may decline to certify a question where controlling precedent is
15 available for guidance. *Slayman v. FedEx Ground Package Sys., Inc.*, 765 F.3d 1033, 1041 (9th
16 Cir. 2014); see also *Kehoe v. Aurora Loan Servs., LLC*, No. 3:10-cv-256-RCJ-RAM; 2010 WL
17 4286331, at *11 (D. Nev. Oct. 20, 2010) (declining to certify question to Nevada Supreme Court
18 where statutory language was sufficiently clear for the court to apply).

19 Finally, a party must show “particularly compelling reasons” for certification when that
20 party first requests it after losing on an issue. *Complaint of McLinn*, 744 F.2d 677, 681 (9th Cir.
21 1984) (“Ordinarily such a movant should not be allowed a second chance at victory when, as
22 here, the district court employed a reasonable interpretation of state law.”).

23 **III. Discussion**

24 SFR requests that the court certify the following question to the Nevada Supreme Court:
25 “Whether NRS § 116.31168(1)’s incorporation of NRS § 107.090 requires homeowners’
26 associations to provide notices of default to banks even when a bank does not request notice?”
27 (ECF No. 63).

28 The court declines to certify this question as controlling precedent is available for

1 guidance. The Ninth Circuit, in *Bourne Valley Court Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 832 F.3d
2 1154 (9th Cir. 2016)—which SFR cites to in its motion—expressly answered this exact question
3 in the negative. More specifically, the Ninth Circuit held, in relevant part, as follows:

4 Bourne Valley argues that Nevada Revised Statute section 116.31168(1), which
5 incorporated section 107.090, mandated actual notice to mortgage lenders whose
6 rights are subordinate to a homeowners' association super priority lien. . . .
7 According to Bourne Valley, this incorporation of section 107.090 means that
8 foreclosing homeowners' associations were required to provide notice to
9 mortgage lenders even absent a request.

10
11 If section 116.31168(1)'s incorporation of section 107.090 were to have required
12 homeowners' associations to provide notice of default to mortgage lenders even
13 absent a request, section 116.31163 and section 116.31165 would have been
14 meaningless. We reject Bourne Valley's argument.

15 Bourne Valley Court Trust, 832 F.3d at 1159.

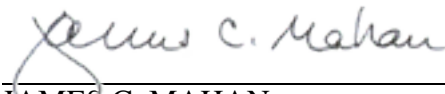
16 Accordingly, the court will deny SFR's motion to certify this question to the Nevada
17 Supreme Court.

18 **IV. Conclusion**

19 Accordingly,

20 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that SFR's motion to certify
21 (ECF No. 63) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

22 DATED THIS 28th day of February, 2017.

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JAMES C. MAHAN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE