

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

ELIZON MASTER PARTICIPATION
TRUST 1, et al.,

Plaintiff(s),

v.

SATICOY BAY LLC SERIES 8920
EL DIABLO, et al.,

Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:16-CV-751 JCM (VCF)

ORDER

Presently before the court is defendant/counter-claimant Saticoy Bay LLC Series 8920 El Diablo's ("Saticoy") motion for summary judgment. (ECF No. 35). Plaintiff/counter-defendant Elizon Master Participation Trust 1, U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Owner Trustee ("Elizon") filed a response (ECF No. 40), and Saticoy filed a reply (ECF No. 41).

Also before the court is Elizon's motion for summary judgment.¹ (ECF No. 36). Saticoy filed a response (ECF No. 39), and Elizon filed a reply (ECF No. 42).

I. Introduction

The present case involves a dispute over real property located at 8920 El Diablo Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89131 (the "property").

On January 13, 2012, Ralph and Rebecca Lake (the "Borrowers") obtained a loan in the amount of \$149,121 from Bank of America, N.A. ("BOA") and purchased the property. (ECF No. 3). The deed of trust listed Recon Trust Company, N.A. as the Trustee and Mortgage Electronic Registration System, Inc. ("MERS") as the beneficiary. *Id.*

¹ Elizon also submitted a corresponding request for judicial notice (ECF No. 37) and declaration (ECF No. 38).

1 On July 31, 2012, an assignment of the deed of trust was recorded, whereby MERS
2 assigned the deed of trust to BOA. Id.

3 On January 30, 2013, Hampton & Hampton Collections, LLC (“the HOA trustee”)
4 recorded a notice of default and election to sell property, on behalf of Silverstone Ranch
5 Community Association (“the HOA”). Id.

6 On March 12, 2013, BOA, through counsel, requested a superpriority lien payoff demand
7 and an account ledger from the HOA trustee. Id. The HOA trustee sent BOA a ledger stating an
8 amount due of \$2,354.50. Id. The ledger did not specify the amount of the superpriority portion.
9 Id. Because the ledger did not provide the superpriority portion, BOA, through its counsel,
10 estimated nine months of HOA assessments at \$509.85 and tendered as much to the HOA. Id. On
11 May 3, 2013, the HOA trustee accepted BOA’s payment. Id.

12 On July 19, 2013, a second assignment of the deed of trust was recorded in which BOA
13 conveyed the property to Nationstar Mortgage LLC. Id.

14 On September 9, 2013, the HOA trustee, on behalf of the HOA, recorded a second notice
15 of default and election to sell property. Id. On June 16, 2014, the HOA trustee, on behalf of the
16 HOA, recorded a notice of trustee’s sale against the property, stating that the total amount due on
17 the lien was \$3,338.10. Id.

18 On July 30, 2014, Saticoy purchased the property at the homeowner’s association lien
19 foreclosure sale for \$34,100. Id.

20 On September 3, 2014, a third assignment of the deed of trust was recorded in which
21 Nationstar conveyed the deed of trust to the secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Id.
22 That same day the secretary conveyed the property to Elizon Master Participation Trust I via a
23 fourth assignment of the deed of trust. Id. Then, again on September 3, 2014, Elizon Master
24 Participation Trust I conveyed the property to Elizon via a fifth assignment of the deed of trust.

25 On January 15, 2015, Saticoy recorded its interest in the property acquired at the HOA
26 foreclosure sale. Id.

27 On April 5, 2016, Elizon filed a complaint against Saticoy, the HOA, and the HOA trustee.
28 (ECF No. 1). On April 7, 2016, Elizon filed its amended complaint. (ECF No. 3). The amended

1 complaint asserts six causes of action: (1) quiet title/declaratory relief against Saticoy and the
2 HOA; (2) preliminary injunction versus Saticoy; (3) unjust enrichment as to all defendants; (4)
3 wrongful foreclosure against the HOA and the HOA trustee (5) negligence against the same; and
4 (6) negligence per se against the same.

5 In turn, Saticoy asserted counterclaims against Elizon for declaratory relief and to quiet
6 title. (ECF No. 12). Both parties now move for summary judgment on their respective claims.

7 **II. Legal Standard**

8 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allow summary judgment when the pleadings,
9 depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any,
10 show that “there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment
11 as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). A principal purpose of summary judgment is “to isolate
12 and dispose of factually unsupported claims” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323–
13 24 (1986).

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

18 In determining summary judgment, the court applies a burden-shifting analysis. “When
19 the party moving for summary judgment would bear the burden of proof at trial, it must come
20 forward with evidence which would entitle it to a directed verdict if the evidence went
21 uncontroverted at trial.” *C.A.R. Transp. Brokerage Co. v. Darden Rests., Inc.*, 213 F.3d 474, 480
22 (9th Cir. 2000). Moreover, “[i]n such a case, the moving party has the initial burden of establishing
23 the absence of a genuine issue of fact on each issue material to its case.” *Id.*

24 By contrast, when the non-moving party bears the burden of proving the claim or defense,
25 the moving party can meet its burden in two ways: (1) by presenting evidence to negate an essential
26 element of the non-moving party’s case; or (2) by demonstrating that the non-moving party failed
27 to make a showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that party’s case on which that
28 party will bear the burden of proof at trial. See *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 323–24. If the moving

1 party fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be denied and the court need not
2 consider the non-moving party's evidence. See *Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144, 159–
3 60 (1970).

4 If the moving party satisfies its initial burden, the burden then shifts to the opposing party
5 to establish that a genuine issue of material fact exists. See *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith*
6 *Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). To establish the existence of a factual dispute, the
7 opposing party need not establish a material issue of fact conclusively in its favor. It is sufficient
8 that “the claimed factual dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the parties’ differing
9 versions of the truth at trial.” *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626,
10 630 (9th Cir. 1987).

11 **III. Discussion**

12 **A. Preliminary injunction**

13 As an initial matter, claim (2) of Elizon’s complaint will be dismissed, as this court follows
14 the well-settled rule that a claim for “injunctive relief” is not a cause of action. See, e.g., *In re*
15 *Wal-Mart Wage & Hour Emp’t Practices Litig.*, 490 F. Supp. 2d 1091, 1130 (D. Nev. 2007);
16 *Tillman v. Quality Loan Serv. Corp.*, No. 2:12-CV-346 JCM RJJ, 2012 WL 1279939, at *3 (D.
17 Nev. Apr. 13, 2012) (finding that “injunctive relief is a remedy, not an independent cause of
18 action”); *Jensen v. Quality Loan Serv. Corp.*, 702 F. Supp. 2d 1183, 1201 (E.D. Cal. 2010) (“A
19 request for injunctive relief by itself does not state a cause of action.”).

20 **B. Quiet title**

21 The court takes judicial notice of the following recorded documents: the first deed of trust
22 (ECF No. 37-2); the assignments of deed of trust (ECF Nos. 37-3 through 37-7); the first notice of
23 default and election to sell (ECF No. 37-8); the second notice of default and election to sell (ECF
24 No. 37-12); the notice of trustee’s sale (ECF No. 37-13); and the trustee’s deed upon sale (ECF
25 No. 37-14). See, e.g., *United States v. Corinthian Colls.*, 655 F.3d 984, 998–99 (9th Cir. 2011)
26 (holding that a court may take judicial notice of public records if the facts noticed are not subject
27 to reasonable dispute); *Intri-Plex Tech v. Crest Grp., Inc.*, 499 F.3d 1048, 1052 (9th Cir. 2007).
28 The court also takes judicial notice of the notice of delinquent assessment lien. (ECF No. 35-3).

1 In Saticoy’s motion, it contends that summary judgment in its favor is proper because, inter
2 alia, the foreclosure sale extinguished Elizon’s deed of trust pursuant to NRS 116.3116 and SFR
3 Investments. (ECF No. 37). Saticoy further contends that the foreclosure sale should not be set
4 aside because Elizon has not shown fraud, unfairness, or oppression as outlined in Shadow Wood
5 Homeowners Assoc. v. N.Y. Cmty. Bancorp., Inc., 366 P.3d 1105 (Nev. 2016) (“Shadow Wood”).
6 (ECF No. 37).

7 In Elizon’s motion for summary judgment and in its response to Saticoy’s motion for
8 summary judgment, Elizon sets forth the following relevant arguments: (1) the foreclosure sale is
9 invalid because NRS Chapter 116 is facially unconstitutional pursuant to Bourne Valley Court
10 Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., 832 F.3d 1154 (9th Cir. 2016), cert. denied, No. 16-1208, 2017
11 WL 1300223 (U.S. June 26, 2017) (“Bourne Valley”); (2) its predecessor-in-interest offered to
12 pay, and the HOA accepted, an amount equal to nine months of homeowner’s association
13 assessments, thus adequately preserving the first deed of trust; (3)) the trustee’s sale failed to
14 comply with NRS 116.3116 as the foreclosure notices includes additional costs and fees which are
15 impermissible under the statute and the sale crier’s failure to indicate at the foreclosure sale that
16 there had been tender to extinguish the superpriority portion of the HOA’s constitutes grounds for
17 setting aside the sale;² (4) the foreclosure sale was commercially unreasonable and there was fraud,
18 unfairness, and oppression as the foreclosure sale failed to comply with NRS 116.3116; (5) Saticoy
19 is not a bona fide purchaser; and (6) SFR Investments should not be applied retroactively. (ECF
20 Nos. 36, 40). The court begins with the question of tender and analyzes the rest of Elizon’s claims
21 in turn.

22 1. Tender offer

23 Elizon argues that BOA’s tender of its computation of the superpriority amount
24 extinguished the HOA’s superpriority lien prior to the foreclosure sale. (ECF No. 3 at 5). Elizon
25 asserts that pursuant to the ledger the HOA trustee sent to BOA’s counsel, the amount due for
26

27
28 ² Elizon also asserts in the introduction of its motion for summary judgment that the
CC&R’s of the HOA themselves preclude the extinguishment of the first deed of trust. After this
initial reference, Elizon does not thereafter reference or further develop the point.

1 monthly assessments from September 10, 2012 to May 10, 2013, was \$509.85. (ECF No. 3 at 5).³
2 BOA remitted a check for \$509.85 to the HOA trustee on April 18, 2013. Id. The HOA trustee
3 accepted BOA's check on or around May 3, 2013. (ECF No. 36 at 8). Elizon thus maintains that
4 Saticoy took title to the property subject to Elizon's deed of trust. (ECF No. 3 at 6-8).

5 The superpriority lien portion consists of "the last nine months of unpaid HOA dues and
6 maintenance and nuisance-abatement charges," while the subpriority piece consists of "all other
7 HOA fees or assessments." SFR Invs., 334 P.3d at 411; see also 7912 Limbwood Ct. Trust, 979 F.
8 Supp. 2d at 1150 ("The superpriority lien consists only of unpaid assessments and certain charges
9 specifically identified in § 116.31162.").

10 Under NRS 116.31166(1), the holder of a first deed of trust may pay off the superpriority
11 portion of an HOA lien to prevent the foreclosure sale from extinguishing that security interest.
12 See Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.31166(1); see also SFR Invs., 334 P.3d at 414 ("But as a junior
13 lienholder, U.S. Bank could have paid off the SHHOA lien to avert loss of its security . . ."); see
14 also, e.g., 7912 Limbwood Ct. Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., et al., 979 F. Supp. 2d 1142, 1149
15 (D. Nev. 2013) ("If junior lienholders want to avoid this result, they readily can preserve their
16 security interests by buying out the senior lienholder's interest." (citing Carillo v. Valley Bank of
17 Nev., 734 P.2d 724, 725 (Nev. 1987); Keever v. Nicholas Beers Co., 611 P.2d 1079, 1083 (Nev.
18 1980))).

19 Here, neither party has established that it is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. The
20 notice of default recorded January 30, 2013, set forth an amount due of \$2,354.50. (ECF No. 3 at
21 5). BOA elected to pay a lesser amount (\$509.85) based on its theory that the amount stated in the
22 notice included more than what was due. In reviewing the statement of account that the HOA
23 trustee provided to BOA, the HOA assessment was \$56.65 per month. (ECF No. 37-9). The
24 statement of account does not appear to include any maintenance or nuisance-abatement charges.
25 See id. (including fees for nine months' worth of assessments, as well as "Statement to Trustee

26
27 ³ Elizon's complaint states in paragraph 26 that the payoff demand included a breakdown
28 of the amount owed to the HOA through May 1, 2013, including fees and costs. (ECF No. 3 at 5).
However, the payoff demand that Elizon attached to its motion for summary judgment lists May
10, 2013, as the relevant computation date, not May 1. (ECF No. 37-9).

1 (management fee),” “Intent to Lien,” “Postage and Photocopies” (x3), “Reminder Notices-
2 Mgmt.,” “Unpaid Late Fees (8/12-10/12),” “Late Fee” (x6), “Lien Preparation,” “Title Search,”
3 “Notice of Default and Election to Sell Preparation,” “Recording and Delivery of Default,” and
4 “Demand Fee.”). Therefore, the amount tendered by BOA and accepted by the HOA could
5 potentially be the entirety of the super-priority lien amount as contemplated by NRS 116.31162.

6 However, the court must also consider what happened after the initial tender in determining
7 whether the HOA foreclosure sale extinguished the first deed of trust. The HOA trustee recorded
8 a second notice of default and election to sell. (ECF No. 37-12). Elizon did not attempt to pay off
9 the lien after recordation of the second notice.⁴

10 There exists a genuine dispute of material fact as to whether the HOA’s lien on the property
11 at the time of the foreclosure sale contained a super-priority portion capable of extinguishing
12 Elizon’s first deed of trust. Therefore, assuming Elizon cannot assert the sale is otherwise void
13 and Saticoy cannot demonstrate an equitable ground for relief, neither movant is entitled to
14 summary judgment on their claims for quiet title.

15 **2. Due process**

16 Elizon has failed to show that the Ninth Circuit decision Bourne Valley mandates judgment
17 in favor of Elizon. Despite Elizon’s interpretation to the contrary, Bourne Valley did not hold that
18 the entire foreclosure statute was facially unconstitutional.

19 At issue in Bourne Valley was the constitutionality of the “opt-in” provision of NRS
20 Chapter 116, not the statute in its entirety. Specifically, the Ninth Circuit held that NRS 116.3116’s
21 “opt-in” notice scheme, which required a HOA to alert a mortgage lender that it intended to
22 foreclose only if the lender had affirmatively requested notice, facially violated mortgage lenders’
23 constitutional due process rights. Bourne Valley, 832 F.3d at 1157–58. As identified in Bourne
24 Valley, NRS 116.31163(2)’s “opt-in” provision unconstitutionally shifted the notice burden to
25 holders of the property interest at risk—not NRS Chapter 116 in general. See *id.* at 1158.

26
27
28 ⁴ The parties did not provide the court with any documentation detailing the breakdown of costs related to the second notice of default.

1 The holding in Bourne Valley provides little support for Elizon, as Elizon’s contentions are
2 not predicated on an unconstitutional shift of the notice burden. Elizon does not argue that it or its
3 predecessor-in-interest lacked notice, actual or otherwise, of the event that affected the deed of
4 trust (i.e., the foreclosure sale). Rather, Elizon complains about the content of the recorded notices
5 that it and its predecessor received. (See ECF No. 3 at 7). Accordingly, Elizon’s challenge based
6 on due process and Bourne Valley fails as a matter of law.

7 **3. The foreclosure sale failed to comply with NRS 116**

8 Elizon contends in its complaint and motion for summary judgment that the foreclosure
9 sale should be held invalid because the HOA and its trustee failed to comply with NRS 116.
10 Specifically, Elizon alleges that the HOA trustee’s notices included both superpriority and
11 subpriority portions of the lien, and that the seller at the foreclosure sale failed to announce BOA’s
12 alleged tender prior to the sale. Elizon asserts that the HOA trustee and the seller’s conduct are
13 deficiencies in the foreclosure process that warrant either rescission of the sale or a decree that the
14 buyer took title subject to Elizon’s deed of trust. (ECF No. 36).

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

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

21 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.31166(1)(a)–(c).⁵ “The ‘conclusive’ recitals concern default, notice, and
22 publication of the [notice of sale], all statutory prerequisites to a valid HOA lien foreclosure sale

23 ⁵ The statute further provides as follows:

24 2. Such a deed containing those recitals is conclusive against the unit's
25 former owner, his or her heirs and assigns, and all other persons. The receipt for the
26 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.

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

 Nev. Rev. Stat. § 116.31166(2)–(3).

1 as stated in NRS 116.31162 through NRS 116.31164, the sections that immediately precede and
2 give context to NRS 116.31166.” Shadow Wood, 366 P.3d at 1110

3 Elizon fails to demonstrate deficiencies in the HOA trustee’s notices prior to the
4 foreclosure sale. Under Shadow Wood, the recitals in the deed granted pursuant to NRS 116.31164
5 are conclusive evidence that the seller complied with the notice requirements of the foreclosure
6 statutes. See 366 P.3d at 1110. Elizon raises no genuine issue of material fact as to non-
7 compliance with the foreclosure lien statutes.

8 Further, Elizon’s assertions do not conclusively establish that the seller conducted the
9 foreclosure sale improperly. There exists a genuine dispute as to whether Elizon’s predecessor in
10 interest tendered an amount sufficient to satisfy the HOA’s superpriority lien. Elizon points to no
11 statute or case law compelling the seller to inform potential buyers of incomplete attempts to pay
12 off the lien being foreclosed upon. Elizon’s assertions regarding the foreclosure process and sale
13 do not support its motion for summary judgment.

14 **4. Commercial reasonability**

15 Elizon argues that the court should grant its motion because the foreclosure sale for
16 approximately 16% of the property’s fair market value was grossly inadequate and because Elizon
17 can establish evidence of fraud, unfairness, or oppression. (ECF No. 36 at 12–13).

18 Elizon claims that the Nevada Supreme Court adopted the restatement approach in Shadow
19 Wood Homeowners Assoc. v. N.Y. Cmty. Bancorp., Inc., 366 P.3d 1105, 1110 (Nev. 2016)
20 (“Shadow Wood”), quoting the opinion as holding that although “gross inadequacy cannot be
21 precisely defined in terms of a specific percentage of fair market value, generally a court is
22 warranted in invalidating a sale where the price is less than 20 percent of fair market value.” (ECF
23 No. 36 at 11–12).

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

1 the UCIOA and NRS 116.3116 as imposing a commercial reasonableness standard on foreclosure
2 of association liens.⁶

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

16 Despite Elizon’s assertion to the contrary, the *Shadow Wood* court did not adopt the
17 restatement approach. Compare *Shadow Wood*, 366 P.3d at 1112–13 (citing the restatement as
18 secondary authority to warrant use of the 20% threshold test for grossly inadequate sales price),
19 with *St. James Village, Inc. v. Cunningham*, 210 P.3d 190, 213 (Nev. 2009) (explicitly adopting §
20 4.8 of the Restatement in specific circumstances); *Foster v. Costco Wholesale Corp.*, 291 P.3d
21 150, 153 (Nev. 2012) (“[W]e adopt the rule set forth in the Restatement (Third) of Torts: Physical

22 ⁶ See, e.g., *Bayview Loan Servicing, LLC v. Alessi & Koenig, LLC*, 962 F. Supp. 2d 1222, 1229
23 (D. Nev. 2013) (“[T]he sale for \$10,000 of a Property that was worth \$176,000 in 2004, and which
24 was probably worth somewhat more than half as much when sold at the foreclosure sale, raises
25 serious doubts as to commercial reasonableness.”); *SFR Investments*, 334 P.3d at 418 n.6 (noting
26 bank’s argument that purchase at association foreclosure sale was not commercially reasonable);
27 *Thunder Props., Inc. v. Wood*, No. 3:14-cv-00068-RCJ-WGC, 2014 WL 6608836, at *2 (D. Nev.
28 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 and Emotional Harm section 51.”); *Cucinotta v. Deloitte & Touche, LLP*, 302 P.3d 1099, 1102
2 (Nev. 2013) (affirmatively adopting the Restatement (Second) of Torts section 592A). Because
3 Nevada courts have not adopted the relevant section(s) of the restatement at issue here, the Long
4 test, which requires a showing of fraud, unfairness, or oppression in addition to a grossly
5 inadequate sale price to set aside a foreclosure sale, controls. See 639 P.2d at 530.

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

13 Nevertheless, Elizon fails to set forth sufficient evidence to show fraud, unfairness, or
14 oppression so as to justify the setting aside of the foreclosure sale. Elizon relies on its repeated
15 assertion that its predecessor’s payment of an estimate of nine months of assessments is sufficient
16 to show fraud, unfairness, or oppression, as the foreclosure sale must have violated NRS 116.3116.
17 However, as the discussed previously, there is a dispute of material fact as to whether a
18 superpriority portion of the HOA’s lien existed at the time of foreclosure.

19 Accordingly, Elizon’s commercial reasonability argument fails, as it has not come forward
20 with evidence of fraud, unfairness, or oppression. See, e.g., *Nationstar*, No. 70653, 2017 WL
21 1423938, at *3 n.2 (“Sale price alone, however, is never enough to demonstrate that the sale was
22 commercially unreasonable; rather, the party challenging the sale must also make a showing of
23 fraud, unfairness, or oppression that brought about the low sale price.”).

24 **5. Bona fide purchaser status**

25 Whether Saticoy is a bona fide purchaser under Nevada law has no effect on the parties’
26 relative interests in the property.⁷

27 _____
28 ⁷ Further, it is unlikely that Saticoy could qualify as a bona fide purchaser in the first
instance, as it would be on record notice of Elizon’s interest.

1 Nevada is a race notice state, holding as a general rule that priority between two interests
2 in property recorded by bona fide purchasers or encumbrancers depends on which lien was
3 recorded first in time. See *Buhecker v. R.B. Peterson & Sons Constr. Co.*, 929 P.2d 937, 939–40
4 (Nev. 1996) (citing Nev. Rev. Stat. 111.325). Nevada's statutory recording act provides,

5 Every conveyance of real property within this State hereafter made, which shall not
6 be recorded as provided in this chapter, shall be void as against any subsequent
7 purchaser, in good faith and for a valuable consideration, of the same real property,
8 or any portion thereof, where his or her own conveyance shall be first duly
9 recorded.

10 Nev. Rev. Stat. 111.325.

11 Here, Elizon does not need to show that the foreclosure sale is void in order to possess an
12 interest superior to Saticoy. If Elizon establishes that no superpriority lien existed on the home at
13 the time of foreclosure, then Elizon would hold superior title to Saticoy regardless of Saticoy's
14 status as a bona fide purchaser. *Id.* On the other hand, if Saticoy establishes that it purchased the
15 property pursuant to the HOA's foreclosure of its superpriority interest, then Saticoy takes title
16 free and clear of Elizon's interest even if Saticoy had prior notice. See Nev. Rev. Stat. 116.3116.
17 Thus, Saticoy's discussion of whether it was a bona fide purchaser is irrelevant to the case at bar.

18 **6. Retroactivity**

19 In its response to Saticoy's motion for summary judgment, Elizon contends that SFR
20 Investments should not be applied retroactively. (ECF No. 40 at 16).

21 This court has consistently held that SFR Investments applies retroactively, and the Nevada
22 Supreme Court has recently confirmed this court's position. *K&P Homes v. Christiana Trust*, 133
23 Nev. Adv. Op. 51 (July 27, 2017). Accordingly, Elizon's contention fails.

24 **C. Unjust enrichment**

25 Under Nevada law, unjust enrichment is an equitable doctrine that allows recovery of
26 damages "whenever a person has and retains a benefit which in equity and good conscience
27 belongs to another." *Unionamerica Mortg. & Equity Trust v. McDonald*, 626 P.2d 1272, 1273
28 (Nev. 1981); see also *Asphalt Prods. v. All Star Ready Mix*, 898 P.2d 699, 701 (Nev. 1995). The
statute of limitation for an unjust enrichment claim is four years. *In re Amerco Derivative Litig.*,

1 252 P.3d 681, 703 (Nev. 2011) (citing NRS 11.190(2)(c)). To state an unjust enrichment claim, a
2 plaintiff must plead and prove three elements:

- 3 (1) a benefit conferred on the defendant by the plaintiff;
4 (2) appreciation by the defendant of such benefit; and
5 (3) an acceptance and retention by the defendant of such benefit under
circumstances such that it would be inequitable for him to retain the benefit without
payment of the value thereof.

6 Takiguchi v. MRI Int'l, Inc., 47 F. Supp. 3d 1100, 1119 (D. Nev. 2014) (citing Unionamerica, 626
7 P.2d at 1273). However, where there is an express contract, an unjust enrichment claim is
8 unavailable. Leasepartners Corp. v. Robert L. Brooks Trust Dated November 12, 1975, 942 P.2d
9 182, 187 (Nev. 1997) (finding that the existence of an expressed, written agreement bars an unjust
10 enrichment claim because there can be no implied agreement).

11 Here, Elizon's complaint alleges that the HOA non-judicially foreclosed on property,
12 selling the property to Saticoy. After the sale, Elizon paid property taxes and insurance, and also
13 paid homeowner's association assessments. However, there was no quasi-contractual relationship
14 between the parties with regard to Elizon's property taxes and insurance payments. Thus, Elizon's
15 complaint does not allege an equitable claim for unjust enrichment on these grounds. Further,
16 although Elizon asserts that it continued to pay homeowner's association assessments, neither its
17 complaint nor its motion direct the court to evidence of payments to a named defendant. The court
18 will deny Elizon's motion for summary judgment on its claim for unjust enrichment.

19 **D. Wrongful foreclosure**

20 The elements of a claim for wrongful foreclosure are: (1) that a foreclosure sale occurred;
21 and (2) the [debtor] was not in default. Collins v. Union Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n, 662 P.2d 610,
22 623 (Nev.1983).

23 Here, as discussed previously, Elizon has not met its burden of showing that there is no
24 genuine dispute of material fact as to whether the debtor was in default on the date of the
25 foreclosure sale. Thus, the court will deny Elizon's motion for summary judgment on its claim for
26 wrongful foreclosure.

27 ...

28 ...

1 **E. Negligence**

2 “To prevail on a traditional negligence theory, a plaintiff must demonstrate that ‘(1) the
3 defendant owed the plaintiff a duty of care, (2) the defendant breached that duty, (3) the breach
4 was the legal cause of the plaintiff’s injuries, and (4) the plaintiff suffered damages.’” Foster v.
5 Costco Wholesale Corp., 291 P.3d 150, 153 (Nev. 2012) (quoting DeBoer v. Sr. Bridges of Sparks
6 Fam. Hosp., 282 P.3d 727, 732 (Nev. 2012)).

7 Here, Elizon asserts that the HOA trustee’s non-foreclosure sale violated a duty of care that
8 the HOA trustee owed to Elizon’s predecessor in interest. Elizon does not present any case law to
9 support its position. Elizon has not established that, as a matter of law, the HOA breached a duty
10 owed to Elizon. The court denies Elizon’s motion for summary judgment on its negligence claim.

11 **F. Negligence per se**

12 A plaintiff establishes a negligence per se claim by showing that a statute creates a duty,
13 and that a violation of that statute constitutes a breach. Torrebelá v. Kesmetis, 178 P.3d 716, 721
14 (Nev. 2008). The plaintiff must then show that the violation of the statute caused the damages that
15 he or she is alleging. See Sagebrush Ltd. v. Carson City, 660 P.2d 1013, 1015 (Nev. 1983) (“A
16 violation of a statute establishes [only] the duty and breach elements of negligence.”). The duty
17 and breach elements of negligence may be established under negligence per se only if the injured
18 party is of the class of people that the statute intended to protect and the alleged injury was of the
19 type that the statute intended to protect from. *Id.*

20 Here, Elizon alleges that its predecessor-in-interest attempted to pay off the lien before the
21 sale occurred. (ECF No. 3 at 4-5). Assuming, arguendo, that a violation of NRS chapter 116 can
22 constitute a negligence per se claim, Elizon fails to provide any facts to support its conclusory
23 allegations that the statute (1) was attempting to protect Elizon and (2) that the injury Elizon
24 suffered was the type of injury that the statute was trying to protect from. In the complaint, Elizon
25 merely alleges that “Elizon is a member of the class that NRS 116 is trying to protect” and that
26 “the injury that Elizon faces—extinguishment of its first position Deed of Trust—is the type
27 against which NRS Chapter 116 is intended to protect.” (ECF No. 3 at 15). These two conclusory
28

1 statements are insufficient to support a motion for summary judgment. The court thus denies
2 Elizon's motion for summary judgment as to its negligence per se claim.

3 **IV. Conclusion**

4 The HOA, through its trustee, foreclosed on its interest in the property through a non-
5 judicial foreclosure sale pursuant to NRS 116. There is a dispute of material fact as to whether
6 this interest contained a superpriority portion. Therefore, neither party is entitled to summary
7 judgment on their respective claims for quiet title.

8 Elizon has not demonstrated that it is entitled to summary judgment on its claims for unjust
9 enrichment, wrongful foreclosure, negligence, or negligence per se.

10 Accordingly,

11 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that Saticoy's motion for
12 summary judgment (ECF. No. 35) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED, consistent with the
13 foregoing.

14 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Elizon's motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 36)
15 be, and the same hereby is, DENIED, consistent with the foregoing.

16 DATED September 21, 2017.

17 
18 _____
19 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28